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The Socialist

To Organize the Slaves
of Capital to Vote Their
Own Emancipation

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SOME REAL STUFF

An Educational Debate--Correspondence Worth While--Cupples' Second Letter

2505 D St., Bellingham, Wash.
July 25, 1909.

Editor "The Socialist":
Since you call me an opportunist it must be presumed that you have a monopoly on your title of inopportunist.

Unless you are like me, an opportunist, you must be the other thing--inopportunist.

There is no middle ground. (Yes, inopportunist to you opportunist, we hope.—Ed.)

In regard to exposing the political grafters of Whatcom county, you must think the political grafters steal from the taxpayer instead of from the working man. Because you ask "How do the grafters and their graft concern the proletarians?"

The cost to the taxpayer, of public works such as street and highway improvements, is the value thereof.

The workers who build the public works get less than 20 per cent of the total cost.

The political grafters, who do not work on the streets or highways or anywhere else, get more than 80 per cent of the total cost of public works.

Assuming that the same rate of stealing obtains on public works as obtains among the ordinary business rates.

The proletarians do all the work, therefore produce all the value of public improvements.

Is it not plain that the political grafter, steal only from the workers?

The taxpayer is not robbed because he gets full value for his money.

Under the present regime it is a matter of indifference to the proletarians whether taxes are high or low.

When the proletarians take the reins their material interest will direct them how much taxes they need. They must down their enemy, the political grafters, first.

Now, Mr. Editor, if this is not plain to you I advise you to get a copy of "Suppressed Facts" and post up on economics.

H. G. CUPPLES.

Editor's Reply

We are delighted to get letters like the above. Here is a good square discussion, without personalities. But to treat Cupples as he treated the editor of "The Socialist" at the Everett Convention, he ought to be gagged, forbidden a chance to be heard, for fear he might convince somebody. But this paper has always welcomed free discussion. If we cannot make our position, then, "23 for us."

Now, to understand fully what Cupples' letter and argument mean, we reproduce his first letter and our comment on it. For, notice that Cupples' Second Letter, printed at the head of this article, omits some significant statements given in his first letter, here following:

Cupples' First Letter

(From "The Socialist" of July 24.)

We Must Have a Stitcher

We have a job press, a cylinder press and a paper cutter.

We have just finished the last payment on the cutter and now it is ours!

We were delayed in getting out the "Shingle Weaver" a half day because we had to travel back and forth, back and forth, to get the stitching done.

"Delays are dangerous," especially when a big job is held up.

A stitcher will save us \$10 a month. We must have a stitcher!

We can get a good second-hand machine for \$40 cash.

We want the comrades to loan us that \$40.

We can pay it back at \$10 per month, in four months, and then the stitcher will be ours and we'll make that \$10 ourselves. See?

We have already \$10 subscribed, and \$10 more in sight right here in Seattle. The ninth anniversary of the paper is next number. Let's make the paper a present of a machine which will earn \$10 a month right along and only cost \$40 to buy.

Send in your subscriptions. Any amount will be appreciated from 5 cents to \$5. And we wouldn't refuse \$20, if it comes our way.

We will publish the list of names next week.

Remember, we can pay this back in what we make on the stitcher.

2505 D St., Bellingham, Wash.
July 14, 1909.

Trustee Printing Co., Seattle, Wash.
Dear Comrades: I have just been released from jail under cash bail.

Comrade M. E. Eldridge is still behind the bars. I will be in jail again tonight unless I am allowed to speak on the street.

The criminal element in Bellingham would put Liberty in jail while thieves are in office. In a society of thieves it is a crime to be honest.

The city controller has not made a public statement of accounts for years. In fact, the financial condition of this city is in such bad shape that it is feared to let the public know about it. "The foolish people cannot be trusted by their masters."

We MUST have free speech in Bellingham.

Bellingham is in debt beyond all reason. Some of the crooks who made the debt have left town; but they are all out of jail. They don't want their game exposed. That is the probable reason for trying to shut off free speech.

Less than 20 per cent of the money paid for street work here goes to the men who build the streets, the workers. More than 80 per cent goes to the grafters. No wonder they don't want free speech. We cannot stop. We must continue this fight.

The fight has just commenced. Our first trial comes off today at 2:30 p. m.

Yours for Revolution,
H. G. CUPPLES.

Editor's Comment Cupples' First Letter

(From "The Socialist" of July 24.)

Cupples seems vastly concerned about the Graft of the Grafters in Bellingham. But how do they and their graft concern Proletarians? Cupples claims, like many another Middle-Classer, to be "Revolutionary," so we understand. But see his reason for desiring free speech in Bellingham, so as to show up that city's corrupt city government.

"Bellingham is in debt beyond all reason," says this correspondent. If he were really Revolutionary, he would say, as Seattle platforms have always said, "If elected to office, we Socialists will increase the city debt, will tax you capitalists out of some of the surplus wealth you have robbed us of."

Apparently Cupples has not learned the first principles of Revolutionary tactics.

Editor's Present Comment

Cupples' argument in his last letter sounds good. It uses Marxian terms. It talks of "value" as Marx talks of it. That is, Cupples assumes that his readers will know what value is as Marx defines it, namely, the labor socially necessary for the production of a commodity.

Cupples says, the Commodity, Public Works, that is, a street or water main or City Hall, costs the taxpayer its value, assuming what Marx does not assume, that Price equals Value.

Cupples also assumes that his readers will understand what Marx teaches, namely, that this Market Value includes Surplus Value, that is, the Surplus over the Value of Labor Power, which latter value is expressed in Wages. This Surplus Value, or Profit, Cupples assumes equals 80 per cent, while Wages equals only 20 per cent.

All right. Now we all understand what the terms mean.

Now, assuming that laborers on public works in Bellingham are exploited out of 80 per cent of their product, precisely as Wage-Workers, according to the Marxian and Socialist economics, are everywhere exploited out of Surplus Value, Cupples then proceeds to a very un-Marxian and un-Socialist assumption, namely, that Wage-Workers on the streets of Bellingham would not be so exploited if they got rid of the Grafters, or if they could get the City Comptroller to make an accounting, or if the City debt was not so "beyond all reason."

He says these thieves and grafters put the Socialist street speakers in jail because they are afraid of being exposed in their thievery and graft. "The financial condition of this city is in such bad shape that it is feared to let the public know about it." They

don't want their game exposed. These are Cupples' arguments. Read his first letter again and see that we don't misstate his point of view.

Now, the editor of "The Socialist" asked: "How do the Grafters and their graft concern Proletarians in Bellingham?" That is, would the Wage Workers of Bellingham be better off, if Cupples were able to expose Grafters by his Free Speech on the Streets of that city, and even by his exposure to drive them out of business and destroy their Graft?

Certainly, Cupples cannot expect to abolish the Wage System in Bellingham. He certainly does not expect to prevent that 80 per cent exploitation of the Wage Workers on Bellingham Public Works. To put it concretely, he would not expect, even with a complete Socialist Government in Bellingham, to raise wages of city workers from \$2 a day to \$10 a day, and so abolish that 80 per cent exploitation he attributes to the "Grafters." We have never heard of any Socialist so sanguine as to imagine we can abolish the Law of Wages piece-meal, city by city. It is even doubted by many if it can be done in any one nation alone. So Cupples can hardly mean that.

Yet what else can he mean? His words are: "The political grafters, who do not work on the streets or highways, or anywhere else, get more than 80 per cent of the total cost of public works." This must mean that the workers themselves would get that 80 per cent, if, as Cupples says later, "the proletarians down their enemy, the political grafters."

All we have to do then, is to "down the political grafters," and the Wage System will be downed too, for the 80 per cent Surplus Value will be retained by the workers.

It is not the "political grafters," Friend Cupples, but the Business Grafters, the Capitalist Grafters, the Employing Capitalists everywhere, with their Surplus-Value graft, inherent in the Capitalist mode of production itself, that proletarians must abolish before they can get possession of that 80 per cent.

Now let us see exactly where Cupples' fallacy lies. For he seems to argue like a logician and to follow a straight mathematical road.

His central proposition is contained in these words: "The Proletarians do all the work, therefore produce all the value of public improvements. Is it not plain that the political grafters can steal only from the workers?"

Let us see. Yes, the Proletarians do all the work and produce all the value. But who gets their surplus product first? Who takes the 80 per cent in the first place? The men who hire them and pay them their wages, the employing Capitalists. And who are the employing Capitalists in the case of public works? Who but the Taxpayers?

It is the money raised by taxes which pays for public improvements. Even if the contractor intervenes and hires the men directly and so exploits the men directly, he has to bid so low under competition that he gets only a small part of that surplus value, that 80 per cent, which the worker is exploited out of. It is the taxpayer who is the real employer and exploiter. He, the Middle Class Taxpayer, is the man who hires and pays the men in all cities. He, the Middle Class Taxpayer, knows very well that defaulters, like City Comptrollers, who run up big debts and make no accounting, get their money out of his pockets. This Middle Class Taxpayer ought to support Cupples heartily in his fight for Free Speech to expose the Grafters and reduce the public debt in Bellingham.

The Collective Taxpayer in any city is a Capitalist. He contributes a certain per cent of his property, called the tax-rate, to the public treasury. Then, under the management of city officials, Boards of Public Works, Comptrollers, Treasurers, Engineers, etc., he goes into the business of manufacturing certain articles, Water Works, Gas Works, Electric Light Works, Paved Streets, Municipal Buildings, etc., etc.

In this manufacturing the Municipality proceeds just like any other Capitalist manufacturer. It buys bricks, steel, copper wire and other materials. It buys Labor-Power. It buys them all at their value, approximately. And in the purchase of Labor-Power at its approximate value, called Wages, the Municipality, consisting of Taxpayers, exploits the Wage Workers of that 80 per cent, known as Surplus Value, exactly as any other Capitalist corporation exploits its wage workers.

Cupples says, "The Taxpayer is not robbed, for he gets value for his money." No, he is not robbed in that transaction. On the contrary, he himself is the robber in that transaction. He robs the Proletarians employed by him, precisely like any other Capitalist,

who also gets full value for his money," which he invests.

Does the defaulting Cashier of the Steel Company get his graft from the Wage Workers in the employ of that Company? Why, yes, in the sense that originally they produce the wealth of the company. But the Company first extracts that wealth and afterwards the defaulter robs the Company. The workers get no more, no less, because of the embezzlement by the cashier. But the stockholders get less dividends, just as taxpayers pay more taxes the next year after a big graft.

In conclusion, we advise Cupples to study "Value, Price and Profit," by Karl Marx. Price 10 cents, published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, Ill. He will there find a brand of Economics in which there are no Suppressed Facts.

Or, if he finds that book too dry or difficult, let Cupples take a month off and spend it rubbing elbows and ideas with the "boonch" in Local Seattle and we will guarantee he will laugh at his present bumptiousness on the subject of Economics.

We propose a piper for Cupples. Let him attempt to disprove this proposition: "The more grafters in a city the better it is for the Proletarians in that city." Or, put it this way: "The more freely the Taxpayers' money is spent in expensive contracts the more wage-workers are employed."

Comrades of Washington, don't forget that Cupples is one of the Gag Candidates for National Committee to set aside Emil Herman and Arthur Jensen.

The Brown-Burgess-Barth Ring at Everett would be afraid of Free Debate, or they would never have brought in their Gag Rule—"regardless of any Book of Rules" adopted by the Constitution.

Why afraid of Debate?

Because Free Debate might convince some of their supporters and turn their bare majority into a minority.

Think of it, a Socialist Convention afraid of debate, actually suppressing Free Speech! Yet what is a Socialist Convention for, if not to discuss matters and arrive at conclusions by means of such discussion?

No graver issue was ever presented to the Socialist Party in Washington than the present Referendum, stamping with disapproval the high handed suppression of debate by Chairman Barth and his Bourgeois Ring.

"Lasting Disgrace"

Qialla, Wash., July 31, 1909.

Editor "The Socialist":
I have ever regretted my inability to attend a gathering to which I had been elected as a representative of some others whose views it was felt I reflected, but my regrets at being unable to attend the State Convention of the Socialist Party in Everett exceed those felt for anything else I have missed. I should now feel so proud to be counted with those high principled comrades who bolted the convention rather than see their constitutional rights overridden.

Since the convention many things have come to light that do not reflect very highly on the Socialist movement as represented by the opposition. Nothing has so grieved me in a long time as to read in the last issue of "The Socialist" of the expulsion of Comrade Jonas by the Aberdeen Local. Knowing him personally I cannot but feel that this unjust action will be a lasting disgrace to those who participated in it.

Fraternally yours,
J. G. BROWN.

Note—The expulsion of Comrade Jonas from Local Aberdeen on the ground that he as a member of the State Committee exercised his constitutional right and fulfilled his duty to the Party membership which elected him to that office, is a proceeding in flagrant violation of our State Constitution. Aside from the fact that said expulsion is not a matter of record, the State Office has not been informed by the secretary of Local Aberdeen of the expulsion. Just as soon as pursuant with our Constitution this notice is received, upon request of Comrade Jonas, the proper steps will be taken, not so much with reference to the expulsion of the Local principally responsible for this illegal action, even though to the extent to rid a working-class organization of one of its capitalist barnacles, a second-hand furniture dealer.

R. KRUEGER,
State Secretary.

SURPLUS LABOR IN ALASKA

Abe Spring at Fairbanks got \$300 a Month from Mine Owners' Association to rush men into Alaska. Lived at Hotel Washington when in Seattle. Thousands out of work now. How they work the Workers.

Paul Wharton, of Cleveland, Ohio, has just returned from a year's work in the land of gold. He went in at White Horse, then to Dawson, then down the Yukon to Circle City, then overland to Fairbanks, always looking for a job. He is a single man and husky.

Wharton reports the whole country swarming with men like himself hunting jobs. He says men can't even buy a job, the surplus is so great. He barely lived through the winter, getting two weeks' work at dishwashing, from five o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock at night, and then obliged to borrow of his partner who worked two months as cook.

At Dawson this spring, the Government opened soup houses to prevent the people from starving to death, so many rushed in looking for work.

Abe Spring, well known in Seattle of old, was advertising last winter for men to take contracts at \$5 a day. Thousands jumped at this bait. When they got there, the men were set at work for a short time and then freed.

The N. C. Company controls everything. They alone sell goods and put up sugar to 33 cents and other necessities in like proportion. As everywhere, high wages are absorbed by high prices. When the same people pay the wages who also make the monopoly prices, no matter what the wages, they only allow the barest subsistence to the men.

The work is so hard, when men get work in the mines, that even Russians from Siberia, complain it is too heavy. Awful hardships are the rule. The sole object of the Abe Springs, who act as agents for the Mine Owners, is to force wages down below even the ordinary subsistence level.

Wharton says he saw men from homes in the States, married men who went up to make a "stake," camping on the hillside in March, obliged to sleep out by camp fires, narrowly averse to keep alive.

Workers, beware of Alaska. Nome is no better, says this experienced Alaska "traveler."

In coming out, Wharton had to sign, with others, to work his way out as waiter, at \$1 a month; thus getting his living and about 30 cents wages for the ten days' passage on the Victoria.

Wharton and hundreds of others are fleeing from Alaska as from a Bull Pen, or Slaughter House.

TOO MUCH "DIPLOMACY"

National Secretary Barnes Cheats His Own Friends by Suppressing Half the Truth

Last week "The Socialist" announced the National Executive Committee had decided to keep its hands off the question of "Who is State Secretary in Washington?"

On the contrary the Brown-Barth-Burgess contingent announced triumphantly that the Chicago Committee had recognized Wayne as the legal Secretary.

Both these opposing conclusions were based on the identical telegram of J. Mahlon Barnes to Krueger and to Wayne. It read as follows:

"Substance of Decision. The Committee will await the results of the Referendum vote ordered by the Everett State Convention and will recognize the State Committee elected upon such Referendum and the State Secretary elected by such Referendum."

Since last week the actual official minutes of the Executive Committee meeting have arrived and here is the full text of their action in the Washington matter:

"MOTION—THAT THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HAS NO POWER TO DECIDE BETWEEN THE CONFLICTING CLAIMS OF COMRADES WAYNICK AND KRUEGER TO THE OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE STATE ORGANIZATION OF WASHINGTON.

The Committee will await the results of the Referendum vote ordered by the Everett State Convention and will recognize the State Committee elected by such Referendum and the State Secretary elected by such Referendum."

Why did Secretary Barnes omit all reference to the first half of the motion adopted by the National Executive shown in Black Caps above?

Was it because he did not want to discourage Wayne by reporting that the Executive explicitly declined to decide in his favor?
Anyhow, the only people misled were Barnes' own Opportunist friends, who have been making fools of them-

THIEVES ARRESTED

Thieves hate to be arrested. They hate those who arrest them. Socialist thieves are no different in that respect from other thieves.

Waynick, supported by Barth, Smith, Bostrom, Burgess, Brown and Parks, stole and ran away with the records and funds of the Socialist Party of Washington. For three weeks after his removal from the office of Temporary State Secretary, Treasurer by the State Committee, Wayne continued to pose as State Secretary, issued circulars as from the State Headquarters, cashed money orders belonging to the organization and denounced the regular Secretary-Treasurer, Krueger, as a criminal.

Now he has been arrested by order of the court and he squeals. He doesn't like to be arrested. He wanted to be allowed to go on using the party funds to pay his own salary and to disrupt the party organization. He has been hidden away in Brown's Dental Parlors, working in conjunction with all the "Independents" and expelled members of Local Seattle, running a Bogus State organization, having no constitutional standing whatever.

Now that the arm of the law has seized them, they are howling about the Revolutionists appealing to "Capitalist Courts."

What did they expect? Did they imagine Revolutionists to be so Utopian they would allow themselves to be knocked down and have their pockets picked, without calling on the police to catch the pickpockets? They are not such helpless chumps. They use the only means at hand to save the Socialist Party from actual highway robbery.

What were the Revolutionists to do? The State Committee duly notified Wayne of his removal on July 12, and over their own signatures demanded that he peaceably surrender all Party paraphernalia into the hands

of his successor, Krueger. This he refused to do and went on collecting Party funds and doing all in his power to create a dual organization.

Then the State Committee appealed to the National Executive Committee to sustain Krueger. This body dodged the issue under cover of State Antonomy, throwing the matter back to Washington to settle for itself. And Washington is settling it. The Courts of Capital are skilled by long practice in determining legal questions concerning property. And that is exactly the question at issue between Krueger and Wayne. Who is legally and constitutionally the official agent of the State Committee and of the Socialist Party of Washington? The Court will settle that question Friday, August 6. If Wayne is ordered by the Court to stop stealing and misusing Socialist Party funds, he will stop. If he is ordered by the Court to turn over all property in his possession belonging to the Socialist Party, he will turn it over. If he is ordered to cease pretending to be the Socialist Party "official agent," and to cease building up a rival organization under the name of the Socialist Party, he will cease.

For power, physical power, resides in the Capitalist Court. And in questions of this sort, nothing but physical force is the ultimate arbiter. The Revolutionists might have chosen to have a fist-fight or a gun fight for the possession of the Party Property, stolen by Wayne, but in that case, there is no shadow of doubt they would have landed in jail, with the Reformists as complainants, exactly as Parks had Lewis arrested for knocking him down.

No, the Revolutionary Socialists are not impractical fools. They will use the Capitalist Courts to protect their organization. If these Courts fail them, then they will have to find other means.

Krueger's Position Misstated

The Minutes of the National Executive Committee signed, "Mabel H. Hudson, Secretary," yet undoubtedly supervised by National Secretary Barnes, contain the following record: "Report of Everett State Convention, held July 3, 4, 5, Wayne claiming ALL ACTS LEGAL, KRUEGER CLAIMING ALL ACTS OF THE CONVENTION ILLEGAL."

Readers of "The Socialist" of July 24 had before them "Krueger's Case," as presented to the Executive. You all know there was not a line or word in that entire statement of Krueger's claiming the Everett Convention to be illegal.

THE RECORDS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE THUS ABSOLUTELY MISREPRESENT KRUEGER.

Here follows what Krueger really said in his statement of his case to the Executive Committee:

Krueger's Words.

"Much capital may be made by those opposed to us out of the character of the Everett Convention and the Party division therein manifested. We submit to you that matter has no relation to the issue before your Committee at present which is simply this: Who is the legal and constitutional State Secretary-Treasurer of the Socialist Party of Washington, a pure question of fact. Whether the Everett Convention truly represented the Party or not will be decided by Referendum of the Party."

This main question, who is the legal Secretary? The Committee dodged, said they had "no power." Then they proceeded to decide a question not before them at all. Was the Everett Convention legal? which question is to be decided by Referendum and as proposed by Krueger. The Washington Party will decide that question without any help from the National Executive Committee.

Until the question is decided, "Who is the Secretary?" how is the National Secretary to find out how any Referendum goes?
Again "The Socialist" advises, Be in no hurry to vote; you have till Wednesday, August 18, before voting

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In your courts, by that time, the question the Executive Committee dodged will be legally decided.

CASE DELAYED

Judge Riddle, Counsel for Krueger, Loses Beloved Daughter. Funeral Prevents His Appearance in Case. Goes Over a Week

Every one interested in an early decision of the case of "Krueger against Wayne" will regret to learn that it has been postponed one week, owing to Lawyer Riddle's bereavement by the sudden death of his daughter, Florence. This occurred on Wednesday and the funeral services were held Thursday afternoon. As Wayne's attorneys, Humphries & Cole, presented their answer to Judge Riddle on Thursday morning, it was impossible for the latter to prepare the necessary papers for use Friday morning. Only one judge is holding Court in King County during the Summer and Fridays are the only days on which special cases like this are set for hearing. Therefore, the decision will be deferred from August 6 to August 13.

Meanwhile, let all Locals get busy and thoroughly thresh out the questions at issue in the coming Referendums. You need not vote on the Anti-Gag Referendum before August 18, which falls on Wednesday. That is the last day on which to vote in the Locals. The question has been called for by Six Locals and must be voted on. It is this: "Shall the Everett Convention be declared null and void for violating the Constitution and denying the Right of Free Discussion?" That is the first thing to be settled. If that passes, then no other vote will be taken on the acts of the Everett Gag Convention.

That is no question of "Majority Rule," as the Gagers want to make you believe, but it is a question of Majority Gag. Do you believe the Majority should have the power to Gag the Minority, to prevent Debate? Robert's Rule says No. The Socialist Party State Constitution says No. The Everett Convention said Yes. Let the Party stamp with merited rebuke and shame that Socialist Convention which dared to gag the Minority by a bare majority.

HARVEST TIME.

The fields are yellow with ripening grain.
Yet hunger stalks the land
As wheat goes up you all go down,
In a cheerless, helpless band.
By sowing the seed of discontent
You'll reap a bumper crop.
The greater the number of seeds you sow,
The sooner you'll be on top.
AGNES THECLA FAIR.

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

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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 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 grids 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 manufacturing. 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 for 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.

PROGRAM

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

General Demands

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial Demands

"7.—The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Political Demands

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

"9.—A graduated income tax.

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

"11.—The initiative and referendum.

proportional representation and the right of recall.

"12.—The abolition of the 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-Maywood protest, participated in by unions of all sorts and by the Socialist Party, it finds reason to hope for closer solidarity on the economic field and for more effective co-operation 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.

The growing solidarity of the Proletariat industrially in Labor Unions and politically in the Socialist Party is a sign of this ultimate victory.

5. 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 over the Capitalist Class will not only emancipate the victor 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. Executive, legislative, courts and arm-

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Some Unsuppressed Lies Nailed

Tacoma, Wash., July 24, 1909. To the Editor of "The Socialist," Seattle.

Dear Comrade: Have just finished reading a copy of "Suppressed Facts" (which is certainly misnamed and should be called "Unsuppressed Lies"), and I think that some of the falsehoods contained therein ought to be pointed out. For the crowd who edit that scurrilous sheet I have no respect, much less regard; but it may be that comrades new in the movement and unacquainted with their underhanded, vilifying tactics may be misled by some of their gross misstatements.

The last issue of "Suppressed Facts" fairly bristles with lies about Local Midland and its delegate, Emil M. Herman. On page 3 of the issue of July 22, in an article signed by John Szako, appears this illuminating paragraph: "Every Titus puppet was at the convention, either as a delegate or a watcher. Emil Herman of Tacoma (one of the puppets) tried to secure his election as a delegate from Tacoma, but falling he went into a graveyard, organized a local and secured an election as delegate without opposition so as to serve the ring. And he served it."

There are many more similar lies scattered throughout the paper, but one paragraph is enough to show the real character of these falsifiers. The truth of the whole matter is just this: First: Emil M. Herman does not live in Tacoma. Anyone who says that is not telling the truth. Second: He did not try to get himself elected a delegate from Tacoma, but did not get elected because he would not resort to the underhanded tricks of those delegates who were elected. They circulated copies of "Suppressed Facts," got members to pay up their dues (some of whom had not paid dues or attended a local meeting in six months), suspended the order of business in order to allow these same members an opportunity to vote for delegates and then go home (which most of them did), showing conclusively that they had been pumped full of hot air by Barth, Ranke, Turner and Aller.

Herman was nominated by Comrade Pearson—not at his own solicitation—because he had been clearing land all day at his home near Midland and got to the meeting only a few minutes before it was called to order. Ranke at that time was recording secretary and Comrade Pearson had to repeat his nomination at least three times before Ranke heard (?).

Of course, those who had been boasting themselves and circulating lies about Herman were elected. Why shouldn't they be? They, themselves, or those whom they had selected?

Washington State Platform

Continued from Page Two

les must all be captured by the Proletariat in order to effect its appropriation of all property used as capital.

9. 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 they shall advocate every measure which will alleviate the poverty of the Proletariat and improve its conditions.

10. 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:

(a) Immediate public employment of the unemployed at the State's expense at full union wages on such works as irrigation, reforestation and road building.

(b) 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.

(c) Abolition of Court injunctions in labor disputes.

(d) Abolition of all Oriental immigration which is subsidized or stimulated by the Capitalist Class and all contract labor immigration.

(e) 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.

(f) Abolition of employment of children of school age.

(g) Reduction of residence qualifications necessary for the franchise in a state to two months.

(h) Absolute freedom of press and speech.

(i) Equal suffrage for men and women.

(j) Initiative and referendum in order to protect against continued Capitalist corruption of representative government.

11. 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.

12. 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."

Third: Local Midland was not organized by Emil M. Herman and, by the way, is about as lively a place for a graveyard as I have ever seen.

The events leading up to the organization of Local Midland were perfectly ordinary. There was nothing unusual connected with them.

The organization of our local was the culmination of a series of several meetings—three meetings, in fact. At the first two there were not enough members present to organize. At the second of these it was the consensus of opinion of the Socialists gathered there that there would be a better chance of organizing if a public meeting were held first. This it was agreed to do and those present asked Emil M. Herman to speak for them two weeks hence, which he agreed to do, provided he was still at home. In the meantime, however, he got a call to work in Aberdeen, making it impossible for him to speak here at Midland at the appointed time.

Knowing the time was ripe for organization and that the Socialists of Midland would be keenly disappointed if a public (propaganda) meeting were not held, I arranged with Mrs. Titus to give us one of her open dates. Mrs. Titus is the Organizer and Lecturer for the Woman's State Committee of Washington, so there was nothing irregular about that. As so graphically told by Mrs. Fiset in "The Socialist" a few weeks ago, Mrs. Titus and Eleanor Maurer organized that local and we are proud of it as a sample of what the Woman's State Committee can do.

Fourth: He did not "secure his election as delegate." He was not even present at the organization of the local, and was placed in nomination by Charles De Long, one of the local's most active and earnest workers. It is true he was elected "without opposition" for the vote of the local was unanimous.

As to the first lie, "a Titus puppet," and the last, "so as to serve the ring," I shall pass them up as the maudlin ravings of an unbalanced mind.

I do not know this John Szako, but I do know from his writings that he is an unmitigated liar. Let him disprove it if he can.

Now a word concerning Local Midland: Midland is a station on the electric line known as the "Old Puyallup Line." The members of the Local live in or near this station. I see no crime in organizing a local at a station as Parks seems to think. Perhaps he is misled by the fact that all the people in this vicinity get their mail by way of Tacoma R. F. D. No. 4. Perhaps he never heard of people living at or near a station and getting their mail at some other post-office or mail route. But Midland is no part of Tacoma.

There are eleven members in Local Midland and we shall be heard from in the future and we shall stand by our delegate in bolting the convention and line up on the proletarian side.

I could go on naming lie after lie, but what's the use? The less said to these disrupters and the less time spent upon them the better. If this letter gives the newer comrades throughout the state only an inkling of the methods the disrupters resort to, it shall have served its purpose.

Fraternally yours,
ELEANOR MAURER HERMAN,
Secretary Local Midland,
R. F. D. No. 4, Box 310, Tacoma.

WOULD EXPEL HERMAN.

Tacoma, Wash., July 29, 1909.
Emil M. Herman,
Comrade:

Your communication of July 19 was read at the regular business meeting of Local Tacoma and ordered answered as follows: "Local Tacoma requests Comrade Herman to read Sec. 18, Art. IV Con. State of Wash. S. P., and informs him that under said section he is still a member of Local Tacoma and cannot become a member of any other Local."

FREDRICK F. LOWE,
Recording Secretary Tacoma Local S. P.,
908 South Cedar St.

HERMAN'S REPLY.

Tacoma, Wash., July 31, 1909.
Fredrick F. Lowe,
Dear Comrade:

Your letter of July 29 reached me today, and in reply will say that even if the contention of Local Tacoma with respect to Sec. 18, Art. 4 of the S. P. State Constitution, were correct, which, of course, is not the case, the fact still remains that I am not a member of Local Tacoma.

As proof of this statement I refer you to the minutes of the S. E. C. of June 27, 1909, and you will see that a charter was granted for a Local of the S. P. in Midland. I was one of the eleven Socialists whose names appeared on the application for a charter. Since the charter was granted to us by the S. E. C. I have paid dues for and exercised my rights as a member of the S. P. through Local Midland.

Take notice that the Section of the Constitution to which you refer me governs the transfer of members from one local to another. There was no local in Midland. I did not transfer. I helped to organize a Local.

I am not afraid to face my accusers and stand trial, but I refuse now, as I have in the past, to violate the will of the S. P. membership as laid down in their Constitution; therefore I again refer you to Sec. 4, Art. IV of our State Constitution and request that you act accordingly. Richard Krueger, Box 52, Seattle, is Secretary-Treasurer of the S. P. of Washington and Mrs. Eleanor M. Herman, Box 310, R. F. D. No. 4, Tacoma, is Secretary of Local Midland.

Yours for the Revolution,
EMIL M. HERMAN,
National Committeeman and State Lecturer for the S. P. of Washington.

SOMEBODY ANSWER.

Editor "The Socialist":

Which is better, or worse, a working-class party standing for a middle-class program, or a middle-class party on a working-class program?

The former "they" say we have in Milwaukee, the latter it is said we have all over the United States.

Will you answer in next issue of your paper how you think we can get a working class party on a working class program in the United States?
T. H. W.

'The Titus Ring'

Editor The Socialist.

Dear Comrade: Enclosed find reply to letter from Mrs. Cory. I was hoping that I would not have to write any more, but this was an opportunity that I could not easily pass by.

Yours for Revolution,
G. W. GARRETT.

Centralia, July 29, 1909.

GARRETT'S LETTER.

Centralia, Wash., July 29, 1909.
Mrs. E. D. Cory,
Secretary of the Everett Convention,
Dear Comrade:

Yours of the 27th received. You state that you think I am misled and sadly mistaken in my judgment. Now, comrade, I do not seek to disprove your statement by referring to my personal relations with some historical subject or to prominent members of the party, and thereby strive to impress my superiority upon a comrade. Should I make any attempt to so justify my position without producing any logic, I would most sadly weaken my case.

You have had my statement concerning the convention minutes and my connection therewith as stated by you in "Suppressed Facts." In addition I will state that I do not think that any "man" in the "Titus ring" felt that the possession of any memoranda you may have had would have justified the risk of shadowing and committing open robbery. I was with these people much of the time after the bolt and I know that these minutes would not have contributed to the plans we formulated after I made the motion to apply for the minutes—this was one of the first motions made.

Eight months' investigation on my part and 9 (?) years' membership on your part have no relation or comparison, one with the other, whatever. I am compelled to frankly state that I think that nine years' membership in the party should have accomplished more than it has for you.

The meat of the whole question is what I am concerned about. Too many are concerning themselves with the chaff. I know how "charges" can be based. Have been a victim of this kind of tactics myself. On the other hand I have possession of enough first hand facts to show me plainly that the "ring" that has been fighting the organization, seeking to retire old and faithful comrades, is every bit as reprehensible as any "Titus ring" is made to stand for.

You say you want to see "justice applied."

On July 4, the convention minutes do not show any adjournment for lunch or afternoon session. That most critical time in the convention was at that noon adjournment—unrecorded—and the opening of the afternoon session. Nor is there any record of our withdrawing statement, giving our reasons for withdrawing from the convention. Nor is there any mention of the orderly motion to submit our contentions to referendum, made by Titus after the noon recess, nor of the other motion ruled out by the chair. Yet the first motion made at the afternoon session the day before (July 3) is recorded and shown "Ruled out of order," as is also the motion following which is recorded and shown "Ruled out by Herman."

Such motions are O. K. on record, but the most vital motions made in the convention do not appear in the minutes.

The minutes show that "The roll call was again demanded on the adoption of the report of the Committee on Rules and Order."

It does not say by whom demanded. The facts are that this particular roll call was demanded by the chair when Titus was trying to make an orderly motion.

This is the reason why the protests were recorded by myself and others when we voted "No" on that motion. We were gagged by the chair.

Do not mistake that this was the motion to be voted upon when the previous question was ordered and voted by vote of 35 to 16. This simply ordered and voted Herman's appeal from the chair as to the constitutionality of Rule No. 1.

The vote on the motion to adopt the report of the Committee on Rules and order was never ordered by the convention—but by the chair—Barth.

Now this is the kind of justice you stand for as applied by yourself while recording said minutes. Bias and judgment do not go well together. You criticize my judgment but you have also amply proven your bias.

You ask that I do not mislead our local here, and that I will be sorry if I do. I must state that we do not do things that way here. Our local members are able to think for themselves. As for myself I will never be sorry for a stand taken on a principle, even though that stand results in entire oblivion, extinction or death.

You quote the telegram from National Secretary Barnes, where the National Executive Committee appears to have "recognized" the Everett convention.

You stand for this, of course. Then you sign "Yours for Democracy in Socialism."

You believe that seven men in Chicago—two thousand miles away—can decide the validity of that convention's acts, yet you want democracy.

The "Titus ring" wants democracy, but not that kind. We want the kind of democracy that allows the membership in the state to decide the validity of the acts of this Everett convention—not an autocratic executive in Chicago. This is what we are fighting for, as well as majority rule on the state committee, and constitutional procedure which prescribes how the majority shall rule in convention as well as out of it. We shall continue to fight for this.

Now, comrade, you can treat this letter with "calm contempt" if you wish, since you have stooped to mention such a conclusion, as no reply is necessary.

Yours for Working Class Revolution,
C. W. GARRETT.

To Free America

By Lulu Ault.

"Excursion to the ocean on steamer Iroquois; fine scenery, etc.; only \$2 round trip." I wonder how many working people see such ads and wish they could go. I've wished many a time that I could go, but being a wage-worker who is making just a bare living I cannot afford to take in such pleasures. There are many others in a like position and some who are even worse off.

It doesn't take long to find the reason for such things, but a great many people think they are unable to do anything towards doing away with the causes, so they keep on in the same old humdrum way trying to make a bare living and never stop to wonder why they are doing it.

Sometimes, however, some get restless and become so discontented that they are willing to listen to most anything that savors of a fight against the causes of their conditions. Others are thrown out of work and are forced to wander over the country in search of work. While searching for work these people have plenty of time to "think."

When the majority of these workers get their thinking caps on it's time to look out for a change. Why, they may even refuse to go to war for their free America, the only country in the world where you are as free as can be. N. B.—The wealthier you are the more free are you to break the laws and even trample underfoot our beloved "Old Glory."

In Spain the workmen refused to go to war and kill other workmen who were just as innocent of crime as they, and as a result there is a real bloody Revolution. The Socialists favor revolution but prefer a bloodless one to a bloody one, so they are endeavoring to spread the doctrines of Scientific Socialism in order to prepare the workers in all countries so that when the clash comes there will be need of very little bloodshed, if any.

Some people think that it won't be so very long before nearly all the countries will be having revolutions or uprisings like the same as Spain is having today.

America's unemployed list has not made so much progress as one of the last countries in which the workers will arise and assert their rights. That means, comrades, that you have time in which to help the workers do some thinking by getting them interested in Scientific Socialism and in that way prevent much misery and bloodshed when the clash does come. The workers will be ready to look the matter squarely in the face, and know just how to treat it then.

But they must first know and understand the class struggle, its causes and remedies and the only way they will find out is through the efforts of the Socialists themselves. You must get to subscribe for a good Socialist paper, buy Socialist literature, take them to meetings, etc., and discuss with them the principles of Socialism.

Send for bundles of "The Socialist" to give away or sell as you see fit. Send us names for sample copies and I shall be glad to mail them. I use all the names I can find and as a result have received many subs for "The Socialist." So don't be afraid to send in the names or a request for some samples. We are not in this to make a living so much as to work for Socialism, but just the same we need the dollars and can use them to get the paper out if you can spare them.

College Captured.

"In 1903 an ecclesiastical institution was established in Minnesota. It did not seem to flourish as a trainer of preachers and secular studies were more and more introduced, and in 1906 the Socialists gained control and management over the affairs of the corporation when the majority of board members elected were Socialists. Socialist teachers were hired and young men and women were tended the classes were almost every one Socialists. The main subjects studied are the history of the United States, social economics, industrial evolution, English language, practicing speaking, etc. During the first year the school was crowded with twice as many scholars as were in this institution before, and many who applied for admission had to be turned back because of lack of space. The students numbered about seventy men and women between the ages of 16 and 40. The second year was not so prosperous in the number of students, principally on account of industrial conditions, but the enthusiasm has not diminished and the merits of such an institution is everywhere recognized."

"The Work People's College (Tyovaen Opisto) at Smithville is an incorporated institution in which the party members and branches hold stocks valued at one dollar each. Financial support has been by voluntary contributions from locals and party members until it was decided by referendum vote of the membership of the Finnish Socialist Organization to assess each and every member 10 cents per quarter towards the maintenance of the said institution, this being about \$2,000 a year, for which the organization also becomes a stockholder in the said corporation.

National Convention.

"The thing that stirs us mostly at present is the proposition of holding our national convention at Hancock, Mich., beginning August 22, as decided by the referendum. The plans laid in our convention at Hibbing, Minn., about three years ago have grown impracticable and the forms to carry on our work of agitation and organization will be changed and improved in order to make them more practicable and simple to follow. New plans will be considered to reach those localities where we have not succeeded before. The value of our work in the coming year will largely depend upon the success of this convention. I therefore would like to ask your committee to consider this a moment, and if you have any suggestions relating to our organization, I would be glad to hear them and present them to our executive board, which meets here at work from now. I am very sorry I do not bring a my report for our convention ready so that I could give you some figures regarding this report."

How big is Barth? As big as his Tacoma Platform, which omitted all reference to the Working Class.

How big is Barth's employer, Ranke, the secondhand-storekeeper? Same size as Barth, for he wrote said Platform.

How big is W. W. Smith? Same size as the "Historic" Everett "Resolution," which resolved that the State Convention could expel members from the Socialist Party, probably prepared by said Smith. Anyhow, Local Everett passed it, as they say in print, "without a dissenting vote."

But they were all certainly descending votes, if they know so little about the 7,000 constitutions left in their charge by the Gag Convention.

The Finns

Comrade Victor Watia, national Finnish translator, gave the following report on the Finnish organization to the N. E. C. on July 4 at Chicago:

"Comrades, no doubt you all know the attitude of the Finnish Socialist organization to the Socialist Party of the United States. During our existence, since January 1, 1907, when the Finnish translator's office was established, in the National Headquarters, it has shown whether it has benefited both the national party and the Finnish organization. Our membership is more than doubled and the number of branches multiplied, as reported in the National Bulletin from time to time.

Finances.

"About three years ago when the plans of organizing the translator's office were discussed, the subject of greatest concern was the financial question, but it has been proven that whenever the whole membership solidly stands for the advancement of their organization, the movement will not lack means for carrying on the great work. Within the period of thirty-one months the total receipts of the Finnish organization amounts to \$25,268.56, of which there is a cash balance in our treasury of \$2,122.69.

Organization.

"I think thus far we have succeeded, and the amount of work we have done is beyond all expectations and should encourage other nationalities to follow the same course. Another thing I think worth mentioning is that the Finnish comrades have had a good chance to familiarize themselves with the party tactics in this country, because they have had the opportunity to read all party matters, national and state, constitutions, platforms, and so on, in their own language, and that has made it possible for them to take an active part in the movement through their respective organizations, as was shown in the election of delegates to the late national convention, which resulted in the election of six regular delegates. The financial calls of the national office have been fairly responded to, thus showing that the comrades understood correctly their duties as party members and do not hesitate to fulfill the same.

New Plan.

"We have three speakers working unceasingly, on in each of the districts, which are called Eastern, Western and Central Districts. The way we route our organizations differs somewhat from that practiced by the national office. We send our speakers to every locality of Finnish population. We do not require any agreement or terms by locals; but our organizer simply visits every place as he goes along, whether wanted or not, and he must stay in the locality as long as he is wanted by the local comrades and there is some good work to do. We have made special effort to keep our Central District organizer in the upper peninsula (Michigan), which has been a most difficult field, in spite of the fact that one of our most effective papers, Tyovaen, is published in that place. Every speaker we have ever had has gone through that part of the country making their best effort. Our district organizer, Comrade Korpi, who is one of the most effective speakers has labored in that location, containing three or four counties, more than six months, and still he reports that he is not yet through. Lately a gratifying increase in the circulation of this paper and favorable public sentiment are the fruits. Special efforts are made in the distribution and sale of literature and soliciting subscriptions for papers. This has been done mostly by locals and our district organizers, particularly in such towns and places where they cannot succeed in arranging meetings.

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Do You Care

whether "The Socialist" lives or not? Do you care to build up a Working Class press that will be able to cope with every situation that is presented?

If You Do

you can best help to put us in that position by taking advantage of our job printing facilities and having all your own printing and that of your friends done at our shop. Our prices are right and we put the Union Label on all our work. When you have printing to do

Let Us Do It

Propaganda Material

The Terrible Truth About Marriage

by VINCENT HARPER. A brilliant analysis of capitalist marriage. Suppressed by the chief of police of Seattle, though wholly without warrant.

Was 25c. Now 10c.

Revolutionary Socialism and Reform Socialism

By HERMON F. TITUS. It is the only pamphlet published in this country which clearly and simply defines the principles of Revolutionary Socialism. Simply great for propaganda.

Price 5c.

The Historical Achievement of Karl Marx

by KARL KAUTSKY. Translated for "The Socialist" by Ernest Untermann. A brilliant appreciation of Karl Marx's services to the Proletariat. Intensely interesting and readable. Best possible propaganda.

Price 5c.

Anarchism

By GUSTAV BANG of Denmark. Nothing in recent years has been written which so clearly shows up the inconsistent and ludicrous position of the Anarchists and the menace these doctrines are to the working class movement. Should be read by every worker.

Price 5c.

PARTY BULLETIN.

NO. 5. FOR THE SOCIALISTS OF WASHINGTON.

OFFICIAL PAPER.
J. C. CONAHAN, Secretary Pro-Tem.
307 Shafter Building, Seattle, Wash.
JUNE 20, 1908.

STATEMENT.
The contents of this issue of the Bulletin are arranged by Local Seattle. It is impossible to do anything that will injure the Socialist organization in this state, so we take the opportunity herein outlined fearlessly and enthusiastically. Our purpose is the same as before. We are only adopting new methods to reach the same ends. The time before the campaign is limited, so we submit Party Membership Referendums drawn from letters received.

The funds have stopped coming into the state office. It will be necessary for locals to promptly resume paying dues. Chairman T. E. Lattner, W. E. Reynolds and Irene Smith are now available for dates. Mrs. Fortner, Secretary were: G. A. R. Stelzer, Irene Smith, C. A. Johnson, Walter Price, E. E. Spear, W. E. Hopkins, C. S. Wallace. Ira Wolfe resigned from the organization and Comrade Metcalf of Bryn Mawr is out of the state.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.
Members of the state committee who sanctioned the appointment of Comrade Conahan as Acting State Secretary were: G. A. R. Stelzer, Irene Smith, C. A. Johnson, Walter Price, E. E. Spear, W. E. Hopkins, C. S. Wallace. Ira Wolfe resigned from the organization and Comrade Metcalf of Bryn Mawr is out of the state.

REFERENDUM.
I shall hold a state convention of the Socialist-Democratic Party in Seattle on September 8, 1908, the day of the regular primaries?

Yes
No

FROM BRYN MAWR.

Comrade Eda Beers visited the office, 307 Shafter Bldg., and stated that Comrade Metcalf, state committeeman, had left the state; but Local Bryn Mawr was in favor of continuing the organization and doing propaganda work to enlighten the millions who are bound by the fetters of capitalist slavery. We should support the national ticket, with Debs and Handford at the helm.

FROM RENTON.

Dear Comrade: In plain words, there is such a need for me to do by me except to organize a new party or do nothing at all. I want to say that the platform adopted at the recent national convention is the only platform ever adopted worth anything in the United States, at least as far as the Socialists are concerned. Hurrah for the New Party!
FRANK DAVIS, Secretary.

Names and Addresses of Local Secretaries

Local	Secretary	Town, Street or Box
Spokane	113 E. L. George	Spokane, E. 317 Bridgeport Ave.
Seattle	104 J. C. Conahan	Seattle, 307 Shafter Bldg.
Bellingham	19 Chas. E. Wallace	Bellingham, 911 14th Ave. So.
Breda	22 Chas. Gumber	Breda, 222 W. 1st
Brownsville	24 Leo Gas	Brownsville
Skowhegan	223 P. P. Forman	Skowhegan
Pauline	21 C. A. Johnson	Pauline
Pullman	19 O. D. Mathews	Pullman
North Yakima	19 Will J. Boyd	North Yakima
Oalla	18 J. F. Habel	Oalla
Boz	18 H. W. Haladay	Boz
Centralia	18 C. I. Mable	Centralia
Bremerton	17 A. W. Blanchard	Port Orchard, Wash.
Outlook	16 Walter Price	Sunnyside, Wash.
Roosevelt	15 C. A. Payne	Skowhegan, R. F. D. 2
Bryn Mawr	14 Mrs. Eda Beers	Bryn Mawr
Wickersham	13 Jesse Moore	Wickersham, Box 22
Walla Walla	12 J. A. Stanton	Walla Walla, 16 N. Second St.
Dorlington	11 E. E. Spear	Dorlington
Montesano	11 A. C. Hopkins	Montesano
Mounts View	10 John Zimmer	Ferndale, R. F. D. 2
Port Townsend	9 C. Bisler	Port Townsend
Puyallup	8 W. Leghann	Puyallup
Chehalis	8 George Baxter	Chehalis
Fravel	8 Elizabeth Hess	Fravel
Vansant	8 S. M. Park	Vansant
Mount Vernon	7 C. B. Riggs	Mount Vernon
Saint Andrew	7 C. E. Davis	Saint Andrew
Hamilton	7 E. F. Eichholz	Hamilton
Port Angeles	7 George B. Ristne	Port Angeles
Renton	6 Frank Davis	Renton
Sumas	5 John W. Mosley	Sumas
Members at large	10	
Total	448	

ON RECORD

We give above a fac-simile reproduction of the Bulletin issued by the Mills faction last year when they were attempting to establish a dual organization in much the same manner as the identical names shown above are the ones most prominent in the present trouble, effectually stamping it as only a new manifestation of the old disease.

THE KNOCKER

By Bessy Fiset.

It is dreadful to be a "knocker". I am sure that the many readers of "The Socialist" will refuse to believe that I think so, but it is true, nevertheless. Before one gets into the Socialist Party one continually knocks every accepted order of things. When one comes into the Socialist Party one comes in with the firm conviction that here is an institution of which one approves—and for a time knocking ceases. After one has been in the Socialist Party long enough to know what organization really means the old habit returns and then and there begins the training for the perfect knocker.

Last week we printed some things about the efficacy of the Study Club for Women. Since that time our opinion has not changed, in spite of the criticisms of many good Socialists. When a definite woman's propaganda is first started in the Local it certainly does appeal to one. "Get the women started! Think what a working force we have in the women when once they wake up." "Just let the women become interested in their rights and see how they will come into the Socialist Party," etc. It does appeal to one and no mistake. It appealed to me once, too, but that day has gone by.

In Philadelphia about two years ago Women's Clubs were organized by the women of the Socialist Party. The meetings were held in homes—par-

lor meetings—in order that women who would not go to the regular meetings of the Local might have Socialism brought to them. In other words, the Socialist women were catering to the Middle Class element—whether among Working Class women or Middle Class women.

Comrade McKelvey, of Philadelphia, who is now in Seattle, says that in his city the Study Clubs are a great success. The women meet in the afternoons for tea and have a "short talk on Socialism" sandwiched in!

Are they women of the Working Class who are having afternoon teas? We think not.

Take an example nearer home: Some few months ago there was a Study Club formed in Blaine, Wash. From every point of view this was the most promising organization formed by the Women's State Committee. The name under which it was organized was the "Women's Socialist Study Club"—if I recall correctly—and two unusually capable women were in charge of it.

Very soon it was evident that something was wrong in Blaine. Just what we didn't know. We know now—and here are the facts:

After our woman organizer had supervised the first meeting, had supplied them with literature and had instructed their organizer and had done everything possible to start them on their way, they were left to their own resources.

At the next meeting they met at a woman's house and it was decided to get as many women interested as possible, so the first thing they did was to change the name of the organization (the word "Socialist" keeps so many out, don't you know?) So they changed it to "The Northside (or end) LITERARY Club" and at the following meeting they had a large attendance. When these highly respectable literary ladies came and heard that it was proposed to study SOCIALIST LITERATURE something happened—and the North End Literary Club died almost at birth.

In talking over the passing of the North End Literary Club one of the good Socialist women (I use this term in all sincerity) this good Socialist

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ARTHUR JENSEN Assistant Editor
BESSY FISSET Assistant Editor
HATTIE W. TITUS Manager
LULU AULT Circulation Manager
RYAN WALKER Cartoonist
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MRS. FLOYD HYDE Socialism and the Home
A. B. CALLAHAN Socialism and Science
ERNEST UNTERMANN Socialism and Science
EDMOND PELUSO French and Italian Translator

FACTS FROM THE FIELD

By Hattie W. Titus,
Special Organizer Women's Committee

Several months ago the State Secretary asked me to give him a report of my trips over the State as far as I had gone, and I answered "I can give you a report in a few words—The greatest need of the Socialist Party in this State is to teach 'Socialism' what Socialism is."

Since then I have been North, South and East covering some 18 or 19 towns and I see no reason to change that report.

It almost seems to me that looking for a Socialist who understands the basic principles of our movement, who has a scientific mind unwarped by some unscientific theory, is like Diongenes hunting the world over to find an honest man. And I am referring to members of the Party! The unscientific mind is the rule and not the exception.

Ignorance of the basic principles of Socialism is the rule and not the exception.

A clear conception of the origin of surplus value, the class struggle, the proletarian basis of the party, the Revolutionary character of the movement and economic determinism as a basis of all history are mere terms to many Socialists, like Greek to the ordinary American.

To be sure, the National application card only requires a person to sever all relations with all other political parties, and to understand the class struggle as a basis for membership. But after a member of the party has been a reader of Socialist literature and a "Revolutionary Socialist" for several years, one feels surprised to hear such a "Revolutionary Socialist" advocate municipal ownership of electric lights and water as a platform for the Socialist Party. But such are the facts.

No wonder some of these "Revolutionary Socialists" don't know what all "this row in Seattle is about!" Of the 19 locals I visited eight had no literature to sell, four had literature not worth selling, one of the largest had only "The Appeal" and "Wayland's Monthly," and but six out of the 19 had scientific Socialist literature to sell or distribute.

We have Christian Socialists, Brotherly-love Socialists, Republican Socialists, Democratic Socialists, Populist Socialists, Anarchist Socialists, Single-tax Socialists, Farmers' Grange Socialists, Municipal Ownership Socialists, "Appeal" Socialists, Opportunist Socialists, Impossibilist Socialists and Socialists opposed to political action. Where are we at?

The above list includes those I have met personally. There are probably others.

Oh, there is one other—I have met a "born Socialist." One motherly soul said, "Why, I've always been a Socialist for I've never turned a hungry man from my door!"

Another who had been taking "The Appeal" for three years said (don't blame "The Appeal") "I know what Socialism is; it is the government and municipal ownership of public utilities such as railroads, telegraphs and telephones." She thought it was therefore unnecessary for her to join a club to study Socialism.

Still another said the main trouble with conditions was that "working men put their money into the banks and those in control of the banks made bad investments and lost working men's money." I suppose, then, the natural inference would be that security of bank deposits would be the thing to work for.

Others think the country roads are a Socialist institution because "everybody has free use of same." In other words, everything which is used in common and is "free" is Socialism. (We might as well say that the waters of Puget Sound are a Socialist institution because everybody can go in bathing if they want to.)

The popular cry in Washington is I am a "Revolutionary Socialist," and this term is used with such emphasis that you actually expect to find the real thing, but when you get down to business you may learn that "Revolutionary" is used ignorantly, or as a mere term to demand recognition and place in the Party, for up to date nothing but "Revolutionary" goes in Washington.

One of these "Revolutionary Socialists" ran on a platform recently, the only issue of which was the initiative and referendum, the following being an extract:

"We offer to the city of Tacoma a government of, by, and for the whole people through direct legislation and the 'recall' and we submit that this, and this alone offers a final solution of the problem of city government."

Not a word about the class struggle, or the working-class, in this entire platform. And some "Socialists" cannot discriminate between such a platform and a platform which contains an immediate demand merely as a temporary benefit under Capitalist rule whose main appeal is to abolish the wage-system as the only final solution of the working class problem.

There are too many Socialist terms floating around loose such as Bourgeois, Proletariat, Revolutionary, Class-Struggle, Surplus Value, Economic Determinism, etc., without knowing the A. B. C. of what these phrases really mean.

A Middle-Class man in a Working-Class movement struts about and prates about being "Class-Conscious." Surely the real Revolutionary element wouldn't lose very much if they

lost the Socialist Party as it is at present constituted. Organization has preceded education and we see some of the results.

Wouldn't it be well to have an educational campaign for a while conducted by a membership that really understands enough of the basic principles of Socialism not to be sidetracked by the multitudinous remedies proposed by unscientific, uneducated, and muddle-headed members who have got into the Party with no clear understanding of what Socialism really is?

"Independents" and "Insurgents" do nothing but hang around street meetings of Revolutionists and kick. Why don't they go to work and hold street meetings? Look at their speakers, Burgess, Brown, Day, Mallory, Ball, Evans, Parks, not to mention Szako, Robbins, Irene Smith and Mrs. Parks. Most any night, you can see some of them prowling around the outskirts of a Socialist Party meeting and criticizing.

Yet there are dozens of unoccupied street corners and thousands of passers by.

Yes. By their fruits, or no-fruits, shall ye know them!

WHERE ARE THE SIX?

A few months ago one of the real Revolutionary Socialists said to a few of us who were having a discussion over principles and tactics of the party, "Why I don't believe we have more than six Revolutionary Socialists in our local."

This local sent three delegates to the convention. That means a membership of 50. If the number of Revolutionary Socialists is limited to six, that means only 12 per cent of the local are revolutionary. It means also that the Revolutionary element has succumbed to the majority, for "not a dissenting vote" is recorded in that local.

It requires considerable courage for such a small minority to make a stand for revolutionary principles in the face of such a majority.

Two of the six were threatened with expulsion by this majority not so very long ago because they, the two, refused to distribute the "Appeal to Reason." Where are the six, where are the two? I know the two felt lone some in that Local for some time, but now they seem to feel quite at home.

LOCAL EVERETT RESOLUTIONS AGAIN

The following Resolutions are the latest from the W. W. Smith Local at Everett:

Everett, Wash., August 1, 1909.

To All Locals on Members at Large: Local Everett asks of you as a favor to send a copy of vote on Referendum "D," 1909, to Local Everett. Also to be sure and retain a copy so you can refer to it, and to hold your vote on same for a while, pending the outcome of the injunction against W. H. Waynick, to prevent R. Krueger from getting possession of same.

You see if Local Everett has a copy

of your vote, we can go to Seattle the day the vote is counted and see to it that a correct count is made. The National office is going to recognize whoever is elected on Referendum "D," so an honest and correct count is desired and not feared.

Hoping for your co-operation, we remain, Yours for the cause,
W. L. CARMAN,
W. E. TIBBITTS,
E. W. PHILLIPS,
Committee.

What need of your sending duplicates of your votes to Local Everett, Unless Krueger the Dreadful is to be State Secretary-Treasurer when that vote is counted? Surely Waynick would not need watching?

And why advise to hold your votes back till after the legal case is decided? Does that mean they will continue to recognize Waynick whatever the court decides?

Yes, that is what we may expect in all probability. The Reformists are bound to do it alone, just as they tried to do a year or two ago. Inspect that facsimile in another column of their "Bulletin" issued only a year ago. Note the names endorsing "The Social Democratic Party," their dual Mills organization, and see same list now found among the Gagers. And why not separate? Let's see who is capable of real organization. Why try to marry oil and water? The Wage Class and the Middle Class will never unite on a Middle Class platform, nor on any Platform for long. This unexpected conflict at the Gag Convention may be the best possible occasion for two organizations in Washington, one to represent the Wage Class Socialists and the other the Middle Class Socialists!

Let us look at it this way: Society is today divided into two great classes, between whom there is and must continue to be, while capitalism shall last, eternal and bitter war. The one class who own and control all the means of life; the government, press and platform, are compelled by competition to seek continually to reduce the other class to the point of mere existence. There is no room for philanthropy in business. The capitalist who buys his raw material, his machinery and his labor power the cheapest can alone survive.

The laboring class, who perform the work of the world, must sell themselves to the ruling class. They cannot produce independent of the owners of the machines, mines, and factories, because under competition only the cheapest producer can exist and cheap production demands the best, most expensive and complicated machines. They are compelled, because of the fact that social progress and private property in improved machines is making vast numbers of them unnecessary in the process of production, to fight among themselves for any opportunity to live. If they are to rise an atom above the slaves' portion, they must unite and fight side by side against the class of exploiters.

By A. M. Simons in the Glass Worker.



PARTY BULLETIN.

NO. 5. FOR THE SOCIALISTS OF WASHINGTON.



OFFICIAL PAPER.

J. C. CONAHAN, Secretary Pro-Tem.
307 Shafer Building, Seattle, Wash.

JUNE 20, 1908.

STATEMENT.

The contents of this issue of The Bulletin are arranged by Local Seattle. It is impossible to do anything that will injure the Socialist organization in this state, so we take the departure herein outlined fearlessly and enthusiastically. Our purpose is the same as before. We are only adopting new methods to gain the same ends. The time before the campaign is limited, so we submit Party Membership Referendums drawn from letters received.

The funds have stopped coming into the state office. It will be necessary for locals to promptly resume paying dues.

Comrades T. E. Latimer, W. E. Reynolds and Irene Smith are now available for dates. Mrs. Forberg of Chicago, W. T. Mills, Thomas Neil, A. N. Anderson, Cranville Lowther and J. D. Jory will be available later.

STATE COMMITTEEMEN.

Members of the state committee who sanctioned the appointment of Comrade Conahan as Acting State Secretary were: G. A. R. Steiner, Irene Smith, C. A. Johnson, Walter Price, E. E. Spear, W. E. Hopkinson, C. S. Wallace. Ira Wolfe resigned from the organization and Comrade Metcalf of Bryn Mawr is out of the state.

REFERENDUM.

shall we hold a state convention of the Social-Democratic Party in Seattle on September 8, 1908, the day of the regular primaries?

Yes
No

FROM BRYN MAWR.

Comrade Etta Beers visited the office, 307 Shafer Bldg., and stated that Comrade Metcalf, state committeeman, had left the state; but Local Bryn Mawr was in favor of continuing the organization and doing propaganda work to enlighten the tolling millions who are bound by the fetters of capitalistic plutocracy. We should support the national ticket, with Debs and Hanford at the helm.

FROM RENTON.

Dear Comrade: * * * In plain words, there is nothing to be done by us except to organize a new party or do nothing at all. * * * I want to say that the platform adopted at the recent national convention is the only platform ever adopted worth anything in the United States, at least as far as the Socialists are concerned.

Hurrah for the New Party!

FRANK DAVIS, Secretary.

Names and Addresses of Local Secretaries

Local.	Secretary,	Town, Street or Box.
Spokane 113	E. L. George	Spokane, E. 317 Bridgeport Ave.
Seattle 104	J. C. Conahan	Seattle, 307 Shafer Bldg.
Bellingham 40	Chas. S. Wallace	Bellingham, 911 14th Ave. So.
Sedro Woolley... 33	Chas. Gunther	Sedro Woolley.
Brownsville 24	Leo. Gass	Brownsville.
Snohomish 222	P. P. Formoe	Snohomish.
Paulsbo 21	C. A. Johnson	Paulsbo.
Pullman 19	O. D. Mathews	Pullman.
North Yakima ... 19	Will J. Boyd	North Yakima.
Olalla 18	L. Finholm	Olalla.
Bow 18	H. W. Halladay	Bow.
Centralia 18	C. I. Mathis	Centralia.
Bremerton 17	A. W. Blanchard	Port Orchard, Wash.
Outlook 16	Walter Price	Sunnyside, Wash.
Roosevelt 15	C. A. Payne	Snohomish, R. F. D. 2.
Bryn Mawr 14	Mrs. Etta Beers	Bryn Mawr.
Wickersham 13	Jesse Moore	Wickersham, Box 22.
Walla Walla 12	J. A. Stanton	Walla Walla, 16 N. Second St.
Burlington 11	E. E. Spear	Burlington.
Montesano 11	A. C. Hopkins	Montesano.
Mountain View ... 10	John Zimmer	Ferndale, R. F. D. 2.
Port Townsend. ... 9	C. Bisher	Port Townsend.
Puyallup 8	W. Lingham	Puyallup.
Chehalis 8	George Baxter	Chehalis.
Fravel 8	Elizabeth Hess	Fravel.
Vanzant 8	S. M. Park	Vanzant.
Mount Vernon ... 7	C. R. Rings	Mount Vernon.
Saint Andrew ... 7	C. E. Davis	Saint Andrews.
Hamilton 7	E. F. Eichholtz	Hamilton.
Port Angeles ... 7	George B. Ristine	Port Angeles.
Renton 6	Frank Davis	Renton.
Sumas 5	John W. Mosley	Sumas.
Members at large. 10		
Total 658		