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To Organize the Slaves
of Capital to Vote Their
Own Emancipation

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THE CLASS WAR IN SWEDEN

By Arthur Jensen

ATTITUDE OF CAPITALIST PRESS.

Several great events have happened during the last few weeks. The North Pole has been doubly (?) discovered. E. H. Harriman, the railroad king, is dead. The Working Class of Sweden has for over a month completely paralyzed industry in that country through a general strike.

The public press has given the two first events great prominence. Whole pages have been devoted to the controversy between Peary and Cook, and column after column has been filled in explaining Harriman's mysterious disease.

Now are these events of such great importance? Has the death of Harriman caused any material change in the world of transportation? It has not, and it is not likely that it will. In what way is the discovery of the North Pole to effect a revolution? In none whatever. It is of no importance whatever, except in as far as it enables scientists to better solve problems in relation to climatic conditions and ocean currents, etc.

As compared to the great Swedish strike these events are of little or no importance. THIS STRIKE IS BEYOND ALL QUESTION THE GREATEST HISTORICAL EVENT SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

And what has the daily press to say about it? Absolutely nothing! But by thus completely ignoring it, it is really making it the most conspicuous of all events. They show that they fear the Working Class.

In Europe the capitalist press can not ignore it. The Socialist press is daily featuring it and showing its importance. But since it can not ignore it, it is doing the next best thing—it lies about it. The capitalist press bureaus send broadcast lying rumors about weakening in the ranks of Labor and the following day the Socialist papers publish denials of these rumors in forms of telegrams from the officials of the Swedish unions.

AMERICAN LABOR TO GIVE ASSISTANCE.

But the American capitalist press had relied on the inefficiency of the Socialist press as well as the conservative attitude of the American Organized Labor. But American Labor is finding out about the fine manifestation of class solidarity displayed by the toiling masses in Sweden. The representatives of the strikers are circulating Labor Unions all over the country and the rank and file of Organized Labor is responding liberally in the form of Dollars and Cents. The American Working Class is recognizing this fight as their fight. And it is. Victory spells immense gain for the World's Organized Labor. And victory is certain if the Working Class outside Sweden performs its duty. In fact, victory seems to be in sight.

BREAK IN CAPITALIST RANKS.

Over 100,000 strikers returned to work Sept. 6th, after a satisfactory settlement had been reached with all employers outside the Swedish Employers' Association. A break in the ranks of the Swedish capitalists has thus been effected. But there are still 163,000 organized workers on strike against wage reduction and for the right to organize. They are those formerly employed by members of the Swedish Employers' Association, an organization composed of the Swedish captains of industry. These were the original trouble-makers and now all the others of their class have deserted them and they stand alone.

STRIKERS FIRM.

During the last couple of weeks several hundreds unorganized strikers, almost exclusively women and old men, went back to work. But the bulk of the unorganized and practically all of the organized have stood absolutely firm.

"YELLOW" UNIONS REFUSE TO SCAB.

Even the so-called yellow unions refused to obey the orders, issued by the heads of their organization, to go back to work. These "yellows" were originally organized in opposition to the regular trade unions. They form a national organization of about 10,000 members. When the call for a strike was issued they, through class instinct, went out also. August 23rd they were ordered back to work by their executive board, but only a few

hundred obeyed and there was not enough anywhere to begin work.

A JOKE ON THE PUBLISHERS.

August 24th the Swedish publishers won a damage suit against their striking printers and steps were at once taken to take possession of the cash and other assets belonging to the Typographical Union, which was known to amount to about 500,000 crowns (\$130,000). When the sentence was pronounced the treasurer of the union calmly announced that all its property had been signed over to the Danish Typographical Union, and upon investigation nothing was found belonging to the organization beyond a little tin box containing 241 crowns, less than 65 cents, in cash.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY.

Great sums for the Swedish strike are coming in daily from all over the world of wage-slavery. Germany contributed 450,000 marks (113,000) during the first seventeen days of the strike, while the Danish organizations sent 230,000 crowns (\$73,000) during the first twenty-four days. Other countries are sending large amounts.

THE STRIKE A SOURCE OF STRENGTH.

A very significant feature of the strike is the fact that the Swedish Labor Unions increased 35,000 in membership the first three weeks of the strike. Thus we see that instead of weakening the organization the strike has greatly strengthened it.

The following extracts of communications from Stockholm, published in "Social-Demokraten," Copenhagen, tell their own story:

CAPITALIST TYRANNY.

"Stockholm, Aug. 28.—The right of assembly is constantly being curbed. In Nykoping the authorities have announced that fines of 20 crowns may be imposed for taking part in meetings for which permits had not previously been secured from the police. The arrests are being continued. Yesterday a weaver in Boras and a match factory worker in Vaernersborg were arrested, charged with threatening strike breakers.

SOLDIERS CONTRIBUTE.

"Money arrived today from another regiment of soldiers. It was a postal money order for 125 crowns from Vaxholm."

STRIKERS AS FISHERMEN.

"Stockholm, Aug. 27.—There is one thing which one can not help but notice when entering Stockholm during the strike. That is the fishermen.

"They are sitting along every dock with their hooks and lines and fishing rods, either singly or in groups—sitting there throughout the entire day, immovable, until the sun sets.

THEY ARE STRIKING WORKINGMEN

"They are striking workingmen out trying to secure food for 'tomorrow.'"

"Here sits the father with his little son. There sits the old worn dock worker with bent back. Alongside of him lies a package of potatoes, wrapped in a piece of paper. Here sits the painter, the shoemaker, the woodworker and the blacksmith. They form a continuous row for miles and miles. Immediately below the stairs to the king's castle they are sitting so thick that the king cannot open his windows without seeing how many of his subjects are starving.

THE MODERN HEROES.

"Hunger—yes, but not the kind that howls, but the silent kind. That hunger, which is tolerated in good spirit because it is the only road to victory. An entire nation, which must give itself over to hunger in order to procure bread!

"On the bridges and squares in Stockholm stand statues of all of Sweden's proud hero kings. Mounted on wanton steeds with drawn swords, a complete gallery of 'hero statues' placed on exhibition. But the modern heroes do not come marching behind bayonets. They are in these days sitting in the back yards. They are the sick, suffering. They are the poor women news sellers. They are the old widows. They are those men, women and children who would rather sit down and starve than to submit. As the deeds of Karl XII were heralded over Europe two hundred years ago, so is the struggle of the Swedish wage-worker—a struggle the like of which has never before been seen—forcing

the admiring world of Labor to its knees.

"For how do these people live? The Working Class of an entire nation on strike! Three hundred thousand men and families without work and without bread!

"How do they live?"

"They fish. They pick berries. They live off herring and potatoes. They have limited their wants to the least possible—yes, to so little that one can hardly conceive that it is possible to live on so little.

"It struck me, as soon as I set foot on Swedish ground. It was in Malmoe, in People's Park, that an old woman came to one of the members of the strike committee. She was seventy years old. Her whole life had been a life of weary toil. Now she had a daughter who had worked in one of the textile factories before the strike. She had gone out with the rest.

"But now she cannot stand it any longer," explains the old woman; "now she wants to go back again! But that must not happen! It must not happen that my daughter becomes a strikebreaker! Not for anything in the world!" She has tears in her eyes. "For a week we have lived on coffee. Nothing but coffee. And it is coffee cooked on the same grounds. I have cooked them over and over again, but I cannot any longer." The

old woman burst into tears and sobbed like a child.

"Her daughter was unorganized and was unaware that they could get help. Now she was given potatoes and bread.

"And there are thousands of such women all over Sweden. And thousands of men. With set teeth they go determined into the fight. They realize it's significance.

DIVIDED FORCES UNITING.

"Everything else must give way for this fight. The separatists are swept aside. The unorganized are joining the organizations. The 'yellow' organizations are falling to pieces and their members are joining the regular organizations. Last Monday, when it was announced that the 'yellows' would return to work the fires were started under the boilers in the big factories in Limhamn, close to Malmoe, and in Malmoe-rubber factory—but not a single workman came. Together the fight was taken up, together it is being carried on, because all see that it is not the interest of any single organization which is at stake here, but the welfare of the entire Working Class.

"BUSINESS" PARALYZED.

"And everybody is effected in some way by the strike. The government

railroads alone lose 60,000 crowns daily. And all commercial activity is as good as stopped. A merchant in talking with me says: 'I am not selling half of what I used to sell.' And another says: 'I am not selling a third.' A great many restaurants and saloons are closed down altogether and many of the others are doing practically no business.

A NEW CLASS WEAPON.

"Under these circumstances the workingmen's co-operative undertakings have become an active support for them. For the first time they have been used as a weapon in the class struggle. The Swedish workers have learned that their co-operative undertakings may become a means to isolate the upper class, to yield assistance to the workers while the sources of life are being withdrawn from the employers.

"While the workingmen's own bakeries are supplying the strikers with bread—and the strikers only; the bakeries are closed for all others. And as the co-operative undertakings grow the workers will have a weapon of inestimable value. As they organize industrially and politically, the Swedish workers have also learned to organize economically and to use this economic organization in their present struggle.

"In Malmoe, for instance, all bread used by the strikers is baked on the

workingmen's own bakery. The work is being done gratis by striking bakers who take turns at it.

"The workingmen have also their own bank in Malmoe. These undertakings are still in their beginning, but they will increase until in a few years they will give the Swedish Swedish Working Class an economic power which nothing will be able to break.

DEATHLY COLD.

"The struggle is now going its daily course, without violence or trouble of any sort. It is mighty in its very quiet. It is icy in its effect. It has gone over the country and strangled everything beneath its deathly cold.

WORKINGMEN PROMENADE.

"But do not think that all noise has ceased and that everything is quiet. Here in Stockholm is a traffic as never before. All the thousands of workingmen who otherwise stand shut up the whole day in gloomy factories are now walking on the streets in the beaming sunshine. On the main streets one can see them in long files, two and two, talking, discussing, inquiring about news, wandering back and forth the whole day.

"WINNING THROUGH STARVATION."

"Tho' they may be different in ap-

pearance and in character—one sentence may be read in the face of every one: 'I will not give in! I will starve first!' Some say it in rage and some with tears in their voices, but all say the same: 'I am starving because I will win through my starvation!'

"Hand in hand, Sweden's 300,000 workers go united in the struggle and all the workers of Europe give them their support. Where the upper class puts up its false and lying national feeling, lined by boundaries and fenced in by cannons, we put up our feeling of brotherhood without boundary and without military forces but with outstretched hand toward all who suffer want.

A SYMBOL OF THE END OF CAPITALISM.

"On one of the main streets in Stockholm stands the palace of a wealthy man. It is not yet finished. There is only a brick skeleton surrounded by scaffolds. But not a human being in the building. It is deserted. A half-filled tub with lime stands there as a testimony of the work which has been left. And as I stand there and look at this building it seems to appear as a symbol: Does not the social structure of capitalism stand there, built by workingmen, and the moment the workers leave it, nothing but a skeleton with emptiness behind it.

THE WOMAN

By Bessy Fiset

A recent copy of "Die Gleichheit" gives a comprehensive review of the Socialist movement in Finland during the last ten years, and lays particular stress upon the part the women of the working class have played in the fight.

In 1907 nine (9) women were elected to seats in parliament. The following year thirteen (13) were sent, and this last year twelve (12) were elected. In all their struggle the women wage workers and the wives of wage workers have united and not for once has the question of sex rights entered into their program.

They have stood solidly with the men for class freedom and nothing else.

What this solidarity on the part of the women has meant to the movement no one can estimate.

If the women of this country would adopt the same principle in their work in our movement what would it not mean to our organization?

Instead of that, fully 75 per cent. of the women in the Socialist Party in the United States are working above everything else for sex recognition (political). And when they get it, will it be anything but reactionary?

On Sunday evening, Sept. 19th, the women's committee of Local Seattle is going to serve a supper to the various representatives from over the state who are here to attend the conference.

Not such very elaborate preparations are being made, as the women do not intend to serve things that require constant attention for two or three hours before hand. Instead they are going to have everything ready before hand so that when it comes time they can touch a match to the fire, and presto! the coffee will all be made itself.

No, we expect to be on hand to see and hear every part of the discussions and also to have something to say about the women's work in the state, which they did not get a chance to say at the Everett convention.

There are some splendid women in this state and they expect to follow in the footsteps of their Finnish sisters and work with the men for a Working Class organization in the state of Washington.

Twenty or so laundry girls who are beginning to "cast out fear" insisted on leaving the "Supply Laundry" to its own devices on Labor Day and going off on a holiday. Needless to say, a lockout occurred. Consequently Mrs. Blanche M. Mason, deputy state labor commissioner, set to work to see about it. The Labor Day proceeding was not all of it. The girls had been working over ten hours a day right along, so when a holiday on Labor Day was tabooed they were naughty and took it anyhow.

What Mrs. Blanche M. Mason found out about it is a myth so far as the working girls are concerned, for she conveniently decided to say nothing

after talking to the laundry manager.

I wonder why Labor hasn't come to the conclusion that it might be well to represent itself when election time comes around. It might try the scheme once, anyhow, just to see how it would work.

How many women wage-workers and wives of wage-workers belong to the Union Label League? Suppose we all get busy and join. It isn't always that the women have a chance to help along, but if all the women readers of "The Socialist" would join and insist on the Union Label being on all they buy it would be a lift. Every little helps.

What is the nation coming to?

Here is a woman—a mere worm of the earth, a slave without rights—actually going to get a divorce (providing the law kindly grants it to her), and that after only four years of matrimonial bliss.

And here is the reason (what does she expect anyhow; she must want a snap?): She rises at 4 a. m. and saws a pile of logs with a crosscut saw. Gets breakfast for a crew of 30 men. Plants potatoes, cleans barn, chops wood, loads wagon with grain, then cooks dinner for said 30 men (she didn't even wash the breakfast dishes, slattern!). After dinner the dishes are again left while she butchers hogs and makes sausage, does the chores and milks twelve cows. Then she gets supper and cleans the house. (I suppose she condescends to wash the day's dishes then.)

During the evening she takes her recreation and does the darning and bread making until time to go to bed on her downy couch made of straw on the floor of the cookhouse.

I tell you such women as that tend to break up the home, and a stop should be put to such independent actions on their part. We have enough drones now. She should be glad of the chance to work. Every one doesn't have it.

I wonder how it would seem to be a nice little princess and have to sit up and look demure and sweet while a wise little king looked you over condescendingly to see if you "would do" to sit on his pretty throne in his wee little country?

Poor little grilles—and poor little king! They ought to be back in some fairy tale book where they belong. They seem so out of place in this work-a-day world!

HOW DEAD WE ARE

By Joseph S. Biscay.

"You fellows fell flat with your street meetings since the convention at Everett," a man remarked to me when I was in Aberdeen.

I asked him what his reason was for thinking so.

"Why, you used to brag about your meetings before and now there is nothing in the paper."

I could not repress a smile at this, and asked if he thought a long distance runner would waste breath telling about the miles he covered while he was in the race. I then explained that the comrades in Seattle were too busy with propaganda to stop to announce what they were accomplishing. I also promised to gratify the curiosity of those who were wondering what "poor Local Seattle" was doing after its supposed death. If I got time upon my return.

I shall not go back to the time of my absence from Seattle lest some might say that I can know nothing about it, though I have the records. The records show more meetings during my absence, as there were five speakers busy on the streets. I shall take the record of the last ten days, including tonight (Sept. 13).

During this time we have held 28 meetings on the streets of Seattle and sold exactly \$100.40 worth of literature. At a low estimate we reached 15,000 people, and many of the crowds were estimated at 1,000 persons.

Going some? Eh? Comrade Herman arrived today and I expect that with the additional help our record will show quite an increase.

You cannot realize what a comfort it is to be left alone with an opportunity to do the work that Socialists are just aching to perform. We do not feel big over this. It's only natural that, being rid of the burden of carrying the middle class upon our backs, we do what seems impossible to the dead ones. Instead of fighting with one hand and propagating Socialism with the other, we use both hands now for propaganda.

I don't wonder that our middle-class freaks feel sore. Just think how you would feel, after being so battered in a scrap, that you were all bandages, splints and crutches, only to find the tough Revolutionary that you thought you had licked, because your eyes were swelled shut, not even hindered but going ahead as if you never had existed. Wouldn't it make you feel like picking a scrap with a little fellow and chewing his leg off?

They are mad enough to tackle their own kind and bite the snake's tail right off. Only most of them have false teeth by this time and would not be able to bite the hole in a healthy doughnut.

Some of their actions remind me of the henpecked husband who revenged himself on his troublesome spouse by drinking the milk from the saucer intended for his wife's pet cat. The best they can do is to get a corner that we have been holding regular meetings on and get our crowd that is waiting for our comrade to talk Socialism to them. Many of these poor diluted freaks with a spoonful of brains come to our meetings to learn what Socialism is.

But what's the use? One of them asked Comrade Holmes what kind of religion there would be under Socialism? I noticed another at three consecutive meetings that I addressed, and one on Sunday night when he should have been to his own meeting on the same evening. He even bought some literature after standing in a

ADDRESS TO THE MEMBERS OF LOCAL SEATTLE, OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Comrades:—We are writing this letter to you in the hope that we may be able to arouse you to a sense of the responsibility before you at the present time.

Like the membership of most other locals, the comrades of Local Seattle can be divided into three parts, viz: Those who pay their dues promptly, attend meetings regularly and really do more than their share of the necessary work. Those who pay their dues, attend Local meetings occasionally, but who are all too willing to let others do the work of the Local. And those who pay their dues only when reminded that they are in arrears, never attend a meeting and never do any of the necessary work.

If you belong to the first group you are doing your full duty and if all did as well this letter would be unnecessary.

If you belong to the second group we would remind you that paying dues and attending local meetings is by no means all that is required of a member. We have before us the task of educating and organizing the wage workers for their own emancipation. This requires much hard work and you have no more right to shirk than those who are now doing YOUR part of the work and shouldering YOUR share of the responsibility as well as their own. From out of the membership of our party must be developed the organizers, lecturers, executives, secretaries, parliamentarians and the law-makers of the wage-working class. You can only learn by doing, by taking a lively interest in the affairs of our party, so get busy—don't be a deadhead.

If you belong to the third group we realize that you are almost a hopeless case, and that it is a waste of energy to try to induce you to do your duty.

The members of the first group, with a little uncertain assistance from the second group, have succeeded in maintaining an open headquarters and reading room at 711 Olive street and since the Everett convention have built up the Local organization to such an extent as to make it possible to hold two and three street meetings nightly, with two speakers at each meeting.

During the last ten days \$100.40 worth of literature was sold at these meetings.

With more help we can do better still. Will you do your share?

Business meetings of the Local are held every Thursday at 8 p. m. in Socialist Party headquarters at 711 Olive street; don't fail to come, and if you know any wage-workers who are Socialists bring them along—we want them in the party.

Street meetings are held every evening on the corners of Fourth and Pike, Second and Union and Occidental and Washington streets. Attend these meetings whenever possible. We need your help in the sale of literature.

Wake up. Get busy. Let's all put our shoulder to the wheel together.

Yours for the Revolution,
EMIL M. HERMAN, Acting State Org.
JOS S. BISCAY, Local Secretary.

FOOT NOTE:—It has just been decided that on Sunday, September 26, at 2:00 p. m., a monster mass meeting will be held on Pike Place in the interest of the Swedish strikers.

It is essential that each and every member of the Local attend this meeting.

crowd of wage-workers for several hours grinning like a skunk that had discovered a strange but pleasing perfume that was foreign to his nature.

The Shingle Weavers

In Hoquiam, Aberdeen and Elma, an open conflict is going on between the shingle mill operators and the Shingle Weavers' Union.

This union is one of the most powerful in Washington, where the "Red Cedar Shingle" is manufactured in enormous quantities and forms the basis for one of the largest industries in the state.

The International Shingle Weavers' Union has several thousand members in Washington alone, and its president and secretary both reside in this state. Many of the shingle mills are run by small operators, remnants of the mid-

dle class, who own one-horse plants in the woods, but who cannot afford a long shut-down in these times of "demand" for shingles. They are bound to go to the wall and to be gobbled up by the big concerns if they engage in a prolonged fight with this great union.

Therefore their present attempt to open the "open shop" will fail. The union will win.

As one of the consequences of the movement for universal suffrage in Prussia and Saxony many of the participants in the battles for suffrage have been prosecuted in the courts of many cities on charges covering every crime named by the criminal statutes, from riot down to violation of city ordinances, and if no charge named would stick, then they would be charged with misconduct.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY

What It Stands For

Platform of the Socialist Party of Washington

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 victorious class but abolish all other classes as well.

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

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

The ownership of the instruments of wealth production, such as factories, mines, railroads, machinery and land gives the Capitalist Class its power to amass all wealth in its own hands. The Socialist Party proposes to transfer that ownership from the Capitalist Class to the Proletarian Class and to use political power to that end.

This is the Proletarian Revolution.

8. We know that such a Revolution cannot be accomplished in any one state. We must win full political power in the entire nation. Executives, legislatures, courts and armies must all be captured by the Proletariat in order to effect the 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."

Statement of Principles of the National Party

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Socialist Party and Trades 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 workers

people and to save them from being reduced to material and moral degradation. It is equally valuable as a force for the social, economic and political education of the workers.

IT DOES NOT DICTATE.

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

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

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a disaster to civilization and humanity. It can and must be defeated.

BALLOT IS A WEAPON.

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"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."

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COLORADO BREEZES

By J. Edward Morgan

EDITOR'S NOTE. Morgan has been, as he says, "down and out, sick and inactive for months," but the Colorado "Bums" have stirred him up again. The result is his present keen analysis and outline of the Labor Movement, for which all readers will be grateful. We heartily commend what he has to say about "Head-Hunting;" that is to say, "knocking," for the sake of "knocking.")

THE "I. W. W." VIEWED CRITICALLY.

I am to be thrown overboard, if straws point true, because, forsooth, I am so sentimental as to believe that the revolutionary bard has placed in the social revolution; and a still more deadly, damning, DeLeon count (or should I say rather, St. John count), is that I entertain small hopes of the triumph of the warring, hair-splitting, place-seeking, "I'm-a-bum" evangelizing I. W. W. of any of the varied extractions now scrambling for the footlights.

This disloyalty to the only "bonified" labor organization entitled to the name "revolutionary" has branded me with the heretics. I am now a "sickly, slimy, sentimental, Civic Federation, middle-class damp-moist," and many more worthy things as listed in the "Industrial Bulletin." I am about to sell out the "revolution" to the highest bidder. My coal bin is empty, so is my larder; who wants to buy?—the Social Revolution, the Socialist Party, my chances for the presidency, and the immaculate, isolated Workers of the World thrown in for good weight. "The ballot is the plaything of fools," and I have repeatedly played the idiot role and insulted the Simon-Pure Revolutionist by going to the polls and voting for some "fakir" and the "fool Socialist Party ticket."

Now you have my pedigree. The readers of "The Socialist" will not tolerate any more "Breezes." Morgan doesn't belong to Trautman or Sherman, or DeLeon, or St. John; Morgan believes, however, and ever advocates the industrial form of unionism, and believes that like all things else in nature—plants, animals, men and ideas, structures and functions—the form and function of labor organizations are subject to the inexorable law of evolution; that the I. W. W. idea is the result of many years of evolution of working-class psychology, and that it did not spring full-grown from the loins of Jove or the mouth of DeLeon, Trautman or yet St. John. More—that the structure of a labor party or organization, like any other organism, is determined by environment and the struggle for existence; the environment is ever changing and, likewise, the structure of the labor body is never constant, but slowly, surely adapting to the changed environment, for it must so change or be annihilated. The process is so slow that we, who see theoretically far in advance of the main group, positions that the labor body must attain and structure that it must assume to win the final conflict, grow impatient at delay, and, Proudhon-like, attempt to make the goal at a single leap, forgetful of the mighty gap that intervenes between our present state of development as a class and that development that must precede the final battle.

I contend that nature does not build new species to fit new environments, but rather compels the old species to adapt to the changed environment; and in this compulsion and the elimination that follows through natural selection, new species appear, not from foreign intrusion, but from the new-old organism, adapting to the new-old world that environs it.

I may be a million miles from the mark, but am not ashamed of nor afraid to express an honest conviction. My father taught me in youth to fear no man's opinion, and I give not a tinker's damn for the jeers of all the fanatics that ever stamped a herd of Texas steers. I will express an honest conviction if I stand alone and if it cost me my standing in the Party and with the class I long to serve. Carrying water on both shoulders, or trucking to both sides in a controversy is to me as low-down a piece of soul debauchery as to be found in all the catalogue of moral depravity.

As to the proper form of labor organization, there is not much controversy among us Socialists; but methods of procedure for its realization bring us into sharp antagonism; but this dispute can be prosecuted in a spirit becoming the mighty hosts of labor bent on their emancipation. There is little to justify the impugning of motives, the charge and counter charge of disloyalty. We have too vital interests in common to allow differences of opinions, often on non-essentials, to divide us in the face of a watchful, united enemy.

Bluntly put, I believe from what experience and reading has taught me, that any attempt to build a rival union outside of the one long in the field will prove abortive in the future as it has in the past. This is not condoning the weakness and craft form of the A. F. of L., but simply recognizing the fundamental laws governing the develop-

ment of labor bodies. The A. F. of L. will be forced to change with environment; the idea of an industrial form embracing in one all industries, "an injury to one an injury to all," etc., began, if we are to still credit evolution as impartial and universal in her scope, with the first guild. All that the universal body of united slaves shall attain in structure and function must have been latent in the very first organized body of workers. My contention is that the first guild is the triumphant industrial organism of labor in embryo. That the same organism persists throughout the long, unequal struggle, slowly adapting to environment, changing both form and function, not through choice, but from necessity. From the ruins of the old form sprang the new. But never a rival form subduing and supplanting the old. The instance of the Knights of Labor and the A. F. of L. support my contention.

What do I mean by saying "the function changes" with changed environment? Simply this: It is a mistake to say that the function of a labor body is ever constant. That would be to say that the function of the first guild was to overthrow wage-slavery. But we know the function of the guild to be to protect the specific members of a specific trade. Again, the function grew to be the protection of members of several affiliated trades, and so on to complete amalgamation of all crafts from the lowest to the highest in pay or importance. It is not the function of the present union of labor to bring the co-operative commonwealth, but rather to fight for immediate self-preservation. Function can be, is determined, by form, or rather the form of an organism, or organ of an organism, is adapted to its function. Function again is determined by environment. Fighting the battles for self-preservation; evolving from the simple to the complex; from dissimilar to similar; from anarchy to unity; from craft confusion to homogeneous, industrial cohesion, the much-maligned, stigmatized labor movement will emancipate itself from wage bondage and realize Socialism, without a break in its seemingly fortuitous, aimless march from guild to world-wide labor republic.

If this is heresy, turn loose the hounds; perhaps the hounds are as far away from the true scent and trail as this sentimental freak, who, by the way, was a "good Indian," "Marxian," "till he left the pack of the 'I'm-a-bums, hallelujah, bum again,'" "while we have luck in bunning our chuk, to 'ell with the fool who works," etc.

Once I am convinced of my mistake I will make public acknowledgment, but you must use argument, not abuse, to convince me. I have changed my ideas many times and will continue to change as new light breaks through my thick but penetrable skull.

"Ah, the fakirs in the unions—they control it in the interest of the capitalists," cry our alarmed enthusiasts. Perhaps they do as far as they can, and as far as they dare, and as far as it pays. But is man governed by his material interests? "Certainly!" say the mouthiest of the "revolutionists." Swap Gompers then for DeLeon, or St. John, what proof do you offer for their continued loyalty if name and fame and flattery, with goodly guineas on the side, tempt them from the narrow and thankless path?

Swap the A. F. of L. for the I. W. W., what talisman immunizes this immaculate aggregation from capitalist flirtation? Will not environment make it as conservative, regardless of its mouthings, as time and circumstance dictate? Will not the "trimmer," "trader," "fakir," "traitor," make his debut as certainly as effect follows cause?

Have not certain "leaders" of the "only way" fallen from grace, and so soon? Bluntly, will not the labor fakir cling to the labor movement, of whatever dam it is foaled, DeLeon, Trautman, St. John, or Old Mother Hubbard, just as buzzards haunt the lion's game fields or jackals yelp in his trail? This is not endorsing fakirs or their methods, no more than to discover buzzards or jackals and their practice is to lincence them to do that, that they do so nicely without my aid or consent.

"But we must kill the buzzards!" you shout. Well and good, but where commence and where let up? Who's who in the labor movement? The buzzard chaser today, out of a good job (for buzzard killing is poorly paid) is the buzzard himself tomorrow, elevated to leadership. So I am not out head hunting any more. The best one we had in Colorado (missing a scalp he laid for so long, with all the enthusiasm and loyal devotion to "principle" of the only "true blue revolutionist"), his loyalty soured, his "revolutionary" blood boiled over and sopped him out of the Socialist kettle into the Democratic carrion pot, and he hugs to his heaving bosom (burning with class loyalty for the slaves), a measly, stinking political job as the price of his treachery to the Working Class. So, head hunter, who's who—and who's true—and who are you—and whose head shall come off first?

But if I don't get out from under and ring off, Titus will have this fair child of my soul in the waste basket, and my I. W. W. "I'm-a-bums" will have my head in their bum-your-chuck-pot.

Au-re-voir.
Adieu, ma chere,
I'm glad I'm still alive and here,
With wheels a trifle out of gear,
And not a darn head-hunter near.
EXIT.

HERMAN QUESTIONS BARNES

Tacoma, Wn., Aug. 24, 1909.
J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago, Ill.

Comrade—I this day received from you a letter dated Aug. 19, in which was enclosed two duplicate ballots which you ask me to vote upon and return to your office. In the minutes of the N. E. C. of July 24 I notice that the N. E. C. declare that they have no power to decide who is Secretary-Treasurer of the Socialist Party of Washington. The National Constitution of the S. P. in section 4 of article 12 guarantees the S. P. of the various states against interference from the N. E. C., the N. E. C. and yourself. The only section of the National Constitution which gives you or the N. E. C. the right or authority to conduct a referendum vote in any state is section 9 of article 12, and then only when there is a dispute over the validity of the title of officials and upon call of one-third of the membership in good standing when the controversy began.

Comrade, I withdrew from the Everett convention because I refused to violate our state constitution. I now refuse to vote upon the ballots you sent me because I refuse to become a party with you and the N. E. C. in violating the national constitution of the S. P., and as a member of the N. E. C. I demand that you publish this statement in the weekly and monthly bulletins.

Also will you kindly answer the following questions?

First—Did seven, a minority of the members of the state committee of the S. P. of Washington have the right to remove Krueger as state secretary-treasurer and elect Waynick to that office on April 18, 1909?

Second—Did eight, a majority of the members of the same committee, have the right to rescind the action of April 18 and reinstate Krueger on July 12, 1909?

Third—Did you recognize the action of the state committee of April 18, 1909, and if so, why did you refuse to recognize a similar action of the same committee on July 12?

Fourth—Are eight a majority of fifteen? Fifth—Are these fifteen who constitute the state committee of the S. P. of Washington qualified to represent the party in this state until their successors have been duly elected, and if so, why do you and the N. E. C. refuse to recognize the actions of this committee and even violate the national constitution to assist those who have worked like Trojans during the last year to disrupt the S. P. of this state?

Sixth—If three members of the N. E. C. by some means or other should get possession of considerable of the property of the national office, and when called upon to attend a meeting called by the other four members of said committee answer by removing said property from headquarters, elect a national secretary and proceed to transact business in the name of the S. P., would you consider the four members justified in going to the capitalist courts to protect the party and its property against the three pretenders and their bogus secretary?

Awaiting an early reply, I am,
Yours for the revolution,
(Signed) EMIL M. HERMAN,
Member N. C. from Washington.

BARNES DODGES QUESTIONS.

Chicago, Ill., September 1, 1909.
Emil Herman,
Tacoma, Wash.

Dear Comrade: Have your favor of the 24th ult., reference my letter addressed to the Socialists of Washington. Contrary to your statement, you were not asked to vote. The request was for a duplicate report of the votes of members at large and locals.

I have the report that you were recently a member of Local Tacoma, and were there defeated as a delegate to the Everett Convention, and that just preceding the convention you organized a small local in the immediate vicinity by which you were chosen as a delegate. However, I do not have record of you now being either a secretary of a local or a member at large, and these were the only ones called upon to supply duplicate reports.

Would say by the action of the National Executive Committee the membership of Washington by referendum vote is now deciding whether you bolted the Everett Convention to support the constitution or not.

Your last question of the hypothetical variety is not at issue. The other questions are submitted as though out of the air for a yes or no answer, minus associated facts, text and context. They have no bearing upon the issue as it now appears in the state of Washington.

Your questions, with all that relates to them, will, I believe, be satisfactorily settled by the members of Washington if they are given an opportunity for a free expression of opinion.

To which purpose I consider that the National Executive Committee has properly lent its assistance. Who is now state secretary of Washington is not important. (Editor's Note. If this be true, then all organization ends. Barnes may say the same next year. "Who is now State Secretary is not important," and proceed to sid out to his own satisfaction "whom the members want as State Secretary." That is, to hell with the Constitution and organization.

"Who is State Secretary is not important"—that sentence of National Secretary Barnes constitutes his own Anarchist confession.) The important question is, whom do the members of Washington want as their State Secretary.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

KRUEGER'S NOTES

It now transpires that E. J. Brown induced, by misrepresentation of facts, the postal authorities in Seattle to withhold mail from me. While without a doubt these authorities can be held responsible for their action, depriving me of mail intended for me, and which by no manner of construction legally could be withheld from me, it is not worth while to take action, considering the fact that no great harm was done anyway. However, this incident accounts for the fact that the vote on State Membership Referendum "D" of some Locals was missing in the count of the votes. Even some votes of M. A. L. were thus lost. Local North Yakima was one of those held up at the postoffice.

While speaking of referendums here is one noteworthy fact vividly demonstrating to us what Socialists may expect at the hands of National Secretary Barnes, were he to conduct a referendum in this or any other state. A letter is on file from a former party member in the eastern part of the state, who at one time was secretary of a local which ceased to exist in March, 1907. But such a trifling incident as that is no bar for the present national secretary to get that dead local's vote on the records in the national office. This former secretary of a former local, extinct for more than two years, was urged by Barnes lately to vote on state and national referendums. The same former comrade now asks that an organizer be sent there. They are now ready to reorganize.

We have purchased nearly one hundred dollars' worth of literature lately from the Kerr Publishing house in Chicago and are prepared to furnish 'o Locals as well as others the best of the Socialist literature that money can buy anywhere. What we may not have on hand we can order for you, all at the regular price, the same you must pay in Chicago.

The "International Socialist Review," \$1 per year, cannot be recommended too highly to all Party members. It is worth more than all the weekly Socialist (?) papers combined that come into the hands of Party members from outside the state. Subscribe for the "Review" through the State office, send one dollar, and the "Review" will be a regular visitor to you for twelve months.

At one of the street meetings in Seattle the other day, a stranger informed us that he was a Socialist all right, all right. In evidence of this statement he informed us that he was a regular subscriber to Socialist papers. When asked which ones they were he said, "The Rip Saw" and "The Referendum." Tell a man what you read and he can tell you correctly what kind of a Socialist you are.

We hope to give a stenographic report of the proceedings of the conference on Sept. 19.

In report of Referendum "D," the summary should be 173 instead of 163.

At one of the street meetings in Seattle \$17.75 worth of literature was sold and the collections taken up were also satisfactory. If we consider that all the literature sold consists of 10-cent pamphlets, the number of people reached by street meetings is one we cannot possibly estimate, but is great, for most of these pamphlets will be read by many outside of the original purchasers.

Especially at this time the value of the street meetings can not be calculated, and the gospel of Socialism, in some instances heard for the first time on the streets of Seattle by visitors to the Exposition, will be carried probably by thousands into every corner of the country.

One striking example of this was vividly demonstrated after one of the street meetings on Fourth and Pike. A strapping young fellow with a few Socialist pamphlets in his coat pocket, lingered after the close of meeting around the speaker's stand, apparently observing the mechanism by which the iron framework is taken apart, but noting that he had been seen, but repeatedly at these meetings, I accosted him, and to my surprise I found that he was one of those who had

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Fraternally,

Name.....
Address.....
(Fill this out and cut it out and mail.)

never in his life heard anything before on Socialism. He is a passenger locomotive engineer from South Carolina. He actually thought that the propaganda had originated here, late-ly in the Pacific Northwest. On being told different he was surprised that the same had not yet been carried to South Carolina, but, using his own phrase, "there will be something doing when I return to my native home."

Who knows how many more such instances might be recorded if we were not too much wrapped up in ourselves to inquire for them?

Out of the new material taken into Local Seattle some very valuable timber seems to have been secured. And while the exposition lasts it might be best to expend all our energies in Seattle and let other industrial centers alone for the present unless more workers are secured in the meantime.

The dangers of a revolutionary movement are the anarchist element, the impossibilists on the one hand and the reformist or opportunist element on the other. Between the two the revolutionary political movement must steer its course.

Opportunist propaganda must fall in the very purpose it seeks to achieve. It aims to build up the membership of the movement more rapidly than can be done by purely revolutionary propaganda. Therefore it must sacrifice quality to quantity. And while it sacrifices the former the latter is nevertheless not forthcoming, for the reason that reform measures will appeal to the undesirable element and it leaves the desirable element unmoved. Nothing is gained by sacrificing the future for the present, for neither is won thereby.

German Party Notes

By Richard Krueger.

(From report of General Committee to the Leipzig Convention, 1909.)

From that part of the report dealing with legal prosecution of Party members on account of their activity in the labor movement, we learn that in the business year, which closed with June 30, 1909, not less than 27 years 10 months and 2 days in jail have been dishd out to our German comrades, together with a fine of 28,450 mk., being 5,000 mk. less, but 9 years' jail sentence more than in the preceding year.

It seems that in Germany, in harmony with the law, the police authorities have the right and it is one of their duties to watch all political gatherings, and for many years the misconception was prevalent that all meetings of Socialists were to be considered as political gatherings.

However, the highest courts in Prussia, as well as other courts, have decided: "Inasmuch as meetings of Socialists are accessible only for members and not for everybody, they can not be considered political gatherings, and therefore are not subject to espionage by the police." In spite of this decision the police still spy upon them, and not alone have the meetings of adults fallen under the ban of the police, but also the meetings of the young people, which are in no sense of the word political meetings, are spied upon by the police. It can not be said, however, that the police has earned more laurels in their attitude towards the young people in Germany, than they have in their petty warfare against the organization of adults.

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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

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by VINCENT HARPER. A brilliant analysis of capitalist marriage. Suppressed by the chief of police of Seattle, though wholly without warrant.
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HERMON F. TITUS, Editor; ERWIN B. AULT, Managing Editor; ARTHUR JENSEN, Assistant Editor; BESSY FISSET, Assistant Editor; HATTIE W. TITUS, Manager; LULU AULT, Circulation Manager; RYAN WALKER, Cartoonist; JOHN F. HART, Cartoonist; THOS. J. COONROD, Idaho State Editor; THOS. A. SLADDEN, Oregon State Editor.

Special Contributors. EMIL HERMAN, Socialism and the Farmer; C. W. BARZEE, Socialism and the Middle Class; MRS. FLOYD HYDE, Socialism and the Home; A. B. CALLAHAN, Socialism and the State; ERNEST UNTERMANN, Socialism and Science; EDMOND PELUSO, French and Italian Translator.

Undermann's article, announced last week, will be delayed for a week more. It covers the main question, "A Two Class Party or a One Class Party?" Everyone who thinks will want to read it. Now is the time to get your thinking friends to subscribe for "The Socialist."

The editor of "The Socialist," according to J. Mahlon Barnes and the N. E. C. of the Socialist Party of the United States, is no longer a member of that Party. He has a number of companions in his misery. Because some twenty or thirty of them withdrew from the Everett Convention, when that Convention applied the Gag and defied the Constitution, the Barnes-Brown-Berger Partisans who were left in the Convention, adopted a Resolution expelling these defenders of Free Speech from the Party. This Resolution has now been adopted by their Referendum and the N. E. C. recognizes this Referendum.

So there we are. For defending Free Speech and the Constitution and for fighting nine years for a Working Class Party, we find ourselves disowned by the National Organization officials.

Well, we hardly know that anything has happened, except we are now left free to work without molestation. The Labor Movement is not confined to the Socialist Party of the United States. In fact, that Party is rapidly disconnecting itself from the Labor Movement in the United States. No better proof of its Bourgeois character could be found than this deliberate stabbing of the Proletarian organization in the State of Washington by the National Executive. It is possible, of course, but hardly likely, that the National Committee will reverse the Executive by adopting the Barzee or the Jensen Resolution now pending. For "The Socialist" and its editors, it can be said their future, if outside the National Party, will be devoted, as always, to the Emancipation of the Wage Class. Because the Middle Class is now triumphant in the Socialist Party of the United States, because while consistently and successfully upholding Socialist principles, we have been kicked out, these things will not change our policy in the least. In fact, we shall be freer than ever to teach straight Proletarian self-emancipation.

SMALL BUSINESS.

In Oregon the Two-Class Party advocates have resorted to pretty small tactics to injure Tom Sladden. They have reprinted from "The Socialist" Untermann's virulent attack on Sladden, but omitted the editor's reply to Untermann, which was printed in the same issue of "The Socialist." Untermann was a personal letter to Titus, yet labeled "By no means confidential." Titus' reply was essentially a part of the incident and to quote the Untermann side alone was like quoting a conversation between two people yet omitting all that one of them said. We understand that Hubert Langerock was a party to this deal. As "The Socialist" has given considerable and favorable publicity to some of Langerock's writings, we take this occasion to let our readers know where he now stands.

"THEIR JAILS MY COMFORT."

Seattle, Wash., July 31, 1909. J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.: Dear Comrade—At 8 o'clock this morning I was served with a writ of injunction from the Superior Court restraining me from attending to the business of the S. P. of Washington. (Nothing of the sort occurred. The paper served on Waynick simply summoned him to appear and show cause why he should not be so restrained.—Ed.) The hearing is set for August 6

(later postponed to August 13), when I suppose a permanent injunction will be asked for.

It is my opinion that the court will dissolve the injunction, as it appears to me an easy matter to prove that I am acting as the recognized and official secretary of the Party in this State. However, it's best to prepare against the worst, as none can determine in advance what a capitalist court will do. I desire to say that my personality has not played a part in this fight. It is all a matter of indifference to me personally. However, I will continue to do my duty. At least nine-tenths of the membership of the State upholds the results of the Everett convention. They are remaining in the organization, and the locals are remitting dues as usual, and have sold 710 stamps during the month, which is a better average than has been shown in the past six months with the exception of June, which was somewhat larger on account of locals paying up in order to be represented in the convention.

I have not troubled the national office with windy letters, and have never written more than one page, no matter how important the subject. Let me say, however, that this man Titus (Why "this man Titus" is so dragged in by the hair is hard to see. Except as editor of "The Socialist," he has no relation to the case.—Ed.) has always howled and screamed and screamed against the restraining order of courts, and now when he and his group have been beaten to the ditch, they have sought refuge in the infamous injunction. Dr. Titus is an infamous hypocrite. We have pulled the mask from this proletarian pretender, and every Socialist in the United States can see through his pretensions without the aid of glasses. No one from this time on should pay much attention to his programs, his preachings, or his college-bred adjectives. He will soon be a back number in this State, for the fact that he has appealed to a capitalist court to cover him with its infamous injunction is enough to damn him forever. It may be that I will be the victim of this injunction, but I can assure you that this crowd of vandals will never recover anything from me that is worth having. I will turn over the books to my successor elected by the referendum ordered by the Everett convention. All the courts in christendom cannot make me do otherwise. I will make their jails my comfort.

Fraternally, W. H. WAYNICK.

Editor's Note.—This letter is one of the richest on record, as an advertisement for Martyrdom, by a man who never saw the inside of a jail for the cause of Socialism, and who never will. Of course, Burgess and not Waynick, wrote it for its dramatic effect on sentimental readers. Barnes and the N. E. C. are too astute to be deceived by it. Yet they eagerly grasped at it to form the occasion for their spectacular abandonment of State autonomy and invasion of the State of Washington. Considering that Waynick has never yet been actually enjoined from doing anything for a single minute after he made his appeal, the above martyr cry, "Jails shall be my comfort," coupled with fierce denunciation of a man who has spent many days and nights in Seattle's jail for the Cause, is too richly significant to be omitted from this embalming in print.

Apropos the Kicks from late subscribers that Socialist papers are "always begging" for financial assistance, one of the "Booster Editors" says, "Look how little we get. If we got more when we asked for help we would not have to ask so often." And he was dead right. Remember that the next time you feel like kicking and send in a dollar with your kick.

TEN YEARS' WORK IN FINLAND

(Translated from the Danish in "Social-Demokraten" by Arthur Jensen.)

The Finnish Social Democracy, in percentage the strongest Socialist Party in the world, recently celebrated its tenth anniversary. The Party was formed July 20, 1899, at a conference in Aabo.

The Party, for the occasion, has issued a pamphlet containing illustrations and interesting articles about the struggle to make the Social Democracy the greatest Party in Finland, with its 84 representatives in the Parliament.

The attractive booklet has, as introduction, an article by the oldest Party leader, Dr. Ursin, in which he writes in part:

"I am proud of Finland's workingmen. They stand in percentage ahead of the Socialists of all other countries.

"This has been accomplished after less than ten years' work, and what has been accomplished will be an example for all other countries to follow.

"Socialism is the greatest social movement of our time and Finland is in the lead. We have advanced so far that we cannot be driven back, even if all the forces of hell should conspire against us.

"We do not boast, but we look back in order to learn from what has happened.

"How have we advanced so far? The reason is clear.

"For centuries our people has trembled under the oppression of Militarism and the icy iron grip of the bureaucracy, and our country has been ground in the grist mill of the money power. It went too far. Our wrath broke loose and as a mighty wave our Working Class broke down all dams. A cry went out and Finland saw light.

"The Social Democracy has lived for ten years and the progress is overwhelming, but the idea of Socialism must yet enter deeper into the Finnish people.

"We Finnish Socialists say with Frederick Engels: 'Let us be certain that we, in time of success, shall know how to do our duty.'"

Hjalmar Branding, the well-known Swedish Socialist journalist, sent a greeting to the Finnish Socialist Party in which he says, in part:

"We always notice that when a movement arises, perhaps as a result of century-old wrongs, some people want to do everything at once, and when they fail they become disappointed, and leave the movement.

"We, who do not get tired, are accused of lukewarmness.

"We Swedes, when we organized the movement twenty years ago, looked down on our Danish comrades. They were not revolutionary enough. They had their hands full of practical work. But later we became better acquainted with them and became good friends, and now, twenty years later, we are in the very same position. Through the detail work in our industrial and political organization we prepare the Socialist society. We believe that the quiet way is the safest way to the great goal.

"This work is now before the Finnish Social Democracy. The road to the Socialist society leads through the conquest of the political power."

After the great strike in 1905, the Finns succeeded in gaining universal suffrage for men and women over 25 years of age. At the first election 308,669 Socialist votes were cast and 81 Socialists elected. At the election a few months ago the vote increased to 336,896 and 84 of our Comrades gained seats in Parliament, of which Comrade Yrjo Sirala was elected Vice-President.

The first years were hard sailing for the new Party. Governor General Bobrikoff was in 1898 sent to Finland to gag whatever liberty the Finns enjoyed. Police and censorship strangled all signs of civilization and culture. Meetings of any kind were prohibited. The formation of organizations was absolutely unthinkable. Even committee meetings of already established organizations were not allowed except on permission by the police. Spies were thick as flies. In the press it was forbidden to name the word "Socialism." The press police deluged the editors with edicts about what must not be written.

The papers had to fill their columns with articles on hog-raising, harvest observations and the latest results of the investigations of Radium. The Party program was confiscated. Only the "practical" portion was finally allowed publication.

Under these difficult circumstances it was quite natural that the membership in the beginning showed a tendency to decrease in numbers.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Locals, Members. 1901: 31, 5,849; 1902: 41, 8,151; 1903: 66, 13,513; 1904: 99, 16,610; 1905: 177, 45,298; 1906: 937, 85,027; 1907: 1156, 82,328.

The apparent decrease in members for 1908 is accounted for by the fact that 197 organizations failed to report

their membership. No report for 1908 has yet been submitted, but the Party numbers now at its tenth anniversary over 100,000 members. The report of the Party treasury of 1906-7 indicates a large increase in membership. The receipts increased from 1,080,875 Finnish marks in 1906 to 2,468,966, or more than double, in 1907. In 1899, 14 organizations owned their own meeting halls, in 1907 the number thus situated was 266.

Reading rooms, libraries and the press have been the means of this social awakening. The Party controls 40 publications, of which "Tyomies" ("The Workingman") is now published in an edition of 30,000. The Party literature, which consists mainly of translations, is also very voluminous.

The translation of Karl Marx's "Capital" has recently begun, and we listen and wonder—it is being paid for through an appropriation by the government.

Parliament appropriates each year certain sums for literary purposes, and in order to stop the cry of the Socialists that this money has been used in a partisan manner, the bourgeois gentlemen have appropriated money for the translation of "Capital."

Courses for the training of agitators are frequently conducted. The demand for agitators and able writers is great. Special stress is laid on the agitation among working women and great efforts are expended in forming strong organizations for the young people.

The Trades Union movement is also progressing. In 1899 there were 199 Trades Unions. In 1905, 43 women's organizations joined the party. This number increased to 105 in 1907.

The Finnish Party has by no means reached its aim. But in consideration of the extremely difficult circumstances under which they are being compelled to work, one must admit that its progress and results are unusual. A uniform, Marxian spirit is prevalent throughout the Party. "Separatist" movements have been unable to exercise any destroying influence on the development of the Party, although attempts have not been lacking.

Though the Finns have yet before them many a hard battle with the bloody, reactionary Russian forces, the development and results of the first ten years' work indicate that they also in the future will face the struggle with courage, enthusiasm and ability, and bring home many a victory.

The Newspapers

Government Intervenes in Swedish Labor War

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 13.—The Swedish government has intervened to settle the dispute between the Employers' Union and the Confederation of Labor, which was the cause of the recent general strike in Stockholm. Arbitrators have been appointed for this purpose as well as to draw up regulations for the settlement of future disputes by arbitration.

This note published in the "P.I." of the 14th inst., constitutes all we have seen printed during the last month in the Seattle daily press in regard to this, the most remarkable Labor War in the world's history. Note that this cablegram (if such it is) says "the recent general strike in Stockholm," when, as a matter of fact, it is still on and it includes Sweden and not Stockholm alone.

A Populist Cabal?

August 28. Titus and Krueger came through all right. But if it wasn't for "The Socialist" and the way it is controlled and owned those fakers would have downed you, just like they did in California a few years ago.

I sincerely hope you will clean that gang up. The time is not far off when the S. P. will have to be a closed party—that is, closed to all but the party members.

I believe there is a cabal in the S. P.—men who have percolated from the Greenbackers to Grangers and then to the Pops, down to the S. P. These men, having done old party politics all the way down the line, they want to do the same thing in the S. P.

Now, these people have learned this fact, that if any considerable numbers of workmen get to studying Marxian Socialism there won't be any chance for the percolators to tell us how to do the thing. Then they figure, too, that aside from getting big salaries out of the Party, lectures would be worth while at \$50 a night, just like Mills tried to work California.

They realize the workman will not pay fancy prices and that the middle class can pay—therefore we must have them in the party, not for the good of the party, but for the good of the intellectual cabal, who are too good to speak at street meetings.

My, how I wish we had an organization here like you have. But then you didn't do it alone. That bunch of women you have up there has been no small factor.

The police are watching my mail closely now. So you must be careful, and do not address anything with Socialist very prominent on it. P. B. C.

JOKE.—The State Committee of the Socialist Party of Nevada has appropriated Seventy-five Cents (laugh here) toward the fight against the Minnesota primary law.

Conservative Unionism

By Emil M. Herman

WHY MINE OWNERS WANT CONSERVATIVE UNIONS WITH CONSERVATIVE LEADERS.

Have just completed an agitation tour of six days in the coal mining camps of King county. Visited and spoke in the following camps: Taylor, Palmer, Ravensdale and Black Diamond.

At Taylor the U. M. W. recently organized a local union against the strenuous opposition of the operators.

After a struggle of several weeks the union finally forced recognition from the bosses, but not, however, without discrimination against its most active members, who, by the way, in the majority of cases, are also Socialists.

The secretary of the union at Taylor has been fired, and it is openly asserted among the union men of the camp that President Cusworth and National Board Member Morgan are in great part responsible for this, inasmuch as they agreed that the operators had the right to discharge them if they so desired.

The agreement between the operators and the U. M. W. is pretty much of an open shop arrangement. It gives the operators authority to hire and fire whom they please, providing they do not discriminate against union men on account of activity in the union.

The operators, however, have economic power, and they do not hesitate to use it against those miners who take an active part in the economic and political organizations of the wage workers.

I was billed to speak in Taylor on Tuesday, Sept. 7, and upon arriving in camp was somewhat surprised to learn that I was advertised to speak near a railroad trestle about one mile from camp. Upon inquiry I learned that all the land in the immediate vicinity of the camp is owned by the company, and that they would not permit a union or Socialist meeting to be held on the premises. This ought to be conclusive proof to any one that the operators recognize the class struggle.

At Ravensdale, though the camp is well organized from a union standpoint, I was unable to get out more than twenty-five people in spite of the fact that handbills were taken to every house and shack in camp and the meeting announced to the children at school; three well informed Socialists attended, and they told me that there is a strong Socialist sentiment in camp, and that the only way the small attendance could be accounted for was fear—fear on the part of the slave that his master would discharge him if seen at a Socialist meeting. One of the Socialists referred to above has recently been driven out of Roslyn; he is "laying low" at present because, as he says, "I must provide an existence for my wife and babe, whom economic pressure compelled me to leave back east." All of which proves that the union is not yet strong enough to successfully resist the discrimination of the operators against its members—the thing that the bosses fear is necessary, more education along revolutionary Socialist lines. When all miners are imbued with the same spirit of class solidarity which now actuates the few who are discriminated against the bosses will not dare to fire any of them.

LOCKOUT LOST.

Lodz, Poland.—The lockout of the cabinet makers, which lasted six weeks, ended in a victory for the workers. The owners of the various establishments endeavored to force the cabinet makers to accept "piece work" and a longer day of labor. The workers refused these new conditions and were locked out. After six weeks of idleness they were asked to return under the old conditions.—Hiscay.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS STRIKE.

Warsaw, Poland.—The bricklayers and masons of this city are out on strike against a cut in wages and an increase in the hours of work. The scale agreed upon for three years terminating Aug. 14, 1909, called for a work day of eight hours and wages 35 kopejek (18c), an hour. At this rate the worker averaged about 500 roubles (\$275) a year. During the severe winter months it is impossible to work. The employers have announced a cut to from 15 to 25 kop. an hour and an hour more work is added to the day.

The first to congregate were, as was to be expected, the strikers from Wilkeson. The residents of the camp were watching and mistook these men to be Carbonado miners, so they began to drift in, one by one, until about 150 local miners were present.

The meeting was called to order and addressed in several languages. Through it all the superintendent stood near by in a rage and swore that "any s--- who joins the union need not return to work Monday morning."

However, about a hundred men joined and another meeting was advertised for the evening. From now on it was smooth sailing, the new recruits

must either get the rest of the camp organized or they would be canned. At the evening meeting another hundred joined, and another meeting called for the next evening, when 350 more joined.

This constituted a big majority of the men in the camp, and in spite of the threats made by the bosses they soon got cold feet, and in two weeks recognized the union and signed the scale, all of which goes to show that when wage-workers know what they want and go after it strong enough they can not only improve their condition now, but ultimately emancipate themselves from wage-slavery.

This is to have taken effect early in September. This scale of wages would make it possible to earn but 350 roubles (\$198) a year at the best.—"Dziennik Ludowy."

In a recent issue of the "Chicago Daily Socialist," a worthy comrade who calls himself an "Intellectual," roasts the proletarians for not supporting the daily and calls upon the "class consciousness of the intellectuals" to put up the \$5,000 necessary to clear that paper from its load of indebtedness. Let me mildly suggest that there would not be such a howl about the proletarians not supporting "their" daily if "their" daily was a little more proletarian and appealed a little less to the "intellectuals" and to the petty bourgeoisie.

One way to help "The Socialist" is to trade with our Advertisers, and don't forget to tell them where you saw their ad.

THAT WIRE STITCHER

---AND OTHER THINGS

Dear Comrade: Enclosed find \$1 on stitcher. A stitch in time saves nine, see that you make most of it. ROBERT BANDLOW. Our Motto—A stitcher that stitches in time saves a good many times nine. From Nebraska. "The Socialist."

Dear Comrades: Enclosed find M. O. for \$1 to be used in any way that will assist your splendid paper. We here in Nebraska have had a lot of experience with the rotten Barnes-Berger-Thompson-et al. outfit. I am going to boost some subs, and send them in few days. With best wishes, I am fraternally yours in a Proletarian Socialist Revolution. From New York.

Enclosed find M. O. for \$5, \$1 for renewal of "Socialist," \$4 as donation to sustaining fund. Fraternally, CHAS. W. GASSER. Now this comrade has helped us out in suggesting that we have a sustaining fund. We will have a plant fund, or, as he says, a "sustaining fund"—and we will begin with the balance which we didn't use for the stitcher, and our comrade's \$4.

A comrade in Seattle dropped into the office on his way home yesterday. We asked him if he could spare the dollar he had subscribed on the stitcher, and he gave us \$5!

We print below a complete list of those who helped us out in our hour of need and also the amount already subscribed on the Plant Fund, or "Sustaining Fund": W. E. Willis, \$1; R. Krueger, \$1; H. F. Titus, \$1; Geo. E. Boomer, \$1; J. H. Steele, \$1; Anna I. Steele, \$1; U. G. Moore, \$1; F. Langmaid, \$1; Ralph Korngold, \$1; Dr. L. O. Fiset, \$2; John W. Gebkrue, \$1; Dr. S. J. Stewart, \$2; C. R. Timney, \$1; John Downie, \$1; Thos. Long, \$1; J. P. Brady, \$1; David Howes, \$1; M. Gran, \$1; G. A. Whitney, \$1; J. A. McCorkle, \$1; H. A. Korthagen, \$2; Mrs. F. Downie, \$1; Arthur Jensen, \$1; Emil M. Herman, \$1; D. C. Ferris, \$1; A. Krumin, \$1; Morgan Morgans, \$1; C. J. Folsom, \$1; H. O. Haukos, \$5; Blas Lara, \$1; Peter Asp, \$1; a woman who gives all her spare dollars to Socialism, \$1; J. D. Curtis, \$1; Robert Bandlow, \$1; N. Vorhies, \$1; J. P. Sullivan, \$1; Harry Howell, \$1; Chas. W. Gasser, \$4; S. W. Baker, \$1. Total, \$49.10. By paying cash we got the stitcher for \$2 less than we expected, so it cost us \$38 instead of the \$40 we asked for. Received on stitcher, \$49.10; amount over \$38, \$11.10.

Comrades, we have \$11.10 to begin our Sustaining Fund. Keep it growing.

So we have fresh courage. Our prospects were never brighter. One comrade wrote to us that he would mortgage all his property to raise money for us rather than to see "The Socialist" lose out.

We print a few letters from comrades this week to show their good will. We shall print a few each week as our space will allow.

From Ohio. Cleveland, 9, 1, 1909. Seattle Socialist.

"The Socialist," Box 1908, Seattle, Wash.

Comrades: Enclosed find \$..... as my contribution to the "Plant Fund," to apply on the purchase of new machinery and other printing material. Fraternally, Name..... Address..... (Fill this out and cut it out and mail.)

Enclosed find \$1 on stitcher. A stitch in time saves nine, see that you make most of it. ROBERT BANDLOW. Our Motto—A stitcher that stitches in time saves a good many times nine. From Nebraska. "The Socialist."

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Enclosed find M. O. for \$5, \$1 for renewal of "Socialist," \$4 as donation to sustaining fund. Fraternally, CHAS. W. GASSER. Now this comrade has helped us out in suggesting that we have a sustaining fund. We will have a plant fund, or, as he says, a "sustaining fund"—and we will begin with the balance which we didn't use for the stitcher, and our comrade's \$4.

A comrade in Seattle dropped into the office on his way home yesterday. We asked him if he could spare the dollar he had subscribed on the stitcher, and he gave us \$5!

We print below a complete list of those who helped us out in our hour of need and also the amount already subscribed on the Plant Fund, or "Sustaining Fund": W. E. Willis, \$1; R. Krueger, \$1; H. F. Titus, \$1; Geo. E. Boomer, \$1; J. H. Steele, \$1; Anna I. Steele, \$1; U. G. Moore, \$1; F. Langmaid, \$1; Ralph Korngold, \$1; Dr. L. O. Fiset, \$2; John W. Gebkrue, \$1; Dr. S. J. Stewart, \$2; C. R. Timney, \$1; John Downie, \$1; Thos. Long, \$1; J. P. Brady, \$1; David Howes, \$1; M. Gran, \$1; G. A. Whitney, \$1; J. A. McCorkle, \$1; H. A. Korthagen, \$2; Mrs. F. Downie, \$1; Arthur Jensen, \$1; Emil M. Herman, \$1; D. C. Ferris, \$1; A. Krumin, \$1; Morgan Morgans, \$1; C. J. Folsom, \$1; H. O. Haukos, \$5; Blas Lara, \$1; Peter Asp, \$1; a woman who gives all her spare dollars to Socialism, \$1; J. D. Curtis, \$1; Robert Bandlow, \$1; N. Vorhies, \$1; J. P. Sullivan, \$1; Harry Howell, \$1; Chas. W. Gasser, \$4; S. W. Baker, \$1. Total, \$49.10. By paying cash we got the stitcher for \$2 less than we expected, so it cost us \$38 instead of the \$40 we asked for. Received on stitcher, \$49.10; amount over \$38, \$11.10.

Comrades, we have \$11.10 to begin our Sustaining Fund. Keep it growing.

So we have fresh courage. Our prospects were never brighter. One comrade wrote to us that he would mortgage all his property to raise money for us rather than to see "The Socialist" lose out.

We print a few letters from comrades this week to show their good will. We shall print a few each week as our space will allow.

From Ohio. Cleveland, 9, 1, 1909. Seattle Socialist.

"The Socialist," Box 1908, Seattle, Wash.

Comrades: Enclosed find \$..... as my contribution to the "Plant Fund," to apply on the purchase of new machinery and other printing material. Fraternally, Name..... Address..... (Fill this out and cut it out and mail.)