

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

NO. 310—SEVENTH YEAR

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

CALDWELL, IDAHO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1906.

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FOR FREE SPEECH ON THE STREETS

Issue Clearly Drawn in Seattle--Dr. Titus Arrested Six Times and Heavily Fined--The Fight Just Beginning

Special to "The Socialist"

SEATTLE, Wash., October 1.—A packed indignation meeting was held in Christensen's hall, Sunday, September 30, for the purpose of securing free speech on Seattle streets. The meeting was addressed by two non-Socialist lawyers and Judge Winsor and Vincent Harper amid tremendous enthusiasm.

Public sentiment is strongly for the Socialists, and the police campaign of suppression is the best propaganda ever had in the city. "Labor Mayor" Moore and Chief of Police Wappenstein make Socialists the champions of free speech and human liberty.

In the coming election there are only Republican and Socialist nominees for School Superintendent and County Judge. The Democrats were unable to secure anyone to run for these positions, the candidates they put up declining by the dozens. The Socialists have re-organized as the coming party. The Municipal Ownership party has proven a dead failure.

The Socialists have engaged all the vacant halls in the city during October. Among those secured is Christensen's hall, Second avenue, between Union and University, where Sunday night meetings will be held during October. Vincent Harper will deliver a series of four Sunday night lectures in this hall during the month.

Comrade Titus was arrested for the sixth time last Tuesday night. Bail was refused and Comrade Titus had to remain in jail. He was fined \$100.00 for the fourth offense by Police Judge Alexander. The case has been appealed.

Edwin J. Brown, Socialist Candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, was arrested for obstructing an impassible street. He has brought suit for \$20,000.00 damages against the Mayor, the Chief of Police and two policemen. Other suits are on foot for false imprisonment and petitions are being circulated for a referendum to call off the "labor Mayor."

Seven thousand of this issue of "The Socialist" will be distributed in Seattle. It is a great fight, and the Socialists are leading.

A great fight is on in Seattle for Socialist street speaking. As this fight illustrates the fundamental principle which must control in all places, we have given considerable space to it.

Socialists are being arrested all over the United States for "Obstructing the Streets." It is therefore essential that we should learn exactly what constitutes "Obstruction of the Streets." We print this week Attorney Brown's letter to a Seattle daily which clearly sets forth the definition of "obstruction" as made by legal authorities.

It is not difficult for a jury to see the point, but Seattle judges, like judges elsewhere, are blind to common sense when the Capitalists' interests are involved. To a man "up a tree," it seems plain that a crowd does not obstruct a street unless it obstructs some one or some thing moving on that street. And even if a traveller on the street is put to a little trouble in getting along by reason of the crowd, that does not prove an obstruction because it is no more than occurs in every city street every day under normal conditions. A crowd is mobile and easily opens

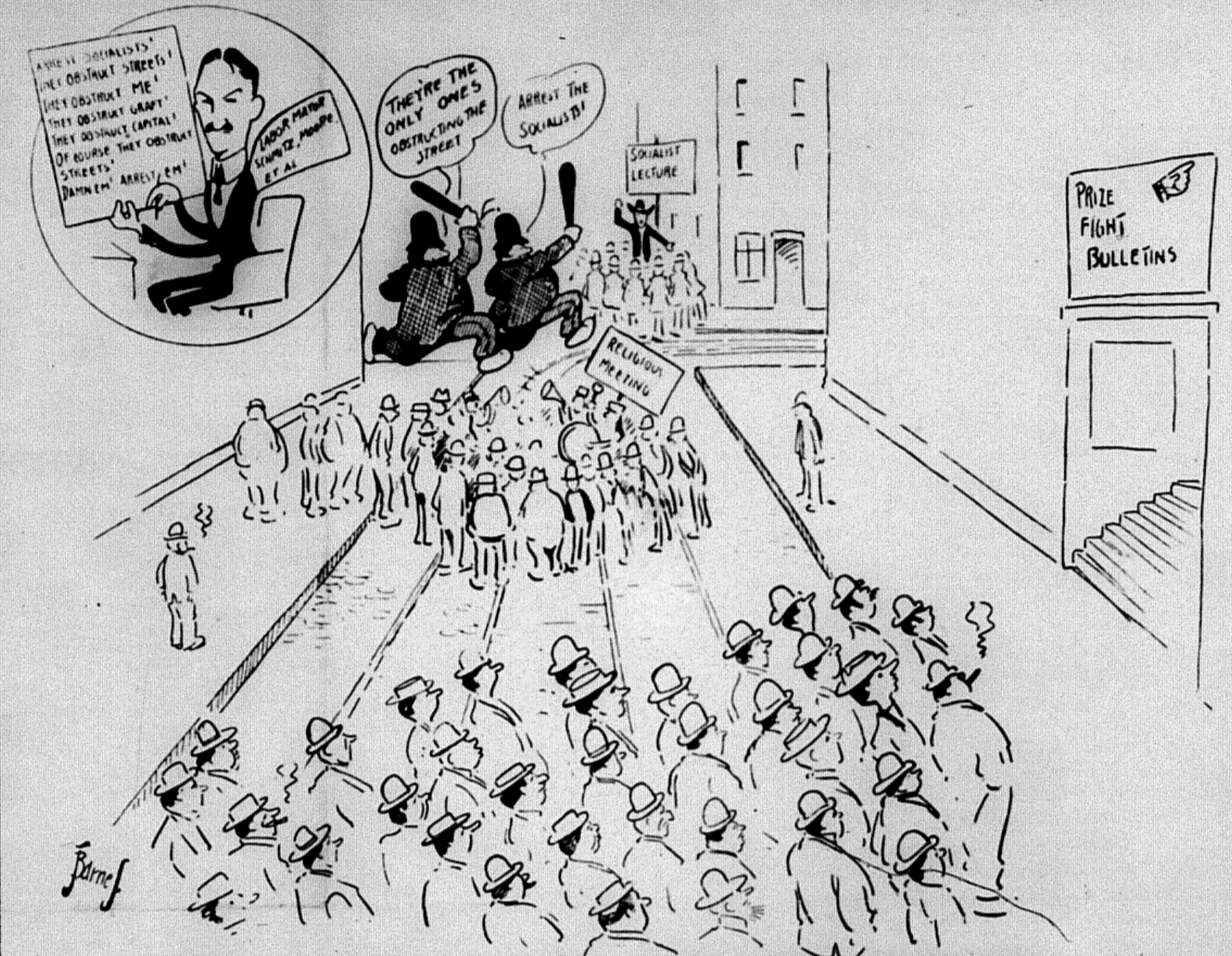
and closes to allow other travellers to pass through.

An ordinary crowd does not constitute an obstruction. If it did the police might arrest every group of a dozen men gathered on streets at all times of day in every city in the land. It is absurd and nonsensical to claim that a crowd constitutes an obstruction when it obstructs nothing.

To violate an ordinance forbidding obstruction a crowd must be in fact a serious obstacle to the actual traffic on the street. The majority of legal decisions in such cases sustain this view. A crowd is held not to become "A Common Nuisance" unless it actually obstructs traffic.

The Socialists in Seattle are deliberately aiming to establish this fundamental distinction and definition in behalf of the Socialists of the whole country. They take the stand that neither Socialists nor any other street speakers should seriously obstruct traffic on the streets. They should not choose crowded and congested corners for their meetings.

In Seattle, the Socialist speakers have been careful to select such



THE "LABOR MAYOR" AND THE SOCIALISTS

spots as were just to one side of the tide of travel, a cross street of a main street, for example, but close to the main street. They have constantly urged their hearers even here to leave space for teams and pedestrians to go by. They have never obstructed travel and the police have not once been able to prove such obstruction to travel on their part.

If the mere fact of a crowd being on the street or sidewalk is to be called a violation of an ordinance forbidding obstruction of the street, or is to be construed as "a Common Nuisance" then the police department in any city, or the sheriff or constable in any county, may arrest and punish any group of unoffending citizens using the highway for the most ordinary purposes of discussion or observation. Ten men might be arrested and fined for stopping to look at a dead dog or for watching and discussing the automobile that killed the dog.

Such a construction of the law is not only nonsense and bad law but puts in the hands of the police an arbitrary power which is intolerable and contradictory to all ideas of liberty.

In Seattle, for instance, Chief Wappenstein decides that Socialists shall not gather a crowd on the streets but that Salvationists may; and, in fact, no other crowds are molested except Socialist crowds. To invest any official with such absolute power of discrimination, is against all notions of freedom and a violation of that principle of the 14th amendment to the U. S. constitution which has been interpreted by the U. S. Supreme Court to guarantee to all citizens an equal administration of the laws.

What the Socialists claim is the right to speak anywhere on the streets with no limit whatever except that they shall not obstruct travel or traffic, this fact to be proved in a court of law, not arbitrarily decided by a policeman. If the Socialists take too much license and prove themselves "A Common Nuisance," let the officials prove that and inflict due punishment. That

will correct the evil as in case of any other misdemeanor.

The Seattle police take a position diametrically opposed to the Socialist position, a position which gives the police arbitrary control of every crowd, large or small, which gathers in the city. The City Attorney claims that the crowds gather "on sufferance," that they have no "right to gather at all except by permission of the police." The inevitable conclusion is, the police, that is, the chief of police, has the power to say who shall and who shall not speak on the streets. This is a tyrannical power claimed only by the Czar of Russia and not possible to maintain in any civilized community.

The Seattle Socialists have carried the fight beyond the police court to the next higher court, with the result that the jury in the Superior court refused to convict. It is believed no jury can ever be found to convict. Every time the police judge convicts, an appeal is taken to the Superior Court, where a trial by jury is assured. Until the city authorities can make out a case to satisfy a jury, they are helpless to impose any penalty.

Meanwhile the Democratic Mayor (elected on the M. O. "Union Labor" ticket) and the Republican police judge work hand in glove together to impose fines and penalties. Comrade Titus has been arrested five times, is compelled to put up \$100 cash bail each time, has already been fined once \$10, and twice "\$25 and costs" and has in view two other fines or both fines and imprisonment.

The undoubted intention is to prevent Socialist propaganda in Seattle. What other possible explanation is there?

Senator Piles of Washington, in his speech to the Republican convention last week, declared, like Vice President Fairbanks, that he was "opposed to Socialism in all its forms." One of these forms is Free Speech on the Streets. The people

must not be allowed to hear about Socialism.

But the scheme is a boomerang. Already in Seattle, the persecution has done more for Socialism than anything which has happened in years. The Socialist Headquarters has practically been transferred to the Police Station. Police Chief Wappenstein is the chief organizer for the Socialist Party in Seattle. He is making Socialists at the rate of a hundred a day and Socialist sympathizers by the thousand. Not a single daily paper, though they are in sympathy with the suppression of Socialism, dares to defend the high handed action of the police. Public sentiment is practically unanimous in favor of the Socialist contention.

The Socialists of Seattle argue they are obeying the law as interpreted by the highest court which has tried their case and they refuse to be shut up or shut out by the police chief or the police judge.

They also say they can stand this

good propaganda campaign as long as the Democrat-Republican Party can stand it.

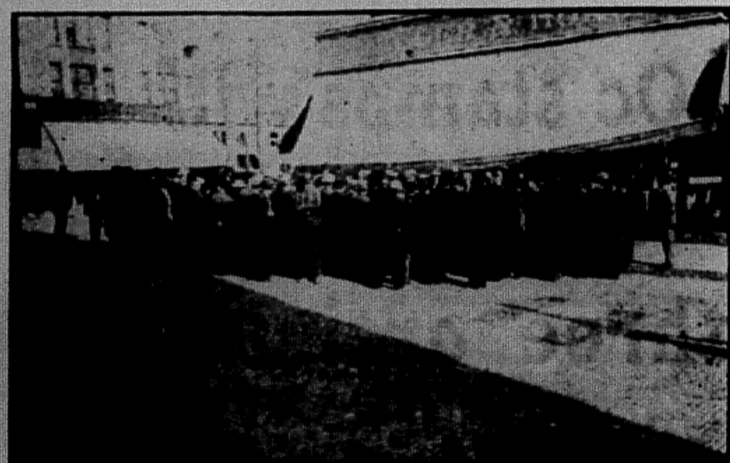
ONLY A TRIFLE GONE

The editor of a paper in Western Indiana declares it to be a fact that "cub" reporter on an Evansville sheet, in describing the murder of a man in an adjacent town, wired his paper as follows:

"Murderer evidently in quest of money. Luckily Jones had deposited all his funds in the bank day before, so he lost nothing but his life." —Success Magazine.

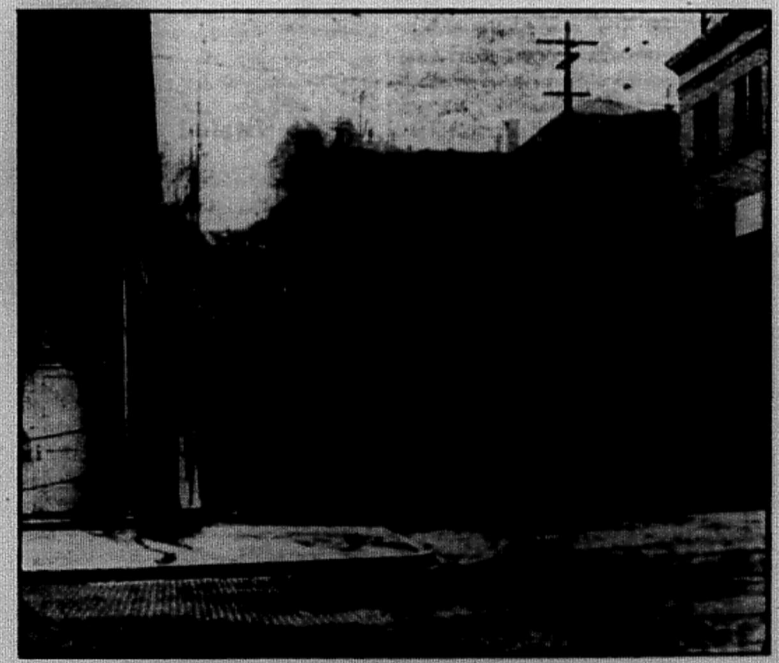
UNFAIR RESTRAINT OF TRADE

"Pa, what is the 'dead line?' 'An invisible cordon formed by the police to keep crooks out of places where they might ply their trade.' 'Well, then, why do the police put a dead line around Wall Street?' 'That, my son, is to keep out competition.'—'Life.'"



CROWD ON UNION STREET, SEATTLE

Addressed by Dr. Titus. Greatest care was taken to leave street and sidewalk clear for travel. It was this address which started the street-speaking fight in Seattle. Titus has been arrested five times since this, his first attempt to settle the question. The latest from Chief Wappenstein is a threat to put every Socialist speaker in jail and keep him there till trial, not allowing him to put up bail. Titus has announced through the press that he will speak again Thursday night at the above spot.



SENECA STREET, SEATTLE

Where Vincent Harper, Thos. C. Wiswell and Alfred Wagenknecht were arrested Saturday night, September 22, for obstructing the sidewalk. There is no sidewalk here and the street is impassable to teams. Vincent Harper spoke from the sand pile in foreground and the others from the lumber pile further up the hill. E. B. Karcher was also arrested at the same place with considerable violence for clapping his hands when some one called, "Three Cheers for Harper."

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 IV.--THIRD PRINCIPLE OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM

"The People!" The popular magazines and dailies are always charming us with the magic words, "The People!"

A swarm of writers in the ten cent monthlies are fighting the battles of "The People." Stannard Baker has the "Railroads on Trial" for the benefit of "The People." Lincoln Steffens exposes "Graft" in American cities—for the benefit of "The People." Chas. Edward Russell travels over Europe to discover "Soldiers of the Common Good," that is, Soldiers for "The People." Graham Phillips will lay bare "The Treason of the Senate"—also for the benefit of "The People." While Broker Lawson labors in frenzied travail to unfold his "Remedy" for the ills which afflict "The People."

It is the word to conjure with—"The People!"

Yet nobody stops to ask, Who are "The People"?

In old Rome 2000 years ago, they talked about "The People," too. But they never included the Slaves in the town. Yet the slave population in Rome far outnumbered all the rest. "The People" in Rome meant the people who had property, whether Patrician or Plebeian.

A hundred or more years ago in France, there was much enthusiasm for the cause of "The People" and for "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." But the franchise was restricted to those people who had property.

It is no different in America today. "The People" of Lawson, Steffens & Co. are the taxpayers, the great middle class, the solid business men, who are supposed to constitute the backbone of the Republic. Now the Revolutionary Socialist proposes to show that "The People" of these middle class writers is a very different thing from the whole American people.

The Revolutionary Socialist always sticks to Facts. That is his first and last principle. He shows the facts are, the American people are made up of two great distinct classes, separated by the property line.

The Revolutionary Socialist will not allow these bourgeois authors to pose as advocates of "The People" without exposing their real meaning.

The Socialist will not be cheated by a popular phrase. He knows there are only two main classes in modern society, that "The People" of the capitalist press does not really include the Wage Class at all.

It is a snare and a delusion to use a word in a double sense.

"The People," as used in popular literature really means the Propertied People. But the writers want us to understand it to include us, the Wage People, the Propertiless People.

These magazine writers and editorial writers in the Hearst sort of newspapers may possibly themselves believe they mean the whole people. They have been educated in a Middle Class atmosphere and naturally regard the Middle Class, which used to be the chief class in America, as "The People."

But the Middle Class is no longer "The People". The Wage Class has arisen in the last 50 years and now claims to be "The People".

It is time everybody stopped using this term, "The People," unless they tell exactly what they mean by it.

It is the object of this chapter to point out exactly who constitute the population of the United States. We shall show precisely what it is which divides all the people into two irreconcilable classes.

We shall not use the old fashioned and double-meaning phrase, "The People", but shall use modern scientific language which will deceive no one.

Third Principle Stated

MODERN SOCIETY IN ALL CIVILIZED NATIONS, IS DIVIDED INTO TWO CLASSES WITH OPPOSING INTERESTS, BASED ON THE DIVISION OF PROPERTY: THE PROPRTIED CLASS, KNOWN AS THE CAPITALIST OR BOURGEOIS CLASS AND THE PROPRTILESS CLASS, KNOWN AS THE WAGE PROLETARIAN CLASS.

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress, December, 1905, has considerable to say against the development of Class Spirit in this country.

He says "the growth of the Class Spirit has been in the past the most direful among the influences which have brought about the downfall of Republics."

He urges every citizen to consider "the welfare of the public as a whole," not "the welfare of the particular class to which he belongs."

In all this exhorting, the President is simply fighting facts. If classes exist, Class Spirit will develop. If there were no classes in America, there would be no danger of Class Spirit. The fact the Class Spirit is growing, as the President sees, is itself proof of the existence of Classes.

Socialists, we cannot too often repeat, are not such dreamers as to seek to create facts to suit themselves. They are not such individualists as Mr. Roosevelt and the moralists generally, who

think to stay human history with a precept or an exhortation. If rival classes do not really constitute present day society and if Class Consciousness or Class Spirit is really becoming clearer in these struggling classes, the Revolutionary Socialist accepts the facts in a scientific manner and proceeds to act in harmony with these facts.

Facts Which Make Classes

Nobody will deny any of the following facts. They are so well known to every intelligent person that to name them is to prove them.

Statistics could be quoted by the bookfull to substantiate every one of these facts. Yet they all come within the range of observation of every wage worker.

FACT NO. 1. Machinery now does the work of the world and produces the world's wealth.

This is so common a fact that most people do not notice it as significant.

Yet 100 years ago, the machine was almost unknown. In backward places in the world today, like Turkey, it is still practically unknown. They still cut wheat with a sickle and spin yarn by hand on a wheel.

In the most advanced countries, England, America, Germany, machinery is most fully developed. Hand processes have gradually disappeared. Machine production is the rule.

That is Fact No. 1.

FACT NO. 2. Machinery dispenses with men in the production of wealth.

A mowing machine with one man will cut as much grass as four men with scythes. Query: What became of the other three men?

A railroad train, with ten men to run it, will carry more passengers and freight across the continent than a hundred stage coaches with a hundred men to drive them. What becomes of the other ninety men?

A shoe factory, employing one hundred men, will turn out more shoes in a day than a thousand men making shoes by hand on the bench. What becomes of the other nine hundred?

A steam shovel, with three men to guide it, will keep ten teams hauling away dirt, more than thirty men could do with hand shovels. What are the other 27 men doing now?

This is true of all machinery. It does the world's work with less and less men. Every new invention "saves labor," that is, dispenses with laborers.

That is Fact No. 2.

FACT NO. 3. Machinery is always accompanied by the unemployed.

This is only to repeat Fact No. 2. If machinery produces the same amount of wealth with less men, then less men are employed. This is true even if more wealth is produced, for the increase in wealth production never keeps pace with the increased productivity of machinery.

That is the reason we asked after each illustration under Fact No. 2, What becomes of the men who used to work at hand trades, but who are not needed now that machinery has displaced them?

When we talk so glibly of the "advantages of labor saving machinery," we are apt to forget the disadvantages. The invariable shadow of the Modern Machine is the Modern Army of the Unemployed.

We wonder why there are so many men tramping around the country. The old people tell us it was not so when they were young. In the good old days, there were no tramps and hoboes. Machinery is the explanation. Since its advent, there has always been a Surplus of Labor, men not needed looking for something to do to keep them alive.

Hence every occupation and profession is overcrowded. Too many carpenters, too many doctors, too many real estate agents, too many printers, too many saloon keepers, too many brokers, gamblers, insurance agents, clerks, solicitors, promoters, lawyers, preachers, editors, tradesmen and workers of all sorts, including prostitutes and politicians.

It is the ever-rising tide of machine displaced labor fighting for a chance to exist.

That is Fact No. 3.

FACT NO. 4. There are always at least two for every job.

Every advertisement for a stenographer or bookkeeper or machinist or street car conductor, is answered by a long line of applicants.

Of course, this Fact No. 4 follows inevitably from our Facts Nos. 2 and 3.

The Surplus Army of Labor, not needed by machine production, are always hunting for "jobs." The working class in all capitalist countries, like America, have become practically disinherited. They are always on the move. From New York to St. Louis, from Seattle to Los Angeles, back and forth, often "beating their way," this pathetic horde of "free laborers" hunt, like hungry animals, for some machine to work on long enough to keep them alive.

The result is, every job has at least two applicants.

That is Fact No. 4.

FACT NO. 5. Wages are kept at the subsistence level.

How would it be otherwise?

With two men after every job, both of them must live, both of them must have a job to live, one of them is bound to take that job for just enough to keep him alive.

There you have the Law of Wages over again, deduced from the simplest facts of every-day life.

Taking modern society as a whole, in which Machinery is the dominant factor, where there is always a surplus body of the Unemployed, competing eagerly for the places to be filled, wages

cannot possibly rise permanently much above what is needed to keep the worker alive.

That is Fact No. 5.

FACT NO. 6. All the rest of the vast Wealth produced in the Machine Age goes to the employer, the owner of the Machine.

That must be so, since the worker in the machine gets only his wages, a bare living.

Yet machinery is capable of turning out miraculous amounts of wealth. That is why this Modern Age is so rich, beyond the most extravagant dreams of the ancients. Without machinery, a Carnegie or a Rockefeller would have been an impossibility.

Of this enormous quantity of goods, known as wealth or property, made possible by modern inventions, the worker for wages, the man who runs the machine, gets only the merest subsistence, the Capitalist or Machine Owner, gets all the rest.

That is Fact No. 6.

FACT NO. 7. Modern Society is therefore divided by the property line into two classes, the Wage Class who get a bare living and the Capitalist Class who get all the rest.

No amount of pretty rhetoric about "The People" will alter these facts. The time has long gone by when the American people were homogenous, consisting in the main of the independent farmer class, when the term, "The People" would express some degree of truth to facts.

No official declamation by even so strenuous a president as Roosevelt against the growth of Class Spirit as dangerous to American institutions, will alter the facts. The two classes are here, have grown up coincident with the growth of Machinery and, because of it. It is these classes which are dangerous to American institutions, which threaten the stability of the Republic. The Class Spirit is the incident of the class fact.

United States Census Deficient

The census statistics are not compiled by the Wage Class. The census superintendent is appointed by a capitalist government. Hence, this division of the population into classes is ignored.

We find in the census the number and value of "Domestic Animals," but no computation of the total number of Wage Workers in the United States. But by comparing and selecting and grouping figures from various reports, it is reasonably safe to assert that of people over 10 years of age the Wage Class in the U. S. numbers some Twenty Millions, men women and children, while the Capitalist Class amounts to about half that number, some Ten Millions.

Natural Antagonism of Classes

These two great bodies of people cannot agree. They are not partners, but antagonists, just as slaves and masters were antagonists not partners.

The Wage Class of 20 millions does the work, produces the property. The Capitalist Class of 10 millions owns the Machinery, owns the jobs, and therefore appropriates the property produced by the workers on the Machines.

It is Twenty Millions against Ten Millions. On the right hand Twenty Million people capable of producing wealth enough for all to be rich, and actually producing enough for all to be well off.

On the left hand, Ten Million other people, appropriating to themselves what the Twenty Million create by their labor, allowing the 20 million only a bare subsistence, just enough to keep on working and producing.

A Question of Power

These 20 million are more powerful than those 10 million.

There is no doubt about that. 20 million able bodied persons are stronger than 10 million.

This is the fact which is dangerous to the Republic. The Revolutionary Socialist does not deny it.

How will Mr. Roosevelt deal with this Revolutionary Fact? Preaching at it will not change it. Even shooting at it will not change it.

The Terrible Thing is there. Nothing will change it, till the 20 Million master the Ten Million, as the Capitalist Class did the Feudal Class a hundred and more years ago.

The next chapter will continue this subject of Classes, outlining their subdivisions and explaining their relation to existing governments.

10c stamps will bring the first three articles of this series

How Surplus Value Is Created

State Platform of the Socialist Party of Idaho Lays Bare the Exploitation of the Wage Worker

THREE PARAMOUNT ISSUES

Events create issues. These issues must be decided on the political field.

There are three great issues created by recent events which must be decided sometime at the ballot box. They are before the American people and before the people of Idaho.

- First: The Trust Issue.
- Second: The Poverty Issue.
- Third: The Crime Issue.

The Trusts are strangling the business man and the farmer. The independent middle class are in process of disappearing from modern life and are being forced into the wage class. But they are desperately alarmed and fast arraying themselves for a Waterloo battle of self preservation.

That ten million people in the United States live on the verge of starvation as shown by the latest statistics, forms the second great issue before the American people.

That graft and crime was never so prevalent as now is testified to by every daily paper and every magazine.

What has the Socialist Party to say to these three issues which come home to every citizen:

First: To the despairing business man and farmer, we point out where the trust has made its money and exactly where the source of its power still lies.

Second: To the ten millions who are only a month away from starvation, we point out where and how a secure competence can be obtained.

Third: To those who are alarmed at the wide prevalence of corruption and the decay of moral standards, we point out the economic causes of crime and the way of their removal.

ONE GREAT MODERN FACT

Socialism is based on one great modern fact which the voters must know before they can meet the Trust issue, the Poverty issue or the Crime issue. That one central fact which will explain all our political questions, is the fact of Unpaid Labor.

Let us be specific.

Ten million wage workers of this country work on the average for two dollars a day or less. That is all they can possibly get, because the millions of unemployed, not needed by modern machinery, stand ready to take their places for even less. The result is, the owners of machinery, the employers of wage labor, get all the machinery produces over and above two dollars a day.

SIX BILLIONS OF UNPAID LABOR

But the vast modern machine easily produces \$4.00 or even \$6.00 per day for every laborer. So that the Capitalist class, the owners of the railroads, packing houses, mines and shops, get at least two dollars a day of Unpaid Labor from every one of their ten million Wage Workers.

This in one year of 300 days, amounts to no less than Six Thousand Millions of Unpaid Labor. This sum is entirely independent of the exploitation of the working farmer, who is despoiled of Billions more.

The Socialist Party points out to the business man and farmer that this one stupendous exploitation of the Wage Class by the Trust Class forms a perennial source of revenue for the trusts which must be abolished before there is any hope for the farmer or the business man.

So long as the South had its slaves to draw wealth from, the North was powerless. So long as the trusts have their wage slaves to furnish them six billions of wealth annually for nothing the small Capitalist class is helpless. Their only hope of salvation is to join the Wage Workers' Party, the Socialist Party.

The Wage Workers form the great and increasing section of the Modern world. With their emancipation is bound up the emancipation of all other slaves of Capital.

THE SOCIALIST PRACTICAL PROPOSAL

The Socialist practical proposal is that these Wage Workers, Five to Ten Million voters of them in the United States, together with all other slaves of Capital, shall unite at the polls and capture all governmental powers. With these powers, legally and peaceably obtained, they will legally take possession of the vast modern machinery of producing wealth, now held chiefly by the trusts, and produce and use that wealth for the common good. The So-

cialists are the only soldiers of the common good.

We show to the millions in poverty that modern machinery is capable of producing wealth enough for every man, woman and child to have plenty of this world's goods without robbing any one.

We show to the reformers who decry crime and graft, that, as Frances Willard came to see before her death, to abolish poverty is to abolish crime.

To all the citizens of Idaho at this critical time in her political history, we point out that the atrocious crime committed within her borders, no matter who is guilty of it, is only an incident in the aggressive war of the capitalist mine owners on their wage employes, to prevent them from securing a larger portion of their product.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE CLASS WAR

All over the United States this Class War goes on for the possession of that six Billions of wealth, six Billions of Unpaid Labor, of "Surplus Value" now taken possession of by the Capitalist Class because they hold the powers of government in their hands. The Legislatures, the Executives, the Courts, the Army, the Police, are all held by that six Billions of Unpaid Labor, and enable the Capitalist Class to maintain their control of the sources of wealth.

THE CAPTURE OF CAPITAL

The Socialist Party claims that Capital, that is, the vast machinery of producing wealth, now used by the Capitalist Class to exploit billions of wealth annually from the Wage Class must be captured by Labor at the BALLOT BOX and used henceforth to benefit mankind.

Nothing but the abolition of wage labor will accomplish this benign result.

No ownership by a Capitalist Class government, whether Republican or Democratic, of Railroads, Telegraphs, Meat or Oil Trusts, which continues the wage laborer in slavery, will accomplish any permanent or substantial benefit.

WARNING AGAINST IMITATORS

The Socialist Party warns the Working Class, including especially the small farmer, against the delusion of supposing that Capitalist Public Ownership which retains the wage system and its Unpaid Labor, can do any more for the worker in America than it does in Russia, Germany, Austria, Japan, or the other countries which now have Capitalist Public Ownership.

We conclude our appeal to the voters of this State with a re-affirmation of our adherence to the principles of International Socialism and the platform of the Socialist Party of the United States and again call attention to the immortal words of Karl Marx: "Workers of the World, unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains—you have a World to gain."

Resolutions that Have Been Borne Out By Recent Events

The Socialist party is the political organization of the working class, pledged to all its struggles and working ceaselessly for its emancipation. It declares itself against the brutality of capitalistic rule and suppression of popular rights and liberties which attends it, and calls upon the workers of the country to unite with it in the struggle for the overthrow of capitalist domination and the establishment of economic equality and freedom.

Time after time the workers have been imprisoned and otherwise maltreated for no other reason than that they were struggling for some measure of that comfort and liberty of existence to which as the producers of wealth they are entitled.

The Master class has, in various states and cities, organized Citizens' Alliances, Manufacturers' Associations, and the like, which in order to disrupt and crush out the industrial organizations of the workers, have assailed all fundamental principles and most cherished institutions of personal and collective freedom. The startling revelations and disclosures made during the past three years in financial circles, show the utter unreliability of the Capitalist class and that they will not hesitate to consummate the most heinous crimes where they conceive such to be to their interests.

Whereas, the great fight between capital and labor as illustrated by the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case is today centered in the state of Idaho, where capitalist rule, through the republican party, has defied the United States constitution and the laws of the state in the arrest of these comrades and in pronouncing them guilty before trial; and

Whereas, the governor of this state has again and again declared Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone guilty of the murder of Governor Stuenkel and thereby violated the law of the state which he has taken his official oath to uphold, which says "a defendant in criminal action is presumed innocent until the contrary is proved;" and

Whereas, the judge of the Seventh judicial district has refused to try the case at a second term of court, which is contrary to the law which allows the defendants "speedy trial"; and

Whereas, bail has been refused these comrades though the law holds that persons accused of capital offenses may be released on bail unless the presumption as to their guilt is great; and

Whereas, the evidence in this case is that of self-confessed criminals, which no right minded man should consider, and is therefore insufficient to make the presumption of guilt great; and

Whereas, the Republican party has stood for this condition of lawless-


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takes one of us only about a day to make enough barrels to pay his week's wages, and that he has to donate the other five days' work, for the privilege of being allowed to live? If I rose, I'd be living off those five days of stolen labor. Somehow I don't fancy doing it. So, I do my ten hours a day and have evenings and Sundays for the things I like, without any other responsibilities."--From "The Second Generation," by David Graham Phillips, now running in "Success Magazine," New York.

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Every day brings a new recruit to the Army of Invasion. Every day another blow is struck for the liberation of our unjustly imprisoned comrades. Every day comes news from one precinct or another in the state that it is solid for Socialism. Every day the enthusiasm of the party members increases. Every day more men and women come to us and declare themselves Socialists and comrades.

Do you think the Army of Invasion has nothing to do with this? Do you think the thousands, yes, hundred thousand copies of "The Socialist" distributed in the state have nothing to do with this? If you do, you are mistaken. No other paper is doing the work

of "The Socialist" in this state. And "The Socialist" can do this work because of the Army of Invasion.

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To the charge, Comrades! Once more let us make an effort to carry Idaho for Socialism! Join the Army of Invasion!

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THE ARMY OF DEFENSE
ONE THOUSAND STRONG
And the Army of Defense is not behindhand. New recruits are being entered on the rolls every day. And the work that is being done is the best that can be done. It is putting the paper into the hands of possible sympathizers long enough to make them Socialist voters. This week's list makes a good showing, but let us not cease our efforts. Let us win the state for Socialism. The recent disclosures in the Adams case show to what extent the prosecution will go to encompass the death of our imprisoned comrades. It is up to us to save them by rolling up such a Socialist vote as will make them tremble and cause the capitalist class in this state to forever forswear resort to such measures against the workers as they have used in the past.

It's up to you!

James Brown, Turner. 20
James Jennings, St. John, Wash. 10
John G. Koch, Rathdrum. 10
Jas Urquhart, Fraser 17
S. G. Curtis, Moscow 10
J. L. Thompson, Landore 10
George Bowman, American Falls 10
Thos. F. Kelly, on the road. 15
S. G. Curtis, Moscow 10
J. M. Minthorn, Soldier's Home Boise. 12
Grace E. Workman, Boise. 13
Joseph Kroker, Kilgore. 10
Silas Ralls, Bellevue. 13

WEALTH IS NOT ALL
"I like to live. They made me assistant foreman once, but I was no good at it. It seemed to me they got a small enough part of what they earned, no matter how little they worked. Did you ever think, it

THE LAW IN THE CASE

Plain Statement of What Legally Constitutes Obstruction--All Authorities With the Socialists--Kitsap Judge Taken Down From His High Horse

Special to "The Socialist."
SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 27.—In an open letter to the "Daily News" of this city, Edwin J. Brown, attorney for Dr. H. F. Titus in his trial before Judge Yahey on a charge of obstructing the streets, takes exception to a statement made by Judge Yahey after the jury was dismissed, on account of its failure to agree on a verdict. Mr. Brown criticises Judge Yahey and challenges him to debate the matter in public, offering to pay the rent of an Opera House for the occasion, in the following words: To the "Seattle Daily News:"

In your publication of Tuesday, September 19, 1906, on the front page under the heading "Jury in Titus Case Finds No Verdict," the Honorable Judge Yahey, from Kitsap county, who tried the case, is quoted as follows:

"The point raised by the defense was one on which there should have been no deliberation on the part of the jury. The idea that the streets can be obstructed and not be obstructed is absurd. If there was any obstruction there at all it was sufficient for conviction. I do not understand why the jury should stand as it did on this point."

As I outlined the defense which is based upon supreme court decisions and authorities published from one hundred years ago up to 1904, and as I offered Judge Yahey the only authority that was offered, and he has seen fit to cast a reflection on my labors to instruct him in the law which was my duty as counsel for Dr. Titus, I shall here answer his criticism.

Dr. Titus was charged with obstructing the street and thereby committing a public nuisance. We must therefore determine what is an obstruction. Bouvier's Law Dictionary defines an obstruction of a street as follows:

"to block up; to hinder, or impede."

Freund on Police Power, Constitutional Rights and Public Policy, which is a standard authority, published in 1904, page 153, section 169, on "Obstruction and Disorderly Conduct:"

"The enjoyment of the common use of the streets requires freedom from obstruction and abstaining from obstructing others is therefore a limitation upon everyone's right. An actual obstruction is a common nuisance, and in order to support an indictment, it must be charged and shown that the traffic was impeded," and on page 157, section 174, same authority:

"There are four classes of decisions bearing upon this subject; first, those which hold that an orderly address or parade, not in fact obstructing traffic, is not a nuisance."

The case of the State vs. Edena, 85 N. C. 526, is the leading case on the question of obstructing streets. I cited this case to Judge Yahey as follows:

"Strip the case of all that is said about the city regulations and the cause which leads to its adoption and what was the conduct of the defendant as found by the jury amounted to nothing more than on a day certain he stood with his cart and mule near the angle made by two streets, one ninety-nine and one sixty-six feet wide, and for a time of one and one-half hours, during all of which time there was the usual passing of vehicles and foot passengers every way up and down the street.

"We do not think that conduct such as this is deemed by the law to amount to a nuisance, per se. Any permanent obstruction to a public highway, such as would be caused by the erection of a building thereon, is of itself a nuisance though it should not operate as an obstacle to travel or work any positive inconvenience to any one.

"It is an encroachment upon the public right, and as such is not permitted by the law to be done with impunity.

"But the very object of a highway is that it may be used and though travel be its primary use, it still may be put to other reasonable uses, and whether a particular use of it does not of itself amount to a nuisance is reasonable or not, it is a question of fact to be judged by the jury according to the circumstances of the case.

"Unlike the case of a permanent obstruction just referred to, it is not the manner of using the highway which constitutes the nuisance but the inconvenience to the public which proceeds from the use and unless such inconvenience really be its consequences, there is no offense committed.

"We have made careful reference to the leading English cases on this subject (which are admitted by all authors to be Rex vs. Russel, East, 427; Rex vs. Joles, 3 Camp, 220; and Rex vs. Cross, 1b, 224) and in each and every one of them, the use of the highway which was the subject of prosecution was shown to be not such as might be such as actually did obstruct travel therein, and impairs enjoyment by the public, and so it is in every case decided by the courts of several states which have come under our observation, and it must needs be so, since the question as to which is a proper and reasonable use of a highway must depend in a great measure upon its locality; its accustomed usage and the exigencies of the public, it being apparent that that would obstruct travel and work an inconvenience to the public in the crowded streets of London, or Broadway in New York, might be harmless in the streets of a less populous place.

"Understanding that the verdict of the jury be that the defendant by occupying with his mule and cart the position he did, and for the space of time he did, interposed no obstacle to travel and caused no actual inconvenience to the public, we are of the opinion that it was error in the court below to give judgment against him in these premises."

The above case was reversed by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, after the defendant had been found guilty, on the same theory advanced by Judge Yahey.

If Judge Yahey will read the law on this subject, he may understand what an obstruction means, and also learn the limitation of the reasonable use of the public highway to be that a person abstains from obstructing others. He may call my defense absurd, but I venture the assertion that there is not a Supreme Court decision in the United States which agrees with him to the effect that if there was any obstruction there at all, it was sufficient for conviction.

Justice Sharswood, of Pennsylvania, said: "No judge or jury are vested with any arbitrary discretion to determine a cause according to their mere notion of justice in law, and justice according to law is the only safe principle upon which the controversies of man can be decided for such a discretion vested in any man or body of men would constitute the most appalling despotism.

This explains to me why the jury stood as it did. I consider the jury a very intelligent body of men and they were able to reason from the standpoint that the reasonable use of the street would be such use as would abstain from obstructing others.

If Judge Yahey would like to discuss the matter publicly I would be pleased to debate the question with him, and will pay for the Opera House and give the proceeds to any charitable institution he might designate.

EDWIN J. BROWN.

The Conspirators Unmasked

By Thomas F. Kelly

Poor Steve Adams, he now must pay the price for speaking the truth. Had he remained silent, had he consented to allow his false statements to hang innocent men he would today be the guest of Gooding's man Friday, Whitney, living in luxury.

We saw him as they, the servile tools of the capitalists, were dragging him northward, tired and haggard, the victim in the talons of vultures. Clever, they said, was the sheriff. Clever in infamy is every minion owned by the Federal Mining Company.

Who ever heard of a clever detective? Usually they are too indolent to work, too cowardly to become open criminals. Adams was not dragged over hundreds of miles of a mountain trail to avoid habeas corpus. Whitney did not accompany that party for the sake of an outing. The object was to keep Adams under their vile influence, the thirty-second degree was to be administered. Anything to get the poor man to retract his statement in which he implicated Gooding and McParland in conspiracy. That could not be accomplished in the penitentiary, as they were compelled to produce him in court. So the advocates of law and order had to spirit him away. Undoubtedly they knew that the law demanded his presence in the temple of justice.

I believe it was Timothy Campbell who said, "What is the constitution among friends." I know it was an underling of Sherman Bell's who said "To Hell with the constitution." We see the same contempt shown for law, constitution and justice by our administrators of law in Idaho.

It was clever, said "The Statesman." Note how quick McParland journeys to Wallace. Note how Thiele hastened to the county owned by the Federal Mining Company. Were they interested in this latest alleged murder? No, they were there to await the coming of the man who escaped their sinister influence. If Whitney and Sutherland failed to break him, to warp him back into falsehood again, these two professional scoundrels would have a chance. The proceedings must be delayed in order that they might terrorize him. Who knows the mental anguish he suffered, perhaps the physical torture he underwent in that Wallace jail?

What a county they brought him to! Had they one owned more completely by the Mine Owners' Association he would have been accused of murder there. How ridiculous is this latest charge! How shallow the bluff of Colorado authorities in pretending to wish to extradite Adams to Colorado!

The tragedy must go on. The actors must play their parts. The working class must be kept in subjection. Shylock must have his pound of flesh. The people of Idaho and elsewhere are awakening to a knowledge of the true conditions.

"The Socialist" is performing a great work in presenting the truth. Were it not for "The Socialist" thousands would not know of this latest revelation. None of the papers dwell upon this exposure. Wherever I go I find all conspicuous by their silence. The fact that the Republican press have suppressed this startling confession ought to be sufficient to convince even the dullest minded person that both of the parties and their candidates are completely owned by the capitalists.

We already have compelled the administration to take the defensive. They are trying to explain their illegal actions. The only defense they can make is to assert all has been lawful. An assertion is not a convincing explanation. Truth can never be mystified.

The Democrats are trying to make political capital of our efforts. The hungry office hunters who stood in abject silence these many months while preparations were being made

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- For County Attorney, E. J. BROWN, Attorney. Seattle.
- For County Clerk, G. A. DEHLY, Connected with Liberal Science Institute. Seattle.
- For Treasurer, THOMAS LONG, Laborer. Seattle.
- For Superintendent of Schools, J. E. SINCLAIR, Teacher. Falls City.
- For County Surveyor, FLOYD HYDE, Machinist. Seattle.
- For Assessor, E. E. DUFF, Hotelkeeper. Renton.
- For Coroner, DR. G. M. HAWKINS. Seattle.
- For Commissioner of North District, ED. SMITH, Engineer. Seattle.

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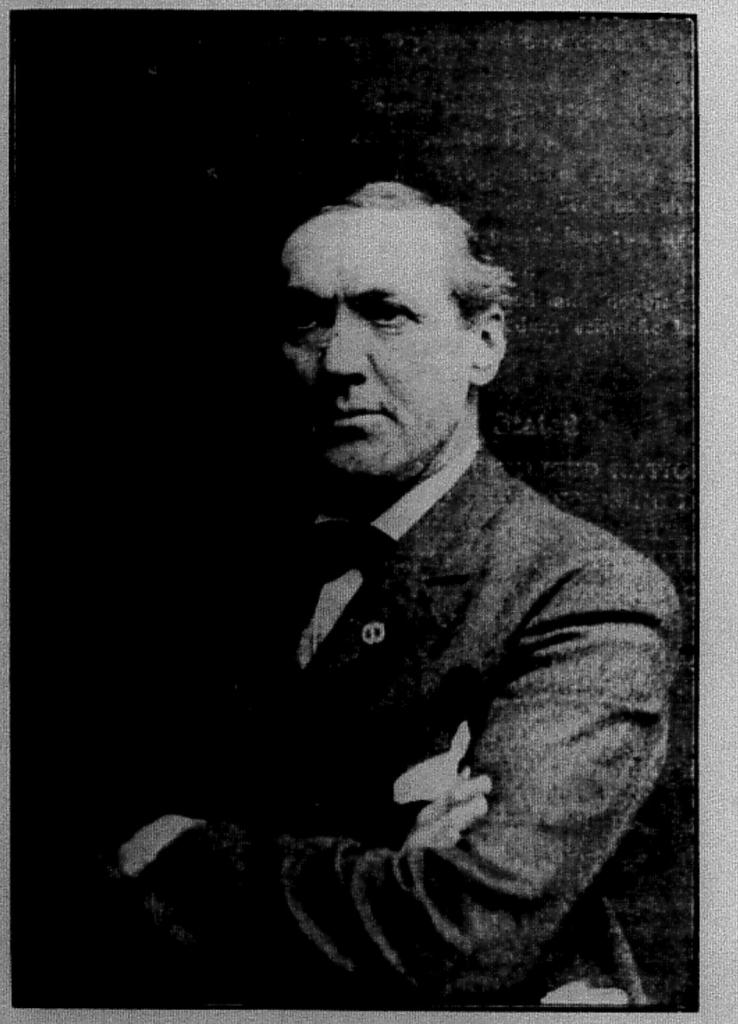
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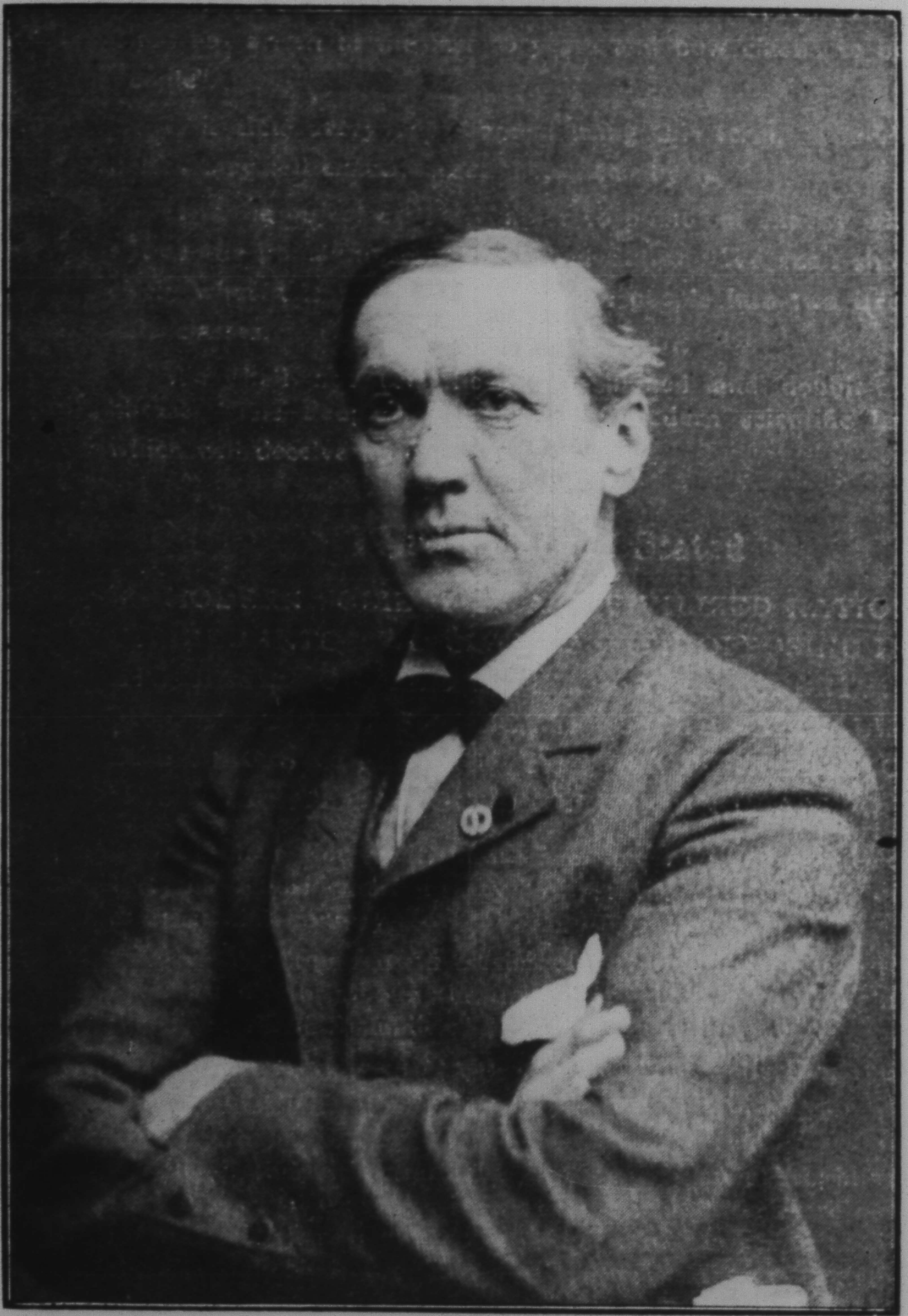
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