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To Organize the Slaves
of Capital to Vote Their
Own Emancipation

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ORCHARD'S STORY IS BELIEVED BY NO ONE

Entirely too Smooth to Carry Conviction - Everybody Waiting for Cross Examination

BOISE, Idaho, June 5, 1907.—People listened to Orchard's tale of horrors without being horrified. The reason was that no one believed it.

It was too horrible to be believed.

He sat in the elevated witness chair looking like a gentleman, spoke in a soft-voiced, matter-of-fact manner, as if he told of calling at the postoffice or having pancakes for breakfast when he said: "I shot Gregory three times." He showed less excitement or emotion than as if he said: "I caught a trout," or "I killed a chicken." He told how he put strychnine in four bottles of milk at Bradley's kitchen door in Frisco, enough to kill the entire family, in exactly the same even tone in which he said, "My real name is Albert E. Horsley."

His story was well committed. Never hesitated for dates, knew just how much to tell. He had 16 months to rehearse. Everybody is waiting for the cross-examination and for the other side.

Haywood's innocent little Henrietta sat on her grandfather Minor's lap and watched Orchard with wide eyes.

Haywood's mother and wife sat between his daughter and himself.

Haywood looked as innocent as his little daughter.

No one could see this man in the midst of his family and believe the cold-blooded assassin's narrative.

Judge Wood is admitting all kinds of evidence on the promise of prosecution to connect it with Haywood later. Fine way to prejudice the jury.

According to his own account, Orchard is the most cowardly and brutal assassin known to history; a sneaking reptile of a man, who never dared to face his victim like a man. Now he seeks to assassinate innocent men by daggers of lies to save his own neck. That is how it looks to the people who heard him yesterday.

HERMON F. TITUS.

STEVE ADAMS & HIS FAMILY

By HATTIE W. TITUS

Mrs. Steve Adams since coming to Boise and got an insight into the tragic occurrences of the past year as never before. She told me she had at least learned one thing in the past 18 months and that was to keep her mouth shut.

She had learned through bitter experiences that whatever she might say some Pinkerton, or guard, or reporter could twist what she did say into the thing she did not say, or manufacture things she did not say and claim she said them. So, though she, like other members of her sex, would like to talk, she, as one of the comrades here said of her, "shuts up like a clam." As Mrs. Adams herself says, "They won't get anything out of me," meaning by "they" the Pinkertons, who are everywhere about, in the streets, in the cars, in the restaurants, in the drug stores, (and where members of our sex don't go) the barber shops, the cigar stands, the saloons, and more than anywhere else, in the lobby of the Idaho Hotel.

In a conspicuous place in her room Mrs. Adams has hung this motto, "Keep Your Mouth Shut!" Whenever she goes out or whenever she has a caller she takes a look at her motto, as a Catholic looks at a crucifix, and makes a fresh resolution that no matter how much she may be tempted to say things she will keep her mouth shut!

We took a ride out to the nataratorium, and on our way back we were accompanied by no less than three detectives. As we were leaving the "nat" Mrs. Adams recognized the detective who had gone across country with her husband when Adams was re-arrested immediately after his release from the penitentiary. He had "another" with him. Mrs. A. said, "you see if they are not on the same car with us." And, sure enough, they were! There was a third whom I didn't see, but I learned later that he sat right behind us with ear bent on our direction. Immediately Mrs. Adams stopped talking. She didn't seem to want to answer questions even. I looked at her for an instant and fortunately had sense enough to "catch on." Oh, I said to myself, "Keep Your Mouth Shut!"

When we got out of the car, this same would-be listener got out too. We walked on a block further. He walked on a block, too! But when we stopped short and decided to go into a nearby ice cream parlor, he passed us and went on. With a sigh of relief we said: "let's go to the farthest corner of the room and see if we can't eat an ice cream in peace." There are times when one feels like taking a meal without feeling the eyes of a Pinkerton upon one. But you can't go to a restaurant in Boise at the present time and have that privilege. I have taken a meal when McFarland, Bukley Wells and August Sutherland were at adjoining tables, (to say nothing of numerous "small fry") and yet I do not feel honored! In fact I have such a dislike to their company that it nearly upsets my digestion.

Mrs. Adams is here subpoenaed by the prosecution to testify against the defense.

And the defense is quite willing for her to go on the stand! She knows

enough to keep her mouth shut now, but wait!

Mrs. Adams is a courageous woman. She knows her own mind and I don't believe that any amount of bulldozing on the part of the prosecution will turn her aside from her fixed purpose to stand by the right side. She is like a woman I heard of who stood by the strikers, as told me by an eye witness.

One of the strikers who was losing his courage said to his wife, "I'm going to work." This occurred on the street corner and the street was full of striking miners. "Well," she said, so that all could hear, "if you go to work I shall start proceedings for a divorce." There was a ringing cheer from the other strikers, and the man decided not to go to work! This was no bluff, and the man knew it. He slunk back into the crowd and that was the last anybody ever heard of his going back to work while the strike was on.

As I said before, Mrs. Adams is that kind of a woman. Would there were more of them! The men would take courage and "stand pat" with such backing as that. They lose their courage when they are constantly urged by the women at home to yield to the demands of their employers.

Mrs. Adams is remarkably cheerful considering the circumstances which surround her at the present. She has left her three boys in the care of others, one with her sister in Goldfield, the other two with a trusty friend in Wallace. One of the two in Wallace is a baby not yet a year and a half old. Her husband is in jail at Wallace. All communications to him are sent through his attorney. Through the attorney she knows if he is well, or sick, as the case may be. And Adams learns in the same way if she is well, or otherwise. When at Wallace she could see him but twice a week, and then with a guard within two feet, so he could hear every word that was said.

In little over a year the Adams family have made history fast.

Their baby was born the last of December on their ranch in Oregon. On February 20th, Adams was arrested and brought to the penitentiary in Boise. Under threats of his life he signed a "confession" which he did not read. Mrs. Adams, with the young baby, joined him soon after. Adams' wealthy uncle found him at the penitentiary and believed in his innocence. Adams repudiated his "confession," said he was forced to sign on threat of his life, and was released on habeas corpus writ. Immediately he was re-arrested and taken across country into Shoshone county, where he was held for trial of murder of Tyler. Mrs. Adams had to go to the hospital for an operation and left the hospital only a few days before the trial began.

Now she is here separated from her baby, her husband is in jail, her other children are separated from each other! They have lost their ranch in Oregon and Mrs. Adams has lost the support of her husband with three little children looking to her for food and clothes. The state has taken every means in its power to get this man to repudiate his repudiation of his "confession," but to no avail.

August Sutherland, the Shoshone

sheriff, says Adams "hates him like poison," and "he" (Adams) "won't open his mouth to him" (Sutherland). Bukley Wells says he has done his best to get Adams to testify for the prosecution and has failed. Isn't it too bad that a sheriff and an adjutant general can't testify this man a second time! In the first instance, with the fear of death staring him in the face, and the picture of his wife and young babe left with no one to care for them, he might have been temporarily terrorized into signing something which he did not, or possibly was not allowed to read. But now, let all the Pinkertons and the rest try their best, they can't fool him a second time!

I should think that when the Adams family are united once more they would want to go to the antipodes and live on a desert island, where there could be no question of who is "friend" or who is "foe."

In the meantime the Haywood trial is the next mile stone in the history of the Adams family. On them depends a great deal. The defense says let the Adamses testify! Only the prosecution feels afraid of their testimony! "Steve" Adams is not made of the same stuff as Harry Orchard. The prosecution is up against it this time.

By the way, Mrs. Adams says her husband may not be a handsome man, but nobody would ever recognize him in the pictures that have appeared in the newspapers as any resemblance to him.

PORTLAND ELECTION RESULTS

PORTLAND, Ore., June 5, 1907.—The Socialist Party here just about held its own, casting an average of something over 600 votes, as near as can be ascertained.

Owing to the tremendous fight between the majority candidates we lost for that position, the straight vote being comparatively low.

Portland Socialists have girded on their armor for the next battle and are still engaged in the Perpetual Campaign.

We don't want our comrades who live in towns surrounding Seattle and Portland to think that their help in keeping Ads. in "The Socialist" is not needed. When you come to town to make purchases, be sure to bring a copy of "The Socialist" with you. If you can't come to town for what you want, write for it. Look up our advertisers. In a good many instances you will find them of the same politics as yourself and will profit by, as well as be glad of, the acquaintance. Comrades Lund of Redondo, and Hogan of Oregan, are two good boosters in this respect. Mention "The Socialist" when in Seattle. Do not fail to visit us. You will find us working on the second floor of the building in which the Seattle Daily News is published. News Lane is between First and Second avenues. The Daily News building is in the rear of 112 Pike street.

We want to acknowledge the receipt of a big printing job from the Longshoremen of the Pacific Coast. Walter Lorents, secretary.

THE EXAMINATION OF JUDGE WOOD

Full Text, Word for Word, of the Examination of Banker Eoff as Juror in Haywood Trial—Judge Wood Shows His Own Bias Most Distinctly—Every Reader Can Judge for Himself

The first stage of the Great Trial is passed. Tonight, Monday, June 3, the full jury of 12 farmers is sworn in and waiting the opening speech of the State tomorrow morning.

For three and a half weeks, every faculty of Judge, Counsel and the Jury of watching reporters has been focused on this laborious sifting out of 12 men from 200.

The most vital part of the Trial is completed and the Defense has lost.

With one possible exception every juror of the twelve is prejudiced against Wm. D. Haywood.

It could not be otherwise. With all desire to do Sheriff Hodgkin fair judgment, as shown in my previous reports, it must now be recorded as the verdict of veracity that Hodgkin decided the case in advance against the Defendant.

With the exception of two jurors from the original panel, this jury was chosen by the personal will of Shad Hodgkin. The law put it in his power to select whom he chose to select, AND HE SELECTED THOSE WHO WERE PREJUDICED AGAINST HAYWOOD.

There can be no doubt about it. There are plenty of men in this county and city who were at least free from prejudice or even biased in favor of defendant. At least a thousand Union men in Boise and only one called—and he was an employer.

For example, there are 50 Barbers in Boise and 50 Bankers. Not a single barber called, but 12 bankers.

Not only the sheriff has loaded the dice in favor of the Prosecution.

The Judge also stood in. In order that every reader of "The Socialist" may see for himself, I send herewith the full verbatim, stenographic report of the examination of Banker Eoff by Counsel Richardson.

It was the most remarkable exhibition of Fremont Ward, who was the man really under examination by the World's Eye.

That any judge should force a juror on a man on trial for his life—when the juror himself declared HE WOULD NOT LIKE TO BE TRIED BY A JUROR IN HIS STATE OF MIND, SEEMS INCREDIBLE. But that is the record. It is the rawest piece of Unjust Justice yet seen here. But we can look for more. The Jury is against us. The Judge is against us.

Unless the State has no shadow of a case, unless it is all pure bluff, so that even a prejudiced jury cannot be convinced, Haywood is condemned in advance by a court in control of the Capitalist Class.

Workingmen, take due notice and set your jaws to make Bourgeois courts into Proletarian courts where alone you can dispense your own Justice.

That is the aim of the Socialist Party.

BOISE, Idaho, Monday, June 3, 1907, 11 O'clock A. M.

Examination of Juror Alfred Eoff on his voir dire BY MR. RICHARDSON:

Q. You were in the bank here, the Bank of Boise, at the time this occurrence took place, were you not? A. Yes.

Q. You remained there for how long after that? A. Up until the first of last July.

Q. So that you were right here in the city of Boise during the main time that these matters were principally discussed? A. Almost all of the time.

Q. And at that time I suppose you read both of the Boise papers, the morning and the evening paper? A. Yes.

Q. And you assumed in your reading, did you not, that most of the facts that were stated there were probably true or that there was some foundation for them? A. Well, I presume I did, yes. I was influenced by them.

Q. Treated them as news items and that there was more or less basis for them? A. Yes.

Q. And so you assumed in making up your mind with regard to this matter that the things that you had read were in substance true? A. Yes.

Q. And that was true as to both of the papers that you read? A. Yes.

Q. And they both took one course and adopted one view practically so far as the general effect of these matters were concerned? A. Yes.

Q. Being a business man here, you were pretty thoroughly advised about it? A. Yes, I kept advised.

Q. And there was at that time a large number of deficiency warrants issued here to carry on the prosecution? A. Yes.

Q. And as a banker you took a certain amount of those warrants? A. Yes.

Q. You cashed a certain amount of those warrants, did you not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And I suppose while you did that as a banker you also knew about the things that you had read and that you had made your mind partially up to say the least—? A. Yes.

Q. —with respect to this case? So that assuming those things to be true or substantially true you came to an opinion upon which you would be willing to act in a grave concern of your own, would you not? That is, you had your mind made up to that extent? A. Yes.

THE COURT: An opinion as to what Mr. Richardson? A. As to the guilt or innocence of the men who were charged, including this defendant, you had some opinion with respect to it? A. I don't know that I went that far and made up my opinion entirely. I was influenced by it.

Q. You know you were influenced and came to some opinion? A. Yes.

Q. Now, as I understand you, that

stand you to say in case you are sworn as a juror in this case that you will act upon the opinion or impression that you now have, instead of upon the sworn evidence in the case? A. No, I don't say that, your Honor.

Q. Can you, Mr. Eoff, act upon the evidence alone that may be introduced here regardless of the opinion or impression you may have at the present time relating to the guilt or innocence of the defendant? A. I think I could.

THE COURT: THE CHALLENGE WILL BE DENIED.

MR. RICHARDSON: I would like to ask a question in view of the last answer, if your Honor please, if your Honor will permit me.

THE COURT: I asked you, Mr. Richardson—the court asked you if you were through with this examination.

MR. RICHARDSON: I was, but your Honor examined, and I would like to examine now in view of the fact that the last answer to your Honor is entirely opposed to the answer, as I understand it, which he gave to me.

THE COURT: THE COURT WILL DENY THE APPLICATION FOR THE REOPENING OF THE MATTER.

MR. RICHARDSON: Very well; if your Honor please, I now desire to challenge the juror for actual bias, in this, that he has shown a state of mind with reference to the case, "which in the exercise of a sound discretion on the part of the court will lead to the belief that he will not act with entire impartiality in the case, in that he is biased against the defendant, William D. Haywood.

MR. BORAH: We deny that challenge.

MR. RICHARDSON: I would like to take an exception to the order overruling the challenge. Now I would like to question him upon this last challenge, if your Honor please.

THE COURT: You may do so.

QUESTIONS BY MR. RICHARDSON:

Q. I understood you to say to me that you would be considering this evidence as it should be introduced in the light of the opinion which you now have? A. How is that?

Q. You would be considering the evidence as introduced in the light of the opinion which you now have, that is, IT WOULD INFLUENCE YOU IN THE CONSIDERATION OF THE EVIDENCE? A. YES.

Q. THAT IT WOULD GO WITH YOU INTO THE TRIAL OF THE CASE? A. YES.

Q. THAT IT WOULD GO WITH YOU INTO THE TRIAL OF THE CASE? A. YES.

Q. AND YOU WOULD BE TESTING THE EVIDENCE IN THE LIGHT OF THAT OPINION, AT LEAST FOR A WHILE IN THE CASE? A. WELL, YES.

Q. AND MAYBE AT THE END OF THE CASE YOU WOULD STILL TEST IT BY THAT OPINION? A. YES.

Q. When you say to the court that you can and will try the case solely upon the law and the evidence you don't mean to say that you will try it that way in the first instance but that you will try to try it that way, isn't that your idea?

A. Well, what I want to convey is this—I want to be perfectly frank and clear about it—

Q. We believe that, Mr. Eoff. A. I want to convey the idea that I would be influenced in the beginning of this case by what I have read and what I have heard in regard to it and by the discussion with people, and at the same time that the evidence in the case, if that was contrary to any view that I have now or any opinion that I have formed or any views that I may have on the subject, that I would be governed by the evidence.

Q. THEN YOU START INTO THE CASE WITH A CONDITION OF MIND WHICH MAY BE CHANGED BY THE EVIDENCE? A. YES.

Q. BUT WHICH WITHOUT THE INTRODUCTION OF THAT EVIDENCE WOULD GO WITH YOU THROUGH THE TRIAL OF THE CASE? A. JUST AS I SAID BEFORE, IT CERTAINLY HAS AN INFLUENCE.

Q. AND AS THE EVIDENCE IS INTRODUCED, WILL BE DETERMINED IN THE LIGHT OF THE OPINION YOU NOW HOLD TO SOME EXTENT? A. YES.

MR. RICHARDSON: Now, if your Honor please, we insist upon the challenge.

MR. BORAH: I would like to ask a question.

THE COURT: You may do so.

QUESTIONS BY MR. BORAH:

Q. Mr. Eoff, I understood you to say a few moments ago that this opinion which you have, or impression, has not caused you to have any bias or prejudice one way or the other in this case? A. No, I don't think it amounts to that. I don't think I have a bias or prejudice against the defendant in the case.

Q. You have no ill will, no feeling, no prejudice at this time? A. No, I have not.

Q. And you could weigh this evidence fairly and impartially as it came from the witnesses upon the witness stand and give it due consideration regardless of who gave the evidence, could you not? A. WELL, I WOULD BE INFLUENCED BY THE OPINIONS I ALREADY HAVE. I want to state that very distinctly here that I have—in considering the evidence, when the evidence came in, and the evidence was different from any views that I have, I haven't any doubt in my own mind that I would be able to decide the case on the evidence; AT THE SAME TIME IT WOULD BE UNFAIR TO SAY THAT I WOULD NOT GO INTO THIS CASE INFLUENCED IN MY MIND BY OPINION TO BEGIN WITH.

Q. THAT ARISES BY REASON OF THIS OPINION WHICH YOU SAY YOU HAVE? A. YES.

Q. But not by reason of any prejudice or feeling which you have in the case? A. No.

Q. Now, Mr. Eoff, you understand of course that the defendant must be proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt before he can be convicted? A. I understand that.

Q. And if you were sworn as a juror in this case do you believe that you could take the instructions of the court as given you with reference to the law and render a verdict upon the evidence and acquit the defendant regardless of any opinion which you have or have had if that evidence failed to satisfy you of the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt? A. I would take the instructions of the court, of course, as the law of the case. As far as the evidence is concerned, why, I would construe the evidence according to my own understanding of it.

Q. You are the sole judge of the evidence, that is, the jury is. Well, do you think you could take the evidence which would be given by the witnesses in the court room and render a verdict under the instructions of the court and acquit the defendant in case the evidence itself might fail to convince you of the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt? A. Yes, I think I could.

MR. BORAH: We submit the matter to the court.

QUESTIONS BY MR. RICHARDSON:

Q. But notwithstanding that fact, there are three elements which you take into the case with you, that is, there are three elements in the case when you decide it, the law given you by the court, the evidence detailed from the stand, AND IN THE EVENT THAT THE EVIDENCE IS CONFLICTING, THE OPINION WHICH YOU HAVE BEEN WEIGHING THE TESTIMONY BY ALL OF THE TIME? A. YES.

MR. RICHARDSON: We submit it, if your Honor please.

THE COURT: THE COURT IS SATISFIED, GENTLEMEN, THAT THIS JUROR WILL NOT BE IN ANY WAY INFLUENCED BY ANY IMPRESSION OR OPINION THAT HE HAS AT THIS TIME AS TO THE GUILT OR INNOCENCE OF THE DEFENDANT and that the juror if sworn as a juror in the case will take the instructions of the court and will give the defendant the benefit of every reasonable doubt, and the challenge will be denied.

MR. RICHARDSON: Note our exception.

THE COURT: The exception will be noted.

MR. RICHARDSON: I would like to examine on other matters, if your Honor please.

THE COURT: You may do so.

EXAMINATION CONTINUED BY MR. RICHARDSON:

Q. How many years were you a banker, Mr. Eoff?

A. About thirty-four years.

Q. What occupation are you now engaged in? A. None at all.

Q. Did you ever have any connection with the Hot and Cold Water Company here, the artesian water company? A. Yes sir. I was treasurer of the company from the time it was organized until the first of last July.

Q. You have no occupation at the present time? A. No sir.

Q. Do you belong to any secret organization? A. Nothing but the Grand Army.

Q. Not a member of the Masons or of the Odd Fellows? A. No sir.

Q. And never have been? A. No sir.

Q. What are your politics? A. I am a Democrat.

Q. How long have you been a Democrat? A. I have always been a Democrat, raised a Democrat.

Q. Do you know anything about "mere being two factions of the Democratic party in Idaho? A. Yes, I know about that.

Q. Which faction of the party do you belong to? A. Well, during that time I voted with the Republicans.

Q. You repudiated both factions? A. Yes sir.

Q. Because you thought their partisanship was in excess of their democracy? A. I didn't agree with them.

(Continued on Page 4.)

The Modern Hamlet

Being Extracts from a Lecture by Vincent Harper, Prepared for "The Socialist"

Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen: Tonight we are to talk about the Modern Hamlet.

As you know, this course of lectures is not so much an effort to be profound and intellectual, as it is to set forth the immense philosophy which we call Socialism; to catch a glimpse of the passing show; to stand here week by week and see phenomena—not specialized phenomena—but broad phenomena which every man and woman of right mind must agree are the phenomena that are the distinct feature of each age.

I say that the young investigator scientifically, intellectually, educationally, socially, morally will find that there is social unrest, that that is the characteristic of this age.

We all know there is something in the air, that there is no longer a feeling of peace and rest throughout the world, but that the gnawing hands of a determined body of men are being marshaled in under the very underpinnings of society, so that even the president of the United States can not send in his annual message to congress without alluding to the fact that "he is not a good citizen who would stir up class hatred."

Teddy says he good, he good, don't stir up the animals. President Schurman, an old friend of mine, the president of Cornell University, who once did me the honor to ask me to come and preach in Cornell University (I wore my collar around the other way at that time, and when I turned my collar I turned my principles also, and under the present state of my mind I don't believe that Schurman would ask me to go to Cornell to preach a sermon) is a fine, brainy man, has lots of gray matter and a great man to be the president of a university. President Schurman delivered an address in the pulpit of Trinity Church, New York, on the 21st day of November, and he took for his subject the "Social Unrest."

I have brought the clipping with me, but I am not going to bore you with it, but I want to tell you that he said there, under the grand and sweeping arches of the old Trinity, before 2000 of the select people of New York City, he told them that "unless something immediate, radical, transcending, courageous, thorough going and final were done, society as we now think of it is done for."

And then this Dr. Schurman, L. L. D., Ph. D., D. C. L., M. A., student of biology, philosophy, historian, for 15 or 20 years the president of a university, says this in the Trinity Church before 2,000 of the most select, the representative people of New York City, this man gets up and says, "I don't know what can be done, but I do know that unless something is done our present economic, industrial and political systems will perish."

Something rotten in the state of Denmark, as Hamlet discovered.

Something rotten in the state of Denmark, says the modern Hamlet of whom we are to speak. He does not know exactly what to do about it.

Stripped of the glittering folds of Shakespeare's genius, the play of Hamlet dwindles down into a rather beggarly affair. The plot merely a clapnet; a little concocted, self-centered, nervous, high strung, imaginative, dreamy, poetic, romantic, despicable, pessimistic young prince has gotten wind of the fact that when his father, the king, died so suddenly and the throne and power of Denmark were grasped by the hands of his uncle and his mother, his father's former wife, that there had been foul play somewhere.

Walking at night in sable clothing, and with dejected mien, the prince hears echoes that haunt his memory and drive sleep from his tormented brain, and pining; this with that he goes over his train of circumstantial evidence, and thinks he knows the reason for the rottenness in Denmark.

And then he mopes and mumbles and fumbles at this detective work without a Sherlock Holmes determination to pounce upon the very vitals of the rottenness; without the courage to go straight up to that king, his uncle who has taken his kingdom, who has degraded and debased his mother, and there is no man so low, were he in the gutter, but that he would protect his mother and take revenge upon any man who would degrade her, but this Hamlet does not go to the king who has taken his mother's virtue.

No! No! He will watch and think; he will study; he will investigate. It can't be that. His mother could never have done that. His uncle could never have done that. It looks like it, it smells like it, but it can't be that.

And what is the result? He does not take the rottenness out of Denmark. Oh, no, but he succeeds first in breaking the heart of his sweet-heart, driving her insane and bringing about her death. He runs his rapier through the heart of good old Polonius of whom he was so fond, and ends in killing his mother and the king and Laertes, his friend, loses his throne, when the curtain falls upon the fifth act, all that is left is that his friend, raising his head, says to him, "Alas, sweet prince, may angels take you

somewhere else where you will be better off."

Now you can see what I am going to do with the Modern Hamlet, with the modern attitude of mind, with the attitude of nine-tenths of the professors of the universities of Washington and other states, the attitude of nearly all the reverend clergy who are preaching in the pulpits.

You are not the nice people in Seattle. If you were nice people you would not be listening to that innatic, the reprobate that even the newspapers won't mention, you would not be here. I say that the average attitude of mind of the nice people of Seattle, who are at home around their mahogany tables reading novels, or reclining in the cushioned pews of the churches, is to wait and investigate and vacillate, and let the rottenness in Denmark go on and on.

I want to take up the play of Hamlet and pit it against the modern world and see if at every turn the vacillating modern mind—for it is vacillating—is not proceeding along the same lines of ultimate ruin, of rapid theorizing of mad house actions, of modern altruism, save where here and there you find a Socialist who is not afraid to say what he thinks, to go to the king and demand his birthright, his throne, his inheritance.

A hundred times a month comrades come to me and say, "Did you see 'Collier's,' or 'Puck,' or 'did you read Dr. Matthews' sermon?' 'Why, Dr. Parkhurst came out flatfooted and said that there is something in Socialism.'"

Yes, there is something rotten in Denmark, and something should be done about it, but nothing is done about it. Election comes and the working fool comes and votes his master's will. Your archbishops in their purple robes get up at banquets, and your college professors address dinner parties in New York, Chicago, Boston, upon the subject of social and political prosperity, and when a strike breaks out and there are labor troubles, or when election time comes around, they turn the thumb screws on tight.

Every one knows that there is something rotten in Denmark. But you must not do anything definite, specific, final about it. And thus it goes, they play back and forth, driving the poor vacillating human beings inch by inch wavering across the world's stage, week after week, year after year, but now they are at last beginning to arouse the consciousness of the king, to catch him off his guard, and in his very struggle and grapple, we can recognize the guilty sense that is at last reaching him, and arousing him to the danger of his position.

But we who propose definite measures are sneered at and jeered at and ruled out of court, and allowed to be the sport of dirty politicians in your police hell, because we dare to be comrades of what they term "failures," because I dare to stand in line with failures like Enrico Ferri, the greatest criminologist of the world, failures like Alfred Russell Wallace, the greatest scientist alive today; failures like Jack London, like Maxim Gorky, like the German leader who dares to go under the heel of the Kaiser Wilhelm and tell him, "You shall do this and shall not do that," because behind him there are three million absolutely unswerving Socialists.

Because we dare line ourselves with "failures" like that, therefore, some people who have drifted out here to forsaken rough mining districts, ignorant, unscrupulous scum of the earth who never heard anything about anything, who never read anything on anything and would not understand anything if they did read it, who were never east of Walla Walla, and who will spend their last days in Walla Walla, jeer at us and sneer at us and try to make us believe that we are "failures."

Tom Lawson comes and says, "I will tell you what is the matter, they are robbing you. The insurance men are robbing you, the railroad is robbing you, the banker is robbing you, the United States Senate is a den of thieves."

That is all right, but Mr. Modern Hamlet, when you have told me all that, you haven't told me anything new. When I am doubled up with cramps you don't have to come and tell me, "My dear fellow, you are doubled up with the stomach ache."

"Thou shalt not kill." Another of the commandments handed down. "Thou shalt not kill." Why, good God, present civilization is based on killing; rests on murder; all of our modern wars have been the wars of economic struggle. The Modern Wars are what? The war, the last war between Japan and Russia was for the good of humanity? Oh, no. For the swarming millions of little brown people in the Mikado's kingdom? Oh, no. It was nip and tuck between the great Russian government and the little Japanese to see which would control the wheat fields of Manchuria and the open ports upon the east coast of the great Asiatic continent. It was a

question of dollars, and each fought for dollars.

If I go on the streets of Seattle tonight and hold up some man and take 25 cents out of \$1,000 with which I could get some coffee and doughnuts, the laws would come and take me to jail. And if I killed him in order to save myself, they would hang me, while Chamberlain, Rhodes and a half dozen others who have a dirty grip on the vitals of society of South Africa, can kill 60,000 of young men, marching them to Portsmouth amid the strains of "Rule Britannia, Rule Britannia, Britannia rules the world."

"Thou shalt not kill." Hamlet knew that; Hamlet knew that; he was well reared, well brought up. "Thou shalt not kill," and yet he knew that his uncle had killed his father, and in his bungling way of trying to avenge himself, he killed his old friend Polonius, his young friend Laertes, his sweetheart, Ophelia, his mother, himself and everybody else, and left Denmark rotting there ever.

Oh! no. I shall not stick a dagger in to a man in a dark alley; I shall not save my life at the expense of his, oh! no, that would be a crime—the penitentiary for mine. As Jack says, "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

If you kill, then someone will rise up and kill you, but if—but if you bring your little children into the world (if you have courage enough come to me and say, "Did you see 'Collier's,' or 'Puck,' or 'did you read Dr. Matthews' sermon?' 'Why, Dr. Parkhurst came out flatfooted and said that there is something in Socialism.'"

If I should meet a little girl on the street and kill her, choke her to death, a hundred men would hold me, but if I take that same girl at ten years of age and put her in some factory, with 18 and 19 and 20 year-old girls of uncertain character, rough in their talk and actions, and bring her up amongst a great many rough men and women so that my lady in Newport may have her pin money, so that my lady's husband may have a larger bank account, larger dividends; if I slowly grind out that girl's life or warp her nature so that she becomes a criminal, giving her the example in the company that she keeps from six in the morning until six at night, the law cannot touch me, I have not committed murder.

When you find that there are 1,500,000 children being slowly ground out, there is something rotten in the state of Denmark. Those men who employ children are not hung, and theirs are the institutions of modern killing. You are killing, are you not, killing every one around you, and you are degrading womanhood by your modern institutions of killing.

I am talking about this as an economist; driving the women into the field to struggle for a living is radically changing the foundations and cornerstones of civilization. It is withering up and drying up the hearts of both men and women. How many men when you talk with them in private will say, "Well, I would like to understand music, I would like to get time to study and improve myself, but I haven't the time; I am too tired when I do get a little time." So we find the young girls brought up with the idea of avoiding motherhood for a thousand reasons. Under the belief that tomorrow or next, I don't care who you are or how well you do your people have been, she will have to go to work and earn her own living. So does she avoid motherhood; she avoids marriage, or having entered marriage she avoids motherhood.

They often point to us Socialists and say that we would break up the Christian home. Break it up! Well I would like you to bring me a home that hasn't been pounded into so many pieces that it would take God himself to put it together again. The average mother has to look forward to the fact that as soon as her children are able to toddle, they are going to be driven over the face of the earth. You go into the average restaurant and see how many men are wandering around aimlessly trying to find a place where they can make a living without slaving all the time.

I often ask men where they have come from, and I find that they have come from all parts of the earth and were usually dead broke when they pushed out for Seattle.

Scattered and scattered, and the mother is weeping for the children that are not with her, or because of the race suicide of which they are a part. And what of Ophelia there? It is making sweet Ophelia pass the age of 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and you will find an awful lot of Ophelias at 30 still waiting at the church. Why? Is man less amorous than he used to be, is it no longer that in the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love? Oh, no. Is man less passionate? No, the great and drawing restricted district is proof of that force, which although churches may sprinkle their little scented perfumed waters over all and say, "Oh, don't speak of it," it is the one great thing that is shaping all human life.

And Ophelia is told by her dear Hamlet, "Get thee to a Nunnery." 23 for you. Why you can't go to any teachers' convention, you can't go to any great gathering for the discussion and consideration of these conditions, but what you will hear papers read by these dear women, and by men telling you just how to remedy these conditions. How? By more laws, that is the way.

There are numerous wireless messages received via Wm. T. Stead, God's great emissary here on earth, to the effect that we need more laws. God knows they can't keep the old ones, and the rottenness in Denmark goes on more and more rotten. More men remain unmarried, which simply means more prostitution, that is what it means.

Why? The economic foundation is wrong, that is why, and the modern Hamlet thinking and vacillating and mumbling his "to be or not to be" on the parapets, does not dare to strike the blow that will set Denmark free.

And so Ophelia goes crazy and I think that is about right, I believe they are very near Ophelia's condition. It used to be my privilege or penalty, I don't know which, to have to go to a great many meetings and hear a great many papers read by the dear ladies with fluttering hearts on such subjects as "Emerson tells us," and then go on to quote in warbling, bird-like tones from Ruskin, from this thing, that thing and the other thing.

Words, words, and all the while you are unable to realize any more than did Ophelia when she comes in with her basket and wines flowers and looks and looks so long at her sad face in the river that she loses her balance and falls in.

Hamlet went tottering along, and the reason that that play was so great, and a great many people would say it was the masterpiece of all, is this, that as he philosophizes and descants upon the various conditions in his own brief life and of the world at large, every man and woman sees himself as in a mirror and feels that Hamlet speaks as a brother. But when it comes right down to righting the wrong, Hamlet has failed. And then the curtain comes down upon a lot of corpses. Friends destroyed, Laertes, his mother, himself, and the false king, and all the while this prince whose throne it was, has been moping, mooning, philosophizing about it and finally it takes the voice of his father's ghost to arouse him. The story of Hamlet, then, is the story of a ghost arousing him to action.

What ghosts is America following now? Why down the corridors come the thundering of the guns of Lexington, echoes of rattling muskets fired along the streets of Paris, echoes and ghosts come from everywhere so that even the Capitalists are trembling when they see these ghosts, when they tell them of the revolution, the overthrow that is to come. The one ghost that comes to Hamlet with the power to rouse him at last to action is his father's ghost, the ghost of his king, the king who says to him "My son, the crown should rest upon your head. The head that robbed your father's throne now wears his crown." And we are rousing the Proletariat of the World, we are rousing the producers of the world with the sight of the kingship, of your birthright—that is what we arouse you with. We are saying: "The throne is yours if you will take it; this oil king and this copper king, and this railroad king, and this lumber king and this coal king have robbed the throne, they have killed your father, they have dragged your mother from her pedestal of purity and outraged her, they have robbed you of your sweethearts and your wives, all, all have been sacrificed upon the altar of avarice."

These are the conditions and your kingship meets you upon this dark and dreary night and all the blood of Hamlet stirs and he says, "I'll follow you, father; be thou a goblin damned, I'll follow thee."

And that is what is frightening the world. We are rousing the ghosts of the dead past. The brawn, the brain, the very souls of men at this minute are in slavery, which shall not exist, and we defy the powers, we will not wait for presidential messages to Congress, made up of capitalists and representatives of corporations, we will not wait until some judge or jury or a Mark Twain with Puck's imagination, or Elbert Hubbard, or some other point out and say, "What fools we mortals be."

We will not wait for these convictions to be driven home, we will not wait until the universities or the Associated Press or his Holiness the Pope of Rome shall give the word, we will do it ourselves.

We will do it, how? We will go straight up to this king who has seduced our womanhood from her glorious estate and crushed out childhood and shattered motherhood and made a hell of our kingdom, and we will demand our rights, and we will not be put off.

We will wait for no one's coming or bidding but going straight from our meeting with the king, the ghost who has told us of our great kingship that awaits us for the taking, go straight into the audience chamber cracking no jokes with old Polonius in the corridors, signing no sighs outside the boudoirs of Ophelia, twitting no twits with Laertes, but with determination and a fixed purpose, go straight to where the king is sitting on his throne and not let up until we have overthrown him. That is what we are going to do.

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Signed,
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The Clearing House

EXHIBIT "A."
Seattle, Wash., April 17, 1907.
Trustee Printing Co., 14 News Lane, City.
Comrades:—Kindly stop the bundle order for "The Socialist" which is being sent to Local Seattle, and send bill up to date.
Yours,
T. E. LATIMER,
Secretary Literature Committee.

EXHIBIT "B."
Seattle, Wash., May 27, 1907.
Local Seattle, S. P. of Wash.
Dear Comrades:—Enclosed find bill for "The Socialist" from July 7, 1906, to April 17, 1907, inclusive, during which period 26 issues of the paper were published.
We have Comrade Latimer's note of the 17th of April ordering the stoppage of the bundle and are sorry to note that Local Seattle has a library committee that is not fair enough to keep on sale both the papers published in the city. It is certainly a comment on the kind of "fairness" dealt in by the faction opposed to "The Socialist" and is an inkling of what we can expect from them should they become the dominant faction in the party.
Fraternally,
E. B. AULT,
Circulation Manager.
THEY REFUSE TO LEARN.
Centralia, Wash., May 25, 1907.
To "The Socialist," Seattle.
We members of Local Centralia of the Socialist Party, having confidence

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hood spread broadcast by our enemies and eagerly swallowed by those who are looking for something through which to oppose us. Nothing "The Socialist" has ever said, and nothing any other revolutionary Socialist has ever said can be brought forth to prove the assertion the Centralia comrades make. A little reflection on the part of the comrades themselves will satisfy them that this is so.

Again, the statement is made that "The Socialist" tries to disparage the work of all other Socialist papers. Nothing could be farther from the truth. "The Socialist" criticizes any paper or any individual which does not act in accord with the principles and tactics of international revolutionary Socialism and endeavors to have that paper or individual get in line with his comrades the world over, but it never, at any time or in any place, throws the slightest obstacle in the way of any Socialist or paper which is honestly trying to teach the workers the facts of their slavery and the necessity for organization into a political party composed of the WORKING CLASS and those in sympathy with them to accomplish their emancipation from wage slavery.

It is the height of pettiness and small-mindedness for the Centralia comrades to order their subscriptions stopped just because they do not agree with us. They should be fair-minded enough to read the paper for their own information in nothing else. But it is characteristic of the critics of "The Socialist" that they read only one side, and that the side opposed to us, of course, form their opinions from such reading and ignorantly condemn us without having the slightest knowledge of our position.

The Centralia comrades charge

(Continued on Page 1.)

Party News

By Erwin B. Ault

SEATTLE NOTES.

Local Seattle headquarters are now located at 1602 Sixth avenue, corner of Pine street.

The following action was taken by Local Seattle Executive Committee last Sunday upon the request of the State Executive Committee to try Walter Thos. Mills on the charges of fusion made against him.

J. N. Boulton made a motion to file the state Executive Committee's letter. Ray S. LaBarre moved that the Local secretary address a courteous communication to the State Executive Committee stating that Local Seattle in mass meeting assembled, had adjourned on ground that there were no charges before the body, the document having been withdrawn from the possession of the body, and that the Seattle Executive Committee, being a body subject to the entire Local, declines to override the will of the Local as expressed. This motion was seconded.

Wagenknecht then moved the following: That the Seattle Executive Committee call a mass meeting of Local Seattle, to meet in Labor Temple two weeks from this date, to try the charges against Walter Thos. Mills, preferred by the Canadian Executive Committee, sent by this body to the State Committee of Washington, a copy of which was sent by the State Committee to Local Seattle.

Wagenknecht argued that the Seattle Executive Committee would in no way over ride the will of the entire Local in calling a mass meeting to try the charges against Mills. The Local had not yet expressed its will as to these charges. LaBarre's motion prevailed.

GENERAL.

The objectionable Primary law which was endorsed in the Connecticut legislature and against the adoption of which the Socialist took a strong stand, has been rejected by the judicial committee.

The proposition before the National Executive Committee regarding arrangements for financial assistance in the matter of a correspondent at Boise, Idaho, failed of action. Comrade Hanford's affirmative vote was received too late to be counted.

National Committee Motion No. 7, was defeated by the following vote: Affirmative, 10; negative, 35; not voting, 14. Vote closed May 28th. The motion contemplated the calling of a conference of labor organizations in the event of the conviction of either Moyer, Haywood or Pettibone. The vote of G. F. Bentley, National Committeeman of Oklahoma was received too late to be counted.

Japanese Socialists held their first national convention at Tokyo, February 17. A program was adopted and after a warm discussion a proposition to give up political action and declare for direct action via the revolutionary strike, was defeated 22 to 30. It is believed, however, that in view of the conditions existing in Japan at the present time that the policy of direct action will finally prevail. Shortly after the convention adjourned the Socialist Party of Japan was formally dissolved by the government on the plea that it disturbed the social peace.

There have been no new developments in the case of the Federal government against Fred D. Warren, managing editor of the "Appeal to Reason." Warren was charged with circulating "scurrilous, threatening and defamatory" matter. If they can't shut us out by postal restrictions they will get at us in some other way. Trial is set for the November term.

European opportunists are again being taught the lesson that a radical is not a Socialist. Clemenceau's action in killing every attempt at remedial legislation for the working class has called forth a great speech of seven hours' length from Jaures, in which the so-called "Socialists" in the French ministry were roundly scored for their part in the betrayal of the working class. The great strike of the longshoremen and sailors and the use of bluejackets as strikebreakers has also opened the eyes of some of our simple-minded comrades, and will make them less likely to trust everything the capitalists say merely because they call themselves radical. May we hope that the experience of the French Socialists will teach its lesson in America?

The "Olympia State Capital." Big Eddy's paper, says that the opportunists, though they composed one-third of the convention, did not secure representation on either the ticket for National Committeemen, State Executive Committee or State Committee. Big Eddy is very much mistaken. It is true they have no representation among the candidates for National Committeemen, but they have one nominee for State Executive Committee and six on the State Committee, quite as many as they were entitled to.

A New York judge has decided in the case of Comrade Fieldman, a noted Socialist soap-boxer of that city, that the display of the red flag at meetings is a crime, and has sentenced Comrade Fieldman to a fine of \$100 and a month in jail. The New York comrades will fight the case through all the courts of the state, if necessary.

WASHINGTON PARTY NEWS.

Comrade James Lund is painting a sign 18 feet long, which he will place on top of the roof of his new home, which will be seen for a mile or more. The sign will announce to the thousands of picnickers on the seashore there, "SOCIALISM IS THE HOPE OF THE WORLD."

Comrade Osborne will arrive by boat in Seattle and will begin his tour along the coast, filling the first date on July 4th on the financial basis of \$4 per day and railroad fare. This will be under the late rule of the State Committee. Locals who will secure his services should make their intentions known at once to the state office. Posters announcing these meetings will be furnished to locals.

This hot weather does not stop the

the local hall in Portland, who seemed to be entertained satisfactorily, judging from the attention given. We have billed him in Wasco, Sherman county, for June 8, and hope to further continue to use him at points in and about The Dalles.

C. W. BARZEE.

THE CLEARING HOUSE

(Continued from Page 2.)

"The Socialist" with trying to retard the work of all the other Socialist papers and in order to show that they do not believe in such action they do all in their power to retard the work of this paper. Consistency, thou art a jewel!

ANOTHER ONE.

Victoria, B. C., May 28, 1907. Sirs:—"The Socialist" did not arrive a fortnight ago and I concluded that my subscription having expired, you had dropped by name from the list, but the arrival of two copies last week showed you had not. I enclose 10c to pay for the extra copies you have sent, and wish my name to be dropped. The narrow, intolerant spirit shown by "The Socialist" is, to my mind, the greatest drawback there is to the Socialist movement. I am thoroughly sick of it, and shall not be sorry to see both the papers and lecturers who take this position go under and make way for a broader and more tolerant movement which will stand for the highest ideals of Socialism. I fear "The Socialist," like "The Western Clarion," is beyond redemption, whilst in the hands they are in at the present time.

With hopes for your conversion to a better frame of mind, I remain, Yours sincerely, JAMES T. STOTT.

This is another example of the "broad-mindedness" displayed by our opponents. When they cannot answer our arguments or impugn our motives, they take refuge in calling us "narrow, bigoted and intolerant," and prove their broadness and tolerance by stopping their subscriptions and refusing to even listen to what we have to say. We assure Mr. Stott that we are quite as sick of the attitude assumed by him as he can possibly be of us.

And so on, without end. This is a sample of what we go up against each week. The pleasant fact remains, however, that the number of comrades who support us because they agree with our tactics is constantly increasing, while the number of childish kicks of the kind quoted above is constantly diminishing. Socialists are coming to learn that they can differ with one another without becoming personal enemies, and that because there is such difference it does not necessarily follow that the reason for it is because you do not like the cut of your opponent's whiskers or your wife doesn't like the way his wife puts up her back hair.

The life and progress of the Socialist party depends on the discussion and adjustment of the differences that must necessarily arise and any attempt to evade responsibility by refusing to listen to a statement of these differences can only result in a decrease in the effectiveness of the party as a weapon for the emancipation of the working class.—E. B. A.

EMMA GOLDMAN.

Emma Goldman is slated to make three lectures in Seattle at the Socialist Temple, corner Fourth avenue and Pine street. Her first meeting will be Sunday afternoon, June 9, at 2 o'clock, on "The Sons of Anarchy." Tuesday evening, June 11, at 8 o'clock, she will speak on "Direct Action and Political Action," and Wednesday night, at the same place, on "Revolutionary Spirit of the Modern Drama." The admission is 15 cents, 25 cents for reserved seats; 60 cents for the entire course. Miss Goldman has been holding big meetings along the coast and it is expected she will have equal success here. There is some probability that Wapenstein will arrest her.

SOCIALIST SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED—Several of our Socialist members at large who are directors of small district schools in the country, wish to engage Socialist Teachers for the fall and winter term who will try their best to get the children interested in Socialism. Address "THE SOCIALIST," Box 1673, Seattle, Wn. (Paid Adv.)

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EXAMINATION OF JUDGE WOOD

(Continued from Page 1.)

Q. Well, have you come back to the Democratic party since the factions ceased, if they have ceased? A. I think I am back in the fold.

Q. Do you have any relation with any of the attorneys in this case? A. I have had more or less business I suppose with some of them.

Q. Are any of them your counsel in any matter at the present time? A. No sir.

Q. Have you any relations with them at the present time, professional social or otherwise? A. No business relations.

Q. You know Mr. Hawley, I suppose, socially? A. I have done a little business with him; yes, I know him.

Q. Which one of them do you have business with? A. I have had business relations with Mr. Hawley.

Q. He is your attorney when you have occasion to employ an attorney, is he? A. Business relations.

Q. Is there anything in that business relation which would cause you to have any bias or prejudice in this case? A. No sir.

Q. Is any of that business relation anything relating to law suits or litigation? A. No sir.

Q. Purely some investment or some matter of that kind? A. Yes.

Q. Are you under any sense of obligation to him by reason of that relation which would cause you to look more or less readily upon the side of the case represented by him? A. No sir.

Q. You have no business or other relations with Mr. Borah? A. No sir.

Q. Or with any of the other counsel for the prosecution? A. No sir.

Q. I suppose you know who the other counsel for the prosecution are don't you? A. Yes sir.

Q. Mr. Stone and Mr. Van Dusen who are here, and Mr. Plowhead and somebody else, I have forgotten who, in Canyon county. Are you a member of any church organization? A. No sir.

Q. Have you at any time ever been? A. No sir.

Q. Are you a member of any Citizens Alliance? A. No sir.

Q. Have you ever been? A. No sir.

Q. Has one been formed here that you know of? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Have you been solicited to become a member of one and refused? A. No, I have not.

Q. Were you here during the labor troubles of 1897? A. Yes sir.

Q. And the labor troubles of 1899? A. I was.

Q. Did you investigate those labor troubles for the purpose of determining who was right and who was wrong with respect to them? A. I don't think I took any special care to inform myself about those.

Q. Didn't form any opinion on that subject? A. No sir.

Q. Didn't come to any conclusion as to which side was right and which side was wrong? A. I don't think I did.

Q. You know that the Miners' Unions were involved in the trouble of 1897? A. Yes.

Q. And did you know that after the trouble of 1892 the Western Federation of Miners was formed? A. Well, I don't know whether my opinion was formed or not.

Q. You don't know whether it was formed after the first trouble or not? A. No.

Q. You do know there was trouble in 1899 in the northern part of the state? A. Yes sir.

Q. And at that time the Western Federation of Miners was on one side of that trouble and the Mine Owners' Association upon the other side? A. Yes sir.

Q. As a result the governor of this state was called on to take action. A. Yes.

Q. Well, at that time did you take much interest in the matter? A. I don't think I did.

Q. There were prisoners, were there not, who were brought down here from the northern part of Idaho, did you know about that? A. Yes.

Q. You don't know the number with respect to that? A. I don't think I do.

Q. Did you know who they were at that time? A. I think I know some of them possibly at the time.

Q. Is there anything in that experience, Mr. Eoff, which would cause you to look more or less kindly upon the defendant—the defendant in this case on account of his connection with the Western Federation of Miners? A. I don't think so.

Q. You know that he is connected with the Western Federation of Miners, do you not? A. I think I have understood that.

Q. And you know he is a prominent officer in that organization? A. I have understood that.

Q. And as such he is in a measure in control of its policies? A. Yes sir.

Q. And its methods of handling business? A. Yes sir.

Q. And controlling the organization? A. Yes sir.

Q. Now do you entertain any views with respect to the Western Federation of Miners as such which would cause you to have any prejudice or bias in this case?

MR. BORAH: As against what, or who?

MR. RICHARDSON: Don't make any difference.

MR. BORAH: I object.

MR. RICHARDSON: Object. That is all you can do.

THE COURT: The objection will be sustained unless the question is more definite, Mr. Richardson.

MR. RICHARDSON: Note our exception to the ruling.

Q. Have you any bias or prejudice for or against the Western Federation of Miners which would in any wise influence you in this case? A. YES SIR, THE SAME INFLUENCE WHICH I SPOKE OF IN REGARD TO THIS OTHER MATTER, MR. RICHARDSON, WOULD INFLUENCE ME SOME IN THAT OF COURSE I HAVE READ A GOOD DEAL ABOUT THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS, I DON'T THINK I COULD READ ALL THAT HAS BEEN PRINTED IN REGARD TO THESE MATTERS WITHOUT FORMING SOME OPINION ON THEM.

Q. Well, is it such an opinion as

well influence your verdict? A. INFLUENCE MY VERDICT THE SAME AS WHAT I HAVE READ IN REGARD TO THE CASE BEFORE.

Q. And that extends to the case on account of the fact that the defendant is a member of that organization and one of its controlling spirits? A. WELL, I WOULD BE INFLUENCED SOME BY THAT.

Q. That has remained with you, I suppose, since 1899? A. Well, yes, I think so.

Q. AND THE PAPERS WHICH YOU HAVE READ YOU THINK IN THE MEANTIME HAVE ALL BEEN ON THE ONE SIDE OF THAT CONTROVERSY? A. BEEN ON ONE SIDE.

Q. You have not read the Miners' Magazine, nor the papers which report the other side of the controversy? A. I have not.

Q. And I suppose you knew Governor Steunenberg pretty well at the time he was governor of the state? A. Yes sir.

Q. And at all times since up to the time of his death? A. Yes.

Q. Would that assist this feeling which you express or aid it in any way or enlarge it, add to it? A. No, I don't think it would.

Q. Don't think that that part of it had anything to do with it? A. No.

Q. But out of it all you got some prejudice against or bias for the organization, without saying which, which has extended now to this defendant?

MR. BORAH: I don't know upon what line this is proceeding exactly. The question of bias and prejudice has been overruled, the question of implied bias has been overruled.

MR. RICHARDSON: That went to the question exclusively of opinion, I never went into the question of influence at all.

THE COURT: I will permit the examination.

Q. (Question read). A. I WOULD BE INFLUENCED BY IT. I REALLY AM NOT ABLE TO STATE DEFINITELY THAT CREATES AN ABSOLUTE BIAS OR PREJUDICE.

Q. BUT IT IS SUCH A THING AS YOU WOULD BE INFLUENCED BY IN THE CONSIDERATION OF THE EVIDENCE IN THIS CASE? A. YES.

Q. WOULD YOU, WITH THE BIAS FOR OR PREJUDICE AGAINST THE PRISONER WHICH YOU HAVE ON ACCOUNT OF THE INFLUENCE WHICH YOU HAVE STATED, CONSIDER THAT HE WAS A PERFECTLY FAIR AND IMPARTIAL JUROR IF HE WAS SITTING WHERE YOU ARE AND YOU WERE SITTING WHERE HE IS CHARGED WITH THE OFFENSE WITH WHICH HE IS CHARGED? A. I SHOULD NOT WANT TO BE TRIED BY ANYBODY WHO HAD FORMED AN OPINION OR WOULD BE INFLUENCED BY WHAT THEY HAD READ.

Q. THAT IS BASED UPON THE PROPOSITION OF THE OPINION WHICH YOU HAVE AND THE BIAS AND PREJUDICE WHICH YOU HAVE? A. BE INFLUENCED BY WHAT THEY HAD READ OR ANYTHING THEY HAD HEARD.

Q. YOU WOULDN'T FEEL THAT YOU WOULD GET A FAIR AND IMPARTIAL TRIAL UNDER THOSE CIRCUMSTANCES? A. I WOULDN'T WANT TO BE TRIED—

MR. RICHARDSON: We desire to ask leave to renew the challenge for actual bias upon the original ground and upon the original ground of the bias prejudice which extends to the defendant.

THE COURT: The court will permit a renewal of that challenge, Mr. Richardson, upon the evidence relating to the juror's being influenced by the defendant's connection with the Western Federation of Miners. I will not consider that question in connection with the testimony that has been already introduced. I think that feature of your challenge has been disposed of before, but upon this last matter which has been inquired into the court will permit you to renew that challenge.

MR. RICHARDSON: I desire to challenge this juror for actual bias in that he has a state of mind in reference to the case that in the exercise of a sound discretion on the part of the court will lead to the inference that he will not act with entire impartiality in that he is biased against the defendant William D. Hayward.

MR. BORAH: We deny that challenge, in your Honor please.

THE COURT: Do you desire to further examine?

MR. RICHARDSON: No sir.

MR. BORAH: We do not either, except to say that the juror has stated he would try this case upon the law and the evidence regardless of any of these opinions which he has.

MR. RICHARDSON: IT DOES NOT FOLLOW, IF YOUR HONOR PLEASE THAT BECAUSE HE HAS SAID THAT, THAT THE CHALLENGE SHOULD BE OVERRULED BECAUSE HE SAID SOME OTHER THINGS BESIDES THAT, AND THE QUESTION IS WHETHER OR NOT HE WILL CONSTITUTE A FAIR AND IMPARTIAL JUROR.

THE COURT: THE CHALLENGE WILL BE DENIED.

MR. RICHARDSON: Note our exception.

EXAMINATION CONTINUED BY MR. RICHARDSON:

Q. Have you ever been a member of any detective organization? A. No.

Q. Have you ever been connected with the sheriff's office in any way? A. No.

Q. Have you ever been engaged in the prosecution of those who are said to be offenders against the criminal law? A. No.

Q. Have you ever sat on a jury before? A. Yes.

Q. In a murder case? A. No.

Q. How many times have you ever sat on a jury? A. I don't recall, but it is once in a criminal case in the United States court and once in the district court here in a civil case.

Q. How many years have you lived here in Ada county? A. Twenty-one years.

Q. Where did you live prior to that time? A. I lived in California just immediately prior to coming here.

Q. How long did you live in California? A. Well, I went to California in 1878 and I came here in 1886, and lived there all the time during a short time I was away from California on business in Arizona. Practically I lived in California from 1878 until I came here in 1886.

Q. What business were you engaged in while you were in California? A. I was an employee for Wells-Fargo & Company's bank, assistant cashier, at San Francisco.

Q. You were engaged in the banking business during the time you were in California? A. Yes.

Q. What business were you engaged in prior to being in California? A. Well, I was with the Wells-Fargo & Company's bank in Salt Lake City.

Q. How long did you live in that place? A. L was there from 1873 to 1878.

Q. Five years. Where were you before you were in Salt Lake City? A. Well, previous to going to Salt Lake City—let me see: 1873—if you will allow me to state this just where I was between that I can get it a little better than I could in the question.

Q. Yes, you may state it. A. I was in the employ of Wells-Fargo & Company from 1866 in different capacities, as paymaster on the road during the stage days and agent for them on the railroad when the railroad was completed.

Q. Then practically all your life has been as an employe of Wells-Fargo up to the time you came here to Boise. A. Until I came here, yes sir.

Q. Since you have been here in Boise you have been in business for yourself? A. Yes.

Q. What state were you born in? A. I was born in Illinois.

Q. Born in Illinois? A. Yes.

Q. At what age did you go to work for the Wells-Fargo company? A. I went to work for them when I was a little past twenty-one years of age.

Q. So from 1866 to 1878, the time that you settled in Salt Lake, you were working in different capacities, and in different places, were you? A. Yes.

Q. What states did you live in? A. Missouri, Colorado and Utah.

Q. What were you doing in Colorado? A. Well, I was just back and forth.

Q. You were travelling messenger? A. I was paymaster on the road. The stage lines paid off every month.

Q. Were you ever employed by Governor Steunenberg in any way. A. No.

Q. Was he ever connected with you in business in any way? A. No.

Q. Did he ever have any relations with the bank that you were connected with at that time that you know of? A. Yes.

Q. Simply as a depositor? A. I think we loaned Governor Steunenberg some money.

Q. You were brought in personal contact with him perhaps by that business? A. No.

Q. You knew him very well? A. Yes.

Q. Was there anything in that fact and your knowledge of him and your association with him which would cause you to have any bias or prejudice against this defendant. A. No.

Q. There is nothing in that? A. No.

Q. Were you here last fall when Secretary Taft came here and made two speeches? A. I was.

Q. Did you hear either of those? A. I heard him here.

Q. Did you read those speeches as well? A. I don't think I read the speeches.

Q. Was there any reference in that speech that you heard that you remember about the defendants in these cases? A. Yes, I remember about what he said.

Q. Did that leave any impression upon you? A. No.

Q. Did it add anything to the bias or prejudice or opinion which you then had? A. No.

Q. Was it along the same lines as the newspaper comment that you had heard? A. Yes.

Q. Well, now, is there anything in the fact that Secretary Taft made such an allusion to these defendants which would cause you to give them any other or different kind of a trial than you would give any other man? A. I don't think anything Secretary Taft might say or has said would have much or any influence on me.

Q. Don't think it would have much or any influence. How about the remarks which Governor Gooding has made with respect to these defendants from time to time? A. I feel the same way about them.

Q. You have heard the reports which have been made about his statements and perhaps have heard some of his statements? A. I don't think I have heard his statements.

Q. You have read the reports? A. Yes.

Q. You read his Cul de Sac speech, did you? A. No sir.

Q. Did you read the speech at Moscow? A. No.

Q. Well, there is nothing in that, you say, which has influenced you in any way in making up this opinion which you have and which you say you will take into the case with you? A. No.

Q. Did you hear the speech of Ex-Albert General Martin at the time of the memorial services for Steunenberg and Hunt? A. I did not.

Q. Did you read it? A. No.

Q. Do you know anything about the resolution which was passed by the legislature relative to Governor Steunenberg at or about the time money was appropriated for the

prosecution of this case? A. I don't hardly think I did. I heard something about it. I was away all winter. I wasn't here during the legislature.

Q. There wasn't anything in that, then, that influenced you in any way? A. No.

Q. DO YOU KNOW OF ANY REASON, WHETH— I HAVE ASKED YOU ABOUT IT OR NOT, WHICH WOULD PREVENT YOU FROM FAIRLY AND IMPARTIALLY TRYING THE CASE? A. WELL, I THINK THE OPINION THAT I SPEAK OF I WOULD BE OVERNERVED BY TO SOME EXTENT.

Q. You think you could not give the defendant a fair and impartial trial for that reason? A. No, I don't say that. I THINK I WILL BE INFLUENCED BY THAT. I told you what I thought about it.

Q. Of course, you will do your level best to try the case on the law and the evidence? A. Yes.

Q. BUT NEVERTHELESS YOU KNOW YOU WILL BE INFLUENCED BY YOUR OPINION WHICH YOU NOW HOLD? A. I HAVEN'T ANY DOUBT ABOUT IT.

Q. NOTWITHSTANDING YOUR EFFORT TO GET RID OF IT—YOU SAY YOU HAVEN'T ANY DOUBT ABOUT IT? A. I HAVEN'T ANY DOUBT BUT WHAT I WOULD GO INTO THE CASE INFLUENCED BY MY OPINION.

Q. Every case, if rightly tried, must be tried solely upon the evidence as it shall be given by the witnesses upon the stand; to that evidence there must be applied only the law as laid down by the court, and those alone, the verdict must be made up.

Can you take an oath to try this case in that manner and can you try it in that manner? A. I think I could.

Q. Notwithstanding this opinion which you would carry into the case with you? A. Yes.

Q. Is there any reason why you could not try a Socialist the same as you could a Democrat or a Republican? A. That would have no influence.

Q. Do you have any bias or prejudice for or against Socialists—of course we are not entitled to know which, although perhaps we are? A. I don't think I have.

Q. Have you looked into the doctrines of Socialism at all? A. Not at all.

Q. If it should appear in the course of this case that the defendant was a Socialist—I suppose you know that he is a Socialist, don't you, from what you have heard and read? A. I think I do, yes.

Q. If it should appear then in the course of the case, would that have any influence upon your verdict, the fact that he is a Socialist? A. I don't think any man's politics or religion would have any influence on me.

Q. He has just as much right to have his views on Socialism as you have yours on Democracy? A. Every bit.

Q. So long as he remains a law-abiding citizen. Do you think it possible for a Socialist to be a law-abiding citizen? A. I do.

Q. No prejudice on that account against him? A. No.

Q. You know what a reasonable doubt is, I suppose? A. Yes.

Q. A doubt arising from the evidence upon which you would hesitate to act. I suppose that is about your idea of it, isn't it, an honest doubt arising from all of the evidence? A. Yes.

Q. The law is that the defendant is entitled to the benefit of such a doubt. Could you give to this defendant the benefit of that doubt if the evidence should leave you in some doubt with regard to the case? A. If I had any doubt I would give the defendant the benefit of it.

Q. Do you think it would be possible for the evidence, in the condition of mind in which you are in, to leave you in any doubt in case the evidence should be anywhere near evenly balanced? A. I think I would make up my mind positively in the matter before I would agree to a verdict.

Q. Do you know what the presumption of evidence is? A. I do.

Q. IS THE DEFENDANT AS HE STANDS HERE AT THE BAR OF THIS COURT PRESUMED BY YOU TO BE INNOCENT AS YOU GO INTO THE TRIAL OF THIS CASE, IF YOU TAKE THE OATH OF A JUROR, BEFORE YOU HEAR ANY EVIDENCE? A. WELL, NOW, THAT IS A MATTER JUST AS I HAVE ALREADY STATED—

Q. It comes up again in another form? A. YES, I WOULD BE INFLUENCED, OF COURSE.

Q. You have some presumption, then, in your mind upon that subject, you have some presumption in your mind, I say, upon the subject of his guilt or innocence as you go into the trial of the case?

THE COURT: THE LAW PRESUMES HIM INNOCENT.

Q. The law presumes him innocent? A. Yes.

Q. Now, what do you do? DO YOU PRESUME HIM INNOCENT? He is entitled to be tried by a juror who presumes him innocent? A. MY OPINION HASN'T GONE FAR ENOUGH FROM ANYTHING I HAVE READ OR ANY OPINION I HAVE FORMED, NOT TO CONVICT HIM.

Q. Not to convict him? A. OR TO ACQUIT THE DEFENDANT.

"PHILANTHROPY" IN PORTLAND

By TOM SLADDEN

On Saturday afternoon last there was opened up in the city of Portland a public playground, and on that afternoon in question there were discovered to be, at least, according to the Capitalist papers, 1,000 children, little tots they were, most of them, who, as quoted in "Evening Telegram," "never had such joys come into those frugal lives before." Another sentence from the "Telegram" had better be quoted also: "There is no doubt but that this day will easily eclipse all the fairy godmother stunts ever written." And the most astounding part of the whole affair is that the moribund intellectual bankrupts who wrote their shallow effusions about these damnable counterfeit charities, can only see the good of such things and none of the harm, and are willing only to place around the head of the shallow-pated effeminate leaders of "high society" the plated nimbus of yellow newspaper notoriety, without showing the degrading and debasing influence of charity indiscriminately applied. Charity is in this case in which it is used, a misnomer, in plain English, a lie.

A thief is not a charitable person when he has taken all of the victim's possessions and then in his compassion given the person back a nickel to ride home on the car.

The word charity in the English language today means nothing. It is in reality the opposite to robbery and in fact only exists as a relative term to it.

These children are the children of the working class in this city of Portland. Their mothers and fathers are the workers of the mills and factories of this city. The women are the laundry workers, the paper box makers, the shirt makers, the dressmakers, the clothing makers and the makers of every article of use which a woman's hand can be turned to. The fathers are the tradesmen and mechanics, the builders, the millhands and the constructors of every useful article to which a man's hand can be applied.

And yet, after robbing these mothers and fathers 364 days a year, the representatives of this robber caste will take these half naked children for a ride around the block in an automobile and fill them up with ice cream and candy, and go home at night well satisfied with their sanctity and ready to "praise God from whom all blessings flow."

About four hundred and ten years ago a ship loaded with Europeans landed on this American continent. S—Socialist! Sep 29

When the people from that boat disembarked they disembarked in a country peopled by half-naked, painted, ignorant, superstitious savages. But

Q. BUT YOU START IN WITH A PRESUMPTION WITH REGARD TO HIS GUILT OR INNOCENCE IN YOUR OWN MIND? A. YES, I DO.

Q. The law presumes him to be innocent. Can you take the oath upon that subject? A. Yes.

Q. Now, you don't have a presumption of that kind as you start into the trial of the case, as I understand you?

Q. YOU DON'T PRESUME HIM TO BE INNOCENT AS YOU START INTO THE TRIAL OF THE CASE? A. NO, I DON'T, BUT STILL IF THE EVIDENCE IS SUCH AS TO PROVE HIM INNOCENT I WOULD NOT CONVICT HIM.

Q. You are not ready to convict him? A. No, nor acquit him.

Q. BUT YOU ARE READY TO SAY HE IS INNOCENT AS YOU START INTO THE TRIAL OF THE CASE, ISN'T THAT RIGHT? A. NO, SIR, I CAN'T.

Q. YOU START IN THEN WITH A PRESUMPTION IN THE CASE, IF YOU TAKE THE OATH AS A JUROR, WHICH IS CONTRARY TO HIS BEING INNOCENT? A. ENOUGH TO INFLUENCE ME.

MR. RICHARDSON: Now, if your Honor please, I desire to ask leave to renew the challenge for actual bias against him, in that he is biased against the defendant William D. Hayward so that he cannot try him solely upon the law and the evidence.

MR. BORAH: WE DENY THE CHALLENGE, and we think that the time ought to arrive when the counsel is through with his examination and make these challenges. He has qualified the juror much stronger than when he started in, and we deny the challenge at this time.

THE COURT: THE CHALLENGE WILL BE OVERRULED.

MR. RICHARDSON: Note our exception.

If your honor please, if you are going to adjourn at twelve—

THE COURT: I intend to work until half past twelve.

MR. RICHARDSON: Very well, give us a minute or two, if you will.

(Mr. Richardson consults with his associates.)

MR. RICHARDSON: We pass for cause.

THE COURT: The next peremptory is with the defense.

MR. RICHARDSON: We will excuse Mr. Eoff.

THE COURT: Step aside, Mr. Eoff.

those savages, degraded as they were, low as they may be placed in the human family, call them what you please, still remember this, that they had no place for that infernal word, "charity," in their limited vocabulary, because the necessity of such a thing did not exist. The poor old squaw, in spite of all that you capitalist moralists have said about her to the contrary notwithstanding, doing all the work while the brave laid around, was able to take care of her children herself, and did not have to do what your 20th century Christian mother must do, leave her babe during the day in a kind of a charitable chicken farm where they are attended by wholesale while the mother grinds out profit 10 hours a day in a laundry for some bum to spend on automobiles, midnight dinners and misplaced charity.

You have in these 400 years brought labor to a point where it can produce 100 times as much as was produced by the same amount of labor at that time. Yet the laborers who produce all this wealth today will listen to you spineless apologists for your rotten capitalist morality in your senseless articles on public beneficence, while their children are objects of that misnamed charity, worse off by far than the child of the painted savage of 400 years ago who had a playground whom nobody owned and a father and mother whom nobody worked.

Do you call that charity where one class in society pays its human chattels hardly enough for them to buy clothes to cover their nakedness, the coarsest kind of food to appease their hunger and money enough to rent a miserable habitation to keep the rain off of them while they sleep?

No Portland Socialist should forget the Lion Clothing Company, 166 Third street. Give this clothing house a call and introduce yourself by saying you saw their Ad. in "The Socialist."

We thank the Riggers and Stevedors of Seattle, Pete Peel, secretary, for their patronage. We have turned out about \$125 worth of printing for them since we started in business.

The Socialists of Portland ordered four thousand copies of "The Socialist" for their municipal campaign. Besides this, they get a bundle of 500 extras every week.

Mr. Ostrow, furniture and hardware, 44 North Third street, Portland, promises to continue his Ad. indefinitely if three or four customers are secured as a result of his present monthly contract. What six Portland comrades will visit Mr. Ostrow this week and promise him their trade?

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