

The Workingman's Paper -- To Organize the Slaves of Capital to Vote Their Own Emancipation

NO. 309—SEVENTH YEAR

This is where the Union Label would be if there was a Union in Caldwell

CALDWELL, IDAHO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1906.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

TWO COUNTY CONVENTIONS

Republicans Meet at Caldwell and Democrats at Nampa—Both Put Up Ticket—Different and Still the Same.

One thing particularly noticeable in the Canyon county conventions of the two capitalist parties, probably the most noticeable difference was that that of the ages of the delegates. In the Republican convention the predominating tone was that of vigorous young manhood, its vigor a little blighted by cunning and dependence on directions from "higher up" but youth just the same.

The Democrats, on the other hand, were distinguished by the number of old men present. Men who had been Democrats before the war, and who would remain Democrats for the rest of their lives. The young man was the exception. There were a few there, and they ran the thing, but the main dependence of the Democratic party, it is plainly to be seen, is on the old.

And this is but natural. The economic class which the Democratic party has purported to represent is a dying class. The principles for which the Democratic party stands, so far as it stands for any principle, are reactionary. It is but natural it should receive support from those living in a past age, from men who have not grown, and who do not know modern conditions, much less understand them. When all the old men die, and it won't be long, the Democratic party will be buried—it's dead now. Peace be to its ashes.

In the convention of the Republicans everything went smoothly. The machine was well greased. Once in awhile a cog slipped, but the break was quickly remedied and the jar was hardly heard. The County Central Committee appointed the temporary chairman and secretary, who were made permanent. The committees were named in advance, presumably by the boss, the chairman read them off a slip of paper. The nominations were unanimous in each instance, there being absolutely no opposition to the slate. Probably the most unpopular man in the county was nominated for sheriff. The delegates didn't like it, but they took their medicine and grinned. All was harmony.

The seats of the Falk's Store and New Plymouth precincts were vacant. Falk's Store and New Plymouth will be carried by the Socialists this fall, and even the Republicans of those precincts had been infected to the point that they rebelled against machine rule.

The chairman made a speech. He said in part: "An honored fellow citizen had been slain for performing his duty. We have the murderers and they will surely hang. But no man dare say they are guilty till they have had a fair trial and been proven guilty." Which was his way of saying, "They're guilty, damn them, but we dare not say so, because the Socialists have flashed the law on us, and we'll be in hot water if we don't obey it."

Among other things the County Commissioners who flagrantly disobeyed the law of the state in not appointing Socialist officials on the election boards were renominated. At least two of them were—Dodd and Fisk. Thus does the Republican party uphold Anarchy. Much depends upon whose ox is gored.

The resolutions took pride in and strongly endorsed Gooding for his "fearless" (they didn't have cognizance of the bunch of secret service men has around him) prosecution of the criminals guilty of the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg. Judge Smith was also highly approved of.

The Democratic meeting, as usual, was held two days after the Republican, so they could be "agin 'em." There were about as many delegates as had been present at the Socialist convention. The Democrats were joyful. That is, somewhat that way. They saw a chance of getting a nibble at the public crib after many long



More Anarchy In Idaho

Idaho, under Gooding-Smith-Borah, makes a mock of laws and constitutions. Lynch law, as it is commonly spoken of, acts in open defiance of ordinary law and of officers of the law. But in Idaho, ruled by Capitalists, the officers of the law themselves defy the law. In Idaho at the present time, "Judge Lynch" holds office.

Witness Canyon County—where the County Commissioners openly disobey the law which commands them to put Socialist officials on all election boards. They do not even think it worth while to defend themselves when the charge is proved.

Witness the governor of the state publishing as a fact that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were undoubtedly guilty of horrible murders, when the Law of Idaho orders every one charged with crime to be presumed innocent till proved guilty.

Witness "Affidavit Van Duyn," prosecuting attorney for Canyon County, swearing solemnly and falsely that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were bodily in Idaho on Dec. 30th, 1905, the night of Governor Steunenberg's assassination, in order to get them extradited from Colorado.

And now witness this last and boldest attempt to abrogate the writ of Habeas Corpus guaranteed by all constitutions.

Why were they afraid of Habeas Corpus? None but a criminal need be afraid of Habeas Corpus! Habeas Corpus will issue only after the Judge is satisfied a man is unlawfully detained.

The only conclusion is, Sheriff Sutherland and Warden Whitney, ordered by Pinkerton McParland, knew they could show no cause for detaining Steve Adams, even before a Capitalist Court.

They took that poor prisoner, those three officers, hundreds of miles across the Rocky Mountains of Idaho, far in the uninhabited wilderness, and hell alone knows what they did to him. They had every unbridled opportunity to "sweat" him and torture him, or, had they dared, to murder him. This was a worse kidnapping than the Colorado capture of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. To take a man out of the Idaho penitentiary, Warden Whitney's Idaho bastille at that, because Habeas Corpus could reach him there, and to hurry him into mountain fastnesses where no civilized process could reach him, for officers of the law to do this, could occur nowhere except where "Judge Lynch's" spirit is in control.

Plainly Idaho is still a frontier state where the lawless traditions of mining camps still prevail. In the name of the Law the Law is defied.

And the "Boise Statesman," supposed to be a civilized journal, calls this escapade of freebooters, in a big headline, "A Shrewd Sheriff Outwitting the Defense," while an editorial note designates the attempt of Clarence Darrow to liberate Adams on a writ of Habeas Corpus as a low down effort of the defense "to steal a witness."

Liberty in Idaho is laughed at and sneered at, Habeas Corpus made a mock of, Constitutions defied, the government turned over to a Pinkerton thug. The shame of it is unspeakable. AND ONLY THE SOCIALIST PARTY DARES TO PROTEST AGAINST THESE ANARCHISTIC PROCEEDINGS. Nothing but the election of the Socialist candidates will free the state from its burning disgrace.

years of waiting. To be sure it wasn't much—the sheriff—and a slim chance at that, but it raised an awful row. There were even two candidates proposed in the convention. Bates of Parma said it was a low down trick because his man did not get the place, but he didn't bolt. No, it wasn't exactly harmonious. The old stagers had the scent of fodder in their nostrils, and they were restless.

One difference between the Democrats and the Republicans was that the former adopted their county platform before nominating the ticket. It was the other way with the Republicans. The Democrats favor Dubois, anti-Mormonism and all, made a play to the old soldiers, ask for employers liability law, 8 hours for underground workers, destruction of trusts, regulation of insurance, primary law, separate election of school superintendent and judges, and—what's the use? The usual lot of hog wash.

"I am a Democrat, have always been a Democrat, and will remain a Democrat all my life," was said two hundred and seventy-five times.

A Republican who is against the Mormons was nominated for Probate Judge. Bates of Parma objected.

A delegate called out, "Well, he's going to stump the county for Dubois, and if this ain't a Dubois convention, don't vote for the old man." There was wild applause. It was a Dubois convention. And they voted for the old man.

Oh, yes! They demand fair trial for those held for the murder of Steunenberg, but didn't say a word about the illegal acts of the governor of the state in getting them here. But then, they have to have campaign funds.

The workers of Canyon County will know what to do on election day. Neither the Democrats nor the Republicans represent them. Neither party proposes anything in their interest. Neither party will try to check any lawlessness directed against members of the working class. Both parties receive their campaign funds from the capitalist class. Can you hesitate when the Socialist party is before you, composed of members of your class, looking to the benefit of your class alone, drawing its support from your class? The issue is clear. The Socialist party and the observance of the law or the capitalist party and defiance of the law. Choose ye.

Do They Plot Orchard's Death?

Although the rumor that Orchard was not in the penitentiary has been found to be unfounded, another rumor, even more persistent, has taken its place.

All over the streets of Boise can be heard the story that Orchard has attempted to commit suicide several times since Adams has made a clean breast of the conspiracy. This story is not in the mouths of Socialists but of Republicans, and those close to the prosecution, at that.

Can it mean that an attempt will be made to get rid of Orchard now that the conspiracy of which he is a part seems fated to fall of its own weight? Stranger things have happened.

Get Naturalized

Comrade Chas. H. Morrill, Secretary of Local Haverhill, Mass., who has on the naturalization committee of that local for a good many years, calls attention to the new law covering naturalization which requires 90 days notice before final action, and

which greatly increases the expense of becoming naturalized. This law takes effect September 27, and Comrades should take advantage of the old law before that time, if possible. Full particulars as to the law may be secured by writing the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C.

Civilization

We know we must be civilized because of all the ways Of killing off the children we've invented in these days. We kill 'em off with factories to fill the owners' maws— Protecting "infant" industries with brutal tariff laws. We kill 'em off with patent foods before they're in their teens. We kill 'em off in schoolrooms, and in the Philippines. We kill 'em off with autos, we kill 'em off with vice. We kill 'em off with coddling when beatings don't suffice. We kill 'em off with cigarettes. We make them deaf and dumb. We vaccinate, inoculate and kill 'em off with rum. Can savage nations do as much? Well, we should be surprised! We rather guess they'll have to wait until they're civilized!

PROSECUTION TRIES DELAY

Have Nothing Tangible Against Adams and Resort To Usual Methods To Gain Their End, Which Is To Keep Him In State

But little that is new has developed in the Adams case in the past week except the fact that the prosecution has nothing sufficient to hold Adams in custody should a hearing be had in his case.

After Sheriff Sutherland's play to the galleries in his drive across the state an immediate hearing was demanded by Adams' attorneys. This was granted and the prosecution asked for three days to gather evidence. This was objected to by the defense and two days were finally granted, at which time (today) the prosecution is expected to ask for more time.

Adams' attorneys reached Wallace some time before their client. In an interview Attorney Darrow gives some facts that throw Sutherland's spectacular drive into the realm of the ridiculous. He characterizes the affair as horseplay of the rankest kind. The night before Sutherland started a conference was held in Boise and it was agreed that all should come together on the train with the understanding that no molestation took place en route when the party might be in any state other than Idaho. That night Sutherland got anxious and took the prisoner out of the penitentiary and started without notice. Darrow said he had no intention or desire to interfere with the sheriff en route.

DETECTIVES FLOCK TO WALLACE

There are about 40 detectives of various reputations in Wallace now as a result of the shift of the play to that place. McParland is there, guarded by two men who keep constantly at his heels. Thiel of Spokane is there and says he expects to stay till the Adams case is over.

FROM A STATE PAPER.

The following extract from an editorial in the "Maverick" of Mountainhome, this state, shows that all the papers have not lost their heads entirely, but that there remains at least one which can see through a ladder:

"Adams, one of the men alleged to be implicated in the Steunenberg assassination, was released from the penitentiary at Boise last week, on habeas corpus proceedings. He was at once re-arrested on the charge of murder, said to have been committed in Colorado "steep" years ago, and, so far as any information given the public is concerned, for which suspicion had not before pointed its accusing finger in his direction. This has all the earmarks of a "job," one of a series of which the prosecution of Moyer et al. will be convicted before this long drawn out incident closes."

GOODING HISSED OUT OF THE NAMPA-BOISE TRAIN

This incident occurred several weeks ago, but it has not yet been published in the Socialist and labor press, and it is too good to let go by.

Governor Gooding was enroute from Nampa to Boise some time ago, and with his usual desire for notoriety and anticipating a demonstration began sauntering through the train to show himself off. Hardly had he started when someone recognized him, and began to hiss. Immediately from all parts of the car came hisses, cat calls, and groans. Our august governor had no difficulty in determining for whom the hisses were intended, and he beat a hasty retreat to an obscure corner, where he stayed for the rest of the journey.

It was a demonstration, all right, but not just exactly the kind the governor expected or wanted.

The ease with which a couple of train loads of "strike-breakers" could be recruited in New York for the purpose of breaking the strike of the San Francisco carmen, throws a valuable light upon the terrible scarcity of labor that is at present hampering the industrial development of the United States.—"Western Clarion," Vancouver, B. C.

REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM AND REFORM SOCIALISM

BY HERMON F. TITUS

THIS SERIES OF ARTICLES WAS BEGUN IN THE ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 8 AND WILL CONTINUE ABOUT THREE MONTHS. THEY WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A TEN CENT PAMPHLET IF ENOUGH ORDERS ARE RECEIVED. ORDERS SHOULD BE SENT IN AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE

CHAPTER III.-- SECOND PRINCIPLE OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM

Remember always the First Principle of Revolutionary Socialism: What are the facts about any subject under discussion? That is the sole question the Socialist asks.

But some kinds of facts are very hard to discover. It is easy for anyone to perceive that Malarial Fever is associated with swamps. But it required skilled investigators, who knew how to use chemical reagents and compound microscopes, to discover that the mosquito is the fatal channel of malarial infection.

Social facts, that is, facts about Society, are particularly difficult to discover. If it is hard to locate the source of one such common disease as Malaria, it is a thousand times harder to trace the essential facts underlying the ills that afflict Society.

It therefore becomes every student of the great organism known as human society to be very modest and slow in reaching his conclusions.

He cannot use the microscope or telescope nor bring his materials into any physical laboratory. To ascertain his facts he must first study institutions, customs, religions, governments, laws, tribes, nations, classes, above all or rather beneath all, methods of production in all ages, agriculture, manufacture, and the Great Industry of modern times with its multitudinous statistics.

Having by patient, exhaustive study ascertained his facts, the Social Scientist must possess an unusual power of insight and generalization, to deduce therefrom the laws which have controlled human development.

The facts and conclusions stated in this chapter, forming the most important principle of Revolutionary Socialism, are based upon the observations of two great Scientists of the 19th century, Karl Marx and Lewis H. Morgan.

Both were born in the year 1818, Marx in Prussia, Morgan in New York. Both studied and investigated for thirty years before publishing their matured conclusions. The whole scientific world now recognizes both as masters in their respective fields.

Marx studied Modern Society in London, the leading capitalist city of the world. Morgan studied Ancient Society first among the Iroquois tribes of Central New York and afterwards wherever relics of ancient social forms still lingered on the earth.

These two monumental works, to which the Revolutionary Socialist refers for his facts and challenges dispute, are the following:

"CAPITAL, A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF CAPITALIST PRODUCTION," BY KARL MARX.

"ANCIENT SOCIETY, OR RESEARCHES IN THE LINES OF HUMAN PROGRESS FROM SAVAGERY THROUGH BARBARISM TO CIVILIZATION," BY LEWIS H. MORGAN.

Both these works can be found in all public libraries or purchased of the booksellers. Morgan's book is summarized and supplemented in "The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State," by Friedrich Engels.

The central facts stated in this and the following chapters on Revolutionary Socialism are those established by Marx and Morgan.

The Facts of Property, Not the "Rights of Property"

Capitalists concern themselves about the "Rights of Property." Socialists say the rights will take care of themselves, if we know the facts about property.

We use the word, property, in the popular sense, as when you ask, "Has he any property?" meaning, "Is he worth anything; does he own any of this world's goods?"

In this sense, the Socialist says, the history of property is the history of the world. Tell us how any age has produced and owned its wealth, and you have told us all we need to know about that age.

In a word, the Relations of Property constitute about all there is to life. The human race is quite like any individual in that his chief concern is to be fed and clad, to live and be prosperous.

The world is a vast beehive. Its swarms of men and women in all ages clamber over each other in pursuit of food and shelter and all that they imply.

What is a whole cityful of people doing, in office, store and factory? It is one mighty struggle for wealth, for property. Your churches, your courts, your clubs, all revolve around the one center of Property.

It was always so since men ceased to be savages, since they learned how to produce food and clothes and houses and all those varied riches which constitute the world's Property.

Prejudices Must Yield to Facts

This common sense view of history is offensive to many people who have been taught that history was made by ideas, rather than that ideas are made by history. But the modern scientific view of history has dissipated the old superstitious view that great men and great ideas control the progress of the race.

We know now that the controlling factor in the development of man on the earth is the way he makes his living. When he made his living by agriculture, as in America a hundred years ago, his thoughts, his ideals, his ambitions, his habits, even his religion and his government, were entirely different from those of

the present day, when he makes his living chiefly by machinery and the factory.

This view of things, making all history dependent on the production of property, is known as "The Materialistic Conception of History" or "The Economic Interpretation of History." It was first definitely propounded by Marx and Engels in 1848 and is now pretty generally recognized as the scientific view.

In accord with this view of history, difficult and distressing as it may seem to the reverent holder of old theories, it must be said that the discovery of the steam engine and power loom and all the related modern machinery, has done far more to change the face of the world than the birth of Jesus or the campaigns of Napoleon.

If we hold to the scientific method, which is the first principle of Revolutionary Socialism, our theories, however dear and cherished, must yield to the facts.

The New Law of History

We repeat, the history of the world is the history of property. This may be termed the Law of History and is frequently named as one of the main principles of Socialism.

It is true it was first formulated by those twin Socialist investigators, Marx and Engels. But it is capable of a non-revolutionary application, as Prof. Seligman has applied it in his recent book on the subject.

Besides, the Revolutionary Socialist can confine himself to the naked, concrete facts of life, which nobody can deny or misapply.

It is the property relations of the present day with which we of the present day are chiefly concerned. We illustrate and fortify our observations by reference to the past out of which the present has been born. But the economic conditions of the nations in the 19th and 20th centuries furnish our field of study.

In all this great modern society, there is one stupendous fact, towering like a mountain peak above the multitude of ordinary facts. This Fact of Facts constitutes the Second Principle of Revolutionary Socialism.

Second Principle Stated

IN OUR AGE, AS IN ALL AGES SINCE THE EARLIEST, PROPERTY IS NOT HELD BY THE WORKERS WHO CREATED IT.

That is the second great principle of Revolutionary Socialism. This seems a very simple fact. It is very simple. So is a man's cerebro-spinal column. But it is central and when you understand it, you understand about all there is to a man.

Let us state again this second principle, in different words. THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD IS NOT POSSESSED BY THOSE WHO MADE IT.

This was not always so. Assuming human beings to have lived on the earth for one hundred thousand years, a moderate estimate, then for ninety-five thousand of those years, the men and women who produced the property possessed the property.

It is only during the last five thousand years, more or less, that property has passed out of the hands of those whose work created it.

All races of men that survive pass through certain stages, Savagery, Barbarism, Civilization, the latter itself including three stages, Slave Labor, Serf Labor, Wage Labor. Japan is just emerging from Serf Labor to Wage Labor. So is Russia. But England passed out of Serf Labor two centuries ago, the transition to Wage Labor being almost a century earlier in England than anywhere else. That is why Marx studied Wage Labor and its counterpart, Capital, in London.

Slave Labor, Serf Labor, Wage Labor

It is evident to everybody that Slave Labor did not possess its own product. The slave produced food and armor and palaces and luxuries for his masters, but never had any surplus of his own. All the slave got was his "keep."

So with Serf Labor in the age of Feudalism. The serf was bound to the soil on which he labored for himself a certain number of days and the balance of the time for his lord. All the serf got was his living, like the slave. The lord got the balance of the product and was thus the only property holder.

It is no different with Wage Labor in the present day. The wage worker gets his living, no more, like the slave and the serf. The balance of his product goes to his employer, the capitalist, who thus, and thus only, becomes the holder of property, wealth which he did not himself create.

What of the Farmer?

It will be said we have taken no account of the farmer in this sketch of history.

But the independent farmer, owning his farm and producing wealth for his family, who has himself been the greatest product of the vast landed domain thrown open to the old world by the discovery of America, this noble race of independent farmers form an exception, a sporadic offshoot, in the world's history.

He was due to special conditions and he is now no longer the dominant factor in American life. Already in 1900, the U. S. census showed the agricultural products to be only about one-third the manufactured products.

America has now become a land of wage labor, even the farmers themselves employing an increasing number of wage workers year by year.

The Principle Stated Again

More definitely let us now state our Revolutionary Fact. THE PRODUCT OF WAGE LABOR PASSES IMMEDIATELY INTO THE HANDS OF CAPITAL.

The wage worker never gets the product of his own toil. In the very act of producing property, he delivers it all to his employer—save only his wages, barely enough to support him.

MODERN PROPERTY IS THEREFORE UNPAID LABOR.

The Socialist asserts, this is the most stupendous fact of modern times. It explains all other social facts. Without it, no other social fact can be explained.

(Continued on Page Four)

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Foreman Machinist	Mining Engineer	Civil Engineer
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Foreman Pattern-maker	Cotton Mill Supt.	Draftsman
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The Republicans in the Shelby County District, in which Memphis, Tenn., is located, are not going to put up a ticket. The fight for the legislature will be between the Socialists and Democrats.

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PARTY NEWS.

FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

The National Office has granted charters to Local Franklinville, Md., 6 members; and Local Manhattan, Nev., 18 members.

The leaflets, "Socialist Methods," and "How to Organize a Socialist Local," have been translated into the Finnish language. Price \$1.50 per thousand, prepaid.

An order has been placed for a reprint of "Workingmen Next" by Benjamin Feigenbaum. This is a 48 page Jewish pamphlet, and also contains a translation of the National Platform. Single copies, 5c; 50 for \$2.00; 100 for \$3.50, post paid. Orders may be filled at once.

The story of the "Mollie Maguire" is handled by the National Office which story vividly reveals the infamies of James McParland, alias, Jim McKenna, who is now so prominently identified with the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone persecution. 5c a copy; 30 for \$1.00, prepaid.

Comrade J. B. Osborne, candidate for Governor of Georgia, who was sentenced to 30 days in the Stockade in Atlanta, on Aug. 24th, for speaking on the street was released by the order of the mayor on Sept. 8th. The Court House had been secured for a protest mass meeting to be held Sept. 7th, but the janitor refused to open the doors, and the chief clerk, Henry M. Wood explained the next day that he had forgotten to give orders to have the doors opened. Immediately upon the release of Comrade Osborne, a request for a permit to speak on the streets was presented to Mayor Jas. G. Woodward, which he immediately tore up, and explains his actions as follows in a local paper: "Certainly I tore up the petition, just as I would have torn up any other similar document, when I had looked it over and made up my mind. I do not intend to let the Socialists run over me."

Globe, Arizona, perhaps supplied the most unique Labor Day demonstration on record. It was organized and managed by the mine-owners in conjunction with the County Sheriff, the Lieutenant of the Arizona rangers and rif-raff politicians as an anti climax to the monster demonstration held by the Socialists and Western Federation of Miners on May 1st. In July the capitalists tried to create a race war, by pretending to arrange for a parade of negroes, and then announce that it was abandoned by reason of the fear that the Socialists would mob the paraders on account of the American flag being carried, by which ruse they became valiant defenders of the flag. Several weeks before Labor Day, the press advertised the fact that American flags would be carried in profusion and therefore, they expected to discover the number of Socialists in the town, knowing the Socialists would not parade. The Sheriff headed the procession, and exclusive of the local band, the marchers numbered 54, which is quite in contrast to the 1300 in line in the May-Day procession.

NEW ORLEANS WANTS UNITY

We, Local New Orleans, Louisiana, Socialist Party propose the following resolutions for National Referendum:

Be it Resolved that the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party is hereby instructed to call upon the locals for nominations to, and to provide for and conduct an election, by the entire membership of the party, of a committee of twenty-five (25) members; and be it further

Resolved, that the National Executive Committee invite the Socialist Labor Party through its National Executive Committee, to elect an equal number of conferees, and arrange with the said National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party for a joint conference; and be it further

Resolved, that said joint confer-

ence be known as the Socialist Unity conference; and that the duty of said conference shall be to devise ways and means to unite the two Socialist parties, its findings to be submitted to a general vote of the membership of the parties for approval or disapproval.

REFERRED TO NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The National Secretary reports arrangements have been made for printing 1,250,000 copies of a campaign leaflet entitled, "For Congress, 1906." The price secured is 40c per 1000, which is exceedingly low. The leaflets will be printed in lots of 5000, each lot having the name of a separate Socialist candidate for Congress and they will be sent free direct to the candidates, they to pay expressage. Orders for additional lots of 5000 are solicited, the price being \$2.00 for each lot, expressage extra.

All the correspondence relating to the motion of A. T. Smith, National Committeeman for Louisiana, which was declared out of order recently by the National Secretary has been referred to the Executive Committee. The motion as made specified several cases where Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee had violated the recognized principles of the Socialist party, and provided for his expulsion. The National Secretary ruled the motion out of order on the grounds of Art. XII, Section 4, which provides that each state shall have sole jurisdiction over its members. Comrade Smith thereupon submitted a motion to remove Comrade Berger from the National Committee, which was also ruled out of order, as the constitution provides that the National Committeemen shall be subject to removal by a referendum of their respective states.

The correspondence relating to the protest of the National Committeemen of New Jersey calling attention to a violation of the anti-fusion provision by "The Social Rebel" of Parkersburg, W. Va., in asking for a Democratic endorsement of a Socialist candidate, has been submitted to the Executive Committee. Comrade Merrick, editor of "The Social Rebel," accepts all responsibility for the article, and says he now realizes, though he did not at the time, that it violates the "no compromise" position of the Socialist party. He, therefore, asks that such disciplinary measures as the party thinks necessary be taken, affirming his intention to continue to uphold the principles of Socialism and to work for the upbuilding of the Socialist party whether a member or not.

POLISH SOCIALIST ALLIANCE CONGRESS

Comrade William Mally, representing the National Organization, attended a convention of the Polish Socialist Alliance, held in New York, September 2nd-5th, and reports in part as follows:

"At the morning session of the 1st day, William Mally, representing the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, addressed the convention and conveyed to it the greetings of the organization.

"In the course of his remarks, Comrade Mally dwelt upon the necessity of the Polish comrades becoming more closely affiliated with the Socialist Party and urging that action be taken which would encourage the Polish Socialists to join the party individually, so that the Party could become a greater factor in national politics and exercise an influence on behalf of the working class struggle abroad as well as at home. Socialists of every nationality should support the Socialist Party in each country so as to strengthen the whole international movement.

"The report of the delegates showed that the Polish Socialist Alliance is making gratifying progress throughout the country with the local treasuries in good condition, notwithstanding the great demands made upon them to support the revolution in Poland and Russia. In

all \$15,086 had been collected for the revolution and of this \$14,180 had been forwarded to the Central Committee, leaving a balance of \$906.27.

At the third day's proceedings a resolution was adopted amid much enthusiasm, recognizing the Socialist Party as the party of the American proletariat, acknowledging that the class struggle exists here as in all other countries and that it is even more apparent here than elsewhere. Class conscious workmen should recognize it as their duty to gather under the banner of the Socialist Party and become members of the International Socialist movement. All Polish workmen should declare their affiliation with the Socialist movement and the convention bound itself to strive among its constituents to the end that every assistance be given the Socialist Party. The Polish Socialists who could speak English should join English branches and others should consider it their duty to start Polish branches wherever possible.

"After a long discussion, the convention adopted a resolution recognizing the Russian Social Democratic Party as the representative of the politically organized Russian proletariat, but expressing the hope that the Russian workmen would see the necessity of a united Socialist Party.

"Resolutions of thanks to Comrades Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone for their brave stand against the capitalist class were adopted and a telegram of greeting ordered sent the imprisoned comrades.

"One of the most important matters acted upon was that of the official organ, 'Robotnik.' The consensus of opinion was that the paper should give more attention to the Socialist Party as the agitation literature of the Alliance was purposeless, if it did not deal with American conditions as well as those in Poland. It was decided to remove the place of publication of 'Robotnik' from Chicago to New York.

"A translation of 'The Jungle' was ordered published in 'Robotnik.' Comrade Sinclair having given permission for this to be done."

IDAHO

TOUR OF NATIONAL ORGANIZER ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS

Dates arranged for Arthur Morrow Lewis are:

Paris, October 4; Pocatello, 5; Rupert, 6; Scherrer, 7; Twin Falls, 8; Milner, 9; Heyburn, 10; Minidoka, 11; Shoshone, 12; Glenn's Ferry, 13; Weiser, 14; Council, 15; Caldwell, 16; Boise, 17, 18; Silver City, 19; Delamar, 20; Oreana, 21; Nampa, 22; Emmett, 23; Mountain Home, 24; Idaho Falls, 25; St. Anthony, 26; Rexburg, 27; Rigby, 28; Blackfoot, 29; Pocatello, 30; Malad, 31.

TOUR OF NATIONAL ORGANIZER LENA MORROW LEWIS

Dates for Comrade Lena Morrow Lewis, so far arranged, are as follows:

Montpelier, October 4; Pocatello, 5; St. Anthony, and Fremont county, 6, 7, 8, 9; Idaho Falls, 10; Blackfoot, 11; Shoshone, 12; Mountain Home, 13; Caldwell, 14; New Plymouth, 15; Emmett, 16; Boise, 17, 18; Weiser, 19, Midvale, 20; Council, 21; Payette, 22; Glenn's Ferry, 23; Ketchum, 24; Halley, 25; Bellevue, 26; Shoshone, 27; Twin Falls, 28; Rupert, 29; Pocatello, 30; Fairview, 31.

TOUR OF NATIONAL ORGANIZER GOEBEL

George H. Goebel is at work in Northern Idaho until election day, giving perhaps two or three days to close by Washington points. The following places have to now applied for dates, which will be assigned in sufficient time to allow proper advertising. Other points desiring dates should write immediately to Geo. H. Goebel, care of Gen. Del. at Wallace, Idaho. Following are the places desiring dates:

Latah County: Moscow, Cora, Avon.

Idaho County: Kooskia, Woodland and Harrisburg.

Nez Perce County: Orofino, Nez Perce, Fraser, Ahaska, Wleppe, Pierce, Russell, Gilbert, Harkley School House, Kamlah, Fairview and Alpine Schoolhouses.

Kootenai County: Bonner's Ferry, McArthur, Kootenai, Sand Point, Eagle, Harrison, Lane, Two School Houses near Carlin Bay, Laclede, Rathdrum.

Shoshone County has from Sept. 19th to 30th as follows:

Mullan, Sept. 19 and 20; S-ow-storm mine, reading room, 21; Wallace, 22; Burke, 23; Gem, 24; Murray 25; Wallace, 26; Osburn, 27; Wardner, 28; Silverking, 29; Kings-ton, 30; then Harrison. Most of these meetings will be street meetings and we are taking advantage of the National Office offer in using the National Organizer in unorganized places for agitation.

RESULT OF REFERENDUM.

All of the propositions of the State Convention carried by a vote of from 76 to 21, to 96 to 0. The highest favorable vote was on the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone resolutions, and the lowest was on Article X, Section 2, of the State Constitution, which provides that the basis of representation at state conventions shall be one delegate for each local and one additional delegate for each 25 members or major fraction thereof, above the first 25. The next highest negative vote was 13 against Article IX, Section 4, providing that no member shall hold two or more official positions within the gift of the party at the same time. The only other provision receiving many votes against it was Article VI, Section 5,

which provides for a special transfer stamp for members desiring to change from one local to another. This had 12 votes against it.

While not as many votes were cast as might have been, the result of the first attempt at a complicated referendum in the state was certainly satisfactory. Next time we'll do a whole lot better.

WASHINGTON COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Socialists of Washington county assembled in convention at Midvale, September 12. There was a very large attendance and the utmost harmony prevailed. The convention was called to order at 11 A. M., and H. F. Johnson, the poet of the Seven Devils, was elected chairman.

A committee on credentials composed of Comrades Morrison, Cossitt and Keithly was elected.

Committee on platform and resolutions, Comrades Morris, Warner and Cossitt.

Resolutions were adopted affirming allegiance to International Socialism, to the platform adopted at the state convention.

The following ticket was nominated: J. H. Morrison, senator; S. A. Keithly and H. H. Cossitt, representatives; C. W. Randleman, sheriff; Mrs. E. Warner, treasurer; Mrs. G. W. Triplop and C. L. Austin, probate judge; Harry Whiffin, Superintendent of Schools; Ed L. Morris, assessor; H. Kuhlman, coroner; W. K. Cate, Ed Fletcher, J. J. Jones, commissioners; F. A. Wilkie, surveyor.

Addresses were made by Thomas Kelley and John Chenoweth. A very sumptuous dinner was provided and many of the town citizens were guests.

In the evening Comrade Johnson recited one of his original poems, and made an eloquent speech.

Dr. Olmstead made an address appreciated by all.

The convention adjourned late in the evening.

Washington county presents a very promising field for the Socialist, and a most aggressive campaign will be made between now and election day.

H. H. COSSITT.

BANNOCK COUNTY CONVENTION.

Resolved, That we, the Socialist party of Bannock county, Idaho, in mass convention assembled at Pocatello, Idaho, proclaim ourselves an integral part of the National and International Socialist Party, and declare that labor produces all wealth, and that all wealth rightfully belongs to the Producers.

We find to-day two distinct economic classes, the producers and non-producers, the workers and the drones. The working class as a rule are the poor class, while the idle class are invariably the wealthy class. The Toilers do not get an equitable portion of the product of their toil. Therefore we believe in the complete overthrow of the Capitalist System, and the substitution therefore, and adoption of the system and principles of a Co-operative Commonwealth, which means the public ownership of all means of production and distribution by the whole people and not by a few as at present. We stand for a policy of equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

We heartily invite each and every citizen who is a voter and believes in just and impartial government, in which no fault can be found, to join with us on the 6th of November at the polls with their ballots properly marked.

Be it further resolved, That we disapprove of the action of our state officials and heartily commend Comrade H. F. Titus for his able and bold defense of the cause of Socialism in the State of Idaho at a time when three of our esteemed comrades, Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are illegally kept in jail for a crime of which we believe they are innocent.

We, the Socialist party of Pocatello, hereby express our hearty sympathy and condolence with the bereaved family and friends of our esteemed comrade, W. C. Hawkins, who was an energetic and devoted advocate and supporter of the Socialist cause, and a loyal and liberal citizen, worthy the respect of all who knew him.

Officers for county election were nominated by unanimous vote, as follows:

State senator, William Liddell, carpenter; Representatives, D. J. O'Mahoney, blacksmith, C. O. Smith, brick maker, L. C. Warner, painter; Clerk, John E. Trimming, carpenter; County Commissioner, Root, stonemason; Sheriff, Frank Sibillon, contractor; County treasurer, Angelo Castellina, merchant; Assessor and collector, J. S. Morgan, stonecutter; Supt. of public instruction, L. D. Everett, clerk.

County Central Committee—D. J. O'Mahoney, John E. Trimming, Root, George, L. C. Warner, C. O. Smith, D. J. O'MAHONEY.

WASHINGTON

Klickitat county Socialists show signs of life. They are to hold a county convention in that county in the very near future. They stand for the abolition of private ownership of the means of wealth production. Comrade A. T. Higby, of Lyle, is the pioneer Socialist of that region, and he reports that he is leading a strenuous life.

Reports reach this office that enthusiastic meetings are being held in all parts of the state.

Two more locals were granted charters at the last meeting of the State Executive Committee, and there are two more applications now on file. People begin to see that if the world were full of enthusiastic Socialists, they could do nothing without thorough organization. One Socialist in the organized movement is probably worth more to the cause than twenty unorganized.

From all parts of the state come

Toledo Ads.

B. R. BAKER & CO.
Good Reliable Clothing, Hats and Furnishings--Largest Stock, Lowest Prices
435, 437, 439 SUMMIT ST.

NIAGARA HOTEL ROOMS 80c and 75c.
GOOD RESTAURANT IN CONNECTION.
Both Phones 195 Office 306 Summit Street

Lime City Creamery Company
Velvet Brand Ice Cream
721 BECKERMAN STREET. HOME PHONE 2641.

Brewery Workers' Union Label
Look for It On All Beer Ale or Porter



demands for speakers, and there is a scarcity that is discouraging.

Heyman & Kraus
Book and Job Printers
406-408 Jackson Ave. Home Phone 3720 c

George Frank's Rauberbohle
The Hole in the Wall--Ball Phone Main 926--Dealer in Wet Goods.
333 St. Clair Street

HERMAN LINKE
GRINDING ESTABLISHMENT.
Manufacture of High Grade Razors.
632 St. Clair St., Arcade Bldg.

E. N. CLOUTIER
GROCER
Fresh and Salt Meats.
CORNER DORR AND WAVERLY.

GUS. MUSBACH
Plumber and Gasfitter
Home Phone Main 5471.
717 S. St. Clair St. Toledo.

HENRY BOWERS
Barber Shop and Bath Room
Union Shop.
413 Summit Street

Geo. M. Bird & Son
1215 Dear St. Home Phone 4387.
I express the heartfelt sympathy of the entire family for the bereaved family of our comrade, who died at Toledo, Ohio, on the 19th of September, 1906. He was a most devoted and upright citizen.

DR. J. E. RULLISON
Physician-Dentist
217 SUMMIT ST. TOLEDO, O.

LATEST Socialist Books
The Positive Ethical of Criminology, by Enrico Ferri. Cloth, 50c.
The World's Evolutions, by Ernest Untermyer. Cloth, 50c.
The Socialists Who They Are and What They Stand For, by John Spargo. Cloth, 50c.
Some of the Philosophical Essays of Joseph Dietzgen. Cloth, 50c.
Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History, by Antonio Labriola. Second Edition. Cloth, 50c.
Love's Coming-of-Age, by Edward Carpenter. Fifth Edition. Cloth, 41.00.
Any of these books mailed promptly on receipt of price. What to Read on Socialism, a 66-page book which is a good deal more than a catalog, will be mailed free to any one who requests it. Charles H. Kerr & Co., 264 E. Kinzie St. Chicago.


which the referendum on the state-headquarters and the state secretary were issued. They would have desired individual ballots printed, the same as the national office. Their reason is that it is an inconvenience to branch secretaries to read all the amendments, etc., at the meeting, and take the vote in this way. The protest is signed by Marie H. Gelger, Secretary. K.

Chicago Socialists are receiving encouraging returns for their two-weeks' edition of a daily during the campaign. Subscriptions are being received from all parts of the country.

The Place to Buy Is
Where there's no juggling with prices and values.
Where there's the largest assortment.
Where everything sold is exactly as represented, or your money back.
Where there's the greatest facilities for your comfort and convenience.
All these conditions obtained here to the highest degree, with the added attraction of
Lowest Prices for Like Qualities

Mark's Department, complete line of Habits, Ties, Underwear, Suits, etc.

Frank's Men's, Suits, Hats, etc., made to order by an expert Tailor from N. Y. City.



209-211 Summit St., Toledo, Ohio.

FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH

Jury in Case of Hermon F. Titus At Seattle Fails to Agree -- Denver Socialists Make Capitalists Back Down -- Kalamazoo Still in It

Special to "The Socialist"
 SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 21.—Notwithstanding the importation of a Kitsap County judge, a tool of the lumber corporations named Yakey, the jury in the appeal case of Comrade Hermon F. Titus disagreed permanently 6 to 6, and was discharged. In every case the judge ruled against the defense and so instructed the jury that they had to disregard instructions or bring in a verdict of guilty. There were six men on the jury, however, who could not be bluffed by an unjust judge.

The second case in the lower court has not yet been decided by the police judge, though he has had the case "under advisement" 11 days.

Wednesday night Comrade Titus spoke again at the corner of Second and Pike, his address being entitled "A Kitsap Judge and a Seattle Jury," in an interview he said:

"I am going to speak tonight at the same old location—Second and Pike. I propose to deal with the facts connected with my trial and will have something to say about the manner in which Judge Yakey attempted to prejudice the jury against me. The Kitsap judge came to Seattle for the purpose of fixing a Seattle jury, but there were some men in the body that would not be fixed. I expect to be arrested, but this question is one that must be determined and now is as good a time as any to make a final test."

When informed of the announcement of Dr. Titus Chief of Police Wappenstein stated that he would not permit the street to be obstructed and would place the speaker under arrest if the crowd attracted was sufficient to, in any way, stop traffic. When asked what he considered an obstruction the chief stated that he would be guided by the same judgment that caused the arrest of Dr. Titus before.

DENVER SOCIALISTS WIN

Special to "The Socialist"
 DENVER, Colo., Sept. 21.—Of the 20 Socialists arrested last week for speaking on the streets, six were fined in various sums ranging from \$10 to \$5 and costs. All these cases were appealed.

A tremendous mass meeting was held at 17th and Arapahoe the Thursday night after the arrest and 11 more comrades were arrested, some of them being for the second time. But the determination of our comrades, and their evident intention to fight to the bitter end, caused a change to come over the scene, and on the release of Franklin N. Jordan, Friday night after his second arrest, the police war on the mass meeting of the Socialist party ceased by order of the fire and police board.

The Socialists gathered in large numbers in several streets of the city Friday and campaign speeches for their gubernatorial candidate were made without interference of any kind.

Before the word was passed to the officers that the fire and police board had intervened in favor of the street speakers, Jordan, was arrested for the second time in three days, and Joseph Glusk, an Austrian shoemaker, was taken in custody for the third time. Both men were released immediately upon being taken before Chief of Police Delaney.

Shortly after their release, Police Sergeant Sturgis, in command of ten policemen stationed at Sixteenth and Arapahoe streets, was instructed to leave the Socialists alone and not molest them in any way in the future. An enormous mass meeting was held soon after at Eighteenth and Champa streets.

KALAMAZOO STILL FIGHTING

Special to "The Socialist"
 KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 21.—Kalamazoo comrades made the mistake in the first place of recognizing the right of the Mayor to grant permits to speak, thus making it hard to attack his authority on constitutional grounds.

Temperate letters were addressed to the City Solicitor, the Mayor and the Council, requesting permission to speak at certain corners, and all these requests were summarily refused.

The columns of one of the local dailies has been used to publish the entire correspondence, and a ballot has been issued and will be presented to all the citizens of the city for the purpose of registering their approval of the use of the streets for peaceable

assemblage and discussion of questions affecting the welfare of the community. Up to date the result of the ballot has not been declared, but there is little doubt as to its result.

The Alabama Coal Strike

In reply to a question as to whether he was in the coal strike in Alabama which was recently declared off after lasting 26 months, Comrade Fred W. Lennon of Johns, that state, says:

"Yes, I have been very much in it, and its termination came like a thunderclap to the astonished strikers. I was at the convention that discovered that it was useless to prolong the strike—this, however, was after we had heard the reports of our district officers, and our national Board member Fairly.

"We were told that the national office had withdrawn its support from the Alabama strikers, and that after investigation in their opinion it was futile to try to fight the capitalists any longer. The bit of grub that the strikers were getting was summarily stopped. I have been in six strikes and this has been the shabbiest thing in all my experience. The strikers were turned down without the ghost of a show either to get a job or any means to leave their families in order to hunt work elsewhere.

"I applied for work here and was told 'There was nothing for me,' which did not surprise me a bit.

"As a result of the strikers' defeat, the conditions under which the men will have to work can only be compared with those existing in the Coeur d'Alenes in Idaho. The miners have lost ten cents off the ton at the price that pig-iron is now selling and it is impossible to ascertain how much coal one loads for a ton. Altogether the conditions are abominably rotten and the silly blockhead management lords it over the ignorant workers with an iron hand, and the same sort of a head.

"I may add that the properties have been so badly butchered that some of the old men who worked in the mines previous to the strike have nothing but the most scathing denunciation for the wanton and reckless manner in which the properties have been operated during the strike. I couldn't begin to enumerate the murders that have been committed since the strike, but fortunately they have been confined to the negro scabs.

"In all it has been a bitter struggle between the forces of capitalists and the workers, and I am not prepared to state that the lesson so fraught with such dire consequences, to the workers will enable them to see the futility of a purely economic struggle against the forces of capital with all the political machinery of government at its back, and the workers undisciplined in political solidarity.

"Alabama needs a lot of hard workers who will spread the propaganda of Socialism, for indeed were it not for the hope of that scientific philosophy we might well despair of the working class ever being anything else than that which the capitalists would have us be—namely, a race degenerating under the black environment of this abominable system of Capitalism.

"I send my deepest comrade love to my noble comrades who are yet languishing in jail, and sincerely hope for their early liberation."

PARTY NEWS

IDAHO

BINGHAM COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Socialists of Bingham county held a mass convention on Sunday afternoon in this city and it was quite well attended. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Reesor and a new organization effected by electing H. R. Clark, chairman and B. A. Jenne, secretary. Resolutions were adopted and then the following ticket was placed in nomination:

State senator, Frank E. Weirman. Representatives, Joseph Vance of Colman, C. W. Wilson of Rose district and John Modin of Idaho Falls. Sheriff, Thomas G. Wilson of Idaho Falls. Clerk and recorder, W. A. Bradbury of Idaho Falls. Treasurer, J. E. Miller of Idaho Falls. Probate Judge, B. A. Jenne of Idaho Falls. Assessor and collector, M. Hess. Commissioners, First district, Fred Hodder; Second district, Brigham Matthews; Third district, H. H. Trowbridge. Superintendent of public in-

struction, J. W. Steeley, Coroner, E. M. McLaughlin.

No candidates for surveyor or county attorney were nominated.

FLORIDA

Receipts at the state office during June, July and August were \$45,611; expenditures \$23,522, leaving a balance on hand of \$22,099. Eight locals are now in good standing.

There are prospects of new locals at Conlin and Eagle Lake. Things are waking up in general. Rumors of a state socialist paper are heard from the direction of Manatee, where they confidently expect to elect Comrade Pittlinger to the state legislature.

Wm. C. Green, nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court, will make a campaign tour of the southern portion of the state.

MINNESOTA

A goodly number of Socialists met at Thomas H. Lucas' house, 3233-42 Avenue South, Labor Day and before leaving left our old true and ever faithful friend and comrade a sum of money and other useful articles to cheer up one who has been so true to the cause of Labor and Socialism; one who has fought fusion in the Populist party years ago and who has always denounced it in the Socialist movement.

I met a man, now a Socialist, last night, but years ago a member of the K. of L. He told me Comrade Lucas was always in the thickest of the fight against fusion and wrong doing that finally corrupted and destroyed that organization.

Comrade Lucas pointed out and warned his comrades Labor Day of the dangers and the results of alliances of any kind with fusionists. Time passed in pleasant conversation and in the evening all parted wishing our old speaker and comrade long life, happiness and contentment after his long, long years of ardent for the uplifting and emancipation of Labor.

W. H. BROWN.
 Minneapolis, Minn., 9-8-06.

INTERNATIONAL ITEMS

—As a result of the attempt of the Philadelphia police to throttle free speech, a branch of Local Philadel-

"1908: A RADICAL'S FORECAST"

The following extract is from an article with the above title by Frank Putnam, which will appear in "The New England Magazine" for October. Mr. Putnam is the managing editor of the "National Magazine." It is rather unusual for such a sympathetic view of the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case to appear in such a conservative magazine. The author, however, has long been interested in the working class view of such questions and may be expected to ally himself with the workers' political party, the Socialist party, in the not distant future.

A Real "Battle-to-the-Death"

A situation quite unique in our political history appears in Colorado. Mr. William D. Haywood the Socialist nominee for governor, is confined in the county jail at Boise, Idaho, charged with conspiring to accomplish the murder of former Governor Frank Steunenberg of Idaho. Mr. Haywood is one of the chief officers of the Western Miners' Federation. His friends declare that the charge against him is trumped up, that it is supported only by the word of Harry Orchard, a self-confessed, all-around scamp, long a practitioner of every crime from murder down, and by McParland, a notorious "detective," retained by the associated western mine owners to break up the Miners' Federation by hanging their officers. Confined with Mr. Maywood are Mr. Moyer and Mr. Pettibone, also general officers of the Federation. There is no doubt, and no denial, of the fact that the three men were literally kidnapped by the agents of the mine owners, in collusion of Governor McDonald of Colorado and Governor Gooding of Idaho, and were hurried without due warrant of law out of their own state into another. Their advocates predict that their cases will never be brought to trial, now that the attention of millions of organized workmen throughout the country has been focused upon the situation. When Eugene Debs was on trial in Chicago, the government's lawyers, seeing their case in danger of falling utterly, induced Judge Grosscup to take it away from the jury and leave it hanging in midair, where it has hung to this day—unfinished business—in spite of Mr. Debs' numerous attempts to have it brought to a conclusion. And I shall not be surprised if the Colorado-Idaho cases finish in like fashion.

I have read every scrap of news report bearing on either side of these cases that I could get hold of, and I have yet to see in any part of the reports anything to suggest a sane motive for the murder of Mr. Steunenberg by the officers of the Western Miners' Federation. It appears, too, that he had a good many personal enemies much more likely to wreak vengeance on him for old grievances. Moreover, I know the men who accuse Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are the same men—or their agents

phia will be organized in the vicinity of the Cramp Ship Yards, with a large charter membership.

The Russian revolution is having its effect in Japan, where the workers are seeing the absolute power of the Czar, which seemed indestructible, gradually melting away, and are learning a lesson that will react on the sovereignty of the Mikado.

The Illinois State Committee has three pairs of speakers on the road who are dubbed "The Hungry Six." They seem to be meeting with a good deal of success in breaking into unorganized places.

The Iron Moulders' Union of Colorado are almost unanimous in support of Comrade Haywood for governor, as are also the Brewery Workers. Other unions are following suit, and if Comrade Haywood should not happen to be elected, he will poll an enormous vote—a vote that will startle the capitalist class the country over.

For Next Week

Next week we will have an article by Comrade Thomas F. Kelly, candidate for Governor, portraying in vivid language the conditions in the Coeur d'Alenes. This is an article which will make the dry bones rattle, and it should be widely distributed. Order a bundle; rates on first page.

The fourth of Comrade Hermon F. Titus' series of articles on "Revolutionary Socialism and Reform Socialism," will appear next week, dealing with "The Third Principle of Revolutionary Socialism." It is hardly necessary to say it will be of extreme interest to the ordinary reader as well as the student.

Our Circulation Man expects in next issue to be able to acknowledge all contributions made by the "Army of Invasion" and to record the sums sent in by the "Army of Defense." Both these organizations are doing good work. Owing to pressure of work he could not attend to it this week. The Circulation Man also promises to answer several important letters in the next few days.

Revolutionary Socialism, Etc.

(Continued from Page Two)

With this fact as guide and key, you will understand municipal ownership, you will understand "Grain," you will understand Trusts and Rockefeller and Lawson and even Hearst and Tamm and the "Red Light District."

The True "Frenzied Finance"

Thos. W. Lawson is easy to explain in the light of this central fact. He is a stock broker and his famous exposures of the methods of Wall street, showing up what he calls "The System," by which "Standard Oil" and Rogers and Clark and Lawson made millions in a day, have roused the American public to indignant protest against such methods of "making wealth."

But nobody claims that Rogers or Lawson or Wall street create the millions of value they gamble with.

It is "Made Wealth" indeed, to use Lawson's expression. But these brokers did not make it.

Who did make it?
 The men who do the world's work, of course. **LABOR CREATES ALL WEALTH, BUT DOES NOT GET IT.** That is our Revolutionary Fact.

These colossal struggles in the business world, by which the enormous fortunes of America have been piled up, are struggles among Property holders for the mass of Property which its creators have never had a chance to possess.

You, the workers, made all the millions these business men fight over, while you get, what? Your living, your wages. That and that only.

This is the "System" Lawson says nothing about. This is the "Made Wealth" you never read of in all the Magazines and Dailies. This is the Revolutionary Fact the whole capitalist world is hiding from the workers.

State it in still another form:—**WHILE WAGE LABOR LASTS, THE WORKERS CAN NEVER GET ANY MORE OF THE PROPERTY THEY CREATE THAN A BARE LIVING. CAPITAL GETS ALL THE REST.**

A Simple Sum in Arithmetic

Compute what this means for the U. S. Steel Corporation, for example.

Suppose they employ a hundred thousand workers at one dollar a day wages, a total of One Hundred Thousand Dollars a day paid in wages. These workers each create a value of two dollars a day, that is, Property enough to be worth in the market an average of two dollars a day for every worker or Two Hundred Thousand Dollars a day.

These workers for the Steel Corporation therefore create Property to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars per day, but receive only One Hundred Thousand Dollars per day for themselves, leaving the Second Hundred Thousand Dollars' worth of the wealth they create in the hands of the Steel Corporation.

That means, in a year's time of 300 days, the U. S. Steel Corporation receives Property which the workers created, and so which they were paid nothing, to the vast amount of Thirty Millions.

This is on the basis of one dollar a day. If the wages are two dollars a day, the Unpaid Labor will be 60 millions a year.

Both these estimates are on the basis of the unpaid labor being exactly equal to the paid labor. If the unpaid labor is twice the paid labor, or five times the paid labor, as under improved machinery is often the case, then the Unpaid Labor of the U. S. Steel Corporation in every year will amount to sums ranging from 60 millions to 300 millions.

This is the perennial source of the fabulous accumulations of Property in the 19th and 20th centuries. This is where the capitalists get their wealth to fight over in Wall St.

High Prices, High Rents, High Taxes

Under the present system of Wage Labor, exactly as under the past systems of Slave Labor and Serf Labor, the creators of wealth never possess that wealth. All the surplus above their own subsistence belongs to the class of Property Holders.

Questions of rent, questions of prices, questions of taxes do not affect this question of Wages. The Law of Wages goes on working whether rents or taxes or street car fares be high or low. These questions concern the propertied man, but not the wage man. **THE WAGE MAN WILL GET NO PROPERTY SO LONG AS THE WAGE SYSTEM CONTINUES.**

Of course, we speak of the Wage Man as a class. Individuals may, with utmost frugality and sacrifice, secure a "modest competence," though even that is increasingly difficult. But the class of Wage Earners can never become possessed of Property. The Law of Wages gives them only a bare living. The Capitalist Class get all the rest.

Here is the Proof

You ask for proof of these startling assertions? We refer you to the scientific works we named at the beginning of this chapter, especially to Marx's "Capital."

There you will find that the Wage Worker creates first his own value, that is, his wages, which he gets, and then a surplus value, which "the other fellow" gets.

This "Surplus Value" is never paid for by the capitalist in any way whatever. This "Surplus Value" or "Unpaid Labor" constitutes his "profit."

Here again we speak of the Capitalist Class as a class. This class as a whole gets the "Profit" or "Unpaid Labor," making, because of the enormous productive capacity of modern machinery, a teeming worldfull of wealth to fight for among themselves, the very battle-ground of "Frenzied Finance."

In Marx's "Capital," you will find it proved by the most rigid and scientific examination of Modern Capitalist production, that a wage-worker sells his "Labor Power" to a capitalist for a given time at a given price, his wages, say 8 hours for 4 dollars. That in a portion of that time, it may be 4 hours or 2 hours, the worker produces value enough to pay his own wages. That for the rest of the time, 4 hours or 6 hours, he produces "Surplus Value" for his employer, for which he receives nothing at all.

You will also find it proved that the wages or the price of Labor Power can never rise permanently above the subsistence level, because, like any other commodity, Labor Power, can never bring, in the competitive market, more than its own "cost of production," that is, enough to buy the necessities of life for the Working Class itself.

A Matter of Fact, Not of Ethics

In closing this chapter, we repeat that we are not now discussing the "Rights of Property," so much talked of in capitalist literature.

We only seek to know the Facts of Property in our own day. Whether it is right or not for Capital to have all Property and for Labor to have only a living, the Revolutionary Socialist does not discuss. That is a question of ethical standards, involving abstract distinctions and endless disputes about "Right" and "Wrong."

Revolutionary Socialism lays down as a Fact, indisputably and scientifically settled, that Property in these modern times of Wage Labor, precisely like Property in former times of Slave Labor and Serf Labor, is never possessed by the Working Class, which creates it, but by the master class, which appropriates it.

Let the consequences or inferences be what they may, this is the Fact.