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# The Socialist

To Organize the Slaves  
of Capital to Vote Their  
Own Emancipation

Tenth Year—No. 435

Seattle, Washington, Saturday, August 21, 1909

Price Five Cents

## "SQUARE DEAL" SOCIALISM

By Arthur Jensen

M. Aristide Briand, the new Premier of France, has already given an indication of what the Working Class may expect from this former "anti-political-action," "Revolutionary" Socialist.

He has framed a new law concerning the promotions, emoluments, pensions and discipline of government employees. The disciplinary part of this law places them, in principle at least, on the same footing with regard to striking as soldiers and sailors occupy; that is to say, it practically denies them the right to strike.

The law has two principal sanctions. "In the case of a collective or concerted cessation of work all disciplinary penalties may be inflicted without the intervention of the 'Councils of discipline,' or the observance of the various formalities designed for the protection of employees."

Briand, in the preamble, states that this provision is meant to "enable the government when the public interest is threatened by a coalition of private interests, to adopt, without a moment's delay, the measures required by the situation and to proceed at once to replace the truants with a view to re-establishing the service."

The other sanction concerns "Associations or Unions" among the employees. They are still permitted to combine and even to federate, but strikes will henceforth be illegal.

Article 33 declares that "associations or unions are forbidden to incite functionaries to a simultaneous cessation of work." "The directors or administrators of the union" will be liable to "a fine of from 100 to 300 francs and if the offense is repeated, to a doubled fine and imprisonment for a period of not less than six days or more than one year. Moreover, the courts may order the dissolution of any union at the request of the minister." Considerable penalties are provided for any attempt to reconstitute a union thus suppressed.

C. W. Post, in commenting on this law in the "Square Deal," National organ of the Open Shop movement and of which he is the editor, says that M. Briand "may if he pleases, and no doubt he does, justify this law as a Socialist measure."

Finally, then, a kind of Socialism has been found which even Scabherder Post and his ilk can embrace.

We have at last found a "Socialism" for every class in society. The name "Socialist Party" no longer necessarily signifies the political weapon of the Proletariat. Since the introduction of this latest "Socialist" measure in France, there is nothing to hinder C. W. Post of Battle Creek from being a "Socialist."

The word "Socialist" can be construed very broadly and is so construed by many of our altruistic Middle Class friends. It seems as though it might be necessary for the political party of the Proletariat to adopt a name with a narrower meaning, a name which can not be construed to mean the inclusion of any but Proletarians. Such a name would be "Wage Workers' Party" or "Wage Labor Party." No employer of Labor, no small business man, no lawyer, no preacher even, would feel very much inclined to join such a party, and the members composing it would be no more apt to include such men in their organization than are the men and women of the Labor Unions of today.

But to return to M. Briand. When he was an active Socialist he emphasized the General Strike as the weapon with which the Working Class would strike the blow for freedom. He studied Labor's industrial organizations. Now he knows what laws to pass in order to strengthen the chains of Labor. The Capitalist Class of France undoubtedly made an excellent selection when M. Briand, the former firebrand Socialist and General Strike agitator, was chosen to fill the first political office in the land.

Let us briefly sum up what Briand's new "Socialist" law means:

- 1st. It makes a strike of government employees illegal.
  - 2nd. It gives the courts the power arbitrarily to dissolve any union of government employees.
  - 3rd. It makes it criminal to reorganize any union thus suppressed.
  - 4th. It provides for heavy penalties in cases of disobedience of this law.
  - 5th. It provides for the speedy punishment of strikers, without the intervention of the ordinary formalities.
  - 6th. It provides for the immediate replacing of strikers by scabs.
- Surely, this is a fine "Socialist" measure!  
And it forecasts what the Working Class may expect from "Public Ownership Socialism!"

### That Stitcher Coming

We are beginning to think that whatever we really need to keep "The Socialist" going will in some way be provided. Ten days ago we just mentioned the fact that we must have a wire stitcher to save both time and money. The result is as follows:

Name	Amount
W. E. Willis	1.00
R. Krueger	1.00
H. F. Titus	1.00
George E. Boomer	1.00
J. H. Steele	1.00
Anna I. Steele	1.00
U. G. Moore	1.00
F. Langmaid	1.00
Ralph Korngold	1.00
H. A. Kortzagen	2.00
Dr. L. O. Fiset	2.00
John Gehrike	1.00
Dr. Samuel J. Stewart	2.00
C. R. Tinney	1.00
John Downie	2.00
Thomas Long	1.00
J. P. Brady	1.50
Mrs. P. Downie	1.00
Arthur Jensen	1.00
Emil M. Herman	1.00
J. A. McCorkle	1.00
David Howes	1.00
Martin Gran	1.00
G. A. Whitney	1.00

Total to date . . . \$28.50  
We need just \$11.50 to complete the amount necessary to pay for the stitcher.

Who will advance the next dollar? Remember, we only ask for a loan, and will pay back as the stitcher makes good.

If you haven't a dollar send a half. If we get enough halves we won't need any dollars.

### 'Socialist' Premier of France

"Three avowed Socialists are members of the new French Cabinet and one of them is the Premier."

That was the information supplied by the daily press a couple of weeks ago, but those workingmen who are familiar with the uncompromising character of the International Socialist movement at once arrived at the conclusion that there must be "Socialists" outside of the Socialist movement in France.

The three "Socialists" are what is known in French Politics as "Independent Socialists."

The fact is that they were all members of the French Socialist Party some years ago but they have since either resigned or been expelled for accepting offices from the hands of other parties.

It might be of interest to American Socialists to know the history of these three men. The following is a translation from "Social-Demokraten," central organ of the Danish Socialist movement; concerning Briand: "Aristide Briand, France's new Premier, was born in Nantes 28th of March, 1862, and grew up in a poor sailors' lodging house in Saint Nazaire. He secured a free scholarship in the Latin school, became a student at the University and began practicing law while still very young. But the son of the innkeeper was for a long time scorned by the bourgeoisie and his Socialistic-Revolutionary-half Anarchistic views did not make his law practice very profitable. Soon after he began practicing law he became entangled in a lawsuit. This was caused by his associating with a child-hood friend who had married a rich man whom she did not love—and in spite of a very able defense, Briand was debarred from practicing law.

"He then became a journalist and worked especially on Socialist papers. There was not, as yet, a united So-

cialist Party in France, and Briand, with his individualistic temperament did not view with sympathy, the efforts of Jaures and others in the direction of unity. He performed the war fought singlehanded. For a time he took a lively part in the Trades Union movement. It was about this time when he appeared as the first energetic spokesman for the General Strike as the best weapon in the class struggle of the Proletariat.

"Briand was a delegate to the International Socialist Congress in Paris, 1900. Those who were present may remember the tall, bony man with the big black moustache. He had constantly his pockets full of pamphlets on the General Strike and agitated privately but vigorously for his ideas. His sympathy for the anarchist element in the Trades Unions created strong opposition from the Marxian Jules Guesde. This opposition in turn nursed sympathy for Guesde's conservative opponents and Briand's strong individualism caused him to view with sympathy Millerand's experiment in taking part in the almost conservative Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet (1899-1902). Briand defended Millerand both in the International and national congresses and worked for the adoption of a resolution which

permitted Socialists to take part in bourgeois governments under extraordinary circumstances. It was not until later and after the dissolution of the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet that Millerand was excluded from the party because he refused to be disciplined.

"In the meantime Briand regained his right to practice law and he established himself in the town of Pontoise, near Paris. He defended a workingman who was charged with taking part in a labor riot and succeeded in having him discharged. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1902 from St. Etienne, a mining and industrial center in Southeastern France. While a member of this body he was the chief spokesman for the law separating Church and State. After the law had been passed he was offered a seat in the Cabinet as Secretary of Education."

He was expelled from the Party and has since been elected to the Chamber as an "Independent Socialist." In this he has followed the course set by Millerand and Viviani. The new French Cabinet is in all essentials like that of Clemenceau and the Working Class can expect no more from it than it received from Clemenceau—bullets when they go out on strike.

## THE WOMAN

By Bessy Fiset

Baring, Wash., Aug. 4, 1909.  
Bessy Fiset,  
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Comrade:

Regarding the Woman's Study Club, about which you solicit opinions in last "Socialist" let me say:

That if the clubs are furnished with the right kind of literature, suited to the mental development of the members, I don't see how they can go far wrong.

If there are points they need help on they might be assisted by correspondence; or, better still, a column of "The Socialist" could be devoted to questioners, the answers thereby helping others, who need the same information.

For instance, my efforts at understanding the Chapter on Values in Karl Marx's "Capital" are far from satisfactory. If Dr. Titus would give a paraphrase of it in his own clear style it would not only help me but dozens of others who have had the same difficulty in understanding Marx's abstruseness.

Why not have the "boonch" get their heads together (after the present battle is over) and prepare a graded course of study that could be recommended to new locals. Women haven't a monopoly on ignorance.

Fraternally, ELLA K. STONE.

In answer to Comrade Stone's letter I would like to say that the plan of "furnishing the right kind of literature to suit the mental development of the members" has been systematically followed out in all the work done so far in Washington, and theoretically the plan is without a flaw—but I say again, that unless there is some clear-cut Scientific Socialist who is a member of the club the women are almost bound to go wrong.

The trouble is that the average woman's mind is even less logical to start with than the average man's—due to a hundred different causes—and it seems a hard matter to get the majority of women to realize that, no matter how simple the composition of the book they are studying, that book is a collection of FACTS or else is a deduction from a mass of facts, and therein lies its value. To them it is all merely one man's opinions and they cannot see why their opinions are of less value than the writer's.

For instance, when a class of women has been taking up the Chapter on "Surplus Value" in Vail's "Socialist Movement" and there has been a teacher who has gone over the whole thing step by step, giving example after example, so that a child would afterward be able to recognize surplus value when it was presented, it seems almost incredible that a woman would say at the end of the meeting with the firmest conviction: "That if it were possible once to secure the bank deposits we would never have had times!"

It simply means that the thing has to be given over again from the beginning—not only once, but many times—and how is this to be done when the study club has someone who is "straight" maybe once in three months.

You will say that woman is stupid and the others who have gotten a clear idea of the proposition will not be affected—but that is not true. Such statements are liable to bring on an argument, and the first thing we know one woman after another will give her individual "I THINK so and so" until the theory of Surplus Value is sitting on a back seat and the discussion on the subject "The Working Man Is Paying the Taxes When He

permitted Socialists to take part in bourgeois governments under extraordinary circumstances. It was not until later and after the dissolution of the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet that Millerand was excluded from the party because he refused to be disciplined.

"In the meantime Briand regained his right to practice law and he established himself in the town of Pontoise, near Paris. He defended a workingman who was charged with taking part in a labor riot and succeeded in having him discharged. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1902 from St. Etienne, a mining and industrial center in Southeastern France. While a member of this body he was the chief spokesman for the law separating Church and State. After the law had been passed he was offered a seat in the Cabinet as Secretary of Education."

He was expelled from the Party and has since been elected to the Chamber as an "Independent Socialist." In this he has followed the course set by Millerand and Viviani.

The new French Cabinet is in all essentials like that of Clemenceau and the Working Class can expect no more from it than it received from Clemenceau—bullets when they go out on strike.

Pays High Prices for Commodities, or something else equally Utopian.

I recognize that Mrs. Stone has failed to take into consideration—that the writer of the above letter is an unusually intelligent person and that if the work were carried on among men and women of equal intelligence always, the proposition would be very different.

Her suggestions regarding the use of a column of "The Socialist" for answering questions is a good one, and one that has been considered for some time.

"When the present battle is over" (echo answers "When") the "boonch" will surely get busy.

I wish we could get the "boonch" like the above. Keep them coming.

In no less than six different papers have I seen the following squib under the head "Of Interest to Women": "A very pretty girl may be made out of a child's plaid Windsor tie."

Judging by the number of times this has been in print I judge it must be of weighty importance to the feminine mind. At any rate, it is a sample of what most magazines and papers dish out to the women readers. I always swell with pride when I read those mental stimulants.

Comrade Edmond Peluso, who has for some months past been in New York, writes us that he is on his way to Germany and that he will send us some interesting interviews in the near future.

All the papers seem to wake up to the same thing at once. This time it is the White Slave Traffic that has struck them. Every day there is some article on the subject and in no instance is there the slightest interest shown as to the cause of such traffic or indeed that there is a cause.

The worthy men and women interested in Prison Reform are assembled in Seattle at the present writing. I suppose great things are to be expected. Just what we don't know.

This much I do know, that the women in the woman's ward of the County Jail are "railroaded" to the penitentiary right along. Women who have committed only slight "crimes" are strung along until they are finally quietly sent up to the pen. Women who have committed so-called grave crimes and are looked upon as a menace to society are hustled out and the thing is hushed up.

The woman who has no money is luddled along and finally shipped off while the woman who has money back of her is juggled past the law.

Does Prison Reform Work constitute the reforming of the system that runs the prisons or the prisoners inside the prisons? And what good can they do in either case?

Cook With Gas! You women who can afford to live in a flat, or a gas-piped house, with an airy kitchen! Stop sweltering in the summer by standing over a coal or wood stove. Leave the sweltering process to the woman who likes it—who likes to live in the slums—who likes to live in foul places and filthy houses. You know you are just a little better than the women of the "Smelly Proletariat." They were never meant to cook with gas. They were never meant for anything but to swelter in summer and freeze in winter. They like it. Wouldn't know how to get along any other way.

(Haven't you often heard people talk that way? I hear them every time

## COURT'S ORDER TO WAYNICK

Editor's Note—By the following order it is shown that W. H. Waynick has no legal right to act as State Secretary-Treasurer of the Socialist Party of Washington. That he had no right in common sense or in common decency, was evident to all except rank partisans before the court passed upon the question. Whatever National Secretary Barnes or the National Executive Committee may do to carry out their Middle Class ideas and to build up a Middle Class organization in this State, the name, "Socialist Party," will be retained by that organization represented by Richard Krueger at present. No action of Waynick or of his minority committee will be legal in this State, even if sanctioned by Barnes. No Referendum conducted by Waynick will be recognized by the Socialist Party of Washington.

In the Superior Court of the State of Washington, County of King.  
Richard Krueger and E. E. Martin, A. Jonas, L. W. Longmire, J. W. Morris, Emil Hendrickson, Tom Russell, Ada Gatchell, Anna Steele, constituting a majority of the State Committee of the Socialist Party of Washington, plaintiffs,

vs.  
W. H. Waynick and A. Roeder, C. L. Whiting, A. H. Barth, C. C. Hale, W. W. Smith, W. K. McNeil, Franz Bostrom, constituting a minority of the State Committee of the Socialist Party of Washington, defendants.  
No. 68420—Restraining Order.

The above entitled cause having come on duly and regularly for hearing before the above entitled court on the 18th day of August, 1909, upon the application of the plaintiffs for an order restraining the defendant, W. H. Waynick, from in anywise acting or attempting to act as Secretary-Treasurer of the Socialist Party of Washington, and from collecting any moneys or dues from members of said Party, and from interfering in anywise with the proper discharge of the duties of said office by the plaintiff, Richard Krueger, the duly elected, qualified and acting Secretary-Treasurer of said Party, the plaintiffs appearing by C. A. Riddle, their attorney, and the defendants having answered and appearing by Messrs. Humphries & Cole, their attorneys; and it appearing from the complaint that the plaintiffs, except Richard Krueger, are the duly nominated, elected and acting members of the State Committee of the Socialist Party of Washington, whose duty at all times was and is to elect among other officers a Secretary-Treasurer of said Socialist Party; that the said plaintiffs, and each of them, are members in good standing of the Socialist Party of Washington, which Socialist Party is a duly organized political organization adhering to the principles of Socialism, and that said Party hold and operates under an official charter from the National Political Organization of the Socialist Party for the entire United States, and it appearing that on and prior to the 18th day of April, 1909, the said Richard Krueger was the duly nominated, elected, qualified and acting Secretary-Treasurer of the Socialist Party of Washington, and that on said day said State Committee unlawfully removed or attempted to remove the said plaintiff, Richard Krueger, from said office, and then and there designated the defendant, W. H. Waynick, as temporary Secretary-Treasurer; that subsequent thereto and to-wit, on or about the 12th day of July, 1909, the said State Committee at a meeting duly and regularly called and held for such purpose, re-instated and re-elected the said Richard Krueger as State Secretary-Treasurer of the Socialist Party of Washington, and then and there removed the said defendant, W. H. Waynick, from the said office or position of temporary State Secretary-Treasurer by a majority vote of eight to nothing, and thereupon ordered and directed the said W. H. Waynick to turn over to said Richard Krueger all and singular the property of the said Socialist Party in his hands, consisting of books, seal, records and funds of said Party; and it appearing that the said Waynick has at all times refused and elected to refuse to relinquish said position or to turn over the books, seal and funds of the said Party to the said duly elected and re-instated State Secretary-Treasurer, Richard Krueger, and that the said Waynick has at all times attempted to, and still attempts to, and does wrongfully and without authority of said Party, or of law, hold himself out as State Secretary-Treasurer of said Party, and assumes wrongfully to collect, and does wrongfully collect, from the members of said Party monthly dues and moneys, and refuses to make an accounting thereof, and appropriates the same to his own use, and is in all ways endeavoring and attempting to disrupt and disorganize said political organization, greatly to the injury and damage of the plaintiffs and of said Socialist Party of Washington, and all without authority of law, or said Socialist Party of Washington, or of its said State Committee, and without their or either of their, consent or authority, and it appearing that the said defendant, W. H. Waynick, is enjoined from holding himself out as said Secretary-Treasurer of said Party, and from discharging or attempting to discharge the duties of said office, and from wrongfully collecting or attempting to collect moneys and dues from the members of said Party, or made to account therefor to the said Richard Krueger as such State Secretary-Treasurer, and from appropriating the collections so made by him to his own use, said members of said Socialist Party will lose the money so paid by them, and will lose their standing in said Party, and said political organization will become disorganized and disrupted and irreparable damage and injury will be done to said Party, and to said State Committee of said Party and to all of said plaintiffs, and that plaintiffs have no plain, speedy or adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law; and the court in all ways understanding said matter, and being duly advised in the premises.

NOW, THEREFORE IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, CONSIDERED AND ADJUDGED that said defendant, W. H. Waynick, pending the final determination of this action, be and he is hereby enjoined and restrained from in anywise acting or attempting to act as the State Secretary-Treasurer or as temporary Secretary-Treasurer of the Socialist Party of Washington, and from collecting any moneys or dues from the members of said Party, and from interfering in anywise with the proper discharge of the duties of said office by the duly elected, qualified and acting Secretary-Treasurer of said Party, to-wit, said plaintiff, Richard Krueger; and that a bond be given herein on behalf of the plaintiffs in the sum of fifteen hundred (\$1500) dollars.

Done in open court this 19th day of August, 1909. JOHN F. MAIN, Judge.

I cross the tide flats going to Seattle as we pass the miserable hovels called Home by the still more miserable beings inhabiting them. And some of them really do believe that those who

are forced to live on that garbage heap never have a wish for the beautiful things of life. "If they did, why don't they move out of there. They must like it or they wouldn't stay."

But you could hardly expect Brown to look at it from that point of view. He can't understand why a little thing like the Socialist Party could find any flaw in such a great man as Brown.

Brown carries with him always, whether on the street or on the platform, in his dental office, or occasionally in a court room, an imaginary mirror which reflects to him the finest specimen of humanity the sun ever shone on! And he is a fine looking sample (on the outside) with his splendid physique, his snapping brown eyes, his long, shaggy hair, his gold-rimmed glasses and his two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar diamond pin!

Of course Brown thinks that the mirror reflects a lot more than these things and that everybody in an audience sees and appreciates what he sees and appreciates, namely, that Brown is a great speaker and is infallible on economics and Socialism. But that is where the committee and Brown disagreed. The Socialist Party had worked hard over Brown, hoping against hope that some day he would clear up on Marxian economics and Socialism so that he would be safe to send out to make a Socialist speech without sending a chaperone along to protect Socialism.

The X-ray had been turned on that fine looking head of his to see if there was anything on the inside, but those who used it reported that in their opinion nothing but an autopsy would disclose the character of its contents. Brown, thinking that the committee had an ulterior motive in turning him down, declared in the presence of several comrades, that he was going to fight for his rights in the Socialist Party; he had been fighting the Washington Dental Board for five years to get his rights and now he was going to fight to get his rights in the Socialist Party. This because of the two grievances referred to above. Someone in the group replied: "Brown, we all like you, and if you would improve your kind of Socialism you would be all right."

Another of Brown's pet desires was to get all the old Mills back into the party again. And that is where the fight in Local Seattle began; that has been the real fight all the time.

Continued on page Four

WHERE THE MONEY WENT

"The Socialist" Still Lives — Now Going On Ten Years Old

Somebody is interested to know why "The Socialist" is appearing full size and every week while a short time ago it was cut down half size for several weeks and was omitted altogether for two or three weeks.

Where is all the money coming from, with insinuations on the where? We'll tell you first why the paper was cut down.

E. J. Brown was formerly a member of the board of trustees of the Trustee Printing Co. that published "The Socialist." He was supposed to represent the interests of the paper, but while he was still a member of the board he notified the Linotype man if he wanted to get the money the paper owed him her better put the paper into a receiver's hands. This Brown did to put the paper out of business.

The bill was some \$200. To satisfy the Linotype man we had to pay him off at the rate of \$50 per month besides paying out weekly bills as they became due. When Brown did not succeed with the Linotype man he then notified all the rest of our creditors that "we were about to go under," advised them to close us up and appoint him as receiver. You see, Brown had taken the books to his office to have them audited, and this kind of knifing in the back was what he used them for. The result was that our creditors swooped down like a lot of turkey buzzards to get what meat they could off the dead body of



# THE SOCIALIST PARTY

## What It Stands For

### STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Socialist Party is primarily an economic and political movement. It is not concerned with matters of religious belief.

In the struggle for freedom of the interests of all modern workers are identical. The struggle is not only national but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

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

proportional representation and the right of recall.

"12.—The abolition of the Senate.

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

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

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

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

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

"18.—The free administration of justice.

"Such measures of reform as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole power of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus 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 the autonomy of the political field. It is confident that in the absence of experience organized labor will as rapidly as possible develop the most effective forms of organization and methods of action.

"In the history of the recent Moyer-Haywood protest, participated in by unions of all sorts and by the Socialist Party, it finds reason to hope for 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.

"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.

"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 workingmen 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 workingmen to belong to unions.

"While affirming the right of employers to bar organized workingmen from employment, they have declared it unlawful for workingmen 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.

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

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

"The initiative and referendum.

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 treasuries, 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 workingmen 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 workingmen 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 declaration 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 result 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 victorious class, but abolish all other classes as well.

Society will then be organized as one class, all enjoying together the splendid fruits of human invention.

7. We propose that the Proletariat shall conquer political power and use that power to take possession of all such wealth as is now used by the Capitalist Class to force the Proletariat to surrender the wealth it creates.

The ownership of the instruments of wealth production, such as factories, mines, railroads, machinery and land, gives the Capitalist Class its power to amass all wealth in its own hands. The Socialist Party proposes to transfer that ownership from the Capitalist Class to the Proletariat 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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### 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 canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour work day and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to States and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.
- 2.—The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamship lines and all other means of social transportation and communication, and all land.
- 3.—The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.
- 4.—The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.
- 5.—The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.
- 6.—The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

#### 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 workingmen 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 workingmen to belong to unions.

"While affirming the right of employers to bar organized workingmen from employment, they have declared it unlawful for workingmen 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.

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

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

"The initiative and referendum.

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**DANSBURY MATTERS CASE.**  
 "In the Dansbury matters' case the United States Supreme Court has rendered a decision worthy to stand with







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

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United States and Mexico.—One year, \$1.00; six months, 50c; three months, 25c; single copies, 2c.  
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All remittances should be made payable to **TRUSTEE PRINTING COMPANY**.  
All business communications should be addressed to **TRUSTEE PRINTING COMPANY, Box 1908, Seattle, Wash.**  
Communications intended for the Editor should be so addressed. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed.  
Communications intended for publication should be mailed in time to reach "The Socialist" office not later than Monday.

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## WHAT WILL YOU DO, SECRETARY BARNES?

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF STATE SECRETARY.  
Seattle, Wash., Aug. 14, 1909.  
J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary, 180 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Comrade: With reference to the late unpleasantness and contest for the office of State Secretary in this state, you are hereby advised that this contest with reference to its effect upon the Socialist Party of Washington and in particular its State Committee and State Secretary R. Krueger and in so far as they are concerned, is ended. Enclosed herewith you will please find verbatim copies of various documents headed as follows:  
1. Original Complaint.  
2. Krueger's Affidavit.  
3. Court's Order.  
4. Waynick's Answer to Court's Order.  
5. Waynick's Answer to Complaint.  
6. Krueger's Reply to Waynick's Answer to Court's Order.  
7. Krueger's Reply to Waynick's Answer to Complaint.

In a communication from me under date of August 9th you had been informed that your attitude and that of the National Executive Committee toward myself in particular and the Socialist Party of Washington in general, forced us to employ physical force to obtain our rights, by appealing to the courts of Capital. Above named and enclosed copies of documents were submitted to that court and the hearing had on August 13th. I now wish to inform you (did so already yesterday by wire) that in the Courts of Capital I won a victory "with hands down." It may safely be presumed that W. H. Waynick and all his advisers (mostly non-Party members) through their attorneys spared no effort to prevent well deserved defeat, and that all the facts in the case together with all possible imaginary facts, were presented to the Court. I will add that all their arguments in an effort to defend their position consumed nearly all of the time of the court proceedings, but only fortified my position and in fact was a presentation of my case. (Suppressed Facts and personal letters from irresponsible persons or expelled Party members did not enter into the proceedings of a capitalist Court). In the language of the court there was only one single question involved, namely the legality of the State Committee meeting of July 12th; a question completely settled by the court.

copy of the minutes of the proceedings of the Washington State Committee meeting of July 12, 1909, notifying you of the reinstatement of myself as the State Secretary of the Socialist Party of Washington and the subsequent and logical deposit from the office, illegally held by him, of W. H. Waynick. Since I submitted to you the communication under date of August 9th, in which you were informed that a large amount of important Party matter to be disposed of had accumulated, including applications for charter and a large number of applications from members at large, I have received a further application for a charter with 35 charter members, every one of the applicants a member of organized labor. No matter what you may elect to do they are going to be members of the Socialist Party of Washington, a political organization for the working class in this state.

If you so choose, wire recognition and I will wire money if required for 500 due stamps.  
In conclusion I will draw your attention again to Article II, Section 4 of the National Constitution, with the request that you obey this particular part of the same, while I again pledge unreservedly that we endorse the whole of the National Constitution and the Platform of the Socialist Party.  
Again we demand that this communication together with all previous communications with reference to this controversy, be given the same publicity as you have given the most ridiculous message you have received from W. H. Waynick, namely, "Titus group have applied for injunction, etc." And I will add that the time does not seem far distant when Socialists all over the world will recognize that Titusians and Marxians are the same brand of Socialists, and it is not at all improbable that the name of "Titus" and "Titusians" may go down into history honored for the same reasons as the name of "Marx" and "Marxians." Socialists here on the Coast of the Pacific feel already honored to be designated as Titusians.  
We will reorganize the Washington state organization and that along lines which will make a recurrence of embroilments of the past almost an impossibility; we will do that and succeed in doing it without any interference from anybody outside the state of Washington. To you, Comrade Secretary, and to the members of the National Executive Committee, we say "HANDS OFF," and obey the National Constitution the same as we have in the past and will in the future. THE WORKING CLASS REVOLUTION.

R. KRUEGER,  
State Secretary, S. P. of Wash.

**Not Confidential**  
continued from page Three  
We believe that the United States is economically so much in advance of Europe that Socialist methods there cannot form any rigid example for us to follow here. Anyhow, we fight our fight as best we can, right here where we live. We are not fighting windmills. We are not "squabbling" over non-essentials. If Article A, Section B, and Line C of the State Constitution forms the basis of a legal contest between Krueger and Waynick, it is no more important, and no less important, than the insignificant "Concord Bridge" where was fired "the shot heard round the world." It is not the place nor the section that counts. It is the issue which divides the combatants. Luther at Worms was not important. His theses were not important. But Capital grappled Feudalism in the person of that defiant monk. Ernest Untermann ought to be able to penetrate beneath the seeming insignificance of the occasion and to recognize what we here refuse to lose sight of, that the Wage Class is struggling to organize itself intelligently by eliminating those Middle Class elements, who, consciously or unconsciously, serve as spies and traitors in the Proletarian ranks.  
Come and live with us, Untermann, study us at firsthand, as Korngold has the last two weeks, and we believe you, like him, though you come to criticize, will stay to praise and help.

## A FEW INCONSISTENCIES

We have heard so much about "majority rule" from some of those who attended the Everett Convention (and some have gone so far as to uphold majority gag rule) that it was quite a shock to our confidence in their sincerity to have to appeal to the courts to force these same "majority" supporters to recognize the rights of the majority on the State Committee.

Yes, all this trouble and expense over the question of who is State Secretary is because the majority howlers at the Everett Convention refused to recognize the majority on the State Committee.  
Consistency, thou art a jewel!

The "gag" rule adopted at the Everett convention is not only a violation of our constitution, but a violation of our Platform, viz. (par. 10 h), we advocate and demand "absolute freedom of press and speech."

It is now definitely claimed that it was the intention of those who controlled the convention on Rules of Order to use the gag rule to prevent discussion. The reason given was that some of the delegates wanted to go home, and they were afraid the Titus bunch would outstay the rest. That almost looks as if the majority were afraid of the minority.

When any "Socialist" is afraid of discussion for any reason whatsoever, where vital issues are at stake, there is a nigger in the woodpile somewhere.  
So we who had gone to jail and had forced a Capitalist Majority to give us our right of Free Speech in the streets of Seattle lived to see the day when we were denied that right in a Socialist Convention!

Another thing which made us look twice to be sure we were not mistaken was the fact that the same seven members on the State Committee who claimed they could, and did, remove Krueger on April 18 (when Krueger was absent) without any charge, or notice, or trial, claimed that Waynick was still State Secretary because "no charges in writing as specified by Sec. 17, Art. 4 of the Constitution, were ever served upon Waynick," etc. (See Par. 4 in "Waynick's Answer to Court's Order" in "The Socialist" August 14.)

Will not these seven explain by what process of reasoning they can claim that Krueger was removed in the one instance and Waynick was not removed in the other?  
Consistency, thou art a jewel!

"Democracy is what we want. Down with ring rule: WHICH RING, Comrades, Titus' Ring or Mills' Ring?"  
One of the comrades at the convention admitted he might be mixed up on a few things, but he was sure of one thing—he was down on Ring Rule.

He didn't seem to be particular as to what the "Ring" stood for, or how the "Ring" got its name. He didn't question his source of information. He didn't for a moment suspect that members of the Mills' Ring told him these things, and he was wholly unaware that he became a new member of a Ring himself when he didn't take time to investigate for himself!

The fact is, we have two distinct elements in the Socialist Party in Washington; one representing clearcut Scientific Revolutionary Socialism, and the other representing a conglomeration of everything—some of them Socialists and some masquerading under the name of Socialism.  
The Ring Leaders of the latter, representing the Middle Class or Mills element, call ALL the rest "the Titus Ring." This Titus Ring includes some very strange members, like Mrs. Armstrong of Charleston, who has never seen or heard Titus, and like many another who has read Marx, Engels, Liebknecht and others, and who believe in the same kind of Socialism that Marx, Engels, Liebknecht, Titus and others believe in.

Look out, comrade; you better not believe in what Marx taught or you'll belong to the Titus Ring!  
But why not call it the Marx Ring? Now that poor Marx is dead, nobody could get their feelings hurt by saying "He belongs to the Marx Ring!"  
Gee whizz! What's in a name, anyhow!  
If it is true that there is a Titus Ring, then it is also true there is a Ring in opposition, and it is the Mills Ring that is in opposition.  
If there are two Rings, one standing for Marxian Socialism and the other for all kinds of "Socialism," what are you going to do about it?  
T. H. W.

## Where Money Went

continued from page One  
1st. Brown had made too many breaks in some (not all) of his speeches on Socialism for the speakers' committee to recommend him.  
2nd. Brown wanted to get back the old fusion bunch. And that is how we came to the parting of the ways. "The Socialist" and Local Seattle both disagreed with Brown on these vital questions and now Brown considers the Everett convention a personal vindication. And why shouldn't it be? It was planned and engineered in his office by Brown and a few assistants. His office, his stenographer and his office boy, D. Burgess (who, by the way, wears a uniform with

# WISCONSIN CUTS OUT THE CLASS STRUGGLE

## Compare the Two Pledges

Printed herewith is the fac simile photographic reproduction of the application blank used in Wisconsin, for admission to the State Organization of the National Socialist Party, known in that State as the Social-Democratic Party. It contains no reference to the Class Struggle.

Yet Section 5 of Article 2 of the National Constitution, adopted at the National Convention in May, 1908, and subsequently confirmed by Referendum of all the States, reads as follows:

"All persons joining the Socialist Party shall sign the following pledge: 'I, THE UNDERSIGNED, RECOGNIZING THE CLASS STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE CAPITALIST CLASS AND THE WORKING CLASS AND THE NECESSITY OF THE WORKING CLASS CONSTITUTING THEMSELVES INTO A POLITICAL PARTY DISTINCT FROM AND OPPOSED TO ALL PARTIES FORMED BY THE PROPRIETED CLASSES, HEREBY DECLARE THAT I HAVE SEVERED MY RELATIONS WITH ALL OTHER PARTIES, THAT I ENDORSE THE PLATFORM AND CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY, INCLUDING THE PRINCIPLE OF POLITICAL ACTION, AND HEREBY APPLY FOR ADMISSION TO SAID PARTY.'"

Compare that with the pledge used in Wisconsin, of which we give an exact reproduction below. In the discussion in the Convention, Gaylord, of Wisconsin, asked "whether the adoption of this would compel the Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin to use this form. What would we do? The name of our Party is the Social Democratic Party." And Wagenknecht, of Washington, who had introduced the constitutional amendment embodying this pledge, replied to Gaylord in these words: "Use the pledge with 'Social-Democratic' in it." But Wisconsin does not use that pledge and thus the members of the Party in Wisconsin are not constitutionally inside the na-

tional organization, not having fulfilled the explicit provisions required by the Constitution.

But the point we wish to make is even more important than the anarchistic disregard of the National Constitution. The significant thing is this, that the Wisconsin Party does not care to include any reference to the Class Struggle in its pledge. The fact is, the Class Struggle is not emphasized in that State. The Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin is composed largely of the Milwaukee Proletariat, but, for all that, the Class Struggle in which they are exploited out of all they produce above a mere subsistence, is not made the main pillar of their platform nor the central feature of their program.

They are so "respectable" in Milwaukee they will not hold street meetings because the party would lose prestige, would lower itself to the methods of the Salvationists and street fakers and be unable to hold the respect of the public.

The revolutionary spirit which Marxian economics inspires in the Proletariat, the Class Struggle based on the extraction of Unpaid Labor, the very things Socialism has always stood for since Marx and Engels analyzed Modern Capitalist production, these are concealed from the Wisconsin Proletariat by those so-called Socialists who substitute Reform Measures calculated to secure Middle Class support. Imagine the Social Democrats of Milwaukee adopting the name, "Wage Labor Party," and you will scarcely be able to imagine what a loss in votes would follow. Why? Because it is not a Wage Labor Party, except for purposes of votes and Bourgeois Reforms. The Class Struggle Pledge is omitted for the very good reason that the Socialists of Wisconsin don't want it.

And we are strongly of the impression that the Party as organized in most of the states would be more consistent with their real principles, if their pledge was modeled after this Wisconsin form.

### Original (This blank must be kept by Central Committee's Secretary.) Application for Membership in the Social-Democratic Party of Wisconsin

Amount dues paid .....

BRANCH .....

I, the undersigned, subscribe to the principles and endorse the platform and constitution of the Social-Democratic party; and, renouncing allegiance to and severing all connections with all other parties, do hereby apply for membership in the Social-Democratic party, and agree to pay the regular dues.

Proposed by (and three months' dues paid to)

Name .....

Residence .....

Occupation .....

Where have you applied for membership in this party before? .....

Were you accepted or rejected? ..... If accepted, why did you leave the party organization? .....

Central Committee Action: Accepted Rejected Date ..... 190 .....

"Brown's Dental Parlor" all over the uniform) were at the service of those who would support Brown.  
Think of the noble head of D. Burgess used as a mere hat rack to carry a hat to advertise Brown's Dental Parlor!  
Mrs. Irene Smith also thinks the Everett convention was for the express purpose of vindicating Irene Smith, but she is only partly correct; she will have to divide the honors with Brown.  
Some of us are just beginning to

find out what the Socialist Party is for!  
We have Brown's Dental Parlor and Brown's Socialist Party (including former temporary State Secretary Waynick) both sheltered under the same roof.  
And Burgess and Barth and Bostrom and others!  
How do the busy B.s improve the shining hours in Brown's Dental Parlor!  
But the paper still lives, and it isn't going to die, even if the Party dies!

No, Brown & Co., you waited too long before you struck.  
Now if you'll tell us where you get the money to print "Suppressed Facts" some of the party members will appreciate it, for they would really like to know.  
T. H. W.  
Not a Mills Supporter in Washington who is not with the Brown-Burgess-Barth outfit. "Nuf sed."  
Sadler complains "The Socialist" does him injustice in lining him up

with what he calls "That Bunch of Freaks in Arcade Hall," the Independents, the Brown-Burgess-Barth Group, now in control of the Gag Party of Waynick, Bostrom and Barnes. Well, Sadler, like others, must be known by the company he keeps. He has chosen his bed and musn't kick his bedfellow.

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