

# THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER

THE SOCIALIST

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## SHALL FOSTER BE RELEASED?

### PRESENT SITUATION IN SPOKANE

The I. W. W. in Spokane are for the present recuperating. They have decided to forego further active campaigning until March. Then it is their intention to bear down on Spokane for another pitched battle for Free Speech.

Meantime, what? For one thing, Gurley Flynn is holding effective meetings in Spokane and vicinity. And Bruce Rogers is getting the ear of influential people in Seattle and turning public sentiment against Barbarous Spokane. And Fred H. Moore is carrying his test case on "Constitutionality" to the Supreme Court of Washington, where he will be beaten, to the great elation of the Spokane tyrants.

But another contest has been precipitated, independent of the I. W. W., though as a result of their fight. The account of it appears in the reports of Mrs. Hyde and Mrs. Herman, the two women members of the U. W. W. who went to Spokane two weeks ago. **CHIEF SULLIVAN DECLARES "The Workingman's Paper" SHALL NOT BE CIRCULATED IN SPOKANE.**

That is an issue we are obliged to meet. It means no outside paper which tells the truth about Spokane shall be circulated in Spokane. Just as the "Industrial Worker" has been suppressed, so "The Workingman's Paper" shall be suppressed. We feel honored by such an association. It shows we, too, are dangerous to the tyrants.

We do not shrink from the contest thus precipitated upon us in the discharge of our obligation to the Proletariat. Here was a real fight between Labor and Capital. This paper has given the news to the world as no other has been able to do. Now the Spokane tyrants pounce upon it and the Chief of Police roars out at our woman correspondents, "The Workingman's Paper" shall not be sold like other newspapers, on the streets of this city."

He says it is "libelous." Very well, there is a way provided by the criminal law to deal with libelous publications. Arrest the editor. Bring the question of libel before the courts. Let the truth or falsity of the paper's reports be proved by testimony. But the Spokane Chief does not dare do that. He knows we tell the truth, and a public trial would only afford us the opportunity of producing our proofs of his brutal and tyrannical methods.

What then? Instead of acting legally, Chief Sullivan and his able assistant, Judge Mann, arrest and imprison Wm. Z. Foster, our first correspondent, on a charge of "Disorderly Conduct." Foster is serving a four months' term with ball and chain, working on a rock pile, breaking stones, in this fierce winter weather. His case has been appealed, but he is kept waiting for a trial till the Prosecuting Attorney, Pugh, gets ready.

Meanwhile, this young man, who did not a single thing except write reports for "The Workingman's Paper," is being so brutally treated that he may never come out alive. He did not speak on the street. He did not even encourage others to speak. He was standing in the crowd taking notes for his report of the arrest of Korthagen and Holland.

Read Foster's account from the jail, printed elsewhere. The brutes have put him on bread and water. They have stuck him in the Black Hole. They offer to release him if he will promise to stop reporting. They made that offer to him when he was first arrested and have repeated it many times since. But Foster is made of the stuff that cannot be conquered, and he will not promise to forsake his class. He even dares to send out of their dungeons these hastily scribbled reports which we have printed, the second one this week. Where does he get his pencil, his paper, his messengers? Let Chief Sullivan find out. And let Chief Sullivan maitreat Foster any further and Chief Sullivan will answer for it.

What is the duty of "The Workingman's Paper" under these circumstances?

**FIRST, FOSTER MUST BE RESCUED.  
SECOND, THIS PAPER MUST BE CIRCULATED IN SPOKANE.**

The I. W. W. has its fight, which it proposes to renew in the Spring. But our own fight cannot be delayed. Foster may be killed in that jail. His brave resistance to Sullivan's tyranny provokes the monster. Foster is a quiet, gentle spoken man, of slight build. Sullivan is a roaring bully, invested with the power of life and death over his prisoners. It is up to us who support and publish this paper to rescue our representative from Spokane's barbarities.

What have we done toward his rescue?

In the first place, it was a week after his arrest before we could find out what had become of him. He was doing nothing for which he expected arrest, and so had made no provision for such an event.

When we did learn that he had been sentenced to the Rock Pile, we secured Judge Richardson, on the ground of old acquaintance with the Editor, to have an appeal taken from Judge Mann's court and to get Foster released on bonds. Judge Richardson arranged the appeal, but offered him release on condition that he cease his activity in behalf of the I. W. W. This Foster refused, and Judge Richardson has done nothing further in his case. We also wrote to Mrs. Hutton to put up bonds for Foster, but got no response. This paper and all connected with it are so poverty stricken that we cannot afford to put up attorney's fees, and hence Foster has gone undefended. Foster himself worked for the paper for bare living expenses, like the rest of us.

In the next place, we depended upon the women to get Foster out. What success they have had will be seen from reading their reports. They succeeded in seeing and conversing with him, but they have no money to put up a retainer for a lawyer and hence his appeal case drags, while he suffers. One of the two women has felt obliged to return to Seattle, but Mrs. Fiset goes to take her place, as she herself tells in another column. Mrs. Fiset is one of the editors of this paper, and she will join Mrs. Hyde in securing Foster's speedy release and trial. If these two women representatives of "The Workingman's Paper" are not able to get things done, others stand ready to go.

Besides imprisoning Foster, the Spokane Police last week arrested two I. W. W. men for selling this paper on the streets. This made a new issue to take before the courts. It is not Free Speech for Labor, but a Free Press for Labor. Mrs. Hyde has already indicated her determination to sell the paper herself as soon as Mrs. Fiset arrives.

It should be stated that Eugene Fiset, Mrs. Fiset's oldest child, a boy of 10 years, will accompany his mother and assist her. He is a very resolute young Socialist, and is likely to get an education in Sociology which is not mentioned in the schools.

Three things are possible of accomplishment during this lull at Spokane, and the women will work for them all.

First. Rescue Foster and secure a Free Press.

Second. Impress on the Spokane authorities that it will be cheapest and easiest for them to pass that new ordinance allowing the same Free Speech on their streets as other cities have, NOW, before the I. W. W. come back in the Spring, stronger and better taught than ever before.

Third. Organize the United Wage Workers in Spokane, who will put up a practical fight in conjunction with the I. W. W., and not merely pass resolutions of "sympathy."

### SULLIVAN AND MANN TALK

#### Chief Sullivan Interviewed

(From Our Correspondent.)

SPOKANE, Saturday, Jan. 15.—Mrs. Herman wrote you last night of our interview with Judge Mann.

One of the boys who sold papers had time to serve yet. Was let out on the promise to leave town. So we didn't try to do anything about him.

The other was arrested on a charge of vagrancy with 95 cents in his pocket. But he said he wanted to go to work and Judge Mann said he would be released. He was not released so today we went to Sullivan to ask why he was not released.

We told him we had let Kinney have the papers. He said we had no business to do it; the paper was libelous.

We asked if Kinney was arrested for selling the paper. He said he was. We asked then why he was charged with vagrancy. He roared. Got so mad there was no more sense left in him.

He said that paper was to be sold in Seattle. I told him it was sold all over the world. If it were libelous, go after the editor.

HE SAID IT COULDN'T BE DISTRIBUTED IN SPOKANE. We told him it was coming, nevertheless, and a few copies were being distributed now.

The chief has not much diplomacy about him. He hates us and he can't hide it.

He yelled at us to get out; he didn't want to argue with us at all.

After forcing him to make the statement that if we sold the paper he would deal with us "accordingly," (just about as clear as Judge Mann's statement), we left with the paring shot, "We will inform the editor. He will settle with you." I don't know what the editor is going to do, but we are going to take the paper out to Hill-yard tonight and sell it at Gurley Flynn's meeting.

Will send you a pen picture of Sullivan when I get more time.

B. B. HYDE.

#### Judge Mann Seen Again

(By Eleanor M. Herman.)

Spokane, Wash., Friday, Jan. 14, 1910, Editor "Workingman's Paper."

Dear Comrade:

We had another interview with Judge Mann this afternoon. Having discovered that two of the I. W. W. boys were arrested yesterday for selling the "Workingman's Paper" on the streets we determined to find out the cause of their arrest.

Judge Mann received us as courteously as on our previous visit and we immediately plunged into our subject. Mrs. Hyde carried in her hand copies of the two last issues of the offensive sheet and demanded if there were an ordinance prohibiting the sale of same. We were told there was not. "Then why were men arrested for selling it?" was our next question. A troubled look came into the official countenance as he replied: "It was the manner in which he went at selling it. He was agitating." "Then there would be no objection on the part of the authorities to selling it on the streets provided we simply called out, 'The Workingman's Paper'?" And the judicial reply was, "None whatever. But," continued the judge, "I wouldn't go at it in that manner if I were you. I would do as I advised the men of the I. W. W. to do some time ago. I would go to the workingmen's lodging houses and look up the registers, copy the names found there and mail them direct. That would give the paper just as much circulation and avoid all trouble."

We wondered why he took so much trouble to tell us all this, but we found the reason when he gave away one of his political secrets. The dear (?) judge expects to run for Congress and expects to help enact some liberal laws for the benefit of all the people.

We told him how utterly impossible it would be for him to help legislate for the working class while representative for the capitalist class.

"Why, my dear ladies, I don't believe in classes. Oh, yes, there are classes in schools, classes of goods, or, more properly, grades, but as for classes in society that you speak about, it is utterly absurd."

We parried words with him awhile, but felt all the time that our efforts were like "casting pearls before swine." So we again broached the subject of selling papers on the streets and of using that vacant lot. But no matter how we framed our questions we could not make him say right out that we would not be arrested if we attempted it. We came to the conclusion that law has nothing to do with the arrest of working men and women on the streets of Spokane. They can be arrested at the sweet will of the individual police.

"I do not sanction every arrest of the officers make," the judge informed us. "Why, only this afternoon I set a man free and roundly censured the officer who made the arrest. He had no right to arrest a man simply because he used abusive language to the officer. You must have a warrant, anyway, before you can make an arrest." It later developed that the man was a business man. That's why the officer should have had a warrant. They don't need warrants for the arrest of working men and women on the streets of Spokane.

We again brought him back to our subject of informing him that we had come to Spokane for the express purpose of bringing about a peaceable solution of this trouble and asked what he thought were the intentions of the

administration in regard to changing the street speaking ordinance. He said he felt sure that the council would do nothing for several weeks at least. We told him it would be to the interests of the city to change the ordinance during this lull else the fight would go on harder than before; that we would never let up until the fight is settled and settled right—right from our (labor's) point of view.

"Well," he replied, "we can do nothing until the supreme court decides the I. W. W. case now pending. And," he went on, warning to his subject, "if the supreme court decides against the I. W. W. and that ordinance remains in force I shall enforce it as long as there is breath left in me."

Mrs. Hyde replied: "You will probably have the chance of enforcing it, then, for we expect nothing from the courts. We have nothing but contempt for the courts."

"Yes," he said, "and you act—Mrs. Hyde finished for him.

"Just as contemptuously."

With this parting shot we left him standing speechless at the door.

ELEANOR M. HERMAN.

P. S.—Am enclosing a clipping which speaks for itself and shows what we have to hope for from the "pure and simple" trades unions of this city. It may be that in time their sentiments may be changed toward the I. W. W., but the person or persons who accomplish the change must be "going some" to do so.

(This "clipping" reported the delegate of Spokane Carpenters' Union at State Federation meeting opposing resolution endorsing I. W. W. fight.—Ed.)

### A CALL TO ACTION

By Eleanor M. Herman

By the time the paper in which this call appears reaches you who read it I shall be on my way home spreading this call far and wide to the wage-workers of Washington.

After a sojourn of two weeks in Spokane, the newest province of Russia, we have discovered several important facts.

We came here in the hope of bringing about a peaceable solution of the fight for "free speech."

We are now thoroughly convinced that this is a fight to the finish; that it is not merely a local clash between the authorities of Spokane and the I. W. W., but a fight between the vast corporate interests on the one hand and the great wage-working class on the other.

Mayor Pratt, Judge Mann and Chief Sullivan are merely the puppets who dance when the Washington Water Power Co., the Inland Empire Railroad, and similar corporations pull the strings.

Spokane is dead so far as public sentiment is concerned. Ninety per cent. of the public are against the I. W. W. in this fight because they have been made to believe that the I. W. W. are a set of bums who want to live off the city without work. This may be true; I sincerely hope it is—at least until the fight is over. For the class-conscious wage-worker knows better than to reduce the taxes of the master-class by making profits for the city on the rock pile, while incarcerated for the crime (?) of speaking on the street.

But because a set of men understand their class interests and stand together in a solid phalanx against the master class, is no reason for calling them hoboos and bums.

The public is not what many think it is. It is not the great mass of the working class. The "public" are the taxpayers and resident voters. In Spokane, as it happens, many workingmen own their own homes, or are buying them on the installment plan, consequently are taxpayers—on a very small scale, to be sure—but still taxpayers. They have been scared by the officials of the city into believing that this fight will so affect their material interests as taxpayers that they are willing to go to any length to see the I. W. W. whipped.

The A. F. of L. are in much the same position in Spokane. Many of them are in the employ of the W. W. P. Co. and similar corporations and dare not open their mouths, even if they were in sympathy with the I. W. W., for fear of losing their jobs.

As regards the city fathers, the threat of political suicide, the only pressure that might have been brought to bear on them to change the ordinance, does not scare them, for there is no municipal election until the spring of 1911, and they think everything concerning the fight will be forgotten by that time. Besides, the commission form of government is being agitated and this may be the last city council Spokane will have.

There is absolutely nothing to be hoped for in the way of assistance in this fight from any part of the populace of Spokane except the fearless class-conscious wage-workers represented by the I. W. W., and I hope in the near future, by the U. W. W.

But they cannot fight alone; they need assistance. They must have men and plenty of them. Men who are ready and willing to go to jail and stay there until the plutocrats cry "Quit!" The State of Washington alone should send two thousand men at least. They need women, several hundred, to go to jail the same as the men—to stay till the fight is over. The city council has provided for a matron—thanks to the publicity given to conditions inside the jail by Gurley Flynn and other women of the wage-working class, so women will not need to go through what the women previously arrested had to go through.

Every woman who possibly can, who believes in free speech and the ultimate emancipation of the wage-workers should so arrange her affairs as to be on hand in Spokane on March 1st, when the fight will begin again in earnest. In the meantime agitate, agitate, agitate!

They also need funds, so if you cannot take part in the fight yourself, send what you can to help those who are going to fight. Remember, if you are a wage-worker that this is your fight. We must fill their jails and raise their taxes until they are glad to surrender.

Wage-workers of the world, unite! Unite and remain united until the last plutocrat is conquered and the working class has conquered the world.

### FROM FOSTER IN JAIL

(Undated, but mailed at Spokane Friday, Jan. 14.)

The members of the I. W. W. confined in the city jail have organized themselves in to a temporary organization, and hold regular meetings twice a week. There is much enthusiasm displayed at these meetings and the jail is filled with the inspiring strains of the "Red Flag" and other revolutionary songs. Monday night is devoted to propaganda work, and that this is not without effect is evidenced by the large number of non-I. W. W. prisoners who have declared their intention of joining the organization on securing their release. Wednesday night is business night, and it certainly is surprising the amount of business we have to transact. We have established 10:30 p. m. as the time when "lights out" shall sound, have elected a secretary and a propaganda committee that has charge of the Sunday programs; decided by a unanimous vote to utterly ignore the Salvation Army freaks when they inflict their weekly torture upon us, and have needlessly appointed sergeants-at-arms to see that this is enforced. There are dozens of other rules and regulations that we have established, and the result is the customary I. W. W. discipline so remarkably in evidence in this Spokane fight. So successful have our meetings been, and so firmly have our men refused to compromise with the police that the inevitable has occurred, and some bright genius has now arrived at the conclusion that there are some "leaders" in the bunch, and as a result of this conclusion and a little work by stool pigeons, two members have been sorted out and placed in the "strong box," a series of cells devoted to all kinds of desperate criminals (at present it contains four highwaymen, three forgers, several thieves, and pimps galore). These are Fellow-Workers Wm. Jones of Los Angeles (better known as "Volcanic Sulphur Smoke"), and Wm. E. Foster of Seattle. Strange to say, this grabbing and isolating of the Sunday evening speaker and chairman has simply served to stimulate the rest of the bunch to greater efforts, and once more the Spokane police have failed to grab the mysterious and elusive "leaders," who seem to show their fine Italian hand every time there are two or more I. W. W.'s confined together.

A week ago for some mysterious reason the police took thirteen of the boys and put them on bread and water. This naturally incensed the remainder, but suspecting a police ruse calculated to break their organization spirit, they did nothing further than to await developments. After four days of starvation the bread and water brigade precipitated matters by going upon a hunger strike. Four hours after it was declared Sullivan and Burns hastened down to inquire into it. The last hunger strike was such a terrible affair that the police have a horror of precipitating another, and it was this fear that fetched Sullivan and Burns down post haste. Sullivan stalked in and demanded: "What do you men want?" The boys presented their ultimatum, which was: "We want to go to work; we want water in which to boil our clothes (they were alive with vermin); we want something to eat, and their demands were instantly granted. This was deservedly looked on by us as quite a victory, as the police have been consistently stubborn all through this fight, and have yielded nothing to the I. W. W. unless absolutely forced to do so. They know the members of the I. W. W. are game to carry out a hunger strike and starve themselves for a week if necessary, and rather than face the possibly fatal consequences of such a strike the police gracefully yielded while they could easily do so.

WM. Z. FOSTER (Unsigned).

### TO THE RESCUE!

Spokane officials not only say "no" Free Speech for Workingmen," but they have gone the limit when they say "The Workingman's Paper" "shall not be sold or distributed in Spokane."

Well, workingmen and women, what do you think of that for an ultimatum from Chief of Police Sullivan?

Wm. Foster, the only reporter in Spokane representing the Labor Press outside of Spokane, was arrested for standing on a sidewalk in Spokane!

That is all—absolutely all—he was doing.

He was not speaking—he was not urging any one else to speak—on the streets of Spokane. He was simply listening to what some three others were saying in order that he might send in a report to this paper. That was all. He was arrested for "disorderly conduct." He was arrested and given 110 days on the rock pile. Ball and chain are fastened to him and he is also shackled to the man next to him.

He has been put on bread and water for days at a time. He is forced to work on cold icy streets with shoes worn so that his feet are on the ground.

He is told every few days that he will be released so soon as he promises not to report what is happening in Spokane for a Workingman's Paper.

**BUT HE WILL NOT PROMISE!** We have tried to get him out on bonds, but no lawyer will make out the necessary papers and hunt up bondsmen without pay.

And we have no money! Since Foster has been confined in the jail did you notice that the reports about Spokane's brutal treatment of those who are fighting for Free Speech have not appeared in the Labor Press as before?

Do you want the Workingman's Press throttled? Do you want your fellow-workingmen kept in ignorance of what would show him as nothing else could that there ARE classes in this country and that his interests are always on the side of his own class. Now we need money. We need it as Free Speech!

What for? First, necessary expense involved in releasing Foster on bonds for his appearance for trial in the Superior Court where his case has been appealed.

Foster will try his own case, so there will be no lawyer's fees except for making out necessary papers, etc.

Second, Mrs. Bessy Fiset will go to Spokane to work for Freedom of Speech and a Free Press. She will require living expenses only.

Then when Foster is released we shall have to send him enough to live on while he is getting news and sending out reports of what is happening to the fighters for Free Speech and a Free Press in Spokane. That is what the Spokane officials are so anxious to suppress, and that is the only reason Foster was arrested.

The officials say the reports in "The Workingman's Paper" are a libel on Spokane. Foster says they are the truth, and when he gets a chance he is going to tell more truth, and when he gets out of jail he'll have some "hot stuff" to send in.

It will cost us about twenty dollars a week to the end of the Fight.

If you can't go to jail for Free Speech and a Free Press, you know what you can do. If you don't dig up this time, well, I guess you don't want emancipation.

Now, what we must have is money to send to Spokane right away.

Foster has already served over 30 days and he has at least 60 days more to serve—if he lives.

Are you going to allow an innocent man to remain in that foul jail 110 days because he will not promise not to tell the truth for the benefit of his own class?

He is paying a big price for refusing to be a traitor to his own class! What are you doing?

Many of the Comrades have already responded. We will publish names in next week's issue.

Will your name be in the list?

To the rescue of a Free Press as well as of a man! H. W. T.

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# WAGE-WORKERS PARTY

## Resolutions of Local Seattle, S. P. of Wash.

To the Members of the Socialist Party of Washington:

Whereas, We have learned through years of bitter experience in the Socialist Party, that but little effective work can be done as long as the membership is composed of members of classes other than the working class, and

Whereas, The Socialist Party is dominated and controlled by the Middle Class, as was proved by the National referendum C; and has proved itself totally inadequate to perform the mission of a Working-Class Party, and

Whereas, The word Socialist is being used by all manner of freaks and reformers, and

Whereas, For all practical purposes the Socialist Party of Washington has ceased to exist; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local Seattle in regular meeting assembled declares itself as standing for the revolutionary principles of Scientific Socialism; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Seattle take the initiative steps and hereby form itself into a party composed exclusively of Proletarians as defined in the Communist Manifesto, to be known as the United Wage Workers of Washington; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge all locals and members that stand for a Wage Workers' Party to join us in this movement; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the different locals in the State of Washington. Dated Oct. 15, 1909.

LOCAL SEATTLE.  
 JOS. S. BISCAY, Sec.

# MANIFESTO

## Of The United Wage Workers of Washington

To the Proletarians of Washington:

For more than nine years there has been a struggle in the Socialist Party of Washington between Proletarian Tactics and Middle-Class Tactics—between Revolutionary Socialism and Reform Socialism.

At first, at the time Joseph Gilbert, then State Organizer, went through the state in 1900 calling upon the farmers to come into the party and take its control away from the wage workers, the Proletarian opposition, while aggressive and effective, was not far-reaching, and the seeds sown by Gilbert bore fruit in numerous farmers' locals which thenceforward consistently stood in the pathway of the progress of Revolutionary Principles.

All through this struggle members of both classes have been on both sides. Many Wage Workers have supported Middle-Class Tactics because of their lack of knowledge of economics, or of the Class Struggle, or because of their habit of dependence on those "above" them to do their thinking.

On the other hand, some members of the Middle-Class have seen with a clear vision the Class Struggle in society and the mission of the Wage Worker in securing his own emancipation.

With the help of those members of the Middle-Class who stood with them, and in the face of the opposition of both Wage Workers and Middle-Class who strove for Reform Tactics, the Wage Workers succeeded in building up the strongest state party of any in the country. At the height of its strength this party had about 1,500 dues paying members, and in the neighborhood of 100 locals.

Though there has been strife and dissension for nine years, it was not strong enough to affect the growth of the organization until a little over a year ago, when tools of the Middle Class influence secured control of the State Executive Committee. From the time of the seating of this Executive Committee, controlled by Smith, Barth and Hale, a persistent and systematic effort has continued to tear down the work of eight years of organization in the interests of the Wage Class and to "broaden" the work of the party till it should compass "all classes."

After nearly a year of inactivity, holding sessions twice each month which were taken up with the presentation and hearing of senseless "charges" against faithful members of the party made by non-members, a meeting of the entire State Committee was called on April 18, 1909, to try D. Burgess for misappropriation of funds of the party. At this meeting, taking advantage of the absence of two members of the committee who stood for the Wage Class, State Secretary Krueger was unconstitutionally removed from office without a trial, by a vote of 7 to 6, and his place filled by W. H. Waynick, a landlord.

Following this, a state convention was held at Everett, July 4-5, 1909. Many Wage Workers, delegates to this convention, stayed away because of the necessity of holding their jobs, and in cases where Middle-Class alternates were elected, these were present. A preponderance of this element at the organization of the convention made easy, in absolute violation of the constitution, the admission of other delegates representing locals that had been dead for months, thus making their control of the convention certain. A further violation in the adoption of a rule suppressing free debate compelled the Proletarian delegates to leave the convention hall.

On July 12, 1909, the State Committee met and removed Waynick as Secretary by a vote of 8 to 0, at the same time reinstating Krueger by the same vote. Waynick refused to recognize this action and absconded with the records of the office and remained in hiding for some weeks. An appeal to the courts to prevent him using the name after he had been removed from the office was successful.

A resolution declaring all the acts of the Everett convention illegal was presented for referendum by six locals and submitted in due form for a vote of the party. At this point the National Organization, absolutely controlled by the Middle-Class element, stepped in. Ignoring our State Constitution and the National Constitution, the

National Executive Committee continued to recognize Waynick as the State Secretary and even went so far, when Waynick was enjoined from acting by the court, as to carry on a referendum in the state over the heads of the State Committee and the regular State Secretary, Krueger.

About this same time, September 7, 1909, the Party in the Nation, by a vote of two to one, decided to withdraw that part of the Platform declaring for the Collective Ownership of Land, as well as all other means of production and distribution for the express purpose of appealing to the farmers and the small land owners in the cities.

Though put aside by the National Officers the Socialist Party of Washington, through its legal officials, continued to function as the Wage Workers political expression until the adoption of this "land amendment" by the National Party. When that occurred work stopped. The name Socialist Party had become a stench in the nostrils of the Working Class. Many who have worked in the Proletarian ranks in this state for years have dropped out, and let the work go.

Only in Seattle, and one or two other places, is there anything being done. So far as the party organization is concerned, it has gone by the board. There is no Socialist Party in this state now.

But the adoption of the amendment to the platform discarding the demand for the collective ownership of land is only one of the evidences of the departure from the revolutionary standpoint and the adoption of a reformist program. The raising of the salaries of national organizers from \$3.00 and expenses to \$4.00 and expenses a day; the concentration of effort in the farming communities; the decision against the party in this state MERELY BECAUSE IT WAS PROLETARIAN, and a hundred other instances go to show that the National Party has ceased to stand for Socialism and has become the exponent of a diluted form of Populism.

These conditions require a remedy. We, whose names are underwritten, are locals and members who have upheld the Proletarian position in the Socialist Party for years. We are Wage Workers, every one of us. We are convinced that much of the strife and contention of the past years, while it has served a purpose in educating us, has, without disparaging those Middle-Class comrades who have stood by us through thick and thin in so many battles, been due to the presence in our ranks of those whose economic interests were different from ours. The National Socialist Party has become hopelessly Middle-Class and is shamelessly sacrificing principle for the purpose of securing the votes of the land owning class. We have come to the conclusion that the only remedy is a party composed only of Wage Workers, whose interests, being identical, will cause them to act as a unit against capital in every fight, both political and industrial.

Conscious of the power that we, the Wage Class, possess; and secure in the knowledge that it is our historic mission to abolish capital and emancipate ourselves from the galling chains of Wage Slavery, we call upon you, Proletarians of the State of Washington; you who realize that your interests are the same as the interests of all other Wage Workers; you who realize that an injury to one Wage Worker is the concern of all Wage Workers; you who have "nothing to lose but your chains," to unite with us under the banner of the UNITED WAGE WORKERS OF WASHINGTON, subscribing to the following Statement of Principles and pledging unwavering support to every effort of the Wage Class to better its condition:

## Statement of Principles

The written history of the civilized world is a history of the exploitation of the many by the few, of the robbery of a producing class by an appropriating class.

Either as slaves owned by a master; as serfs bound to the soil, or as wage-earners beggared by competition with others of their kind, the producing masses of civilization have always been able to obtain for their toil little more than a bare existence.

At different times and at different places conditions for the workers have been better than at others, and the history of modern civilization proves that every advantage gained, either in the shortening of the hours of toil for a day's labor, the increasing of wages or the bettering of conditions under which the laborer worked, has been brought about by the organization of the wage-earners and their open rebellion and active resistance against the oppression of their employers.

Therefore do we, the United Wage-Workers of Washington, in order to better our condition and the conditions of our class, make this Declaration of Principles:

We are organized as an industrial body to back up by every means at hand, any and all organized or unorganized struggles of the wage earners in their resistance against the encroachments of the capitalist class.

We maintain that an injury to one wage-earner is the concern of all wage-earners, and that our final aim and object is the destruction in any way possible of the present capitalistic method used in the production and distribution of wealth and the institution in its place of an industrial administration of society by the wage-working class.

We are organized as a political organization to nominate for office at every election, wage-earners, members of this organization, whose aim shall be, if elected, to weaken the powers of resistance of the capitalist state, and to assist in every way possible every rebellion of the wage-earners against their exploiters.

We expect no assistance from any other class in society, and have full confidence in ourselves and utterly repudiate any compromise or any coalition with others than wage-earners who are gaining their livelihood by working for wages and who are members of this organization.

United upon the political and upon the industrial field, we shall be ready to give successful battle to the organizations of capitalism, overthrowing their institutions and ushering in an industrial republic in which we can truthfully proclaim ourselves free citizens of the world.

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# RESULTS OF THE SWEDISH STRIKE

By John Sandgren, Delegate from Sweden to the United States.

(From the Industrial Worker of Seattle.)

Due to the deplorable lack of an international labor press bureau there has been practically no news about the Swedish labor situation since it lost some of its most sensational features.

In a way, it may be said that the struggle has been won. The issue about which this magnificent battle of Labor is being fought is, as is now well known, the life or death of organized labor in Sweden; in fact, in all northern Europe. So far the struggle has been a signal victory of Labor. On the one side the Employers' Association has become so weakened that its officers are in some cases repudiating the obligations entered into with the members and have sent out circulars to the membership asking for leniency in fulfilling these obligations. On the other hand the Swedish national organization has come out of the battle with 40,000 new members. True, they nominally lost about 30,000 in the battle, but these men have for a large part surrendered their membership upon the advice of the national organization, and against their own will. It was a tactical move on the part of the national organization to ease its burdens and to insure victory along the main lines of battle. Still, even so, there is an increase of 10,000 men.

It is nothing but natural that in a contest of this magnitude Labor should have to sacrifice some of its troops on certain weak points. Taking it as a whole the Swedish workers have won a glorious victory.

Still, the struggle is by no means over. According to the latest news received by mail from Stockholm there are still 2,000 men in the fight of the original 250,000. But besides there are now between 13,000 and 14,000 men who are "discharged," which is only another word for "blacklisted." These men have actually no chance of ever securing employment in Sweden or any other country where their language is spoken, as the employers are quite solidly organized throughout Scandinavia. With or against their will they will have practically no choice but to emigrate. At present they are with their families being supported by the national organization, but realizing what a burden they are on their brothers, and realizing the bleak prospects before them, they are now scattering all over the world, facing an unknown destiny.

The president of the Swedish national organization of workers writes that support is still urgently needed and that any and all help would be exceedingly welcome.

Those that hoped that this gigantic struggle would crush the spirit of the Swedish workers and be "the beginning of the end" of Labor's efforts in northern Europe, are sorely disappointed.

The national organization met in convention Nov. 22. The convention lasted nine days, was visited by 500 delegates, and a large number of representatives of Labor from foreign countries, who paid a glowing tribute of admiration to their Swedish brothers. The spirit prevailing in the convention, in the midst of the great battle, was one of exemplary self-control and moderation, and the convention stands as one of the most creditable pages in Labor's history.

Among the innumerable important subjects up for discussion there were two that are especially worthy of international attention, namely, the question of a complete reorganization, and the question of the relations between the economic organization and the Social-Democratic party of Sweden.

The debate on the question of reorganization lasted for two days and 180 delegates spoke on the question, showing the seriousness of the matter.

As a result of this discussion a committee was elected to draft a plan of reorganization to be submitted to all subordinate organizations six months before the convention of 1911, and, significantly enough, upon the motion of the president, Herman Lindquist, the committee was instructed by the convention to bring in a report based upon a gradual transformation from craft unions to Industrial Unionism.

In regard to the question of the relations between the economic organization and the Social-Democratic party of Sweden there was a clause in the preamble prescribing that the economic organization exert its efforts to have the unions join the local organizations of the Social-Democratic party of Sweden. On motion of the iron and metal workers, supported by other organizations, these words were stricken from the preamble by a vote of 232 to 224.

This action of the convention is very interesting in view of the fact that the Social-Democratic party in the next election is very likely to become the dominant political party, due to the "universal suffrage" that has recently been forced on the Swedish workers.

At the same time the convention, to avoid misinterpretation, adopted a resolution by a considerable majority, "that by this decision it was not intended to break up the unity and solidarity of labor's forces, but that the

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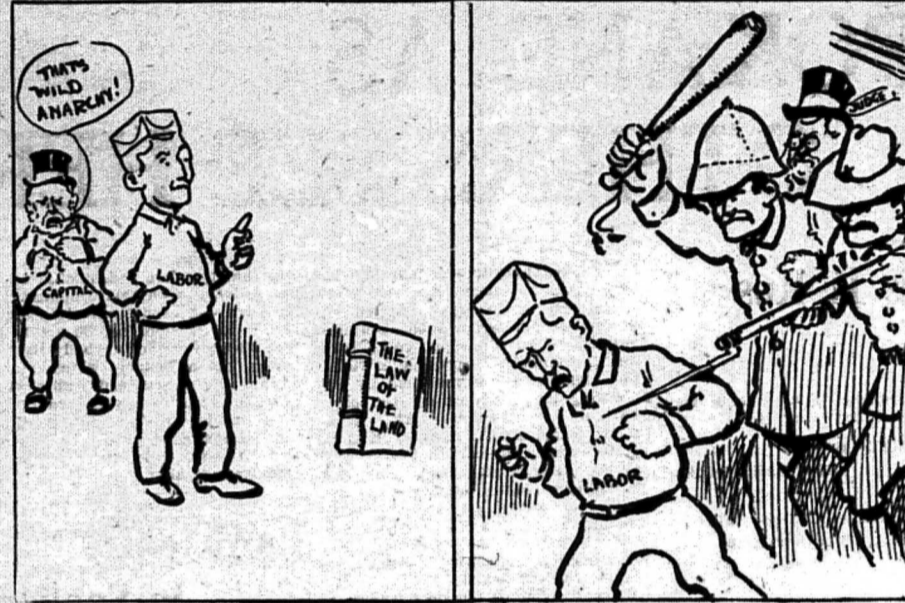
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—If a Workingman Even Lifts a Finger Against It, He Gets His!

## WHITEWASH SOCIALISM

By Jos. S. Biscay

During an attack of mental convulsions Morris Hillquit decided to acquaint the Socialist Party with the task before it. He actually can see something wrong with the S. P. He has much advice to give and even maps out a program which the party will surely follow, out of consideration of the same Morris. "The first practical task," says he, "is to win the support of the American people." Sure, win the support of a few more Americans that Morris will approve of and they will help the good work along. Especially such work as the last "land amendment."

"Socialism, to be successful, must first of all descend to the working masses, and the Socialists must carry it to them." He agrees, then, that the "Socialists" do not belong to the masses. Of course, such men as Hillquit, Stokes or Patterson are the ideal Socialists and should be elected as a committee to take Socialism to the masses on a perfumed tray.

"Socialism in the United States is today in the anomalous position of being a working class movement minus the working class, and our main efforts must be to remove the anomaly." Sure, remove the anomaly, but keep the capitalist class in. He proceeds to say that the farmers and middle class are interested materially in Socialism. Why should they not be? Socialism will make every one get to work and these "interested" people wish to live from the toil of others—hence their interest.

He says, "They have a high regard for the principles of liberty, fairness and justice, even if only in the bourgeois conception of these terms."

"They certainly have a high regard for 'liberty'—of exploitation, of 'fairness'—in the skin game, and of 'justice'—in oppression.

"Even in the United States our party has had occasion to prove itself the champion of our civil rights and liberties."

Here he is right. By "our" naturally the working class knows what it meant. The party HAS proven itself a champion of the bourgeoisie.

"The large bulk of the American Socialists are outside of the party. Large number of the unorganized Socialists have at one time or another been members of the Socialist Party."

Yes, and when they saw that it was a bourgeois party they were only too glad to get away from it.

"If our movement had been active, aggressive and successful our workers would be active, enthusiastic and harmonious."

Correct, nearly. If the movement had been progressive and up-to-date and represented the working class, there would be activity and harmony.

He goes on and tells that the reason is, "The inactivity and discouragement, forces the members to take refuge in

the jolly war of proletariat against intellectual." The proletariat naturally fights its enemies whether discouraged or otherwise—he must fight for self-preservation.

He then proceeds to give six rules for running the party so that every one will keep so busy that they won't see the class distinction and will avoid the class struggle, though he does not mention the trouble as a class struggle—it would be extremely vulgar. He tells us, "There would be little room for personal quarrels and intrigues, and plenty of opportunity for serious and telling work."

What is more serious or telling than striving to down the bourgeois whether they call themselves Socialists, Republicans or Democrats? All proletarians agree on this, only the "Socialists" like Hillquit and others object against our action.

He writes that we are not strong or numerous enough to emancipate ourselves without the help of the middle class who are repelled from the capitalist parties by the vulgarity and corruption.

If we are not strong enough to emancipate ourselves hell will be to pay and Marx was certainly wrong, if Hillquit is right. The party does not repel the capitalist because it is not vulgar or corrupt. It represents the ideal of bourgeois reform. How can the "vulgar" be expected to mix with the white-washed?

He squeals for reform that will satisfy the proletariat and cause it to get into the party, but it will not work.

The vulgar "prois" are going to work by themselves and those who are of the opposing class will continue to squeal like the stuck hog. We are going ahead and are organizing the class that he mentions is more numerous and belonged to the bunco party. They will find harmony and enough work in an organization of their own. Instead of reforming the rotten egg we have gotten away from the stench so as to work without being bothered with the smell.

## Is this Spokane!

The following dispatch from Buenos Ayres might have been written almost word for word from Spokane, U. S. A., so precisely do tyrants act alike wherever they are:

"The government of the Argentine Republic has declared military law throughout the nation on account of the death of the chief of police, M. Ramon Falcon, killed by a bomb last Sunday."

"This Chief of Police Falcon is the same man who on the 1st of May of the present year massacred the working people and thereby provoked a general strike, in which the Socialist Party played a very important role."

"This military law has caused a great damage to the Socialist and Labor organizations. The Socialist press has been forbidden to appear. The daily, La Vanguardia, has been sup-

pressed. The anarchist paper, La Protesta, has been forcibly entered and its presses destroyed. The headquarters of the Socialists has been closed and are under police supervision. Many of our militants have been put in prison, and the editors of our dailies have gone yesterday to Los Sante.

"These facts are sufficient to demonstrate the political state of this country. Without constitutional guarantee of our liberty and rights, we are at the mercy of the government and the secret police."

"We pray you to protest through your journals against these barbarous punishments of Russianized Argentine, which express themselves by the unjustified arrest and deprivations."

"We ask your moral and material aid for our prisoners—more than six hundred—and their families and our journal, La Vanguardia, wounded unto death by this blow of the government over the pretext of punishing terrorism. We await your assistance and your solidarity."

"Yours fraternally,  
(Signed) "MARIO BRAVO,  
Gen. Sec., S. P."

## Cripple Creek to Spokane

To Our Comrades and Brothers in Spokane:

The Cripple Creek Local of the Socialist Party, realizing that the fight which you are making for Free Speech, Free Press and the right to assemble and discuss any question that interests you, spiritually, socially, economically or politically, is a fight for our constitutional and inalienable rights, in which we are all equally and vitally interested; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the Industrial Workers of the World and Socialists of Spokane our sympathy and financial aid in the struggle which they are so nobly and heroically making against the enemies of freedom and justice.

Resolved, That we condemn and exonerate their brutal methods of enforcing their class-made laws by beating and outraging defenseless men and women; and we warn them that if they persist in Russian methods that they may some time get Russian methods in return. Cruelty begets cruelty.

G. R. FREEMAN,  
O. W. ELARTON,  
A. M. MILLER,  
Committee.

Capitalist anarchism and rowdism in public office still reign supreme in Spokane, Wash. One question (which may not please some people) is in order: Have the Socialists and Trade Unionists of Spokane, as citizens and members of Organized Labor, so gravely neglected their duty in recent years as to make such capitalist political anarchy possible? The movement in Spokane, Socialist and Unionist alike, seems to be absolutely powerless in this present crisis. There is something wrong somewhere, something pitifully weak, which we "outsiders" can not understand. Possibly it is the natural weakness of all ultra-radicalism, namely, the weakness of not realizing their own weakness, as to policy and tactics in the great proletarian class struggle.—St. Louis "Labor."

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# THE WOMAN

By Bessy Fisset

We have always contended that unless a vast amount of education were accomplished, woman's vote would not alter the conditions of the workers.  
According to Joseph Waddy of New Zealand that is the state of affairs in New Zealand. Mr. Waddy says: "I should say that in 88 cases out of 100, the women of a family vote exactly as do their husbands or fathers, so the result is about the same as if only the men had the ballot."  
This is not an argument against universal suffrage—far from it. It is quoted merely to keep before us the fact that man has no political independence, and we have no reason to expect that women are going to have any more of it than have the men.  
As it is the men so it will be the women of the working class who will be disfranchised, and as time goes on the ballot will be left more and more in the hands of the middle and capitalist classes.

It is interesting to speculate on the conclusion which will be arrived at by the various committees, federal and otherwise, which are investigating into the white slave traffic. Not that there will be any outcome, but it will be worth while reading the various excuses advanced for there being no outcome.  
The present fight in Spokane really started in connection with the white slave traffic being carried on openly by the employment agencies, gradually growing into the making of the present ordinance and the subsequent fight for free speech and free press.  
A woman reporter recently went the rounds of the various employment offices in Spokane and represented herself to be the mistress of a house in Alaska, and asking if women could be supplied her. I think in no instance was there any doubt about it—all the concerns stating that the women could be procured.

"The Woman" is going to take a journey. She is going to change her location from Seattle to Spokane for some weeks.  
As has been stated before in the columns of this paper, some of the women came to the conclusion that during the necessary lull in the fight it might be possible to do some work inside of Spokane. Many are of the opinion that public sentiment is dead in Spokane and that it is absolutely futile to try to carry on any kind of effort over there. That may be, but one great reason for the dearth of public sympathy—which we had in Seattle during the fight two years ago—is the absolute misrepresentation of the case by the capitalist press. As we all know, the Spokane papers have carried on a systematic campaign against the I. W. W., and the entire campaign has been founded on lies.  
"The Industrial Worker" was put out of commission because it told the truth and now this paper is suppressed for exactly the same reason. Foster is still in jail, and bids fair to become a "tidy and regular" if he can't be gotten out. Any one who sells the paper on the streets (or anywhere else) is arrested, and the thing has developed into a combination free-speech free-press fight. A natural outcome.

What the women propose is to keep up a systematic effort day in and day out to have the street speaking ordinance repealed and have the papers which are of interest to the workers in open circulation.  
We don't propose to make any grandstand play of jumping immediately into jail. We feel that at the present time there is no use bottling ourselves up when there is a chance of accomplishing anything by our freedom. On the other hand, if it becomes necessary to go in order to create a new interest in the fight or to call the attention of the world to what is going on, the women stand ready to go at a moment's notice.

One of the members of the Young People's Socialist League is going along to Spokane to add whatever he can toward bringing about conditions which the workers are fighting for.  
Mrs. Hyde is doing splendid work over there and is pegging along day after day.  
The editor of "The Woman" leaves next Monday to join her and take Mrs. Herman's place. Other women are waiting here in readiness to go whenever they are sent for, and are raising money as they can to keep things going.

I would like to make an appeal to the readers of this paper for funds, but don't know just how to go about it. One thing is true, however—that the work CANNOT be carried on WITHOUT MONEY.  
What we hope is that the use of the streets of Spokane and the circulation of a free press may be brought about without having to go through again the terrible ordeal that the workers have just experienced. It is with this hope that the women are going to Spokane at this time, but they cannot accomplish anything unless they can have enough to live on while there. It may be that they cannot accomplish what they are going for—as some predict—but certain it is that systematic hard effort in the right direction cannot be wasted.

Will you help us all that you can? Anything will be acceptable.

## Nothing Doing

(From Our Correspondent.)  
SPOKANE, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1910.  
—We cannot circulate that petition because there has been an amendment to the city charter preventing anyone but voters from circulating petitions. Those names signed are no good till the signer registers again. You see, the city has it all her own way.  
There will be no city election till the spring of 1911. Political suicide does not frighten present officeholders, because they are in hopes of everything being forgotten by that time. (Next fall's general election will go hard with any party which sustains Spokane's barbarity.—Ed.)  
The Unions are working up a Labor Party, therefore are opposed to both our party and the I. W. W. organization as rivals in the political and industrial field.  
The city is working for the Commission form of Government. So here we are. After studying the situation we have just about come to the conclusion of the I. W. W. We are wasting time and belittling ourselves by bantering words with that set of official hypocrites and the Labor Unions are just as underhanded and wavering as the rest. You can't make them reach a point and hold it; they crawl like

snakes and twist in somewhere else. One would not have to work with either the officials or the Unions long to have the same utter contempt for them as the I. W. W. have.

The officials have been trying to force the I. W. W. out of jail. The boys' work doesn't amount to much, and they use every method to set the officers wild.  
The officers put thirteen on bread and water to try to force them to do a day's work of benefit to the Taxpayers. Well, the boys had been on the rock pile and they went on a hunger strike to go back on the rock pile. Consequently they went back at the same old game of killing time. So the officers are beginning to take them out one and two at a time. They take them to the street door, shove them through, out into the street, and tell them to "get." They have ceased to make any preliminary speeches to them, for when they do the boys make a determined stand to stay in jail.

They shoved Korthagen and Holland out in such manner yesterday, but have been trying to make Foster promise not to do any more reporting.  
We saw the great City law-making

body last night. There were so many women present they were forced to decide to provide a matron for the city jail. Gurley Flynn was there, but made no comments. There were plenty of club women to talk.  
Of course since the real struggle has somewhat quieted there is not the opportunity to stir up sentiment.  
Three of the I. W. W. boys were arrested day before yesterday for selling the I. W. W. paper in the Queen Restaurant on Front street. But they are not going to jail now for speaking on the street.  
It almost seems to us now that we will be of very little use here until March, that we would really be doing more by outside agitation. We are going to have a talk with the I. W. W. boys this afternoon to see what they think of it. Of course Mrs. Herman will have to go back soon, but if you in Seattle think it is best for me to stay I am willing to do so. I am only thinking of how I can be most effective. Write as soon as you get this and tell us your view.  
BEULAH B. HYDE.  
P. S.—Have about decided to sell the paper on the street.

# SPOKANE AS OTHERS SEE HER

## This Is Russia?

(From Spokane "Spokesman-Review," Friday, Jan. 14.)

### SELLS "RED" PAPER NOW LIES IN JAIL.

I. W. W. Worker Charged With Vagrancy, Though Busy on the Street.

### "NEWSY" GAG FAILS.

Seattle Publication Brands Power City "Brutal Spokane" and Tells of Crusade.

Carrying a big bundle of a Seattle paper called "The Socialist," which is given up exclusively to the I. W. W. controversy with Spokane and which bears on its first page the glaring headline, "Barbarous Spokane," Thomas Kinney was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Long and booked as a vagrant.  
The paper contains an interview with Bruce Rogers, who was for a time attorney for the I. W. W., and who served ten days in the county jail for smuggling contraband articles to prisoners. There is also a letter from two women who came here from Seattle a few days ago, it was announced, to go to jail for "free speech." They reconsidered their determination to become martyrs, however, and merely went to the police station a few days ago to visit William Z. Foster, one of the I. W. W. rock pile contingent.

Editor's Note.—This statement that the women intended to go to jail is contrary to the fact. They announced in advance they were going to Spokane to secure Free Speech. They are still there, as the officials know too well.

### WORK IN MINES OR PAY \$100.

Choice is Given Peddler of I. W. W. Literature.

Must Leave for Wallace at Once or Work-Out His Sentence.

A fine of \$100, to be remitted if the prisoner keeps his promise to go to Wallace for a job in the mines, was given Thomas Kinney, merchant of I. W. W. literature, in the police court yesterday. Kinney, who served a month on bread and water in the early stage of the I. W. W. disorders, was selling copies of a Seattle paper, the front page of which bore the heading "Barbarous Spokane."  
He said he was a miner and was willing to go to work. Since getting out of jail, he said he has done nothing but odd jobs of carrying wood in the residence districts.

### Makes Break from Rockpile.

Using the first opportunity offered, Thomas Kinney, an I. W. W. convicted of vagrancy Friday, escaped from the rock pile yesterday morning, although he was hotly pursued by chunks of lead from Officer Bill Shannon's revolver. Selling I. W. W. literature was the cause of Kennedy's trouble.  
Editor's Note.—In Seattle, Police Chief Ward lately declared he would fire any officer from his force who shot at an escaping prisoner guilty only of a misdemeanor. But Seattle is in America—Spokane in Russia!

## Liberty's Sickbed

Editor's Note.—The following, from "Organized Labor," of San Francisco, concerning an incident in Seattle a few weeks ago, now applies with equal force to Spokane itself. Seattle had the good sense to drop the attempt to suppress this paper. But Spokane is trying it now, as fully related in other columns of this issue. Read the incredible interview of our women correspondents with Chief Sullivan of Spokane.  
The police of the good city of Seattle are trying to earn their salt. The busi-

## Arrested for Selling "Workingman's Paper"

(From Our Special Correspondent.)  
SPOKANE, Friday, Jan. 14.—Got the papers all right. The boys tried to sell them and were arrested. Am going before the officials and ask why it is. If they are sentenced for another charge, I will wait till Mrs. Fisset gets here, then take the papers out myself, after forcing the officials to admit there is no ordinance against the sale of such a paper, just to see what charge they will bring against me. It was I. W. W. boys arrested.  
B. B. HYDE.

ness of catching thieves, burglars and bankers is too much like real work, so by way of diversion and rest the bluecoated, brass-buttoned, brainless bullheads who are supposed to stand for "law and order," proceed to violate the highest law of the land by suppressing the "freedom of the press. Tyranny is infectious. The germs seem to thrive particularly well in the place where a policeman's brains ought to be. The Seattle cops must have felt envious of the hotbed of the Spokane fellows have gotten by their persistent suppression of free speech. So when "The Socialist" of Seattle printed an article written by a woman who exposed the indignities heaped by the Spokane police on female prisoners arrested for upholding our constitutional right of free speech, the saintly Seattle guardians of public morals pronounced the paper "indecent" and confiscated the issue. The highly moral and cultured gentlemen who constitute the police force in Seattle were awfully shocked. Now mark well, these eminent judges of decency do not attempt to deny the truth of the article printed in "The Socialist." Not a word has been brought forth to deny the allegation that the Spokane police behaved outrageously towards women prisoners. We are bound to assume that either the behavior of the Spokane police was indecent, or else the criticism of the methods of the Spokane cops was so shocking to their brethren in Seattle that the latter found it absolutely indecent. Usually the Postmaster-General acts as the Patron Saint of decency. That local police assume this burden is evidence of a great moral awakening on the part of the lesser authorities. We hope and trust that the wave of morality that has struck the Seattle police may blow eastward. Chicago, New York and a few other villages are sadly in need of decency, in spite of the fact that nobody is allowed to be indecent unless he can afford to pay the customary police tribute.

## Lawlessness In Spokane

The lawlessness and violence of the Spokane city authorities seem now to have reached their climax.  
At first meetings were prohibited on the streets and those who insisted on the exercise of their constitutional right of free speech were sent to jail.  
Then the "Industrial Worker," the labor paper of Spokane, was suppressed and the publication office of the paper had to be moved to Seattle.  
Lastly, the headquarters of the I. W. W. were invaded by the police, the meeting broken up, those participating in it clubbed, and the furniture wrecked.  
Thus have the Spokane city authorities advanced from violence to violence until now the labor organizations to which they are opposed are deprived of every legal and constitutional right. And the end is not yet in sight. If these city authorities proceed much further on the same road, Russia may yet come to be looked upon as a land of freedom and a citadel of legality.—New York Daily Call.

## Freedom In Spokane

(From Los Angeles "Herald.")  
Eighteen men were locked in a prison tank seven feet by nine feet. The iron tank was then heated by steam during twelve continuous hours. Then the steam was turned off and the men were subjected to cold almost at the zero point for twelve more hours. These men were "fed" on two "meals" a day each, consisting of three ounces of bread and a cup of water. Was this in the middle ages? Was it in a Russian prison? Barbarous Mexico? All wrong! It was in Spokane. What was the awful crime they had committed? Surely murder, arson, treason? Wrong again! They tried to exercise the constitutional right of free speech. THIS WAS IN SPOKANE.

## New York Sets Example

Free speech is to be free to all Manhattan—Socialists, Single Taxers, Anarchists, all—if the new Commissioner of Parks, Charles B. Stover, makes good his declarations of policy given to the press yesterday.  
Stover declares that New York has been altogether too long without a meeting place like Hyde Park or Trafalgar Square in London or The Green in Glasgow. The commissioner favors the permitting of meetings in Union Square without any hindrance—all kinds of meetings. The people ought to have a place where they can talk over questions of the day.  
"Now, if people want to do that, free speech is guaranteed them under the Constitution," declared Commissioner Stover. "There is no reason why people should be refused permits to hold mass meetings in some park convenient of access."  
"This sort of thing has been an institution in England for years. And far from fomenting disorder it has been the means of preventing it. There has not been for some time any such happening there as the unfortunate affair in Union Square between the police and a mass meeting of radicals some two or three years ago."  
"Quite likely we shall decide that persons may go up there and hold mass meetings without notice to any one. I have been promised the co-operation of Police Commissioner Baker, and I think everything will go through quickly."

## Same as Spokane

To Leonard Abbott: I am glad you are to reside at the meeting tomorrow night. Our meeting is not called as a protest against the State of Pennsylvania but on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania. The victim of last week's mistake in Philadelphia was not Emma Goldman, but the State of Pennsylvania. We know that Emma Goldman survived that accident unhurt. But who can say that the State of Pennsylvania survived that incident unhurt?  
Our meeting is not inspired by an interest in one person or one idea. It belongs to all persons and all ideas. Anybody can stand oppression easier than the oppressor. Emma Goldman can stand the police administration of Philadelphia better than the State of Pennsylvania can stand the police administration of Philadelphia. In the arena of free speech the last idea is as good as the first. The idea of one is as good as the idea of all. The ideas of minorities are as good as the ideas of majorities. It would be as much right for the one rebel to gag all the conformists as for all the conformists to gag the one rebel.  
The police administration of Philadelphia stands for the club. We stand for thought and love. The police are always given the choice of weapons and sometimes they choose the weapons of barbarism. The man who trusts his brain and his heart so little that he appeals to the club in contests of the brain and the heart retains the vision of the savage and can enjoy no prestige in the courts of the soul. The trouble in Philadelphia is not so much the policeman as the police consciousness.

## Suppose This Was Your Brother!

Seattle, Wash., Friday, Jan. 14, 1910.  
To the Editor of "The Workingman's Paper, Seattle, Wash.:  
Comrade—I have just returned from the Spokane Free Speech fight, leaving there Monday, Jan. 10. Upon arriving in Seattle and meeting with Floyd Hyde, I have been asked to say something for the benefit of the Paper's readers.  
I was arrested on Nov. 2 for speaking on the street, and was one of the first to be thrown into the Spokane Sweatbox, well named "The Black Hole of Calcutta," along with Organizer Thompson, Filigno, Wilson, and about 28 others, the jailer coming to the door and saying: "Ha! Ha! So you fellows have come in as martyrs for free speech, have you? Well, we will give you a warm reception!" And a warm reception he did give us, immediately closing the air-tight steel door on us and turning on the heat.  
It was with difficulty that we could breathe and we could not sit down. We were so crowded that we could not conform to the ordinary decencies of human beings, and were compelled to stand in our own offal.  
ONE FELLOW-WORKER WHO, WHEN THE DOOR WAS OPENED, ASKED THAT HE BE GIVEN MEDICAL ATTENTION, WAS IMMEDIATELY JERKED OUT BY THE COLLAR AND BEATEN IN THE FACE WITH A CLUB, BREAKING HIS JAW IN TWO PLACES, they giving the excuse that he was making too much noise.  
About an hour after I was taken sick and fell to the floor, unable to rise again on account of the crowded condition of the sweat-box. They shoved the fellow-worker, whose name has slipped my mind, back into the dungeon, where he laid six hours, unable to move or talk.  
In the meantime the fellow-workers kept up a hue and cry of "Take them out here or they will die," until the sweat-box door was thrown open by Jailer Nelson, and we were told that no doctor would be sent for; and that if we did not keep quiet we would all get the same dose. I REMEMBER NO MORE THAT NIGHT, BEING VERY SICK AND HOARSE AND ALMOST DEAF FROM THE EXCESSIVE HEAT.  
Next day at 10 o'clock we were taken out and put in a cold steel cell with 20 others, NOT BEING EVEN GIVEN A DRINK OF WATER OR ANYTHING TO EAT, HAVING BEEN IN THE SWEAT-BOX 29 HOURS WITHOUT FOOD.  
At 2 o'clock we were taken in to see Judge Mann (Mann in name, but not by nature), in the Police Court, where we were tried on charges of "Disorderly Conduct." On our attorney, Moore, trying to converse with us on our case, it was found that the greater number of us could not talk or even hear what he said, whereupon Mr. Moore arose and stated that this practice must stop of putting his clients in the sweat-box, or there would be criminal and civil suits. Judge Mann arose and said, "I have nothing to do with that; it is up to Chief Sullivan to decide that," and declared that no action would be taken at that time by him (Judge Mann).  
The writer was the first to be tried. ON THE PROSECUTOR READING THE CHARGE TO ME AND ATTEMPTING TO GET A PLEA FROM ME, I FELL FAINTING OUT OF MY CHAIR AND REMEMBER NOTHING FOR ABOUT THREE HOURS AFTER.  
I was told afterward that when I was in that condition I was discharged by Mann. It was about two weeks before I could hear or even try to speak aloud.  
I was arrested three times afterward and I put in 23 days on bread and water at the Franklin schoolhouse, and also was one of the 28 men turned out of the hospital because some of us had scurvy and were expected to die. WE WERE LAID OUT ON THE COLD PAVEMENT TO SHIFT FOR OURSELVES, UNTIL SOME FELLOW-WORKERS FROM THE HALL CAME TO OUR RESCUE AND PICKED US UP AND CARRIED US TO THE HALL.  
Words will never be able to express the horrors we went through; Dante's picture of the Inferno will never describe it.  
Yours for the Industrial Commonwealth,  
JOSEPH D. GORDON,  
Local 222, Spokane, Wn.

## Unwarranted Spokane

Resolutions Passed by the Washington State Federation of Labor at Hoquiam, Jan. 14, 1910.  
"The constitution of the United States in plain language guarantees to all the people the right to freedom of speech as well as the right of peaceful assemblage, denying the power of abridgment to congress, State, city or county."  
"We are jealous of these rights and believe that we should resent to the utmost any attempt on the part of the court, State, city or county to encroach upon these rights."  
"We view with apprehension the injunction issued against our national officers at the instigation of the Buck Stove & Range Company, as well as the unwarranted overt action by the police departments of the cities of Spokane and Seattle."

## South Dakota More Civilized Than Spokane

To all Friends and Lovers of Freedom, Greetings: It is five years since the Russian authorities planned and executed the slaughter of the workingmen and women in the city of St. Petersburg. To commemorate that dastardly deed carried out, and the murder of the Russians that petitioned the czar for bread, the Russian Federation of Workingmen will hold a mass meeting at Rainier Hall, 1422 Second avenue, at 2 p. m. Sunday, Jan. 23, at which English and Russian speakers will make addresses. Everybody welcome. Entrance free. Subject: "The Bloody Sunday."

## United They Strike But Divided They Vote

The campaign for free speech is receiving such advertising as was never dreamed of.  
Of course, Spokane will have to back down. Such a force as she has stirred up is simply irresistible. The fight is not that of any party, faction or sect, but of the mass against a class anxious to prevent exposure of their methods. In this effort they should have the support of every loyal citizen who believe in a republican form of government based on the right of free speech.—Watertown (S. D.) "Times."

## Divided We Fall That's All

