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# The Socialist

To Organize the Slaves  
of Capital to Vote Their  
Own Emancipation

SEVENTH YEAR — No. 325

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1907

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## HAYWOOD'S FIRST MOTION DENIED

### Judge Wood Sustains Prosecution—Haywood Kept In Ignorance of Specific Charges Against Him—Only General Charge of Murder—Strange Secrecy Maintained

BOISE, Idaho, May 8, 1907.—Judge Wood did what was expected of him, denied the motion of the defense for a bill of particulars. This carries out the policy of the prosecution adopted from the start to keep the public and the defendants in the dark.

The first grand jury in Canyon county in years was summoned fifteen months ago at Caldwell to secure an indictment instead of the usual method of an open preliminary hearing. This same Grand Jury was threatened by Judge Smith before dismissal to keep it from divulging any evidence.

This secrecy is just as unusual and arbitrary as the kidnaping. The intention is plain to make the defense as difficult as possible.

Haywood does not know what he is charged with doing.

Certainly he was not in Idaho when Steunenberg was killed.

Yet he is charged with killing Steunenberg.

What particular things did he do to bring about the assassination?

That is what the motion for a bill of particulars aimed to ascertain, so the defense can know what witnesses to call. Judge Wood denied the motion on the technical ground that the motion should have been made earlier in the case. The fact that he could have granted the motion at his discretion and did not, means that he did not want to grant a fair chance to the defendant.

Even U. S. Senator Borah, counsel for the prosecution, admitted that the secrecy was unfair to the defendant.

This decision shows what to expect from Judge Wood. The Republican party from Roosevelt to Gooding, Borah and Wood are committed to condemnation of these "undesirable citizens."

The Socialist correspondents now here are Hazlett for the "Montana News," Shoaf for the "Appeal to Reason," Untermann for "Wilshire's," Parks for the "Daily People." Independent sympathizers are coming in crowds to watch for themselves. Debs is not coming for some time, but Ryan Walker arrives tomorrow.

Mrs. Haywood is here in an invalid chair and attracting great public attention and sympathy. Photos of Haywood's family are in many store windows.

Will send full reports with particulars for "The Socialist" next week.

Trial will begin tomorrow, Thursday, May 9th. It is estimated the selection of a jury will occupy three weeks.

Haywood will not be convicted.

HERMON F. TITUS.

## KING CAPITAL, BEWARE!



FATHER TIME AS THE SPIRIT OF HISTORY: "BEWARE, BEWARE! THE REVOLUTION COMES."

## CONVENTION DOWNS MILLS

### Rules that He Is Under Charges and Not Entitled to Seat—Revolutionists Win Out All Along the Line

When State Chairman John Downie called the State Convention to order at 10:10 Saturday morning, May 4, there was a quality in the very air that presaged the coming fight. The fight that has been going on in Seattle for some months between the Revolutionists and the Opportunists was sure to be brought up for adjustment by the delegates from over the state and everyone was ready for an explosion.

The first test came when the temporary chairman was elected. Comrades T. E. Latimer and D. Burgess being the respective nominees, the former for the Opportunists and the latter for the Revolutionists. The ballot stood 23 for Latimer to 25 for Burgess and marked the height of the Opportunist strength. From that time on the Revolutionists gained in power and the Opportunists barely held their own.

**MILLS ELECTIONEERS.**  
A determined effort was made by both sides to secure the Credentials Committee of five. On the first ballot, Comrade Wagenknecht, one of the tellers, noticed that four ballots were written by the same hand and questioned the legality of the ballot. After some desultory discussion the Chairman was about to declare the ballot illegal when Walter Thomas Mills arose and stated that he had written the ballots and given them to comrades who had been late in coming in and did not know how to vote. Other comrades stated that they had voted the ballots because Mills had handed them out. In reply, Wagenknecht stated that if Mills was going to resort to such tactics it would be necessary for the Revolutionary Socialists to slate also.

reported that the committee had decided to first report those delegates about whom there was no question and have them decide on the merits of those in dispute. It was found that both the names of Walter Thomas Mills and the Bellingham delegation had been left off the list, in addition to a number of others whose credentials were all right, but who had neglected to bring their cards.

At this point the motion was made and carried that the convention proceed to permanent organization.

**REVOLUTIONISTS CONTROL PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.**  
The Opportunists placed in nomination E. J. Tamblin of Spokane and Comrade Burgess was his opponent. The ballot showed a total of 62 votes, 26 for Tamblin and 36 for Burgess. Tamblin moved that Burgess be declared the unanimous choice of the convention for chairman.

**THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE LEAVES OUT MILLS.**  
The report of the minority of the Credentials Committee was then taken up. It recited that Walter Thomas Mills had not been reported a delegate from the Tenth Ward of Seattle by the majority of the committee under charges. The minority declared that Local Seattle had decided there were no charges and that therefore Mr.

Mills should be seated. Also, the committee reported, Local Bellingham had been denied representation on the plea that they had not paid dues, whereas the delegates sent from that city declared they had tendered dues and stamps had been refused there.

It was moved and carried that the first contest taken up be that of Walter Thomas Mills.

Comrade McCorkle of Seattle moved that it be recognized by the convention that Walter Thomas Mills is under charges preferred by the Dominion Executive Committee of the Socialist party of Canada, in that he supported candidates opposed to and by the Socialist party of Canada in the recent provincial elections.

**THE EVENING SESSION.**  
The evening session opened with Curtis on the floor discussing the ruling of the chair, which latter was sustained by a standing vote.

that merely because the local had decided there were no charges did not wipe out the charges and asked the convention to sustain the committee in its action.

At this point Comrade Tamblin, Mills' most able supporter, admitted that there was sufficient evidence to prove that there were charges, but Mills evidently thought he could swing the convention notwithstanding, for he took the floor for his 15 minutes to reply. He denied that he was under charges or had ever been under charges. He denied that he had pleaded "not guilty" to charges and he denied that he had ever urged workmen to vote for or support capitalist candidates. He also denied that the convention had any right to bar him from its deliberations even if he were under charges. It was a very dramatic and impassioned plea for what he wanted, but it did not seem to go down with the majority of the delegates, as the roll call showed.

**ROLL CALL DECIDES MILLS UNDER CHARGES.**  
A roll call on the motion to recognize the charges against Mills was then demanded, with the following result:

Local Bellingham, or rather Local Fairhaven, last year some time decided not to pay any more dues to the State Committee of Washington—but it's an old story and a long one. Suffice to say that when convention time drew near Bellingham made efforts to get in good standing again by the payment of enough dues for six members from July last to the first of the year and for 21 members from the first of the year till now, though they have been carrying from 20 to 30 members all that time.

- Mattila, Finnish.....Yes
- Morris, J. B., Arlington.....Yes
- Maurer, Eleanor A., Seattle.....Yes
- Mavin, Fred, South Bend.....Yes
- McCorkle, J. A., Seattle.....Yes
- Norcross, Liberty.....No
- Norman, Seattle.....No
- Noble.....No
- Patterson, Puyallup.....Yes
- Peurla, I. A., Seattle, Finnish.....Yes
- Stevenson, Mrs., Puyallup.....Yes
- Swanson, B., Puyallup.....Yes
- Sinclair, J. E., Fall City.....Yes
- Sinclair, Mrs., Fall City.....Yes
- Steele, J. H., Seattle.....Yes
- Tibbitts, W. E., Everett.....Yes
- Turoct.....Yes
- Tamblin, E. J., Spokane.....No
- Wagenknecht, A., Seattle.....No
- Wolfe, Ira, Seattle.....No
- Whiting, C. L., Snohomish.....Yes
- Krueger, Richard, Seattle.....Yes
- Mohberg, Chas., Seattle.....No
- Reese, J. K., Seattle.....Yes
- Carson, J. C., Seattle.....Yes
- McCracken, M., Seattle.....Yes
- Holz, Leo, Seattle.....Yes
- Stanton, E. J., Walla Walla.....No
- Cook, W. H., Edmonds.....No
- Ritter, S., Seattle.....No
- Totals, 47 yes, 27 no. And so Mr. Mills was found to be under charges which have not been disposed of.

**MILLS RULED OUT OF CONVENTION.**  
Tamblin of Spokane immediately moved that Walter Thomas Mills be granted the floor as a delegate from Local Seattle. The chair quickly ruled this motion out of order, the decision was appealed from and after more discussion the decision of the chair was sustained by a standing vote, 44 to 28.

**THE BELLINGHAM CASE.**  
Local Bellingham, or rather Local Fairhaven, last year some time decided not to pay any more dues to the State Committee of Washington—but it's an old story and a long one. Suffice to say that when convention time drew near Bellingham made efforts to get in good standing again by the payment of enough dues for six members from July last to the first of the year and for 21 members from the first of the year till now, though they have been carrying from 20 to 30 members all that time.

## KING LABOR

The Longshoremen of Seattle—known as the Riggers and Stevedores' Union—have been locked out, and once more King Labor finds himself dethroned.

Every laborer is a sovereign in the United States, said our Senator; but in practice under the capitalist system, once again labor finds that its kingdom and sovereignty vanishes when Labor asks for a greater share of its products, and better conditions under which to toil.

**THE LOCKOUT.**  
The Riggers and Stevedores' lock-out results because the Seattle men who load and unload ships have asked for the same scale of wages and the same hours that all other Pacific Coast cities are now paying. Loading and unloading ships is the most dangerous work, some kinds of freight being not only dangerous, but extremely hazardous to health and life.

**LIARS FOR HIRE.**  
The capitalist press of Seattle, liars for hire, true to their masters as usual, give glowing accounts of how the mob of union men was dispersed by the police. When not a police officer has even had occasion to request a striker to refrain from anything or any act whatever.

companies, for the purpose of keeping down wages and breaking this strike. What the steamship companies object to is, that the unions have rules whereby every member of the union takes his turn when employment is to be had. The corporations claim the right to discriminate and hire whom they wish.

Following is the wage scale asked for by the workers:

- WAGE SCALE DEMANDED.**  
(1) All steamers and coastwise sailing vessels carrying general cargo shall be paid for at the rate of 50 cents per hour straight time and 75 cents per hour overtime.  
(2) Cement, powder, nitre, ballast, wheat and discharging coal shall be paid for at the rate of 55 cents per hour, or five dollars for 9 hours' work, and \$1 per hour overtime.  
(3) Creosote, creosote lumber and creosote piles shall be paid for at the rate of 75 cents per hour straight time and time and one-half for overtime.  
(4) All deep water sailing vessels shall pay 55 cents per hour, or five dollars for 9 hours, and \$1 per hour overtime.  
(5) All other work shall be paid for at the rate of 50 cents per hour straight time and 75 cents per hour overtime, except in handling lumber, when donkeymen, double winch-drivers, hatchtenders, siderunners shall be paid 60 per hour straight time, 90 cents per hour overtime, and the donkeymen shall receive 10 hours' pay for 9 hours' day work.  
(6) Stevedoring firms and captains applying for men to go from one point to another to work vessels shall pay fare both ways (provided sail men fulfill their contracts) and shall furnish suitable board and lodging at a reasonable price.

**RIGGERS & STEVEDORES' UNION.**  
This is the wage scale offered by the combination—the Captains of Industry:

**THE SCALE OFFERED.**  
We herewith submit the following wage scale to the Riggers and Stevedores' Union, to take effect May 15, 1907, and to continue in effect until December 31, 1907:

- (1) Longshoremen shall be paid a rate of 40 cents per hour straight time and 60 cents per hour overtime.
- (2) Cement, powder, nitre, wheat and discharging coal shall be paid for at same rate as merchandise.
- (3) Creosote in drums shall be paid for at same rates as merchandise.
- (4) Creosote in barrels, creosote lumber and creosote piles shall be paid for at rate of 50 cents per hour straight time and 70 cents per hour overtime.
- (5) Lumber and lumber products.

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# THE CONVENTION

(Continued from Page One.)

he did not represent the same people that the two comrades who had already spoken represented. He was a revolutionist and he said so. He told of the efforts of the Revolutionary Socialists of Bellingham to get the local to do the right thing by the State Committee and how they had almost succeeded, when the Opportunists got control again and stopped it. He told how the two who claimed to represent Bellingham had been withdrawn as delegates at a meeting after they were elected, and were thus no more responsible for the local than he.

A motion to grant the delegates from Bellingham all the privileges of other regularly elected delegates was lost overwhelmingly, and the convention adjourned till 10 a. m. next day.

## WORK DONE ON THE SECOND DAY.

The second day of the convention was the day in which the real constructive work for the party organization was done. It looked at first as though the Opportunists had given up in disgust and bolted, for they did not show up, and the report was circulated that they were holding a meeting at the Socialist Temple.

Taking advantage of the quiet after the storm of the day before the Revolutionary Socialists proceeded to do things for the organization and began by adopting an order of business proposed by Comrade Curtis, thus saving the time required to elect a committee and have it report.

A Committee on Revision of the Constitution, consisting of Comrades Curtis, Sinclair, Roeder, Miss Maurer and Davey, was elected by acclamation.

The resolutions were entrusted to the tender mercies of Comrades Wagenknecht, Herman and Tibbits.

The committees retired to work, and the State Secretary read his report, covering the work of the past ten months and making several valuable suggestions for carrying on the state work. This report, or the substance of it, is excluded from this issue for lack of room, but will appear next week.

After the reading of the report of the State Secretary the committees were called back to participate in the business of the convention. In order to facilitate the work of the State Secretary it was moved that all delegates who wished their pro rata of the State Delegate Expense Fund report to the Secretary immediately after the adjournment of the session.

As the Mills supporters had not shown up and the belief was general that they were deep in the formation of a new party, it was moved to amend the motion so that any delegates who participated in any meeting at the same time as the convention should not receive any portion of the fund, but just at this time they came in in a body and disclaimed any intention of bolting, so the amendment was withdrawn and the original motion carried.

## THE NOMINEES.

Tacoma, Spokane, Everett and Seattle were nominated in the convention for state headquarters, and after a lively ballot Everett and Tacoma were declared the nominees of the convention.

Comrades Geo. E. Boomer, T. E. Lattimer, J. D. Curtis, D. Burgess, Ed Herman, G. J. Tamblin, A. Wagenknecht and H. L. Hughes were nominated for National Committeemen. Wagenknecht and Tamblin declined to run, and the result of the ballot showed Burgess, Boomer, Curtis and Herman the nominees.

There were 28 nominees for State Executive Committee. A motion passed that the first ten on the ballot be declared the nominees of the convention. The result was Burns, of Tacoma; Sanford, of Everett; Roeder, of Everett; Mudgett, of Tacoma; Dowling, of Seattle; Sinclair, of Fall City; Johnson, of Puyallup; McCorkle, of Seattle; Cook of Edmonds, and Yost, of Edmonds, were chosen as the nominees.

Comrades Croston, of Hoquiam; Lindstam, of South Bend; Gatchell, of North Yakima; Bertrosch, of Halminch, of Aberdeen; Morris, of Arlington; Longmire, of Yelm; Eddy, of Olympia; Barber, of Spokane; Strausbaugh, of Clippier; Raymer, of Spokane; Atson, Harkness, of Liberty; Robbins, of Ballard; Finkenbinder, of Harrison; Kruse, of Granite Falls; Rhodes, Hendrickson and Whitling, of Snohomish, were chosen the nominees for State Committeemen, without opposition.

The Constitution Committee then reported. Only minor changes are made, and they will be given next week. There was some lively discussion over the report, but all changes advised were carried by large majorities.

Delegate Wolfe, of Seattle, tried to have a clause inserted giving a person under charges all rights of a member except in his own case, but the convention decided that the rule laid down by Roberts was good enough for it. There was a standing vote, and 24 votes were cast for the amendment and 34 against.

## RESOLUTIONS CAUSE LIVELY TIME.

The report of the Resolutions Committee was the next thing to come up, and the first resolution reported raised a howl. In the course of his remarks the evening before Comrade Larson had made the remark that he was from Chicago where they do things, and that sometimes there were Haymarket riots and a policeman, or two got killed in their master's service. The "P.-I." of course made the most of it, and the Resolutions Committee reported a resolution denouncing the "P.-I." and reiterating the words of Comrade Larson. This was too much for what Comrade Larson denominated the "milk and water" Socialists, and Comrade Tamblin introduced a resolution written by Mills accepting the "P.-I." version of Comrade Larson's remarks, and roundly denouncing the "dominant faction" of the convention for applauding what Larson had said. As a compromise the following was adopted:

"Whereas, the 'P.-I.' in this morning's issue insinuated that Harry Larson, of Bellingham, had last evening on the floor of this convention uttered sentiments anarchistic in their tone; and

"Whereas, it is apparent the 'P.-I.' misinterprets Larson's statements; therefore be it

Resolved, that we place ourselves on record as being unalterably opposed to violence and bloodshed."

It required a standing vote of 32 to 24 to carry the following resolution

on State Autonomy, although there was almost no discussion.

## AGAINST STATE AUTONOMY.

"Resolved, that we are opposed to the present interpretation of our National Constitution which gives states autonomy, and that we think autonomy detrimental to the best interests of the entire Socialist Party, and it is the right of the National Organization to discipline a State for violation of party principles."

A resolution censuring private lecture bureaus was saddled with a clause censuring privately owned newspapers and passed by a standing vote of 32 to 26; but at the evening session it was pointed out that while the party was in the business of routing speakers and was thus injured by private lecture bureaus, it was not publishing a paper and could only expect to get publicity through the privately owned press; so the motion was reconsidered and finally the whole matter was laid on the table.

## AS TO "UNDESIRABLE CITIZENS."

The Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice. For the first and only time in the convention complete harmony prevailed. Comrade Tamblin wanted to tack on an amendment calling the president the most undesirable citizen of all, but it was pointed out that this would destroy the unity of the thought of the resolution, and the amendment was lost. The resolution follows:

"Whereas, we recognize the fact that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, were kidnaped in Colorado and taken to Idaho, where they have been imprisoned fourteen months without trial; and

"Whereas, President Roosevelt, the chief executive of the United States, has seen fit to denounce Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone as undesirable citizens and publicly proclaim them guilty before a trial;

"Whereas, President Roosevelt assigned as his reason for condemning the aforesaid men that they incited riot and bloodshed, and indirectly inspired Socialist papers to do the same; we have no assurance that our impartial committee will receive a fair and impartial trial inasmuch as the powers of government are now in the hands of the capitalist class and that past experience has demonstrated that the portions of the said capitalist class have, on numerous occasions, incited riots which resulted in bloodshed and destruction of property, and then through their press and other agencies have laid their own crimes at the doors of innocent working men and followed it up by judicially murdering these men;

"Therefore, be it resolved that the Socialist party of Washington, in convention assembled, again declare its imprisoned comrades innocent until proven guilty and that we demand of President Roosevelt proof of his statement that our imprisoned comrades ever incited riot and bloodshed or stand convicted of a falsehood; and

"Be it further Resolved, that if our imprisoned comrades are undesirable citizens, we, the Socialists of Washington, declare ourselves equally undesirable to that class in our present society which President Roosevelt represents."

Comrade Tamblin then introduced a long resolution calling for the establishment of a national government-owned paper for the purpose of disseminating the ideas of the different political parties. The committee had reported unfavorably on the matter and the chairman ruled it out of order on the ground that it conflicted with the previous resolution condemning the privately-owned press, since the capitalist government was the property of the capitalist class. An appeal was taken from the decision of the chair, but the chair was sustained by a standing vote of 30 to 18.

## TAMBLIN CLAIMS TO BE REVOLUTIONIST.

Comrade Tamblin then secured the floor on a question of personal privilege and declared he was a revolutionary Socialist and that Local Spokane was also a revolutionary Socialist local. Comrade Tamblin had evidently taken much to heart the allusions to him as an Opportunist.

The evening session was devoted to clearing up the odds and ends of the convention. A committee of three (composed of Curtis, Brown and Burns) was elected to thoroughly investigate the new state primary law and its workings with respect to the Socialist party.

It was moved and carried that the actions of this convention be submitted to a referendum immediately.

The Finnish Local was given a vote of thanks for the use of their hall and their courtesies in connection with serving refreshments for the delegates etc.

The convention adjourned with three cheers for Socialism.

## Things Noticed by Wageworker

### RESOLUTIONS CAUSE LIVELY TIME.

Two peculiarities not at all peculiar to a Socialist who works for wages were particularly noticeable during the sessions of the convention.

First, the constant sameness in the divisions on motions and votes. Second, the composition of these divisions.

The fact that in all votes the delegations from Everett, Tacoma, Aberdeen, South Bend, Granite Falls, North Yakima, Arlington and many other small towns were found to be voting like one man, while the delegations from Spokane, Puyallup, Centralia and a few smaller towns were constantly in opposition needs no explanation to the Socialist wageworker.

Though it would undoubtedly interest many to know the means of livelihood of every delegate who attended the convention, still it is only necessary to say that the only reason for this division, the only reason for the solidarity of the opposing factions, was the conflict of interests.

The sma. business men of Spokane, the farmers of Centralia and the saw mill owners of Puyallup had an entirely different viewpoint of the Socialist movement than the wage slaves

of Tacoma, the longshoremen of South Bend, the railroad man, woodworker and other wage slaves of Everett and the lumber jacks from the several smaller towns.

Even though middle class delegates repeatedly informed the convention that they recognized that the Socialist movement was first a wage-workers' movement and that they were not Opportunists, they were never found with the wage-workers when it came to a vote.

This will bear remembering. It is said we are all Socialists now. There may not be so many of us should noses be counted for a real fight.

A few working class delegates but-ton-holed by our middle class comrades allowed themselves to be swayed by personal attack and falsification. Not one of these delegates was told the real cause of the division. Not one of these delegates thought it worth while to investigate the working class side of the controversy. Had they done so the working class faction would have been strengthened.

It should be remembered by every Socialist that every controversy has two sides. Those who wish to judge the right and the wrong from an impartial standpoint must investigate both sides.

Many of the wage-worker delegates said after the convention that the middle class comrades could shout "wage-workers' party," "no compromise" and "revolutionary" until they were blue in the face. They were not to be trusted.

It seems as if actions speak louder than words.

## THEY COULDN'T BEAT THE SOCIALIST.

Now that the fight is over, says the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch," most of the German papers are publishing amusing incidents of the recent campaign. One of these deals with a Socialist candidate, who invaded a district known to be solid for the Conservative party. As the place was a manufacturing town, the Socialist candidate said he would take chances since most of the voters were workmen.

As soon as he began to address a large audience in a hall some one threw an egg at him. The speaker seemed unstartled. The egg was not fresh and the speaker saw his opportunity as he proceeded.

"Yes, workmen," he said, "this egg just thrown at me is a symbol which you ought to understand. The agents of the capitalists are throwing rotten eggs at the candidates of the workmen. Just like in everyday life, the capitalists eat all the fresh eggs and leave the rotten ones to the workmen who produce all wealth and who get very little in return.

"Rotten eggs! That is what all the workmen are to the capitalists as soon as they get old and cannot produce more wealth. Then they throw you away just like their agents threw this egg at your candidate."

He had not finished philosophizing about the egg when a potato struck him on the chest. He picked it up and held it out before the audience.

"Here is something else that was thrown at me," he continued. "This, too, reminds me of the way in which workmen are treated. Your employers afford to eat meat. You have to live on potatoes.

"In this way the capitalists keep you from being well nourished. When a person is not well nourished he cannot think for himself. Your employers do not want you to think for yourselves.

"This would mean their finish. For you would vote for the candidates who will represent you and make laws for your benefit. You would be the gainers and your employers would be the losers."

The speaker was soon disturbed by another missile. This time it was a cabbage head that rolled to his feet.

He held it to view, and said: "You see, comrades, our enemies are beginning to lose their heads. Let them lose them. The workmen will be the better for it.

"Their wives and children will not be compelled by the greed of the capitalists to spend their days in shops and mines.

"But in closing let me tell you this: Any workman voting for a capitalist candidate will prove by his action that he is possessor of this kind of head."

Saying this, the speaker exhibited the cabbage head and was applauded.

Myrtle Point, Ore., April 26, 1907. Editor "The Socialist," Seattle, Wash.

Dear Sir and Comrade: The latest issue of "The Socialist" received. She is a hummer. Send me a copy for six months.

You have started right. Keep up the lick in the Mills racket. The working class will soon have done with the fake Socialists of his ilk. The rank and file of the Socialist party will NOT support other than clear-cut, class-conscious Socialist papers. We are simply disgusted with the sideslappers and milk-and-water "Socialists" recalled. What we want and what we will support is a fearless, uncompromising press.

The fight is on and is at a white heat in this locality. We are driving home, thrust after thrust, the sword of truth. Our interest is increasing and you will hear of us again.

Please send Local Myrtle Point a copy of "The Terrible Truth About Marriage," by Harper.

Yours for the revolution, A. W. SLEEPER, Secretary Local Myrtle Point Socialist Party.

Amongst the women Socialists elected to the Finnish Parliament are two servant girls, Unna Sillanpaa and Maria Laine.

# Seattle Advertisers

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## Star Paint and Wall Paper Company

LATEST AND MOST POPULAR PAPER HANGINGS Distributors of Sherwin Williams Celebrated Paints SEATTLE, WASH. 1303 SECOND AVENUE

## UNION BAKERY RESTAURANT

GOOD THINGS TO EAT  
217 Pike St. Both Phones Main 880

## Good Health Assured If You Eat At The VEGETARIAN CAFE

214 Union St. Seattle

Other things being equal, I promise to support the advertisers in "The Socialist." Signed, TWO HUNDRED BOOSTERS IN SEATTLE.

# SOCIALIST PARTY PAGE

Conducted by ERWIN B. AULT

Fritz Merrick seems to be in earnest about his "Daily Truth" at Parkersburg, W. Va. At last report he had rented an old church and installed a plant of sufficient capacity to handle the sheet and in two weeks had secured 934 subscribers. Merrick gets out a lively sheet and keeps things stirred up in his neck of the woods, even if he is not absolutely certain in his tactics. On the latter point he is willing to listen and accept the advice of those older in the movement than he. Here's luck to the "Truth."

Capitalist press report of the recent elections in British South Africa mention the election of three "Independents" who are Socialists, one of the seats gained being Ladysmith, made famous by the success of the British in holding it against the Boers.

Since the National Executive Committee decided it was time to do actual constructive work in the party organization and put less stress on mere talking, things are happening. One of the best moves made has been the securing of Comrade Fred L. Schwartz of Allegheny County, Pa., as an organizer. Comrade Schwartz is an organizer who organizes. He is now working in Pennsylvania and one of the results of his work is the payment of the Pennsylvania State Committee to the National Committee this last month of \$235.43 in dues, nearly twice as much as any other State.

The welcome news comes that as a result of the vigorous agitation of our California comrades the attempt to deport Comrade P. C. Paulson as an Anarchist was frustrated. A decision has been rendered by the United States Bureau of Labor that the red flag is not an Anarchist flag.

Owing to a hitch in the negotiations for a linotype, the Oakland, California, "Daily World" did not appear May 1 as scheduled. Arrangements have been made, however, for the issuance of the paper beginning May 9.

And now George Howie of Manchester, N. H., has joined the S. L. P. It will be remembered by some of the older comrades in the movement that this same Howie left the Socialist party some five years ago because it was "too strict" and savored too much of the S. L. P., which was at that time his especial antipathy. Howie had been disciplined for supporting the Populists and he came out then with a proposition for the "union of all radicals." It seems that as he grows older he gets more freakish.

The plan adopted by the National Committee of the Socialist party to divide the States into three classes, and which directed the National Secretary to secure special help to take charge of organization by correspondence as soon as required, has been put in operation, and the following organizers have been assigned to the six districts in the second class division: First District—New England: M. W. Wilkins, Organizer. Now in New Hampshire. State convention was held at Concord, April 18.

Second District—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland: Fred L. Schwartz, Organizer. Now in Pennsylvania. The State Secretary reports that he is meeting with considerable success.

Third District—Kentucky, Indiana and Michigan: John Collins, Organizer. Will begin work in Michigan soon. Now in Ohio.

Fourth District—Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri: George H. Goebel, Organizer. Will take up work in August.

Fifth District—Kansas, Colorado, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas: Guy E. Miller, Organizer. Now working in Colorado. Will put in June, July and until August 6 in Oklahoma.

Sixth District—Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington: Isaac Cowen, Organizer. Now engaged in New Jersey. After June 8 will devote some time to the northern peninsula of Michigan, then about a month in Minnesota and the balance of the time until the end of the assignment, December 1, in the district named.

Under the plan adopted, the National office is to extend no financial aid to states in the first class division; the second class states to have organizers with the assistance of the National office, and third class states are to be handled by correspondence.

The National Secretary is instructed to engage permanent organizers for the six districts within the second class as fast as possible, in the order of their importance.

The Bakers' Union has decided to give the job of printing its weekly journal to the "Chicago Daily Journalist" so that the profits will go to the support of an institution that is fighting the battles of the working class instead of to add to the riches of the capitalists. This is a scheme that other labor journals might copy to the advantage of the working class.

The working class representatives in the British Columbia Parliament (narrow, class conscious, revolutionary Socialists, by the way) last week sprung a sensation on the local capitalists by making the special order of the House the consideration of the methods pursued by the Salvation Army in its business of supplying scabs. The men, ten ship carpenters, were lured from Scotland by the Army with promises of high wages and superior conditions, but found on arriving in B. C. that a strike was on in yards where they were expected to work and refused to scab. As a result, the Army left them in the lurch and it was left for our comrades to take the matter up to the highest authority, the House of Parliament. Needless to say the majority overrode the motion of our comrade to assist the working class, but another white mark goes up for the Socialist representatives.

San Antonio, Texas, boasts the only Spanish Socialist paper in the country. "El Amigo del Pueblo" is the name of the little eight-page sheet, which pays a whole lot of attention to local affairs, but which, nevertheless, has a lot of matter of general interest. The editor issues an appeal to the Socialist press for assistance in his work.

Receipts at the National office during the month of March were \$2,300.00, divided into \$1,596.14 for dues, \$292.55 for the Meyer-Haywood defense fund,

fund, and the balance for supplies and other. The expenditures were \$530.00 for wages, \$577.78 to organizers, \$282.55 to Meyer-Haywood fund, \$179.25 to the Russian fund and other incidental expenses. The balance on hand May 1 was \$127.48.

The National Executive Committee passed the following motion: "That in addition to the two delegates elected to the National Executive Committee, at its discretion, issue as many additional credentials as it sees fit to party members in good standing who may apply for them." The foregoing refers to members wishing to attend the International Congress to be held at Stuttgart, beginning August 25. Applications for the said described credentials should be filed at once with the National office.

**YELLOW JOURNALISM.**  
This is how it was sent out: "The Socialist party convention which convened yesterday in this city was a small but thoroughly representative body. I believe every live local in the State but one was represented. A MEMORIAL WAS ADOPTED RE-PUDIATING THE ACTION OF STATE SECRETARY H. P. BURT IN ENDORSING THE CANDIDACY OF A. J. WEAVER, A MEMBER OF ANOTHER PARTY. THE RESOLUTION OF H. P. BURT WAS ACCEPTED. The

report of former Secretary H. P. Burt was received and pronounced correct. A new State Committee was elected, and Comrade Joseph MacLachlan, room 42, First National Bank Building, Ogden, Utah, was chosen State Secretary. Two comrades were nominated for National Committee, and one will be elected by referendum at once."

And this is how it appeared in "The Appeal":

"At the recent State convention of the Socialist party of Utah every live local in the State was represented excepting one. Joseph MacLachlan, room 42, First National Bank building, Ogden, Utah, was elected State Secretary; two comrades were nominated for National Committee and one will be elected by referendum at once."

Why?

Comrade George E. Bigelow, formerly of Nebraska, and late of Chicago, died May 2. Comrade F. G. Strickland officiated at the services held in Chicago May 3. Interment will be at his old home, Lincoln, Neb. Comrade Bigelow was one of the pioneers in the movement and participated in the Unity Convention in 1901, since which time he has continuously held the post of National Organizer, and in that capacity has visited most of the States of the Union. In his passing the comrades and the movement have lost a valiant soldier of the revolution.

## Washington State Notes

Richard Krueger, State Editor

### FINANCIAL REPORT

Of the State Secretary of the Socialist Party of Washington for the Month of April, 1907.

Aberdeen 1 and 2.....	\$21.55
Arlington.....	2.40
Alyn.....	1.35
Ballard.....	4.35
Bismarck.....	3.00
Bryn Mawr.....	2.55
Colfax.....	3.00
Chehalis.....	1.20
Centralia.....	9.25
Everett.....	12.00
Ellensburg.....	3.00
Edmonds.....	7.35
Echo Valley.....	.75
Elberton.....	1.05
Hogquam.....	4.00
Kosmos.....	2.10
Montesano.....	5.00
Marble Mount.....	3.00
North Yakima.....	2.55
Olympia.....	6.25
Olalla.....	6.00
Pacific Co.....	9.00
Pearson.....	6.00
Poulsbo.....	6.00
Pullman.....	6.00
Puyallup.....	2.80
Raymond.....	9.00
Renton.....	11.55
Riverside.....	3.00
Seattle.....	5.00
Snobomish.....	60.00
Spokane.....	6.25
Stevens Co.....	18.00
Tacoma.....	7.50
Thornton.....	9.75
Tenino.....	5.40
Useless Bay.....	1.05
Walla Walla.....	.25
Yelm.....	2.60
L. H. Gorman.....	1.75
J. E. Sinclair.....	.75
Emma Sinclair.....	.50
John James.....	1.50
E. E. Martin.....	1.50
Emil Herman.....	5.75
Addy Swain.....	.15
John Downie.....	10.95
J. W. Morris.....	.75
Total dues.....	\$227.75
Supplies.....	2.75
Literature.....	11.70
Donations.....	10.75
Grand total.....	\$253.95

Expenses:  
Office rent one month.....\$10.00  
Postage and telegrams.....9.65  
Express......30  
Hoover & Co., typewriter.....10.00  
Miscellaneous material.....2.10  
National Translator, act. Loc. Raymond.....1.50  
Mail Box.....1.00  
J. Mahlon Barnes, due stamps.....80.00  
Richard Krueger, salary.....50.00  
Total.....\$164.55

Recapitulation:  
Balance on hand April 1, General Fund.....\$9.41  
Delegate expense fund.....192.90  
Income from all sources during April.....297.10  
Total.....\$499.41

In funds as follows:  
Delegate expense fund.....\$226.52  
Literature Fund.....11.70  
General Fund.....96.64  
Total.....\$334.86  
April expenditures.....164.55  
Total.....\$499.41

**Liabilities.**  
On typewriter.....\$70.00  
W. E. Patterson.....20.00  
J. V. Mudgett.....20.00  
W. E. Tibbits.....20.00  
National headquarters (P. C. Coupons).....50.00  
Total.....\$180.00

**Remarks.**  
Local Elberton's total should be \$1.55 instead of \$1.05.  
Local Pullman is credited with \$6.00 for dues instead of \$3.00, and the totals of that local should read \$2.45 instead of \$6.00.  
Let your optics meander down the donation column. Local Tacoma donates the proceeds of the last propaganda meeting of each month.  
Comrade John Downie disposed of four Perpetual Campaign Coupon Books without the least trouble and \$4.00 is the result. If each of us will do equally as well, we will have the matter of war. Locals who want successful organization work carried on in their respective localities should order 50 of these Coupon Books at once.

**RICHARD KRUEGER,**  
State Secretary-Treasurer.

### LET'S HAVE A PICNIC.

Tacoma, Wash., May 7, 1907.  
Editor "The Socialist."

Dear Comrade: Owing to the fact that this week we are confronted by a conglomeration of party news, I am at a loss to know where to begin, and in consequence will not start for lack of time.

However, I wish to make the comrades in Washington acquainted with one of my plans for the future: Let's have a Socialist revival camp-meeting—in other words, a picnic, about July 3 or 4, somewhere on the Sound between Tacoma and Seattle. Railroads will at that time give us cheap rates. The benefits derived from a gathering of this kind are incalculable. Preparation should be made immediately. Comrades interested in the matter will please communicate with the State Secretary. He will be pleased to hear your suggestions.

Fraternally,  
**RICHARD KRUEGER.**

### BOISE QUIET.

Boise, Idaho, April 23, 1907.  
Hermon F. Titus, Seattle, Wash.

Dear Comrade:—Your letter of a few days ago was duly received. I have been right in the midst of my spring work, devoting sixteen hours per day for the glorious privilege of trying to keep out of the poor house. Everybody and everything about Boise is quiet. At present the electric street car track is being taken up to be replaced by a new roadbed and the little army of wage slaves at work make the only feature of life upon the streets different from when you were here last year.

You do not hear a word of the trial about town nor do you hear anything about Borah's indictment. The "Ghost" in the last Socialist is splendid. I wish you would mail me a quarter's worth (April 20). Enclosed find 25 cents for subscription.

Fraternally,  
**L. E. WORKMAN.**

### SLADDEN HIS SIZE.

Pawtucket, R. I., May 1, 1907.  
Dear Comrade: Find \$1.00 enclosed and send "The Socialist" to name given. If I can get subscribers I will do so with pleasure.

Must say you have got some good stuff out there—I like the paper, I like its writers—I admire you all—at this time give my love to Sladden—he is my size just now—go it! You are all good!

Yours for the workers,  
**AUSTIN BOUDREAU.**

## Oregon State Notes

Thos. A. Sladden, State Editor

Comrade Harlin Talbert, Secretary-Treasurer Local Albany, sends us his statement issued at the beginning of the year showing the work done by Albany Socialists during 1906. Among other things, done \$30.00 was collected for dues and \$26.50 received for the general fund from various sources. Twenty-one new members joined the local during the year. That is a pretty good showing for a town the size of Albany, and as the comrades are keeping the work going the balance sheet at the end of this year will be a good deal bigger.

### FINANCIAL REPORT

Of the State Secretary of the Socialist Party of Oregon for the Month of April, 1907.

Balance brought forward.....	\$40.50
Lakeview.....	1.00
Portland No. 1.....	20.00
Portland, Finnish.....	10.25
Astoria, Finnish.....	13.00
Astoria, English branch.....	2.40
Monmouth.....	.60
Ashland.....	1.00
Albany.....	2.70
Coquille.....	4.00
The Dalles.....	4.20
Sodaville.....	1.80
Umatilla.....	4.40
Pendleton.....	7.00
Deer Island.....	.70
North Powder.....	1.90
LaGrande.....	6.80
Princetonville.....	1.50
Arcadia.....	1.20

Protagonist in Freedom's holy cause! Teach us the lessons of thy great empire; Bring swift release From all the bigotries and hates of war; Thy healing bring To hurt hearts hungering for thy ministries; Give ear and answer to our questioning, And to our spirits peace. Yet evermore Graft in our bosoms that grim patriot faith That will not falter at a task begun Though all the world in arms should bid us pause— Though foes at home should bid us leave undone The work evolved through everlasting laws, And seek to terrify us with the wraith Of murdered precedent. Beneath the sun There is no power to mangle or to mar The outcome of stern destiny's decree.

Patience and pauseless be the onward urge Of men grown conscious of divinity; Up to the summits! mindless of the scourge Which ever threatens him who would be free. Reverse convention, but be not her slave; Bow to the past, but bid the future hail; Keep green the grasses on each halcyon grave, But dare the lightnings, so the truth prevail!

Listen at Nature's lips, Her secret learn, Nor ever, grown imperious, come to spurn The offer of her myriad comradeships; She ever hath Some new delight for each life's brightening, Some goal to which each spirit may aspire

Some love to give for sweet love's heightening— An aftermath C' joy for each desire. He reticent night holds all her gifts of stars. For him who breathes her amplitudes of air, And on her breast the lily moon doth wear Like a celestial flower. No canker mars Where only beauty dwells eternally And even sadness blooms into a joy; So he who seeks the gold in earth's alloy Oft finds the germ of right in seeming wrong— Loves best the music in life's minor key— Turns from the cadences of Helen's song To list the sighs of sad Andromache. Thus striving, thus believing, we attain

The empyrean, and the human cry Swells to a song divine, and man's domain Circles the lucent glory of the sky. —Francis Howard Williams in "The Conservator," Philadelphia, Pa., February, 1907.

**THE ONLY PAPER.**  
Daniels, Idaho, April 24, 1907. "The Socialist," Seattle, Wash. Dear Sir: I have read a copy or two of "The Socialist," and it has convinced me that it is the only paper for a Socialist to read. Enclosed you will find 75 cents—50 cents for six months' subscription to "The Socialist," and 25 cents for the book entitled "The Terrible Truth About Marriage."

Yours for success,  
**JOHN C. JENSEN.**

**PROPAGANDA IN IDAHO.**  
Mrs. Ida Crouch-Hazlett, editor of the "Montana News," has been in the State since the first of March reporting the trial for her paper and the "Social-Democratic Herald." After the preliminary skirmishes were over she found she had several weeks on hand, and to avoid the expense of returning to Helena she has employed the time very profitably in lecturing through the towns of Southern Idaho.

She spoke two nights on the street at Nampa to good crowds, although the weather was cold and damp. For a week before the city election in Boise she spoke to large crowds on the street every night. Here the omnipresent Union Labor Party had sprung up, fathered by the capitalists, and boosted by the capitalist papers of course, with L. W. Wright, a former Secretary of the Boise Local as leader. The Socialists hammered this party hard for eight nights with audiences of from seven to eight hundred, with a result of twenty-eight votes for the Socialist ticket on election day. The local had boasted forty members, so a good part of these even must have slunk.

On April 2 Mrs. Hazlett went to Mountain Home. Here she found the leading Socialist, running on a Citizens' ticket, and though the town casts quite a Socialist vote, there was no one to arrange or assist her, and she was constrained to carry her chair and procure her crowd unaided. Such measures, however, called forth a number of humble working men who gave their assistance; and in spite of the cold the meetings were fairly satisfactory.

The next point was Glenn's Ferry. Here the meeting encountered a spell of pouring weather. The comrades had engaged a hall, which was comfortably filled on both evenings in spite of the adverse elements.

From here a change was made to the Mindoka branch. This is the road that runs through the government irrigation projects, and on which the government is establishing several towns. These towns are laid out with a square in the center, and on certain specified days there is a gathering of the clans to bid on the lots. The homesteads are still, for the most part, a wilderness of sage brush. The settlers have to make a living the best way they can, while they are waiting for the government to bring them water. And, of course, they have to wait till every government official gets his graft out of the project.

At Scherrer, where the Socialists poll the majority vote, a co-operative company has been formed, and most intelligent plans have been laid, for the building of a successful city, where all the farmers' produce will not go to the grafter. The hall was filled here with an enthusiastic audience. These are people with a purpose. That Socialism means something to them. Scherrer will yet be heard from on the map.

At Rupert the postmaster had distinguished himself by making himself cordially hated by most of the community, through interfering with the mail of people he don't like, especially the Socialists. So it was thought best to hold the meeting directly in front of his temple of Mammon. A crowd of 150 people gathered, among them a large number of old and experienced Socialists in the work from all over the country, Montana, Los Angeles, San Francisco and other points, drawn by the hope of land and a home. The after meeting of good fellowship in the parlor of the hotel lasted till midnight.

At Heyburn the meeting the first night was held in a church, and the second night on the street. The church was crowded with a fine audience.

The next point was Milner. This is a company town on an irrigation project managed by a private company. All reports show that the handling is much more satisfactory than under the government service. Government ownership under a capitalist

# Portland Ads.

## Summer Wearables for Men

The man who buys moderate priced Suits will be greatly interested in our \$12 and \$15 lines.

We aim to give our trade the best moderate priced clothing that money can buy.

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Get it

Other things being equal, I promise to support the advertisers in "The Socialist."

Signed, ONE HUNDRED BOOSTERS IN PORTLAND.

## Idaho State Notes

Thos. J. Coonrod, State Editor

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## Socialist Headquarters

309 Davis Street

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The dam here on Snake River is magnificent. Just now hundreds of men and teams are in this town, grading and putting up company buildings. It was an excellent opportunity to expound the doctrine of the slave that builds the magnificent triumphs of labor, gives them all away to the grafter, then slings his blankets on his back, and moves onto build something else for some other grafter.

At Twin Falls, though, the visit was superfluous. Here is a bunch of earnest young men, students of the subject of Socialism, who did everything in their power to make the meetings a success and show the speaker a good time. The first meeting was in a hall and the next two on the street. All were eminently satisfactory. On Sunday a picnic was made to Shoshone Falls and the Blue Lakes, and a meeting held in a Grange hall. The entire program of the visit was one replete with pleasant associations.

The next move was back-tracking, and running up on the branch to Hellevoe. The first meeting in the hall on the street and the second in the hall. Both were well attended. Finding no arrangements had been made at Hellevoe, Mrs. Hazlett pushed up there for the next two nights. The weather was too cold for street meetings, and the short notice was not sufficient to fill the courthouse, where a meeting was held. But some good comrades were discovered, and arrangements made for further meetings when the weather gets warmer.

Bliss was the next town. Here a drive was made to Hagerman, twelve miles away, and a meeting held on the street Saturday night, and one in the hall Sunday night. Both were well attended, though not very well advertised. There are some good comrades here also. Monday night a meeting was held in the schoolhouse at Bliss.

The general condition of the Socialist movement in Idaho seems to be plenty of sentiment, but practically no organization and no support to a state organization.

Total collections, covering a period of 20 days, were \$84.85, expenses \$41.10. Besides this considerable literature was sold.

Local Rathdrum met March 17 and admitted four new members and reinstated one old one. On April 17 one new member was admitted. The local meets the first Sunday in every month at 2 p. m., and is pleased to have visiting comrades attend.

# Trades Union Position Defined

It has been announced in some Eastern papers that "The Socialist" has been converted to the support of the I. W. W. In order that all our readers may know exactly where "The Socialist" stands, we print some extracts from editorials in special issues of the paper published March 16 and 23 for circulation in Portland and the Northwest, but not sent to our general subscribers, as we had then begun regular publication nor secured second-class rates in the postoffice. (From leading editorial in "Portland Strike Edition" of March 16, 1907.)

## Trades Union Position of "The Socialist"

In the issue of this paper, dated April 24, 1904, the following language occurs: "We urge our comrades to point out to their trade union brothers, that the great combinations of capital in vast industries, embracing many trades, make it impossible for mere trade organizations to succeed as formerly, and render it necessary for unions to be organized along industrial rather than trade lines."

The editor of "The Socialist," in the "International Socialist Review" for April, 1904, recommended that the above words be incorporated in the trade union resolutions of the national convention to be held at Chicago in May of that year. This is still the position held by "The Socialist," only confirmed by the three years' development of capitalist organizations since the words were written.

### Daily Papers Suppress Strike News.

This paper stands primarily for political organization of the Working Class as the essential means of its emancipation. But wherever wage workers unite against capital in a genuine fight, there "The Socialist" will be found doing its level best to encourage and assist the organized workers. That is why "The Socialist" was published as a daily for four days during the street car strike in Seattle in 1903. The Carmen's Union had not a single daily paper in the city to sustain them.

So now the Seattle dailies have suppressed the news of the great Portland strike.

For the last week there has broken out in the Portland lumber mills the most sensational and portentous conflict between labor and capital ever witnessed in the Northwest. Industry in this great rival city of Seattle has been paralyzed by the cessation from work of some two or three thousand "wood workers," mostly saw mill hands.

Yet the Seattle newspapers have been united in a conspiracy of silence on this matter. Only a few obscure lines have crept into one paper occasionally. The workers who look to the dailies for their news have been kept in ignorance of what is happening to their brothers only a few miles away.

### Who Organized This Strike?

This conflict is conducted by a new union. It is called "The Industrial Workers of the World," or usually the I. W. W. The peculiarity of this union is, it is organized along industrial rather than craft lines. It aims to include all the men in the production of lumber, from loggers to planers. Such an organization is inevitable. The lumber interests of the Northwest are largely under the control of the enormous Weyerhaeuser combine, said to be even vaster than the United States Steel Corporation. Against such tremendous odds, the small unions would be helpless. Only a combination of all the employees of the lumber companies could make any headway or hope for success.

In fact, the craft unions have proved helpless to meet the situation. For years the American Federation of Labor and its organizers have failed utterly to organize the "lumber jacks" who crowd the countless camps of these primeval forests. Where the A. F. of L. has failed, the I. W. W. at one leap is succeeding. The industrial union succeeds the trades union as surely and naturally as the trust succeeds the trader. It is in the line of evolution.

### The Duty of All Union-Men.

It is now the business of all true unionists to give their utmost encouragement to this new and successful organization. No small envy or petty jealousy should be allowed to influence our judgment.

Here is a great chance to organize the unorganized, to get into one grand industrial union the hundred thousand producers of lumber who are now working for minimum wages. No matter who gets them together, provided only they get together against capital.

Like a prairie fire, the organizing has started along the Columbia river banks. Let the conflagration spread till it takes in all the woods between the Columbia and the Fraser and from the Pacific to the Rockies.

(From "Editorial Correspondence" in "Portland Strike Edition" of "The Socialist," March 16, 1907.)

It matters not to us that one faction of the I. W. W. is in control and will reap all the glory. That is a mere accident. The great fact remains, here is a magnificent demonstration of the solidarity of interests among the workers in the Lumber Industry of this city. Thousands of men are standing together under the motto, "An Injury to one is an injury to all." We forget minor differences in the presence of that central fact.

No one will make the mistake of supposing "The Socialist" abandons its Socialism because it enters this fight for Unionism. This paper stands for political action as the main factor of proletarian emancipation and is very far from endorsing the disposition of some of the leaders of this strike to underestimate political action and to favor "Revolution by Direct Action and the General Strike." We believe this to be essentially anarchistic, and we warn all the strikers against this fallacy of Unionism.

Some Socialists in Portland have been swept off their feet by persistent talk of some speakers along this line. They should be reminded that when Socialists cease to be political in their sphere of action, they cease to be Socialists at all.

But so long as unionists fight along legitimate union lines, confiding for more of their product, the Socialist Party fights with them.

"The Socialist" favors Industrial Unionism rather than Craft Unionism, because the craft divisions, even when federated, are helpless against the trust form of capital, controlling great industries.

The Street Car Men's Union of Seattle lost their strike four years ago because the other unions of that city refused to stand by them; even the electricians could have won the day by joining the strikers.

"The Socialist" is not concerned about the union faction or Sherman faction of the I. W. W. It is concerned that a great and successful National Industrial Union should be established in this country to assist in the overthrow of capital and to take the place of the American Federation of Labor, which is now a practical ally of Capital.

## Appeal to A. F. of L. Members

From "Open Letter to Members of American Federation of Labor in Portland," by Hermon F. Titus, in "Portland Strike Supplement" of "The Socialist," March 23, 1907.

Fellow workers, I hold no brief for the I. W. W., the organization conducting this strike. As a member and representative of the Socialist Party my chief and first concern is to get the wage workers to vote together in order to achieve their own emancipation.

The Socialist Party takes no sides in labor union contests among themselves. If the A. F. of L. was conducting this strike in the same manner as the I. W. W. is conducting it, the party I represent and the paper I am editor of, would stand by and lend its strongest support just as they are now doing.

The Socialist Party fights for any organization of labor against capital—even if it be only a dozen wage-workers in some remote lumber camp demanding better conditions.

So you see I speak to you not as a member of the I. W. W. nor of the A. F. of L., but as a member of that great and growing Political Party of the Wage Workers, through which alone we believe we can overthrow the Government of Capital and thus secure what belongs to us.

Now, then, is this a good and sufficient reason for refusing to assist our Three Thousand Brothers on Strike, that they are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and are affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World?

### SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

Have you noticed in "The Oregonian" and "Telegram" that the mill owners are reported to be willing to settle with the A. F. of L., but never with the I. W. W.?

What do you think that means? It was distinctly proposed to the strikers in these papers that they go back to work, sever their connection

with the I. W. W., be organized over again into the A. F. of L. and be assured that their demands would be granted.

That means the mill owners would rather deal with the A. F. of L. than with the I. W. W.

That means the A. F. of L. is more friendly to the mill owners than the I. W. W. is.

And that means the A. F. of L. is less friendly to the workers than the I. W. W. is.

Choose which is your friend, the man your enemy likes or the man your enemy dislikes.

The capitalists in Portland plainly know it is better for them to deal with the A. F. of L. than with the I. W. W.

The leaders of the old unions in this city, in opposing this strike, are playing into the hands of capitalists, doing the very thing the mill owners want them to do.

Members of the rank and file, will you back them up in this deal with capital, to throw down your own struggling brothers, because they don't happen to eat of the same dish with you?

### ANOTHER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

Has it not occurred to you that perhaps this attack on the I. W. W. may have something to do with politics?

The city election comes off about the first of June. A "Labor Party" is being organized by your leaders. After a select committee of those leaders has investigated and approved certain candidates, you of the rank and file are to be allowed to vote on their several selections.

Now, my profession is politics. Every Socialist is, or should be, a professional politician, a professional Socialist politician, that is, a man who studies and understands politics, especially labor politics.

I assume you are not a Socialist and consequently as innocent and ignorant as most workmen are of the dark and devious ways of capitalist politics.

For instance, a paper is about to be started in Portland, and will probably be in your hands before you read this, "The People's Press." It will support the I. W. W. strike. The leaders of the I. W. W. have provided some 6,000 words for this new paper to publish, and the paper has obtained advertisements on the ground that it is supported by the I. W. W.

Yet this paper is only a move on the political checkerboard in the coming campaign. Two young newspaper men want to make some money. They resolve to start a paper. What for? Why, to sell out their influence to the highest bidder when the election comes on. It is a common political dodge about election times.

Start a paper, get some speakers, usually labor suckers, to lend you their support, and then advise your supporters to vote for the Republican candidate or the "Labor" candidate or the "Independent" candidate, or the "Citizens" candidate, or whoever will pay the most for its support.

### ANOTHER WARNING.

Now that I have warned you against this pseudo I. W. W. paper, let me also warn you against all "Labor Parties," so-called.

Look at San Francisco and its "Union Labor Party" as a horrible example. Schmitz was the idol of the A. F. of L. unionists up to a very recent date. Yet now he is exposed as the most exaggerated disgrace to Organized Labor in politics the world ever saw.

Now, think of this, workmen of Portland. Your leaders are just going to try to lead you into a Union Labor Party for the city campaign. They know the I. W. W. is teaching such economic truth to the workers under their influence that they will be likely to vote the Socialist ticket instead of the Labor ticket.

Do you guess that knowledge has nothing to do with this sudden opposition to the I. W. W. on the part of your leaders, who are all Labor Party men?

### I. W. W. POSITION ON POLITICS.

Not that the I. W. W. supports the Socialist Party. It does not. Its principles declare distinctly against affiliation with any political party.

But it also teaches that there is no "Identity of Interests" between capital and labor.

There is where the I. W. W. parts company with your leaders, who do teach the "Identity of Interests" between capital and labor. Read the leading editorial in your last issue of "The Portland Labor Press," which argues strenuously for such identity of interests.

Now the I. W. W. knows better. The Socialist knows better. They both teach economics, that is, the Science of Labor, the true social science taught by Karl Marx, as true and great a scientist as Darwin himself.

## LONGSHORE STRIKE

(Continued from Page One.)

when in mixed cargo, take same rate as merchandise. Straight lumber cargoes to be paid for at rate of 50 cents per hour straight time and 75 cents per hour overtime.

(5) Ten hours shall constitute a day's work. No time shall be considered overtime between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m., except on Sundays and legal holidays. From 6 p. m. to 7 a. m. and Sundays and legal holidays shall be considered overtime.

(6) The above rates shall apply to all business.

(7) Stevedoring firms and captains applying for men to go from one point to another to work on vessels shall pay fare both ways, provided said men fulfill their contracts.

On account of the lateness of the season and the plans arranged for, it is necessary that we have advice of the acceptance or rejection of the above wage scale on or before 10 a. m. May 4th.

### PUGET SOUND SHIPPING ASSOCIATION.

This is a letter from one of the strikers to the Seattle Daily Times, which refused to print it because it comes from a producer, a laborer, explaining why labor asks and should have more pay:

### WHAT THE MEN SAY.

Seattle, Wash., April 20, 1907. To the Editor of the Seattle Times:

Dear Sir:—Having seen some statements of a prominent steamship man in your issue of April 18 relative to the new wage scale of Riggers and Stevedores, allow us to explain our position.

He states that the demand is exorbitant. Now, shorn of its trimmings, it means simply that we ask only what every other city on the coast is paying already. We ask 50c and 75c for work performed on all steamers and coastwise sailing vessels. In San Francisco all sailing vessels are charged for at the rate of 55c and \$1.00, and also all vessels carrying sugar and salmon, whether they are steam or sail, so that our new scale for this class of freights is not so high as theirs.

The second clause calls for 55c and \$1.00 for vessels carrying cement, nitre, ballast, wheat, powder and coal. This is an advance of 15c per hour straight time and 50c per hour overtime. The prevailing scale in San Francisco for the articles has been 55c and \$1.00 for years. Anyone acquainted with longshore work knows that cement and coal cargoes are the dirtiest that are handled, and besides the injury to a man's health caused by working in an atmosphere of cement or coal dust, the wear and tear of clothes and the necessity of frequent washings of same (which is a considerable item of expense) must be taken into account. Handling nitre is probably the most laborious work of a longshoreman, it being put up in sacks weighing about 250 lbs., and after be-

ing in a shop for a short time it sweats so, that it often causes the skin to wear off the finger tips when dragging the sacks away.

Shoveling ballast is also extremely laborious. Packing wheat need not be commented on, as anyone with a grain of gray matter in his cranium knows what it is to shoulder 150 lb. sacks of wheat and stow them properly.

Now as to the overtime for this class of work. It is very seldom that cargoes of these articles are worked overtime, and we are not at all anxious that they should. Crosette, which calls for that enormous increase of 87 1/2 per cent, cannot be handled with bare hands without causing the skin to burn and chafe off, causing extreme pain. It has almost as bad an effect on the face. The clothes worn while working at it have to be thrown away, as they are worthless after being in contact with it for any length of time. The lumber scale is the prevailing one on every mill spit on Pacific Coast.

So that taking into consideration the increased cost of living caused by higher rents, increased prices of food, fuel, apparel, etc., the demand is not so exorbitant as it looks to the steamship owner. The rates for carrying lumber have never been so high as at present, and the rates on explosives and combustibles have always been very high, so that we are only asking for a very small percentage more of the profits which accrue to the steamship companies and stevedores than we got before.

The chief object of unions in demanding overtime is to abolish the practice altogether, and if the steamship owners and stevedores do so it will certainly suit us.

The other clauses need no special mention, as the justice of them will be apparent to any fair-minded person.

It is a well known fact that during the busy season in summer time during the Nome rush, the majority of the companies prefer to work at night, as there are then no teams nor freight trains to obstruct the docks, and it is, under the old scale, as cheap, if not cheaper, to handle cargo at night rather than at day. Furthermore, there are companies in this city who work their vessels in the night even if they have been laid up for months.

There is no let-up in the fight as yet, and the boys seem to have the situation well in hand.

EDWIN J. BROWN.

Comrade Ben Hanford has made the following motion for action by the N. E. C.: "The Secretary is hereby authorized to pay to Comrade Oneal mileage from and to his place of employment and per diem for time lost in attending the meeting of the Constitutional Committee, of which he is a member." This relates to the controversy as to whether Comrade Oneal was entitled to expenses from New York when at the time he was elected a member of the Constitutional Committee he was expected to shortly be resident in Indiana.

This science of society teaches the class struggle. It proves that capital is the product of Labor and belongs to labor.

Your labor leaders are too ignorant to know this. They argue like five-year-old babies. But capital likes that sort of ignorance. Capital likes you to think, as your paper says, that the true way to deal with your masters is "conciliation and arbitration."

Would you deal with a hold-up robbery by conciliation and arbitration? Not much. Neither can labor deal with capital by conciliation and arbitration!

Now, the I. W. W. knows this. Many also in the A. F. of L. know this and many more of them are learning this. I hope you will go on studying, learning, thinking for yourself, until you learn this fundamental truth of modern society, taught by the Socialists and I. W. W. members equally, that there is an irrepressible class struggle going on between labor and capital, which will never be settled till it is settled by the victory of labor.

### WHAT MUST HAPPEN.

If the A. F. of L. is committed to the identity of interests between labor and capital and to the denial of the class struggle, it is doomed to die of old age and second childhood. I knew an old negro once who denied the earth was round and affirmed the sun revolved around the earth every day. He was very old and very childish. If the A. F. of L. leaders can forever lead their rank and file to believe there is no class struggle and that capital and labor are dear, dear brothers, then, like the old negro, the A. F. of L. will die and a younger and better organization, enlightened and brave, must take its place.

### I. W. W. NEVER SCABS.

One thing you must remember. This I. W. W. would not treat you as your leaders want you to treat the I. W. W. It is against their principles to furnish men to take the places of strikers anywhere. If the carmen's strike was to continue here in Portland, you could never get an I. W. W. man to take a position as conductor or motorman. Its motto is, "An injury to one workman is an injury to all workmen."

### DO YOUR PRESENT DUTY.

Do you not think you should call your delegates down and pass resolutions in every union in this city like the Bricklayers, declaring you will handle no lumber or boxes from the mills and factories where the strike is on? It is the least you can do. And it will settle the strike. The only hope of the mill owners now is, that the A. F. of L. unions will continue neutral or continue to oppose.

It seems to me that every union man in this city is a traitor to true union principles if he does not lend all the assistance in his power to this noble army of three thousand wage-workers on strike for \$2.50 and nine hours.

## Condensed Conclusions

The above quotations ought to make our position clear. We condemn the A. F. of L. leaders for misleading their rank and file, for advising them to organize and vote for Capitalist Labor Parties, for teaching the identity of interests between Capital and Labor, for opposing Industrial Unionism. We predict and look for a successor to the reactionary A. F. of L.

But we do not turn "The Socialist" into a Labor Union paper. We do not look for Emancipation by an Industrial Organization. We regard a Political Revolution as indispensable and to be achieved by political means.

"The Socialist" has not endorsed either faction of the I. W. W. But it looks for and will encourage the formation of an Industrial Union which shall be in harmony with economic development, which will not ignore the practical benefits still to be secured by craft unions, which shall be guided by a correct knowledge of economics and which shall be a tremendous ally to the political organization of Labor in the overthrow of Capital.

This independent position may not please the partisans of any stripe. But "The Socialist" is not in the field to please partisans of any stripe. We may be wrong and will change, if shown to be wrong. Meaning, we grant to all others the same freedom of opinion and freedom of discussion which we claim for ourselves. We will never take the stand of an I. W. W. organizer in the Portland strike who refused to shake hands with the Editor of "The Socialist" because he had not adopted De Leon's anti-political tendencies and because he still carried his own head on his own shoulders. "The Socialist" will never encourage men to be parrots or sheep or slaves. The Socialist Movement needs thinkers not phrasers.

## SLAVE MARKET REPORTS

By D. Burgess

But I am told there are no slaves today. "We are all equal before the law," say the cringing, cowering, servile hunters for a master. Many a worker tells me that he is a firm believer in Socialism, but excuses himself for a failure to participate in party work by saying that he is liable to lose his "job" by so doing.

And yet some of these very creatures tell me that they are free. If free, why fear to lose a miserable job? These creatures are more hopelessly enslaved than were the negroes before the war. Dependence is the very essence of all slavery, and the working class is dependent upon the owning class, and as much subject to the whims and follies of this owning class as ever were slaves or serf.

The modern slave is constantly peddling the only commodity it has, is searching the world for a master, a purchaser of his commodity—labor power. Wherever this commodity is sold is the market, and whenever sold the seller becomes the slave of the purchaser.

And I am going to report the conditions that prevail in this modern pit—this hell—for it is a veritable, a palpable hell and unlike the theological hell, there's no need of any accessories to add to the ghastliness of this earthly hell.

The torments visited upon the slaves in this modern hell, this Christian inferno, consume the slaves in a few years, when they are ruthlessly cast aside as "undesirable citizens," and others, younger and juicier victims, are chased through the fiery furnace of profit.

I may not use conventional terms in describing the conditions of the "slave market," but I intend that such terms I use shall be expressive of current conditions in the slave market.

One of the evangelists who is now practicing his art in Tacoma was at the N. P. Dock in that city a few days ago, looking for an opportunity to steer people toward his mart, where they are expected to purchase a title clear to mansions in the skies.

A workman was pacing up and down the promenade. The evangelist sized him up and manifestly decided that the slave was an easy mark, so he addressed his new found friend in his most fascinating tones, saying: "My friend, are you saved?"

The slave paused, looked astonished,

the crowning work of God. Don't you have friends that you love?"

"No; I have no friends and want none so long as I am forced to roam the earth in search of a master."

"Why, man, what makes you so bitter? Don't you love this great country of ours and its beautiful flag?" asked the evangelist.

"Country, flag," grunted the slave, "All countries and all flags look alike to me. The best country and the best flag to me is the one that gives me the best chance to get an honest living, and as I do not own any part of any country on this earth, I can have no reason to love any country. Everywhere I go the people who create the world's wealth are living in poverty, and the idle owners live in luxury, and men like you are asking us who create this boundless wealth to be contented and praise God. If I believed God had anything to do with the manifest injustice of this earth I would curse Him."

The preacher subsided and the slave paced nervously up and down the promenade, saying: "To hell with such people and such hypocrisy."

The "Undesirables" Speak

To the Citizens of the United States, "Desirable" and Otherwise:

In view of the fact that Theodore Roosevelt, President and "Desirable Citizen" of these United States, has gone out of his way to jeopardize the lives of our fellow-workers, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and thereby abused the trust that said office of President carries with it.

Therefore, said official, Theodore Roosevelt, merits the condemnation of all "undesirable citizens," in other words, workmen. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 32, Industrial Workers of the World, of Portland, Oregon, composed of 2500 "undesirable citizens," do condemn the action of said official as vicious and disqualifies him for our "desirable" list, and he is hereby placed on our "scab" list. And be it further

Resolved, That we extend our entire sympathy to our fellow "undesirable citizens," Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone; and that we pledge them our loyal support in every particular; also we pledge ourselves to know no rest until the class of war, which the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case is but a skirmish, has been fought to a finish." (Signed)

E. S. NELSON,  
V. P. BAILOR,  
F. A. HUMPHREY,  
J. D. SMITH,  
Committee on Resolutions.

TWO McSLARROWS NOW IN PORTER.

Poster, Wash., May 6, 1907. "The Socialist," Seattle, Wash. Comrades: Find enclosed 25 cents in stamps for which please send "The Socialist" three months to name enclosed.

Some of the comrades will probably be glad to know that my father, Dr. J. W. McSlarrow, has just arrived at Porter from Arkansas, and as he is a red-hot Socialist and a real good speaker (having acted for years as Organizer for the Knights of Labor), I think we may well consider that we have made a valuable acquisition.

FIVE—SOCIALIST  
Fraternally,  
JOHN McSLARROW.

## The Socialist

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