

THE SWEDISH STRIKE STILL ON

TEN YEARS AGO

By Arthur Jensen

CONFERENCE A FAILURE.

The situation in the Swedish strike is, as far as we have been able to learn, still practically unchanged. The long conference between representatives of both sides of the strike ended without coming to an agreement. The close of the conference occurred Tuesday, September 28. In an interview with the Stockholm representative of "Social-Demokraten," Copenhagen, Soederberg, vice president of the Swedish National Labor organization, had this to say in regard to the failure in reaching an agreement:

INTERVIEW OF SOEDERBERG.

"The executive council of the trades unions are holding a meeting now, and tomorrow a proclamation will be issued, explaining in detail the impossible demands made by the employers.

"They demanded, among other things, that foremen and labor leaders should not be members of the unions and that the national organization should be held responsible if the individual organizations broke their contracts.

"We proposed that work be resumed at once, and that we would discuss these questions later.

"The employers, however, in their unlimited conceit, demanded that we should sign their terms at once. This we could not do, and we chose to continue the struggle. There are at the present moment over 100,000 strikers.

"If it is, of course, self understood that we cannot support these struggling workers without assistance from our comrades abroad. We hope, therefore, that Denmark's organized workers will not fail us. The great solidarity which they have so far displayed we hope will continue.

"We have no choice but to continue the fight."

ARBITRATION FAILED.

Following is a translation of a letter written by the Swedish correspondent of "Social-Demokraten," explaining in detail the reasons for the failure of the conference to reach an agreement:

"The attempt of the Swedish government to bring peace between employers and employees utterly failed after the conference had lasted almost two weeks.

ARBITRATION COMMITTEE.

"In accordance with the arrangement made, when the workingmen

agreed, in the beginning of September, to limit the conflict to the members of the Swedish Employers' Association, the government selected an arbitration committee, consisting of the government arbitrator in Stockholm, Allan Cederborg, Djurklou, Carlsson and Kvarnzelius. After a series of conferences with the Employers' Association and the executive council of organized labor, they formulated a proposition for settlement, which has now been rejected.

THE PROPOSED CONDITIONS.

"The proposition treats all conflicts, both the original ones and those caused after the beginning of the lock-out, in all fourteen conflicts.

"The largest and most important is the strife in the wood-pulp industry, including the conflict in the factory at Skutumpah, which was the original cause of the great fight. The arbitration committee in this instance proposed that the employers should introduce an increase in the minimum wage scale of those working by the hour, and that the wages of those doing piece work, either wholly or in part, should remain the same.

"In regard to the Garment Workers it was proposed to form a new contract, binding until May 1st, 1912. The workers were in this case to accept the reduction in wages demanded by the employers, but as such a reduction would work too much of a hardship on the wage earners in many places, the committee named, in their proposition, certain firms, where the wages should not be reduced until January 1st, 1911. (Here follows a rather lengthy account of the proposed settlement in each of the fourteen cases. Since they are all more or less similar, I shall omit these with the exception of one.)

"The conflict at the porcelain factory in Gothenburg was to be settled by the employers recognizing the right of the employees to organize, and that these in return should lift the boycott which they had placed on the factory.

"Some remarks of a general character are added to these various specific propositions. It is thus stated that all lockouts and strikes shall be discontinued immediately, and that the old employees shall be reinstated in as far as it is possible. If all the workers could not be taken back immediately, those of the old employees reporting for work before October 15 should be employed in preference to all others.

BOTH SIDES REJECT PROPOSED TERMS.

"These are the main points, the contents of the proposition for settlement. It was rejected, however, by the strikers, as well as by the Employers' Association.

CAPITALISTS' ANSWER.

"The answer of the employers is very defying and states that they cannot possibly agree to treat the strikers so leniently. They demand an absolute wage reduction without any exception, and in regard to the Garment Workers they demand a contract binding till May 1st, 1914!

STRIKERS' ANSWER.

"Herman Lindquist, general president of the unions, in the name of the strikers, sent a reply stating that all the propositions made were acceptable, except in regard to the tailors and on the railroad machine shops of the Varberg-Aetran railway. In regard to the first of these two disputes it was a question of a weekly reduction of four to six crowns for those paid by the week and a decrease of from ten to forty per cent in the price of piece work—a demand which Organized Labor must oppose to the last ditch.

EMPLOYERS WANT DICTATORSHIP.

"Although both of the contesting parties rejected certain points in the proposed conditions of settlement, there is hardly any doubt but that an understanding could have been reached had not the Employers' Association demanded that an entirely new basis for the relation between employers and employees. This basis was formulated in a long draft which was

sent to the executive officers of the unions for their approval.

"The purpose of this demand was nothing less than a complete dictatorship in the hands of the capitalists!

"In the first paragraphs it is proposed that every dispute between employees and employers shall be laid before the respective local executive officers for adjustment within one week, and if settlement is not reached within three weeks the case goes before the general executive officers. If no settlement can be reached a strike may be called on three days' notice, provided, however, that no strike can be declared without a three-fourths majority of the voting members favor it.

"One of the chief points contained in the draft is that the capitalists demand that the General Labor organization shall be responsible for every breach of contract and that the employers alone shall determine the working conditions!

UNIONS MAKE COUNTER PROPOSITION.

"These demands were absolute. It is easily seen that the workers could not agree to such conditions. Their answer was that they would be willing to discuss after December 15th the question of a new basis, but that such a conference should be without any bearing on the present conflict and that the unions would formulate the draft as a basis for discussion.

A STRUGGLE FOR LABOR'S FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

"As will be noted, the capitalists are determined that the workingmen shall have no say in determining the conditions under which they must work. They are determined to force through a Capitalist Absolutism. And the dispute in Sweden has thus changed from a struggle about wages to a struggle about the most fundamental rights of the wage earners. It has become a struggle about the influence of the

workers and about the innermost soul of Labor.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY NECESSARY.

"And in this struggle all workingmen must stand together. It is the liberty and human rights of our Swedish comrades about which the struggle is now, and here no one must falter.

"Should the Swedish employing class be victorious in this struggle, the capitalists of the world will feel it as a victory.

"Therefore, whoever helps the Swedish wage workers in this fight against the employers' tyranny helps himself.

"The struggle has now resolved itself into an attempt on the part of the Capitalist Class to wrest from the Working Class the rights which it has secured through long years of effort and suffering. It is the desperate effort of Capital and Reaction to turn back the wheel of time and keep the great Working Class in subjection. It is, therefore, the plain duty of every wage earner to help his Swedish brothers who are actually fighting the battle of the Working Class of the world."

CAPITALIST PRESS SILENT.

The capitalist press in this country is still absolutely silent about this great Labor War. Not a line about it has come to our notice during the last month in any of the three great "news" agencies in Seattle. Not even the "Star," which always pretends to champion the interest of Labor, is saying a word.

But the rank and file of Organized Labor is finding out about it in spite of the silence of the daily press, and financial assistance is being sent daily from this country to our starving Swedish brothers.

All contributions should be sent to "LANDSSEKRETARIATET, FOLKETS HUS, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN."

LUMBERJACK CAMPAIGN

Field Notes by Our Candidate for Congress, Emil M. Herman

Two more meetings have been held in Raymond, one on October 11 in the open air, and the other on October 12 in the Finnish hall.

Both meetings were well attended and much interest was shown. We will poll a large vote at this place, and would probably carry the town were it not for the fact that about one-half of the wage workers are disfranchised by residence qualifications.

Local Raymond held a special meeting last Saturday, October 9, at which two lumber jacks were admitted to membership, each of whom paid one year's dues in advance.

The receipts from the two meetings mentioned above were as follows: Collections, \$5.52; literature sales, \$5.05, and campaign contributions, \$3.50.

There is a good field here for a strong local and Comrade Victor Westerholm and Jos. Brandt can be depended upon to see that the field is covered.



EMIL M. HERMAN

tainment," "the national office to pay all other expenses."

The weather was quite cold last Saturday evening. Nevertheless we had a rousing meeting on the streets of Centralia. Comrade Garret knows how to advertise, and he isn't afraid to do the work which others are all too willing to leave undone. If we had a clear-headed hustler like him in every city and town of the state there would be something doing. Receipts at this meeting were: Collections, \$2.00; literature sales, \$1.20; 13 copies "The Socialist," 90c, and three subs for "The Socialist," \$2.00.

The meetings in Winlock on the 14th and 15th were not very successful in a propaganda way. The weather was extremely cold and not much advertising had been done.

Comrades T. N. Coombs and wife, S. J. Shipler and Ben Prigmore are Socialists of the right kind of stuff and will probably be heard from in the future.

Receipts from these two meetings were: Collections, \$1.95; books and pamphlets, \$1.80; 43 copies of "The Socialist," \$2.15, and four subs to "The Socialist," \$3.25.

The tide is turning. There is not near the prejudice against us that there was a few months ago, and I find it easy to get the co-operation of the wage workers since we have unburdened ourselves of that middle class carbuncle, the National S. P.

The Chamberlain cockroaches and their dupes have a local at this place. They are doing no propaganda work whatever and will go out of business P. D. Q. when our boys come back to life and organize the wage workers for action along revolutionary Socialist lines.

John M. Work is to be routed through the state by the N. E. C., beginning November 5th.

Barnes is offering his services to locals at "only \$4.00 per day and en-

THE PROBLEM

By Oscar Graeve

The big department stores emptied their stream of chattering, hurrying employes on to Fulton street at shortly after 1 o'clock, for the Saturday half-holiday. The mass flowed down many streets, separating into little eddies and currents and spreading far and near, just as if a huge glass of water had been spilled on the stone pavements. One of the very many drops was Bobby Upham, clerk in a silk department.

He stood irresolute on the corner, his hands in his pockets, his eyes slightly contracted in the glare of the bright sunlight. He really had nothing special to do; and on that account the half-holiday, the first of the season, seemed doubly wasted.

As he stood debating, the crowd of young people disappeared, and the street, usually crowded, settled down into a semi-quiet which it knew only on this one afternoon in summer, besides Sundays.

Bobby was just preparing to saunter across the street and enter the moving picture show which rather forlornly shrieked out its attractions through a megaphone, when he saw a girl coming down the street, adjusting her hat as she walked. He recognized her as a fellow employe who worked in the cashier's department and whom the other girls called "Flo."

As she passed him she bowed, reddening slightly, for what reason Bobby could not guess.

"You're late, aren't you?" he called. She half stopped. "Yes; but what about yourself?"

"Oh—me; I've got nothing much to do."

"Well, I've got nothing much, either," she confessed, with a little laugh, and she reddened again.

Bobby liked the way she had of blushing; it flattered him, why he did not know. He was silent for a moment, considering an idea which he finally blurted out:

"Say, why can't you and me go off on a little excursion together for the afternoon?"

"Do I look all right? You know, I'm not fixed up at all."

He glanced over her attire, hastily and not critically. "You look fine!" he exclaimed.

"All right, then." She reflected his enthusiasm. "Where shall we go?"

It did not take them long to decide. To people of their class and means a holiday in summer spells but one thing—Coney Island.

They walked down the street together, a little apart, grown suddenly shy of each other, and climbed the stairs to the elevated train. When they reached the Island, after a crowded trip, they strolled down Surf avenue and entered one of the big amusement parks. After they had taken a trip to Iceland, shot over the amazing whir of a scenic railway, and had some ice cream in biscuit cones, Flo slipped her arm through Bobby's.

"Say, don't you spend any more money on me," she said. She hesitated, then went on: "I know you fellows don't get much more than we do, and, Lord knows, that's hardly enough to keep decent on."

Bobby reddened slightly, for he felt that his pride had been touched, although secretly he thanked her for her thoughtfulness. "We do get more. I've always got plenty to get along on. Only no joy rides nor fix dinners, nor nothing like that," he replied, and then added reflectively: "Of course they tell us we're expected to keep looking neat, and that takes most of what they give us."

"Well, let's walk around and take what's free," said Flo.

So they watched the performing bears in the suspended arena, and danced several times on the perfect floor of the ballroom, while the band played a familiar air which they both hummed as they whirled around together. And every time their eyes met, they smiled before their glances wavered. And it was June!

"Dear me, I'll have to go home," said Flo. It was about 5 o'clock.

"Do they expect you?" asked Bobby wistfully.

"Oh, no; I haven't anyone to expect me. But—I'm getting hungry," she laughed.

The following document is worth preserving. It proves that the Washington Socialist Party has not changed its tactics in the least for these ten years. It was fighting Populism then exactly as it is now. Berger was then defeated in his attempt to make the Socialist organization in the United States into a vote-catching affair, with a special bid for the Farmers' support. The Proletarians, represented then by Hillquit, Harriman and Hayes, won out and controlled the Party for some years. Gradually, however, the economic forces behind the Middle Class have gained more and more influence in the United States Socialist Party, until now Berger and Co. are able to kick out the Washington Socialist Party from the National organization, though it stands, and BECAUSE it stands for the identical Proletarian principles it stood for when this historic circular was written.

Washington Socialists are now taking the same determined stand as ten years ago. They propose now, as then, to "go it alone" until a real Proletarian organization shall develop:

In June, 1900

Circular No. 2
STATE HEADQUARTERS
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA

State Executive Board
A. G. Siebert, Chairman and N. Organizer, 62 W. Cedar St., Seattle.
Herman Culver, Vice-Chairman, Port Angeles.
Jas. D. Curtis, Secretary, 1735 Eighteenth Ave., Seattle.
Hermon F. Titus, Treasurer, 208 Mutual Life Building, Seattle.
Geo. E. Boomer, Southern Organizer, Office of The Sun, Tacoma.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 12, 1900.
Comrades:
Your Executive Committee met Sunday, June 10, for the purpose of considering the division in the National Party. We present to you the following views as the result of our deliberations. We have no wish to dictate to the comrades, but we believe we should be unfaithful to the responsibilities of the office in which you placed us, if we were to maintain a cowardly silence at this crisis.

The situation which confronts us is as follows:
First. Our party is divided, and the responsibility for this division rests with the National Executive Board. The present conflict is the direct result of the "Manifesto" published by the N. E. B., April 7. That manifesto

and the Referendum it submitted constituted a usurpation of authority by the N. E. B., inasmuch as the question they presented for decision was already delegated by the National Convention to a special Unity Committee.

If the Board had not thus interfered with the expressed will of the party, we should have taken a deliberate and regular vote on May 30, and everybody would have accepted the result as final. If union had been defeated, the S. D. P. would have remained intact and harmonious, however much many of us had been disappointed. But now we are as sadly disunited as the S. L. P. itself, and the responsibility is on our own Executive Board.

Second. The N. E. B. is in open rebellion against the Party, inasmuch as it refuses to recognize the Unity Committee appointed by the National Convention, and refuses to take the Referendum ordered by that convention.

The Unity Committee has proceeded exactly as directed by the National Convention, despite the usurping interference of the N. E. B. But the Board and Secretary refuse to receive and canvass our vote on the Referendum ordered by the convention. The National organ, moreover, urges all branches to pay no attention to the Unity Committee and the Referendum the party ordered it to take.

A more undemocratic and unsocialistic course of action could hardly be conceived than this audacious defiance of the expressed will of the convention by a body which was only continued temporarily in its place till the Unity Referendum could be decided.

Third. Every branch of the S. D. P. is now called upon to act. The result of the present situation can readily be foretold. Union will undoubtedly carry in the Referendum of June 26, and a Provisional Executive Board will be chosen under that vote. Then there will be two Executive Boards, each claiming to be the legal representative of the S. D. P. and demanding the allegiance of the Branches. There is no use in delaying our decision. The lines are clearly drawn at present. Each Branch must decide to vote on the Unity Referendum or not to vote on it. Whoever votes on it decides against the N. E. B. Whoever declines to vote is either dodging or approving the N. E. B.

Fourth. Now, Comrades, if the vote merely presented the question whether Chicago or Springfield should be the headquarters, whether Berger & Co. or Hillquit & Co. should be the leaders, we should advise dropping them both and going alone as the Socialist Party of the State of Washington until such small disputes were ended.

But we are convinced the real issue is deep and fundamental. Your Executive Board believes the question to

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INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

Or Local Tacoma Platform Com-
 pared to Legislative Plat-
 form of Seattle

By a Proletarian

"We, the revolutionary Socialists of
 the Pacific Coast, are for im-
 mediate demands; but we are for im-
 mediate demands that will improve the
 condition of the working class, and
 not for immediate demands that will
 perpetuate the interests of the weaker
 portion of the capitalist class against
 the stronger portion of the capitalist
 class." (Emil Herman in the last Na-
 tional Convention, National Con-
 vention Proceedings, page 170.)

The point around which all party
 declarations should center is the class
 struggle. Even if we make a mistake
 in our demands, we shall not be far
 wrong if we make it clear that this is
 a struggle between the master class on
 one hand and the working class on
 the other.

Our enemies in the party, who op-
 posed us and denounced our platform,
 favored the Tacoma platform which
 did not mention the "class struggle,"
 a central feature in all our declarations.

In this article I will only take up the
 political demands of the Tacoma plat-
 form and the so-called "down with
 high rents" demand at the last legis-
 lative elections, as this was most vi-
 ciously attacked.

You will remember that in the Ta-
 coma platform, their direct legisla-
 tion program, which has the same
 value as immediate demands, are evi-
 dently considered the most important, as
 they take up most of the platform cover-
 ing the "Initiative and Referendum" and
 the "Recall."

In order to have a correct under-
 standing of the effect of those de-
 mands if made into law, it will be
 necessary to understand how society,
 under capitalism, is constituted. So-
 ciety, considered from the standpoint
 of appropriation of wealth, is divided
 into two classes, but when we con-
 sider their class interests, we find that
 the capitalist class is divided into two
 parts, making a third division of class
 interest opposing the interests of the
 large capitalist as well as the inter-
 est of the working class. This middle
 class, on account of their numbers and
 influence on the working class, are a
 very important factor to be considered
 by the large capitalist. The large cap-
 italist depends on his economic power,
 instead of government in his interest, as
 against the interest of the more num-
 erous middle class. The large cap-
 italist, who is few in numbers, must
 depend on the middle class to work
 his political machine, as he must de-
 pend on the proletariat to work his
 industrial machine. Therefore it is
 necessary for him to have the political
 machine so constituted that it be
 under his control. Any one who
 knows anything about the political life
 of this country knows how admirably
 it has adapted itself to his purpose.

The small capitalists, or the middle
 class, realize this and want to change
 the construction of the political ma-
 chine so that they can control it with
 numbers instead of wealth. And true
 to their instinct, they try to make the
 working class believe that they, too,
 are concerned. And the unfortunate
 part of it is that up to the present
 time they have been able to fool the
 working class. They are even able to
 split the Socialist Party with their
 issues. But, comrades, as the middle
 class want those changes in order to
 protect themselves against the large
 capitalist, they in turn will use them
 against you when you begin to legis-
 late in your interest.

The big capitalist wants certain leg-
 islation enacted that is detrimental to
 the interest of the middle class.

The members of the legislature are
 composed almost exclusively of mem-
 bers of the middle class. What hap-
 pens? The big capitalist or corpora-
 tion proceeds to make it of greater
 interest to enough members of the leg-
 islature to make the law, in spite of
 their own class interest or the howl
 that follows. The big capitalist con-
 trols government through economic
 power. The middle class, on account
 of their numbers and their ability to
 fool the working class, are a political
 power. The big capitalist understands
 this. When he wants legislation in his
 interest, it is necessary for the legis-
 lature to have power to act without in-
 terference from outside influences in
 the shape of "Initiative and Referen-
 dum" or "Recall."

In some respects the proletariat or
 the working class is in the same po-
 sition as the large capitalist. When we
 start to legislate in our interest we do
 not want to be interfered with by the
 "Initiative and Referendum" or the
 "Recall." As we elect members of
 the legislature and enact laws in our
 interest we do not want our members
 subject to the Initiative and Referen-
 dum or Recall, in the hands of the
 capitalist class.

Now, comrades, you can readily see
 that if our members in the legislature
 attempted to act in our interest, the
 capitalist could depose them by rais-
 ing a clamor against them with the
 aid of the large capitalists, are able
 to elect all the members of government
 from our own ranks. But they must
 be controlled by our class organiza-
 tion and not by "popular suffrage."
 The capitalist class controls through
 his most highly organized expression
 of class interest; so we too must de-
 pend on our most highly organized
 expression of class interest. The big
 capitalist controls the representatives
 of the capitalist class by virtue of eco-
 nomic power. We must control our
 representatives by our organization,
 backed up by revolutionary principle
 and class interest.

It seems to me that no member of
 the party who does not see and un-
 derstand these facts, no matter how
 much he may prate about being a
 "class conscious revolutionary Social-
 ist," simply does not know what he is
 talking about when he makes such a
 claim. Any member who does not see
 and understand these facts, does not
 understand the construction of cap-
 italist society and the nature of a class
 struggle. Any member who does not
 see and understand these facts is a
 poor Socialist, and through his igno-
 rance is bound to cause dissension and
 trouble within the party.

Take the Seattle legislative plat-
 form: Every demand was based on
 the needs of the working class. High
 rents, for instance, certainly affected
 the working class in the city of Seat-

le during the winter of 1907-8. Wages
 had been lowered by the panic, yet
 rents remained sky high. A reduc-
 tion for that winter would have mate-
 rially assisted wage workers to less-
 en expenses. Besides it is a mistake
 to say that high rents mean high
 wages, any more than large profits
 mean high wages. High rents or large
 profits are quite a different thing than
 high wages. High taxes mean more
 public improvements, more employ-
 ment and higher wages, through less
 competition. On the other hand, high
 rents and large profits tend to lower
 the standard of living of the working
 class.

It may not be clear to some mem-
 bers as to how legislation could affect
 rent. But though it may not affect it
 directly, it will affect it indirectly. For
 instance, we could make it as hard as
 possible for the landlord to evict his
 tenants. For the more control the
 landlord has over his tenants, the high-
 er rent he can extort. On the other
 hand, the less control the landlord has
 over his tenants, the less rent he can
 demand.

Take an example: The "high rent"
 proposition came up in Local Seattle
 in this way: Some years ago a land-
 lord could not evict a tenant in less
 than from sixteen to thirty days. The
 landlords and their agents did not like
 this arrangement. So they sent a man
 to Olympia to have the law changed,
 so that they could have more control
 over their tenants. Their representa-
 tive was successful and got a law
 passed making it possible to evict in
 six days for the non-payment of rent
 in advance. Surely no one can deny
 that this has been a factor in enabling
 the landlord to charge the enormous
 rents as at present.

Now, comrades, this is a question of
 vital interest to us. For, if we fail
 to use our power to protect ourselves
 against the capitalist class, we will

fall in our duty to the proletariat.
 The strategic point upon which all our
 tactics must be based is that we pre-
 serve the dignity and the manhood of
 the workers so as to have them feel
 that they still have a hold on society.
 Every member of our class who is
 forced down into the underworld is
 lost to us. Take a tenant who is a
 working man, in this State, who has
 comparatively steady employment. He
 has a family—gets out of work or goes
 on strike; can't pay his rent in ad-
 vance. In six days he is evicted. That
 worker has taken the first step down
 toward the underworld. It is with
 such humiliations as these that his
 spirit is broken. Surely, it is our duty
 to save him from this. On the other
 hand, if he knows that his inability to
 pay his rent in advance will not sub-
 ject him to immediate eviction, and
 that he will have time to save himself
 and family from such an indignity, a
 member of our class will be preserved
 to us.

Comrades: It was no mere accident
 that there was such a howl raised
 about the "Down with High Rent" plat-
 form. The middle class are the land-
 lord class, and it is only natural that
 they would resent any attack on their
 special field of exploitation. In fact,
 there has been nothing occurring re-
 cently that has shown the true po-
 sition of the middle class elements in
 our ranks, as well as the terrible pow-
 er that the middle class still have
 over the mind of the working class.
 There is no mistake that the members
 of the working class, even in the par-
 ty, who are supposed to know and
 should know more than working men
 outside, condemned the "Down With

Continued on Page 3

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.
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.
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.

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 its appropriation of all property used as capital.
9. But we propose to force from the Capitalist Class while it is still in power, such concessions as we can.

Whenever Socialist Party Candidates are elected to office, the Party
 guarantees they shall advocate every measure which will alleviate the
 poverty of the Proletariat and improve its conditions.

10. As such measures calculated to improve Proletarian conditions under Capitalist rule and to assist the Proletariat in achieving its complete triumph, we advocate and demand:
 - (a) Immediate public employment of the unemployed at the State's expense at full union wages on such works as irrigation, reforestation and road building.
 - (b) Preservation from capitalist destruction, of natural resources such as mines and forests, in order that abundance may be preserved for social use after the Revolution.
 - (c) Abolition of Court injunctions in Labor disputes.
 - (d) Abolition of all Oriental immigration which is subsidized or stimulated by the Capitalist Class and all contract labor immigration.
 - (e) An eight hour day and a five and a half day week for all classes of labor and further reduction when that concession has been secured.
 - (f) Abolition of employment of children of school age.
 - (g) Reduction of residence qualifications necessary for the franchise in a state to two months.
 - (h) Absolute freedom of press and speech.
 - (i) Equal suffrage for men and women.
 - (j) Initiative and referendum in order to protect against continued Capitalist corruption of representative government.
11. We recognize that the class of small farmers is also a working and producing class, exploited, as well as the Proletariat, of all its product except a bare living.

We point out to the small farmer that his exploitation is due directly
 to the great capitalist combinations known as the Trusts.

We also point out to the small farmer that the Trusts derive their
 greatest income from exploitation of the Proletariat and will, therefore, con-
 tinue 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 competi-
 tion 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."

Socialist Party and Trades Unions

The following is the address to or-
 ganized labor drafted by the com-
 mittee and adopted by the Socialist
 National Convention:
 "The movement of organized labor
 is a natural result of the antagonism
 between the interests of employers
 and wage-earners under the capitalist
 system. Its activity in the daily
 struggle over wages, hours, and other
 conditions of labor is absolutely
 necessary to counteract the evil effects
 of competition among the working
 people and to save them from being
 reduced to material and moral degra-
 dation. 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 mat-
 ters 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 de-
 velop the most effective forms of or-
 ganization and methods of action."
 "In the history of the recent Moyer-
 Haywood protest, participated in by
 unions of all sorts and by the Social-
 ist Party, it finds reason to hope for
 closer solidarity on the economic field
 for more effective co-operation
 between organized labor and the So-
 cialist Party the two wings of the
 movement for working-class emanci-
 pation."

"The Socialist party stands with or-
 ganized labor in all its struggles to
 resist capitalist aggression or to
 wrest from the capitalists any im-
 provement 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 con-
 fronted by a great crisis. The cap-
 italists, intoxicated with wealth and
 power, and alarmed by the increasing
 political and economic activity of the
 working class, have as a class under-
 taken a crusade for the destruction
 of the labor organizations."
 "In Colorado, Nevada, Alaska and
 elsewhere law and constitution have
 been trampled under foot, military
 despotism set up, and judicial murder
 attempted with this aim in view.
 Where such violent methods have not
 seemed advisable, other means have
 been used to the same end."
 "The movement for the so-called
 open shop but thinly veils an attempt
 to close the shops against organized
 workmen; it is backed by pow-
 erful capitalist organizations, with mil-
 lions of dollars in their war funds."

COURTS ALWAYS HOSTILE.

"The courts, always hostile to la-
 bor, 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 bene-
 fits, or even any attempt to organize
 unorganized workmen in certain
 trades and places. They have issued
 arbitrary decrees dissolving unions
 under a pretense of their being labor
 trusts."

"They have sustained the cap-
 italists in bringing damage suits against
 unions for the purpose of tying up or
 sequestering their funds. They have
 wiped off the statute books many la-
 bor laws—laws protecting little chil-
 dren from exploitation in the factory,
 laws making employers liable for
 damages in case of employee killed
 or injured at their work, laws guar-
 anteeing the right of workmen to
 belong to unions."
 "While affirming the right of em-
 ployers to bar organized workmen
 from employment, they have declared
 it unlawful for workmen to agree
 not to patronize non-union establish-
 ments. The only consistent rule ob-
 served 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 MATTERS CASE.

"In the Danbury matters' case the
 United States Supreme Court has re-
 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 treas-
 ures, 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 hos-
 tile decisions are not speedily re-
 versed, organized labor will find itself
 completely paralyzed in its efforts to
 ward a peaceful solution of the labor
 question. The success of the cap-
 italists and their courts in this assault
 upon the labor movement would be
 a disaster to civilization and human-
 ity. It can and must be defeated."

BALLOT IS A WEAPON.

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

"Workmen 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 cap-
 italist aggressions, to win immediate
 relief for yourselves and your wives
 and children, and to hasten the day
 of complete emancipation from cap-
 italist exploitation and misery."

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CORRESPONDENCE

A JOKER

Editor "Socialist": Having read Sladden's and Untermyer's and the other articles, I am very much pleased with all the good arguments. Now Mister (Comrade) Editor, we have now in this state a Brown Party, a Titus Party and De Leon Party. Oregon no doubt will have an Untermyer Party, a Sladden Party and a De Leon Party. Just keep on hammering on Karl Marx's "Kapital" and we'll have that book made infallible, just as infallible as the Protestants made the Bible. We'll then divide into sects, as the Protestants did. We'll then circle around the "Kapital" with just a little different interpretation and each sect call the other heathen. Over this the Capitalists will laugh themselves to death, especially in small ones, as it does not take much to kill them.

But say! Won't that be what is wanted? Easy way of getting rid of them? Keep on boys! It is the surest and safest way to the co-operative commonwealth.

Yours for Sectarianism,
M. GRAN.

Editor's Note.—Our good old Comrade Gran thinks this is absurd, this fighting over the meaning of Marx. He is evidently discouraged.

But that is a short-sighted view to take. There may be some mere sectarians who worship Marx as the Christians do their Bible. But they are not named Sladden or Untermyer. These discussions in "The Socialist" are the best possible education for its readers. If we could get people to discuss Darwin as they do Marx, that would be an immense gain for the knowledge of evolutionary science.

Never fear, Friend Gran, the workers are learning by these "factional fights," and will get together for keeps one of these days, and put you, with your little store, and me, with my little office, quite out of the business of rescuing them. Rather, when they really understand the laws of Social Science discovered by Marx, they will rescue us from our present hard lives.

"CLEAR CUT, RIGHT TRUE"

For a Wage Workers' Party
Raymond, Wash., Oct. 17, '09.
Erwin B. Ault,
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Comrade: Pardon me, first of all, that I have not been sending in any subscribers as I promised to do. But in the future I will try to fulfil my promise, if it is possible for me to do it.

The bundle of copies have been received and I do believe that they have done some good work. But my time has been all taken by the campaign and also in trying to get the Local in working order.

Local Raymond at its last regular meeting adopted the new Constitution and also the proposed amendments

Beginning With Oct. 10 There is Being issued a Sunday Edition of

The New York Call

This Sunday paper, for which there has been a strong demand, will contain a complete condensation of the week. Being, therefore, partly of the nature of a weekly periodical it will be able to circulate to every part of the Union.

There will be full Socialist and Trade Union news, a full page of Woman's Sphere and the best department "For Young Folks" ever printed. Early issues will contain stories and articles by Prof. Thorstein Veblen, Leonid Andreif, "Hebe," Brigit Stanton, Max S. Hayes, Ewald, Norenko, Ernest Poole, Robert Hunter, Charles Edward Russell, R. Rives La Monte and others.

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In addition to the above rates subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day to cover postage.

A Socialist Press is an absolute necessity if economic freedom is to be obtained and wage slavery abolished. It is both your privilege and your duty to help in its building and support.

It partly depends on every one doing a little.

Will you not do your share by subscribing for as long a period as you can to the Sunday Call?

Please do not delay but send your subscription at once to

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THE NEW YORK CALL,

442 Pearl Street, New York City.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, FOR KING COUNTY.—In the Matter of the Estate of Charles B. Teeple, Deceased. No. 10645.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased or against said estate, to present them with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned administrators of said estate, at 427 Colman Building, the place of business of said estate, within one year from and after the date of first publication of this notice or same will be barred.

Date of first publication October 9, 1909.
ANNA B. TEEPLE,
As Administratrix of said Estate.

GILL, HOYT & FRYE, Attorneys for Estate, 427 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash.

by Local Seattle to Article II and Section 2 of the new Constitution.

Local Raymond, as you see, now stands for a clear-cut Wage Workers' Party, and I am glad to see it. As I did not like from the start the two-class party proposition.

I have also tried to organize the Finnish comrades, and I have hopes that they soon will be in line with us for a Wage Workers' Party. I will not try or devote any of my time for anything else.

I am under the impression that we will have success in our work, providing we make it clear cut, right and true.

We have nothing to lose but our chains; we have a world to gain. Therefore, let us try to organize the slaves of capital to win their own emancipation.

Remains fraternally yours for a Wage Workers' Party,
VICTOR WESTERHOLM.

NO SUPPORT FOR BARNES.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 13, 1909.

Dear Comrades: Enclosed is for Omaha subs. Begin with August 1st. I am changing mine because I wish to preserve the file.

Just as I predicted at National Convention to your delegates the samps have cut you off just as they did Nebraska. I could see that Barnes & Co. were playing into the hands of the Mills popocrats just as he did into the hands of the Revs. Porter, Thompson & Co. with Nebraska. Nebraska Socialists will have nothing to do with Clyde Wright, who is forced upon the state by the N. E. C. in the capacity of State Secretary Treasurer, etc.

When you are ready to stop fooling with that pretence in Chicago, which to our surprise you still support, by all means let Nebraska know. Nebraska state headquarters are still at 419 South 10th; open night and day, as they have been for nearly two years.

Carl Thompson was here Labor Day (rained all day). He spoke to the Bohemian Club, one and a half miles out from center of city. Few but Bohemians attended; even his present supporters were notably absent. When you feel you are really free from bureaucratic domination and support I wish to get in touch with you. In the meantime Nebraska goes on record as refusing either moral or financial support to Barnes and his N. E. C. Fraternally,
J. P. ROE.

FIFTY-FIVE WITHDRAW.

To the Membership of the Socialist Party of the United States:

Whereas, It has for some time been apparent that the Socialist Party of the United States is not a revolutionary organization of the working class, based on the principles of Scientific Socialism, but is merely a stamping ground for faddists, careerists and notoriety seekers bent upon obtaining pelf and power at the expense of an already overburdened class; and

Whereas, Practically all of the official positions in this organization have been usurped by as conscienceless a crew of bourgeois buccaniers as ever practiced piracy on the high seas of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity; and

Whereas, This cockroach element, composed of preachers without pulpits, lawyers without clients, doctors without patients, storekeepers without customers, disgruntled political coyotes and other riff raff, through its self-appointed leadership, has relegated the real proletarians to the rear; and

Whereas, In their mad scramble for votes, these middle-headed marauders of the middle class have seen fit to foist upon the Socialist Party, in the name of the working class, such infamies as "Craft Unionism," "Anti-Immigration," "State Autonomy" and a series of ludicrous and illogical "immediate demands"; and

Whereas, The final act, the climax, the culmination of these and other prostitutions came when the Socialist Party by referendum vote decided to drop Socialism from its platform and adopt in its stead an emasculated form of the late lamented Single Tax; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the fifty-five Proletarian members in good standing of the Third Ward Branch of Local Denver, Socialist Party of Colorado, do reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of Scientific Socialism and to the cause of our class, and do hereby withdraw from that organization falsely called "The Socialist Party of the United States"; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the State and National officials of the party and to the Socialist and Labor Press of the United States.

THIRD WARD BRANCH OF LOCAL DENVER, SOCIALIST PARTY OF COLORADO,
HERBERT GRAHAM,
1782 Champa Street,
PHIL ENGLE,
1830 Champa Street,
WALKER SMITH,
715 W. 11th Avenue,
Committee

Dated at Denver, Colorado, September 23, 1909.

"A MEASLY SHAME."

Hot Shot for Untermyer from Local Portland.

Ain't it a shame, A measly shame, To let your Honey Out in the rain.

The Socialist movement is based on the lines of the Class Struggle, yet the Socialist Party must be composed of that part of the capitalist class that is rapidly being squeezed to the wall and of the Proletariat.

So say the intellectuals, so say the cockroach business men, so say the farmer, large or small. So say all of those who are not compelled to earn their living as the Proletariat.

But the Proletariat, he has got something to say. All over the country the murmur is heard, "A workers' movement." The working class themselves are beginning to see what the present Socialist Party is coming to.

out, the farmer, and the intellectual and all those who are not actual wage workers. If not the wage worker will perfect an organization of his own.

Just think over it awhile and here's what you find today: The Socialist Party plans the Class Struggle, and then standing it on its head, and admitting members into its organization who represent both classes in order to emancipate the other class.

In Portland, Ore., we have a one-class organization. It is strictly composed of wage workers. Ernest Untermyer designated said local as a lot of bums, spitting and spewing around the headquarters and driving away the decent workers. Good God, and we have out of work members who sleep in the headquarters. Perhaps he has not got the right to, Earlie. We say he has. The headquarters belong to the working class who compose this local and they can do anything they please with it. Perhaps it would be better to let them wander around the streets and let the "bulls" pull them in. And if Untermyer can find a better kept headquarters than these United States, I'll eat my shirt.

Untermyer is a damn liar about keeping out the wage worker who is decent. Untermyer himself has not met the membership of Local Portland, but has derived his information from hearsay—from individuals who themselves slept in Portland's headquarters and only left because of being kicked out for not being wage workers, but parasites on the workers' back. But Untermyer is an expert of what the worker can expect from the intellectual element in the Socialist Party. And when the Proletariat says get out! he cries, dear and beloved, why this animosity? Let us unite against the common enemy, the capitalist, and yet he says to the common enemy, "Come, join us." Bah! And when we workers will have none of it, to the class he stands for, it's a measly shame.

Local Portland's membership is composed strictly of wage workers; carpenters, iron workers, longshoremen, laborers, bakers, electricians, printers and in fact exactly the same element as the trade unions. Perhaps the trade union membership is in the same category as Untermyer places the membership of Local Portland. They also have a headquarters and sit around playing cards, and spit and spew.

What in hell does Untermyer want, anyway?—A Sunday school local, whose members wear pink socks, standup collars and carry perfumed handkerchiefs?

No, the wage worker has nothing in common with his enemy, the capitalist, large or small. His interests cannot be served by an organization in the hands of the middle class. And we who have our lesson learned are saying it with emphasis. "Workers of the World Unite," and not workers and those who work the workers, but WORKERS.

It may be treason to the Socialist Party, but it is not to the working class, and every mutt of a farmer or business man who hits this bunch in Local Portland with their buncombe leave sadly and mournfully saying, "It's a measly shame."

Yours for a working class movement,
JOHN F. ROSIN,
Local Portland.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

Concluded from Page 2

High Rent" platform and supported the "direct legislation" platform in Tacoma which would only work to their own undoing.

As to whether it is advisable to have immediate demands in our platform, is another question. A proletarian revolutionary movement does not necessarily mean that we have no immediate demands; but if we have immediate demands, they must touch some vital need of the workers themselves.

When Comrades Titus and Jensen were discussing the Tacoma Platform, the former remarked: "If immediate demands in our platform led to platforms like this (Tacoma), it would be better to discard immediate demands altogether." And this is certainly true; for if the Socialist Party lends its aid to any such legislation, as is proposed in the Tacoma Platform, and it becomes law, the Middle Class would throw us down and use it against us at the first opportunity.

The Tacoma Comrades did not like it because we criticized their platform. In fact, the writer on a visit to Tacoma was designated, "The mud slinger from Seattle." But we do not mind being called names and lied about. We are used to it. In fact, in the light of past experience we can not expect anything else, if we stand for proletarian needs. For history shows that in every struggle where the Working Class were concerned the individuals in the struggle who stood for anything of benefit to the Slave Class, whether he was plebeian or patrician, serf or master, wage slave or bourgeois, were the most denounced, lied about and persecuted. The more ability or integrity they showed to the cause of the workers, the more they were held up to scorn and contempt before the workers. Up to the present time the workers have discredited and even murdered their true champions at the behest of their master.

There are two other demands in each platform which are industrial demands and would affect the economic standing of the Working Class to a more or less extent. But space forbids dealing with them.

The political demands of the Tacoma Platform were the most conspicuous and are a good example of Middle Class needs. The low rent issue of the Seattle Platform is a good example of what would benefit the Working Class. The carrying out of the first would forge chains that our Comrades in the future would have to break. The carrying out of the other would afford at least some temporary protection to a workman against his landlord.

In conclusion: Comrades, I appeal to you. Do not allow our Party to degenerate into a Middle Class, political, plum-getting organization. But support those elements and Comrades who stand for Working Class needs as against Middle Class needs; that stand for a strong, cohesive and well disciplined organization, as against a loose organization composed of all sorts of elements and ideas with no definite modus operandi.

JOHN DOWNIE.

Get busy on this Swedish strike story. We need the money, you see the experience, and the wage workers need to be shown

THE PROBLEM

Continued from Page One

er than prudence sent him hurrying after her.

It was the same way the following evening. And it came to be a regular thing for them to walk home together. At least twice a week he called to see her, and several times they went out together on Saturdays and Sundays. And all the time Bobby was fighting against the attraction with a sickening knowledge of the limitations of his salary.

He knew vaguely that he was in love; but he did not seek to analyze his feelings. A little bit ashamed of his emotions was Bobby.

One Sunday night the two were returning from the island. As a special treat, they had taken the boat that landed at the Battery. It was a soft, quiet night; the moon was just hidden behind vaporous clouds. They were seated on the upper deck, and the music of the band reached them dimly. A crowd of girls and men were talking and laughing at the other end of the boat, and one of the girls' voices rang out clearly in the hilt from a popular sentimental song. "Will you love me all the time, summer time, winter time," she sang.

"Just think, the summer's almost over," sighed Flo, breaking a long silence.

"It's been a happy summer for me," said Bobby.

"And for me, too."

"What's made it so happy for you, Flo?" Bobby asked huskily.

"I guess you have, Bobby," she answered.

Several times a question rose to Bobby's lips, but he forced it back. At last it burst from him: "Say, Flo, will you—do you think I'd make any sort of a husband?"

The girl turned to him sobbing, hiding her eyes against his coat.

"Oh, I think you'd be the best kind of a husband for me, Bobby," she said. So they became engaged. Flo had agreed to wait until Bobby received a raise. After some deliberation, they decided that it would be better not to marry on his present salary.

It was about a month later, one night, that Flo proposed that they call on a girl friend of hers who had been married about a year and a half before.

"I promised Sue I'd come, and I've been putting it off and putting it off. So I'll surprise her, just for the fun of it."

It developed that Bobby knew Sue's husband, Tom. He had at one time worked in the same store with him. So they set out to make the call with some eagerness.

It was one of those stifling nights that envelop the city in mid-September, when there is every reason to hope for cooler weather. Sue's apartment was away out beyond Fiftieth street somewhere. When Bobby and Flo reached it, they had to climb four flights of dark, ill-smelling stairs.

They were greeted by the sound of a baby's crying, and when the door was finally opened, Flo did not immediately recognize in the slovenly, faded woman the girl she had known not long before.

"Don't you remember me, Sue?" asked Flo.

The other opened the door wider. "Oh, yes; come in, Flo," she answered in rather a constrained way.

She showed them through the dark hall into a tiny, musty front room furnished with two large plush chairs, a sofa to match, several crayon pictures, and an ornate gilt clock. All this time the baby was crying, not loudly, but with a broken, incessant wail.

"This is my fiance, Sue," said Flo in a tone divided between pride and embarrassment.

"Well, you won't find marriage all you expect it to be," said Sue, with a short laugh, as she shook hands with Bobby. "Tom's out; he'll be back soon."

The two girls chatted, but after inquiries concerning mutual friends they seemed to have few topics left. Sue looked tired and, in spite of an evident intention not to do so, kept glancing at the clock.

Finally Flo arose. "I guess we won't wait for Tom," she remarked. "Good-by, Sue."

It was good to be out in the street again after the close air of the flat.

"My, but Sue's faded," said Flo reflectively. "She used to be so pretty, too. I guess Tom don't make much. They oughtn't to have married when they did. They should have waited, Bobby, like you and me."

But Bobby answered nothing; and he was quiet all the way home. He did not return to his boarding house after he left Flo. From within him there came a call for action. So he walked on and on until he came to the bridge. Then he started across that. Midway, he leaned on the railing, gazing down at the deep waters far below. The moon splashed a path of glory down the river and bay, stretching far away so that the eye could almost imagine the hills of Staten Island alight with the flood. But Bobby did not see this. He was thinking.

He had suddenly dropped into one of those abysses that sometimes present themselves in our spiritual life—an abyss in which there is no hope. Abruptly he realized—he knew—that he would always be what he was now, that and nothing more. He might eventually make a few dollars a week more, but for any material lifting of the daily grind he could never hope. And he was dragging Flo with him. Poor, pretty little Flo! In a year after their marriage she would be like Sue, faded, worn and listless.

No, he couldn't treat her that way. He must give her up. But it was not easy; don't imagine that. His heart sang out no, he loved her; his blood, his nerves, his whole body cried out no, they wanted her. But the best of him, that small part that some of us would call his soul, lifted its still voice to say inexorably, "You must give her up!"

With a long-drawn breath, as of one snatched back from death to live unwillingly, he pulled himself together and made for home.

But even when he reached his tiny room, rest was not immediately granted him. He sat on the bed, bent over, his fingers twisted in his hair. "My God, what shall I do!" he whispered dully. "My God, what shall I do!" he repeated.

decision to Flo until Monday. But he knew that every day meant added sorrow, so he determined to tell her that afternoon.

She was waiting for him outside. He went up to her and said: "Let's walk along Chauncey street, Flo, away from the crowd."

She knew then that something was wrong, and darted him an inquiring glance, but said nothing as she turned to walk beside him.

They went a little way in silence. Then he stopped before her. "Flo, I—I can't let you marry me," he said abruptly.

She put one hand out toward him. "Why—Bobby!" she stammered.

"I can't do it, Flo. I can't drag you down to Sue's level. Supposing my raise never comes. Supposing I never amount to anything, Flo."

"I don't care, Bobby," she said. "I'm willing to take the chance."

"But I can't let you, Flo. I—I—"

He stopped, and then stripped his soul. "I sort of feel I'll never amount to anything. There's—something wanting in me, Flo."

"But I'll wait, Bobby."

He shook his head. She stood, her eyes searching his face for hope; then she burst out, half sobbing: "And look at me, Bobby. I'm all dressed up for you. I've been saving and saving to get this dress and this hat and these shoes. I wanted everything to be complete. I've spent every cent I had, Bobby, because I wanted you to be proud of me. And now—"

She threw out her hands to him, but they fluttered and grasped; so she turned and left him, walking a little unsteadily.

He started in the opposite direction, and walked unseeing until he came to the park. In a secluded pathway, he threw himself on a bench, and sat twisted so that he might hide his face against his sleeve. He stayed there until night fall . . . and after.

They were leaden days that followed for Bobby. He did not see Flo; with a little care they managed to avoid each other. Life would finally resume its monotonous roll, he knew; but now he experienced each day an agony of want and longing.

Then, one night, when he reached his boarding house, he found a note from her. It was scrawled in pencil across a torn sheet of paper:

"Dear Bobby: Can you meet me tonight in the park where we met one Saturday? At about 8. I'm most dead with worry. I need you awful bad."

"Respectfully yours, FLO."

Of course, Bobby did not hesitate. At half past seven he was in the park waiting for her, and before the hour Flo was with him.

"I've lost my job," she sobbed, as soon as she was near him. "Bobby, what shall I do? What shall I do?"

"Why, I'm sorry, Flo," he said; "but you can get another soon."

"I can't, Bobby. It's this way. There was a mistake in the cash, and they thought maybe I took it maybe on account of all my new things you know. They couldn't prove anything, but they discharged me. And when I asked for a reference they wouldn't give it to me. And now I can't get another job, Bobby, without a reference, and I've spent all my money. What shall I do?"

Bobby's heart leaped. Surely here was sufficient excuse for their marriage. What other way was there left? And his heart throbbed with the thought.

"We'll get married, Flo," he whispered. "That's all we can do now."

"Get married?" she questioned brokenly. "Why, I—I—thought you didn't want me!"

He crushed her hands in his. "Not want you, Flo! Not want you! Why, my—my girl, my little girl—" he cried before his voice broke.

So the problem was temporarily settled for Bobby and his Flo. He was enveloped in a happiness that dizzied him in its completeness. Subconsciously he felt that all too soon he would be confronted by the old questions, the horrible daily struggle to make the two ends meet, and that the struggle would be even harder now. But with Flo in his arms, at least some questions, some wants were satisfied. He knew that, when all was weighed and counted, life had smiled once at least upon his narrow path.

"THE PROBLEM"—FOOTNOTE

Editor's Note.—This heart-to-heart story is from "McClure's" for October, 1909. "The Problem" is the universal one of the Wage Class. So long as there are more men and women than there are jobs, this problem will remain unsolved. Which means, so long as there are women and men who cannot get work because the machines do the work without them. Which means, so long as the machines which are able to do the World's Work and produce the World's Wealth with few workers, remain in private ownership. Which means, so long as Capital and Wage Labor continue, the age-long problem of Poverty will face the young man and young woman who want to get married, establish a home and have children.

For the present, before the Emancipation, we believe the Fios and Bobbles should get married but not try to establish a home nor have children. Particularly, Socialist young men and women, who are needed in the work of organizing the Proletariat to win their own Emancipation, must abandon the bourgeois ideal of "home and family" which ties them down to the everlasting daily grind for a living, a respectable and well dressed living for wife and children. Rather, the times require that both sexes be economically free and independent, that is, homeless and childless, though married.

Such deliberate race-suicide will solve "The Problem" for thousands of couples, avoid the tragedy of Sue and Tom and hasten the day of the Great Emancipation. This is not to advocate child murder, but it is to recommend such sane methods of prevention of conception as will forestall the wholesale prenatal murder and consequent maternal ill-health, as well as limit celibacy and prostitution, which are so widely prevalent in modern society. Thus, if we cannot solve "The Problem" right now, we can at least banish some of its terrors.

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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?

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WAGE CLASS PARTY AND A WAGE CLASS PAPER

TEN YEARS AGO

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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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
ERNEST UTERMANN, Socialism and Science
EDMOND PELUSO, French and Italian Translator

THE ATTITUDE OF "THE SOCIALIST"

This paper, its editors, its Board of Directors and most of its stockholders, now find themselves outside the ranks of the Socialist Party of the United States, not for any fault of ours, but rather for our faithfulness, resolutely, through thick and thin, we have contended that the Socialist Party was a Wage Workers Party, must be managed by wage workers and conducted in the interests of wage workers. For doing this and while doing this, the National Executive Committee, without a single wage worker on it, violently steps in and kicks us out of the United States Socialist Party. We are not complaining, even though we have had no formal trial. Practically we have had our trial, been found guilty and expelled. Everyone concerned, from Berger to Hillquit, clearly understands what "The Socialist" is guilty of. We contend that Bergeys and Thompsons and Works should not run the Socialist Party, any more than they should run the Labor Unions. Our fundamental proposition has always been that the Proletarians must emancipate themselves. It is no reply to this to say that the editor is not himself a proletarian, for he has never sought to run the Party, but rather to get the Proletarians to run it in their own interests. While in consistent pursuit of this one object, understood well by the Socialists of the United States, "The Socialist" and its owners, have been deliberately ousted from the National organization. The procedure is equivalent to a trial. Our judges understood our actions perfectly. We were plainly opposed to the Middle Class tendencies of the National Organization. We plead guilty. We have been rightfully condemned. We do not belong in the Socialist Party of the United States. We belong in a Party of Proletarians.

Where is there such a Party? It does not exist. The Socialist Labor Party is just as much a Two-Class-Party as the Socialist Party. A Wage Class Party is bound to come, soon or late, into which no one will be admitted who is not a genuine Wage Worker any more than he would be admitted to a Labor Union.

The Socialist Party in Washington, represented legally by Richard Krueger as State Secretary-Treasurer, is feeling its way toward such a Proletarian basis. Three Locals, Seattle No. 1, Centralla and Raymond, have already called for a Referendum on a proposed Constitution containing a provision that none shall be eligible to membership but Proletarians. But Richard Krueger himself is radically opposed to this provision and others of the regular Party organization agree with him.

Many, therefore, are of the opinion that the wisest thing to do is to organize an entirely new Party, which shall not be handicapped by the Socialist Party name. Undoubtedly, the fact that the National organization known as the Socialist Party is a Two-Class Party, and will make it difficult and confusing to maintain a One-Class Party in Washington or any other state under the same name. Under such a name as "Wage Workers' Party," or "Wage Labor Party," there would be no time wasted in explanations about the name. Such a name would be a Platform in itself and a fighting slogan. Whether such a Party under such a name, or under any other name, is to be organized now in Washington, or Oregon, or Nebraska, or Colorado, or in any other state or at any other time, we do not know. But whenever and wherever it is organized, "The Socialist" will support it.

In announcing this policy we believe we make no change whatever, except to become more consistent in practice with the Proletarian Principles we have always supported. Such a greater self-consistency is the product of experience. For these ten years we have had no theories to enforce against experience. We have not followed even Marx in any servile fashion. We have endeavored to apply those Laws of Society which he derived from an experimental study of modern life, to social, economic, political conditions, in America, Washington, Seattle, right where we live. Following this scientific method as best we could, we have, not hastily, but only after ten years of cautious thought, reached our present conviction, namely, that the only practical political party to achieve proletarian emancipation must be composed exclusively of those proletarians. If "The Socialist" has hesitated heretofore in teaching this advanced attitude, such hesitation has been due to a scientific diffidence which seeks to reach no conclusion without the fullest evidence.

Probably, also, the times have not been ripe for such a pure and simple Proletarian Party. Even now we take no dogmatic position. We await events. If there is now among the Wage Workers themselves a spontaneous current toward self-organization, "The Socialist" will note it, hail it and help guide it into intelligent channels.

Such is the present attitude of this paper. It is the servant of Proletarianism. It is an observant student and critic of the Labor Movement as developed in America. It believes the hope of humanity lies in an intelligent Proletarian victory. It believes the greatest present danger to such a victory lies in the diverting and conflicting influence of a strenuous Middle Class seeking to save itself by means of the Wage Class. In one word, we believe the strategy now indicated in the forward march of our human army is to let the Proletarian Divisions take full command and conduct the Campaign.

NEXT WEEK

Sorry lack of space this week defers some promised good things. But good things don't spoil by keeping. Utermann has contributed a defence of his "New Middle Class" which he argues is really a part of the Proletariat. The editor of "The Socialist" will reply to this argument of Utermann's, holding even the "New Middle Class" to be reactionary. Both these articles will be printed next week.
Also the editor's comment on Simons' "Stagnation of the Socialist Party."
Also another of Sladden's will be due next week.
Also Jensen's installment on the Swedish strike. Nothing so much in

demand as these reports of Jensen. Read in every Labor paper's office in America.
Also, Bessy Fiske's "Woman," omitted this week.
Also articles by Ganett and Rose.
And other things which every wage worker should read.
Notice the change in our first page heading. We go back to the subtitle we carried so long, "The Workingman's Paper." Because the Socialist Party in the United States has ceased to be Socialist, we know the name, "The Socialist," is liable to be misunderstood. Therefore we put our other name, "The Workingman's Paper," to the front again, because it will not be misunderstood and will require no explanations.

Comrades, the two must go together. What can a Wage-Class Party do without a paper to voice its principles and tactics? What can a Wage-Class paper do without the support of a Wage-Class Party?

Yes, Comrades, the die is cast. We must face the responsibility. From all over the country we are receiving letters and resolutions to the effect that it is high time that the Wage-Class become conscious of itself and throw off the fetters of Middle Class dominance.

The stand "The Socialist" has taken has brought new support. This support has come from members of the Wage-Class. We do not expect any other support.

Our bundle orders are increasing, our street sales are good, our state organizer is sending in subscriptions every day, and all this work is being done by Wage Workers! We print a few letters below to show some of the signs of the coming Wage-Class Party, that is, if it's not already here.

Comrade Ault:
"Enclosed find fifty cents for subsidy fund. Will come again next month."

Yours for a Wage-Class Party,
"G. W. ARMSTRONG."

Do you know what 50 cents a month from each subscriber would do for "The Socialist"? It would print an eight-page paper; it would get us a complete up-to-date plant to print this paper, and do job work; it would enable us to get the services of the best cartoonists in the country. Are you a wage worker? Do you want such a paper? Think it over.

Here's one from one of our oldest and best friends. The paper would have ceased long ago if it were not for such friends.

"Dear Comrade:
"I must say that things have been going some in Washington of late, and it looks now as if we would at last have a party of and for the Workers only."

"I enclose M. O. for \$2.00 for Plant

Fund, and 40 cents for literature as per enclosed list.
Yours for Socialism,
JOS. M. JACOBS.

Comrade Brown and other comrades of Minneapolis have been having a hard time fighting for a Revolutionary Party in their state. We appreciate their difficulties. We know how it is ourselves. Comrade Brown has to work hard for every dollar he gets, but somehow he finds "a dollar," "two dollars," and even "five dollars," every little while for "The Socialist." How he does it we don't know. Maybe he is like some other comrades we know who live on 10c meals and give the rest to "the cause."

"Dear Comrades of 'The Socialist':
"I send you \$2.00, \$1.00 to pay for the 100 copies you have sent. I will tell you later what I want for the other dollar. I want to do all in my power for you, to get subs, etc."

"Fraternally,
"WM. H. BROWN."

Another \$2.00.
I wish these two-dollar letters might become epidemic.

"Editor of 'The Socialist':
"Find enclosed \$2.00, one dollar for renewal of sub, and the other my contribution to the Plant Fund."

"Fraternally,
"WM. C. GREEN."

Comrade Green has written a letter on conditions in the Socialist Party, but we are forced for lack of space to hold it over till next week.

The following letter has a suggestion in it which shows how close to the mark Ben Hanford's title, "A Fight for Your Life" hits many a wage-worker:

"Trustee Printing Co.:
"Dear Sirs: Enclosed please find 50 cents, for which send Ben's 'Fight for Your Life.' I am fighting for my own and for my mother's. You can do as you please with the rest of the change. ALLAN McFARLANE."
The book is 25 cents. The other 25 cents goes to the Plant Fund.
That other 25 cents from one who is

fighting for himself and mother means a good deal. Twenty-five cents to those who are fighting to live is more than twenty-five millions to John U. stockeiller, who, with other of his class, is forcing the wage-workers to fight to live.

These are the comrades this paper is for. We don't expect large amounts. If our comrades who believe in this paper, could put aside a nickel a week to support the Wage Class Paper it would mean at least 5,000 nickels a week for the paper. A nickel a week for you—5,000 nickels a week for the paper. One nickel seems small, but 5,000 of them spells success for a Wage-Class paper.

"My Socialist."
Comrades:
"Enclosed find \$1.00 to renew my subscription to 'The Socialist.' Send the back numbers, beginning with No. 432. I have been traveling around the country so much I haven't had a chance to get my mail, but never intend to be without my 'Socialist.' You ought to know that by this time."

"E. S. REINERT."
Yes, we know it, comrade. You've got "The Socialist" habit, all right. It's lasted now for about ten years, and nobody has a better right to say "my Socialist!"

From a New Subscriber.

"I have been reading 'The Socialist' only a short time. My mind was poisoned against it to begin with as I was told for years Titus was the 'to rule or ruin' man. But I have come to the conclusion that 'The Socialist' is advocating the true blue Revolutionary Socialism, the one only thing I believe in. Yours,

"CHAS. HAINES."
It sometimes takes us years to find out what is so, and what isn't so, and sometimes we never find out, but the "world is marching on" just the same.

Will give a report of the Plant Fund next week. It's growing all right, but we wish it might grow a little faster. How about that nickel a week?

Continued from Page One

be the same that confronted German Socialism over 30 years ago, viz.: Shall the party be Socialist or Mock Socialist? For us in America today, the question practically amounts to this: Shall we support Socialism or Mid-road Populism? Comrade Debs, in his letter of April 21, objects to the S. L. P. because that party must be confined strictly to the working class. Therein appears the real essence of his objection to the so-called "spirit" of the S. L. P. comrades. It is no accident that in the issue of the S. D. Herald next after the announcement of the negative vote on "Is union desirable?" such "reformers" as Ricker of Iowa were given the leading place under the first page headline "Victory in the ranks of the Mid-road Populists." After having defeated union with the largest body of trained Socialists in America our N. E. B. turns with open arms to the Mid-road Populists. In the same issue under the heading, "Good One from The Appeal," they also quote a sneering reference of that paper to "Scientific Socialism." The old-time Socialists who have fought for years for a wage-class struggle, many of whom have joined the S. D. P., are to be dismissed and the "Reform Elements" to be taken in instead. After this exodus is completed, who will remain in the N. E. B. forces to advocate the essential program of International Socialism. "Wage-workers unite against the capitalist class?" Comrade Debs seems to be yielding to the temptation to secure quick results at the sacrifice of the first principles of modern Socialism. No amount of platform declarations, or fine talk about loyalty to the class struggle can obscure the most conspicuous fact of the present crisis, namely, the N. E. B. has rejected the support of the splendid body of clear-cut Socialists who sought to join them from the S. L. P. and is now pursuing tactics which will drive out of their ranks most of the clear-cut Socialists of the S. D. P. as well, while in the same instant they are welcoming with cheers the Socialistic Mid-roads.

In such a controversy, your Board cannot hesitate. We take our stand as a Board and as individuals on the side of Socialism, just as Marx and Engels and Liebknecht did 35 years ago in Germany and so instead of the consistent development of the millions of votes and enormous influence of German Socialism today.

We take it that this is the true explanation of the N. E. B.'s unaccountable actions throughout this movement for union. They were opposed to union before the convention met, and at the convention, too, but were overwhelmed by the union sentiment of the party at the convention itself. Then they resorted to the tyrannical tactics which have brought us into the present disunion. The present attitude of the Herald shows that their policy is to attract all the "Reformers" who are disgruntled with "Democracy," but who may easily drift into Social Democracy. The "Farmers' Plank" may go back into the platform. Put up a party to catch all that are "Socialistically inclined." With the magic name of Debs at the head of the ticket, that policy may win many votes, but they will not be Socialist votes.

If such a party were to win, its leaders could not introduce legislation more radical and definite than the nebulous ideas about co-operation entertained by its constituents. Such a victory under the name of Socialism would be the actual defeat of Socialism.

We therefore urge all the branches in Washington to stand by the fundamental principles of Socialism at this critical juncture in the United States. Do not mistake the issues. It is no question of names or men or places. It is not even the much questioned whether the N. E. B. is guilty of destroying Socialist unity and of defying party authority. The main issue is above all that. It has become a matter of party existence as a party of Socialism. The S. D. P. will be Socialistic or Small-capitalistic, according as we decide now.

We therefore make the following recommendation to all branches:

(1.) Vote immediately on the Unity Committee's Referendum. Blanks, etc., accompany this circular. Send the result to Mrs. Butcher, Secretary S. D. P. Committee on Unity, 21 Rutledge St., New York. This vote must be in his hands by June 26 at 6 p. m. Not less than seven days should be allowed for transmission from this state to New York. That is, every vote should be sent by Tuesday night, the 19th inst. Where Branches refuse to vote members may send in their vote as individuals.

(2.) Since the N. E. B. has ignored and defied the will of the party as expressed in the National Convention, we recommend that the Branches ignore the N. E. B. to the extent of declining to send dues or fees which will only be used to maintain themselves in their present unlawful position.

We should wait for the announcement of the vote of June 26, when union will be effected, a new Executive Committee elected, a new Constitution adopted, the present N. E. B. abolished, and the party once more organized and cleared for action.

We shall arrange to have the results of the vote wired to Headquarters, before our Convention meets on July 3.

(3.) Resolutions and communications representing over 100 members in this state have received no notice whatever in the S. D. Herald. We have proof of this being the case in other places. The editor also refuses to publish the names and addresses of our state organizers. We recommend therefore, that the members subscribe for other Socialist Papers in order to read both sides of pending questions.

We append a list of good papers: The People, 184 William street, N. Y.; The Workers' Call, 26 N. Clark street, Chicago, Ill.; The Class Struggle, 117 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal.; The Haverhill Social Democrat, Haverhill, Mass.; Public Ownership, Erie, Pa. All 50 cents a year or 15 cents for three months.

(4.) As all the questions discussed in this circular will come before the State Convention, we urge all to attend who can possibly do so, or else to select parties from their own branches who will properly represent them.

(5.) The Seattle Branch No. 2 has established city headquarters at 220 Union street, with literature on sale, a free reading room and meeting hall combined. For the present this will be used as a state headquarters also, though the State Board has no money

to help pay the rent even. But the Branch No. 2 cordially invites all Comrades of the state to visit the headquarters and make it a real center of Socialist influence for the state of Washington. Fraternally submitted,
ALONZO G. SEIBERT,
HERMAN CULVER,
JAS. D. CURTIS,
HERMON F. TITUS,
GEO. E. BOOMER.

Treasurer's Report.

RECEIPTS.	
May 19—Seattle Branch.....	\$ 2.55
May 25—Spokane Branch.....	.75
Lynden Branch.....	.75
May 29—Seattle Branch.....	2.75
June 1—Pt. Angeles Branch.....	.85
Bay View Branch.....	1.25
Seattle Branch.....	1.05
June 5—Lynden Branch.....	2.75
June 19—Pt. Angeles Branch.....	2.75
Seattle Branch.....	2.75
Total receipts.....	\$16.45
PAYMENTS.	
May 13—Comrade Boomer's traveling expenses to Board meeting.....	\$ 1.00
May 19—Ditto.....	1.25
May 17—Postage on Circ. No. 1.....	.25
Printing Circ. No. 1, 300 copies.....	3.50
Printing 200 letterheads.....	1.50
June 4—500 cash envelopes.....	.65
June 6—Printing same.....	1.50
Postage.....	.22
June 10—Traveling expenses of Comrade Boomer to Board meeting.....	1.25
June 10—Ditto Comrade Culver from Port Angeles.....	5.00
Total expenses.....	\$16.12
Bal. on hand.....	.33
Total.....	\$16.45

Send in 25 cents for one, or \$1 for 5, subscriptions to The Socialist with story of the Swedish strike in every paper as long as strike lasts.

In reading the last issue of "The Socialist" I was much incensed at the dirty insinuations hurled by Ernest Utermann at Comrade Thos. Sladden. I for one would suggest to Comrade Utermann that billingsgate and unfounded charges against a tried and true comrade are not convincing arguments and that if he cannot otherwise successfully combat the position of Comrade Sladden he had better dry up and turn the job over to some one who will not howl "police spy" every time he gets in a tight corner.

Before Utermann again accuses anyone of being a traitor to the wage class he had better remember his own action, as a member of the N. E. C., re the Nebraska Socialist Party a few years ago. He will have a long time to live before that act is forgotten by the class-conscious proletariat of that time.

Also, his action on the credentials committee at the last national convention, in wanting to seat A. Hutchinson (an expelled member of the S. P.), as a delegate from Washington, will not be forgotten right away, except by his own kind.

HERMAN.

Fool Questions

By Jos. S. Biscap.

A fellow came out of a saloon on a run. He struggled manfully to bear the "white man's burden" that was all his.

"Shay, why d-done you talk bu-bu-brotherly love?" he asked, embracing the pole on the corner to add weight to his argument and incidentally shift some of his burden on the inoffensive pole.

"Because we do not wish to follow your example."

"Why don't you talk straight Socialism, instead of talking about the class struggle? You know there is no such thing."

"Are you a working man?" our corpulent kicker was asked.

"No, I am not."

"Do you infer that our rich philanthropists are not good men?"

"From the worker's point of view, no capitalist is good."

"But the ministers call Rockefeller and Carnegie good men."

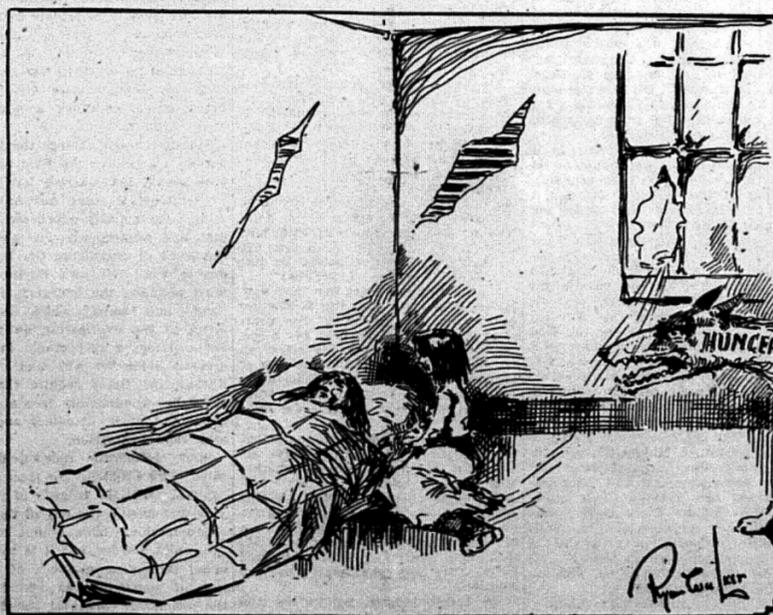
"Exactly. The economic conditions determine all social structures, morals, religion, etc. The dominant class controls these. A man to be good must be a capitalist. The bigger the better. In short, the good in every respect you must have the 'goods,' no matter how you get them."

The clear stand "The Socialist" is now taking for a Wage-workers' Party is costing it a lot of old subscribers, who are frightened at such a radical position. New papers are being started to down "The Socialist," and others are threatened. You who believe in "The Socialist" are needed now as never before.

Get busy on this Swedish strike story. We need the money, you need the experience, and the wage workers need to be shown!

Now that registration is closed, every workingman in the Second Congressional District in Washington should hustle to get out the voters on Nov. 2 to cast their ballots for Herman, the lumber jack, on the Socialist Party ticket.

Get busy on this Swedish strike story. We need the money, you need the experience, and the wage workers need to be shown!



Next week: Sorry lack of space this week defers some promised good things. But good things don't spoil by keeping. Utermann has contributed a defence of his "New Middle Class" which he argues is really a part of the Proletariat. The editor of "The Socialist" will reply to this argument of Utermann's, holding even the "New Middle Class" to be reactionary. Both these articles will be printed next week.