

THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER

The Socialist

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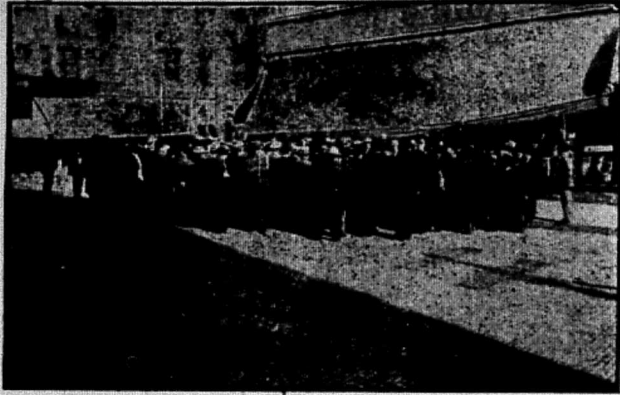
To Organize the Slaves
of Capital to Vote Their
Own Emancipation

Eighth Year—No. 368

Seattle, Washington, Saturday, March 21, 1908

Price Five Cents

GREAT FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH IS WON



Scene of the first engagement -- Titus' meeting at Second and Union, August, 1906

Nothing has occurred in American history quite parallel to the attempt to suppress Socialist Free Speech on the streets of Seattle.

In the first place its origin is remarkable and significant. Wm. Hickman Moore, the "Labor Mayor" and his Chief of Police C. W. Wappenstein, were both directly selected by J. D. Farrell, the personal representative of E. H. Harriman and the Union Pacific system. Nothing was done by the Mayor and Chief without the sanction of this masterful man, Farrell. And it is fair to assume that Farrell did nothing important without the sanction of his chief, Harriman, and the "Standard Oil." In the City Hall, Monday night, March 2, in the office of the Chief of Police, was gathered a conference presided over by J. D. Farrell and attended by Mayor Moore and Chief Wappenstein. This was the night their last outrage on the Socialists was committed by the brutal arrest of Mrs. Titus, Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Engolf, together with Tom Donnelly and Mr. Engolf. These five were jailed all night without bail, while Farrell's conference went on under the same roof.

There can be no doubt the two years' unparalleled prosecution of Proletarian Socialists in Seattle was under the express supervision of the Standard magnates.

Second. This persecution was unparalleled in its severity.

There have been many arrests of Socialist street speakers in the United States, but bail has not been refused elsewhere and no such foul city jail exists elsewhere.

According to the police returns for the year 1907 the Socialists were arrested 157 times. That means they were spent at least 157 nights in jail. It was the iron policy adopted by Moore and Wappenstein and Farrell to refuse any cash bail or bail bonds for the appearance of Socialist prisoners for trial. A "vag" or a "drunk" or a "hook" could deposit \$10 or \$20 with the police clerk as guarantee for appearance in court the next day. But for a Socialist speaker as much as One Thousand Dollars in gold was refused. Instead, they were thrown into the vilest cells with the vilest companions. When many nights of such treatment proved unavailing to break the spirit of the Socialists, special tortures were inflicted on conspicuous speakers. J. B. Osborne, totally blind, was put into "the Black Hole," a cell some 7 by 8 with no furniture whatever but a leaky pail, and a cement floor and no ventilation but door cracks, and kept standing there for 18 hours awaiting trial. Sladden and Titus were picked out from the rest in the ordinary receiving cell and placed in the "steel cage" with no heat whatever on the coldest nights of the winter. Mrs. Titus was refused the privilege of sending her husband blankets or an overcoat though he was kept in the cage three days and nights without trial.

As a special exhibition of cruel indignity the City Attorney and Police Judge, after many times declining to try the individual cases and turning them loose after their nights in jail, suddenly decided to overawe the troublesome fellows by sending a whole batch to the Chain Gang. Forty Socialist speakers, including a large number of the Finnish comrades, were thus "punished" to prevent their "doing it again." But the imprisoned crowd issued addresses from the jail, refusing to scab even on a Chain Gang, and so excited public sympathy that their cowardly persecutors hastened to revoke their own sentence

and ordered them set free on the third day.

The most unheard of ferocity and heartlessness was brought to light in capitalist hearts. The Republican leader of the City Council in a rabid speech in public session declared he was glad the Mayor was giving the Socialists what "was coming to them."

He almost frothed at the mouth as he shouted, "I hope Mayor Moore will pile those Socialists in jail ten deep and pile bricks on top of them." When the Socialists went before the Board of Health and proved the city jail frightfully unsanitary, and the board condemned it in consequence, ordering it closed to human habitation, the mayor discharged the board and its health officer for doing their duty, while the Republican city council approved by confirming the mayor's new appointees to the health board and applauding the infamous "Ten-Deep" speech above quoted.

This unexampled severity which even sent two young mothers with babes in arms into this awful jail and kept them over night was continued from August, 1906, up to the night before election, March 2, 1908. Its persistence in the face of a continually growing public sentiment against it can only be explained on the theory that it was the deliberate intention and plan of the great capitalist interests of the northwest to crush out free public propaganda of scientific Socialism in the most conspicuous city of the Pacific coast. The methods of the Socialists throughout this contest have been as wise and persistent as those of the Standard Oil were unwise and persistent.

The Seattle Socialists could have made at least three serious errors. They could have raised a false issue; they could have appealed to the higher courts, and they could have fostered a mob spirit.

They did not allow any false issue to intrude. For instance, they never tried to deprive the Salvationists of their enjoyment of the rights denied to the Socialists. They simply insisted the Socialists be accorded the same interpretation of the laws as the religious speakers. Again, the Socialists never asked for any "Permit" from the mayor, which the city ordinances make no provision for. They simply stuck to one simple issue, namely, "If we violate the ordinances, arrest us and convict us. If we do not, let us alone." They said always, "The present city ordinance which forbids crowds obstructing traffic is a good and sensible ordinance. We will see that our crowds are gathered in such places and restricted to such numbers as will not interfere with the ordinary traffic on the streets. We will mind our business and observe the ordinance. We want the Mayor and Police to mind their business and let us alone until we break some law."

Through thick and thin for 19 months of intense provocation the Seattle Socialists have made that one point undeviatingly. "We are not obstructing the streets with our crowds. Therefore let us alone. You are simply tyrants if you do not."

Neither did they appeal to any Supreme Court. They knew the higher courts are far removed from the popular local sentiment and that they are capitalist to the backbone. When Titus lost a jury case, no attempt was made to carry it up and get a ruling on what constituted a street obstruction, though many comrades, weary of the unequal and apparently fruitless fight, were of the

opinion this was the thing to do. Two reasons, or three, were strong against the higher court method: It was sure to fail, it was too expensive, and it would remove the issue far from the working class of Seattle.

It would have been a huge mistake to act so this living issue, involving what all Americans have been taught to regard as fundamental "rights", should have been shelved for months or years in the slow processes of the higher courts.

Instead of being thus diverted from the immediate battle ground with the enemy in the weakest possible position, the Seattle Socialists forced their attack on that position literally day and night. It has been a terrible ordeal. Strong young men, like Tom Sladden, lost their health by repeated incarceration in the Black Hole of Seattle. Some of the boldest and bravest comrades lost their nerve in the face of the iron determination of capital to defy public opinion and break the Socialists down. But comrades like Sladden and Lund and Gatchell and Osborne came from other Locals, while many letters and some money arrived from all parts of the country. The Socialist Press, too, did much to bring encouragement and the State organization stood bravely by.

Yet it has been the hardest test Seattle Socialists have ever been put to. If this election had sent back our persecutors to office and set the people's approval on their persecution, our ingenuity and our courage would pretty nearly have failed us.

The constant and untiring exercise of the "Right of Free Speech" by the Socialists and their daily acceptance of Jail without Bail did at last prove too much for a callous public. At first and for many months in fact, the dailies paid scant attention, and the public thought little about the matter except that the Socialists probably deserved what they were getting. The Mayor was very popular. The people thought he must know his own business. Up to the fall of 1907, this "Labor Mayor" was practically assured of a re-election. But then the revolt came. Workingmen of all trades began to resent this terrible treatment so evidently unequal, unfair, autocratic, contrary to all the American traditions of liberty.

When the reaction had once started, it carried everything before it. Moore was snowed under by a majority of nearly six thousand. It is commonly conceded that "the Socialists did it."

The question is settled for all time in this city. No other Mayor will ever dare to defy public opinion in so brutal a manner.

Probably, too, the question is settled in all the cities of this state, which look up to Seattle as the Metropolis. What Seattle, Moore and Wappenstein and Harriman failed to accomplish will hardly be tackled in any other city in the Northwest.

Respect for the Socialist Party has been secured and a better understanding of the Socialist Party, too. We did not make the mistake of being prodded and exasperated into recriminating acts of violence. Again and again the Socialists of Seattle have saved the police officers themselves from the natural effects of their own orders. Wappenstein wanted us to raise a riot. He gave out one or two "Haymarket" interviews. But the good nature and good sense of the Socialists could not be provoked. They constantly warned the crowds to avoid all excitement and sent their patrols everywhere to suppress any angry demonstrations. They officially and conspicuously refused the offered co-operation of the Anarchists, thereby saving themselves from certain misrepresentation and loss of public confidence.

The result of the Seattle Fight for Free Speech and Free Streets has been no less remarkable than its origin and its methods on both sides. Even the policemen, almost to a man, are in full sympathy and ready to lis-

ten. We never abused the police. We always treated them as fellow wage workers, simply acting under orders from the powers of a common enemy above.

The Socialist Party got a diminished vote in this city election, not one third what it had a right to expect, for the obvious reason that its sympathizers were afraid to lose a half vote and so voted directly for the chief candidate opposed to the Persecuting Mayor. These sympathizers whose votes always constitute at least half our strength at the polls, saw only the minor issue of Free Speech and overlooked the major issue of Working Class solidarity in politics. In one word at least 2,000 voters in Seattle who would normally vote the Socialist ticket acted as Opportunists rather than Revolutionists. In one other word, they are not Socialists.

We have won a great victory for Free Speech and Free Streets and we have won the public ear and public respect. We have lost no votes that belonged to us or that will not come back to us.

The streets of Seattle are ours from now on. The people want to know what it is we have been fighting so hard to tell them. They are asking on every corner and in every house, What is this Socialism so many men and women are willing to suffer for?

The streets are ours. The present mayor told our official committee he would not interfere with the Socialist speakers so long as they did not violate the law by obstructing traffic on the streets.

The streets are ours. We can go where we like when we like and say what we like.

It is a magnificent opportunity. We shall never have another quite so favorable. Our best educators should be put out to answer the thousand questions all citizens of Seattle are asking. The summer and fall are ours to conduct the most educational campaign for Proletarian Socialism ever made possible in this city.

Good-Bye, Wappy!

Song of the Seattle Force of Police Patrolmen, Written by One of Themselves.

Good bye Wappy, the people they got wise.

The Colonel could not fool them, With all his great big lies.

Good bye Wappy, we know you have to go.

Good bye Wappy, the Colonel loves you so.

Way down in Cincinnati, you got left in the lurch

You could not fool the people in the shadow of the church.

Good bye Wappy, we know you have to go.

Good bye Wappy, the Colonel loves you so.

You fooled the people a little while, But you could not fool them long.

We know you won't go hungry

You are fifty thousand strong.

Good bye Wappy, the Colonel loves you so

Good bye Wappy, we like to see you go.

HAYWOOD'S MOTHER DEAD.

Comrade Haywood was compelled to cancel all his eastern lecture engagements and hasten to the bedside of his mother, who died shortly after.

Mrs. Carruthers' illness was brought on by the terrible strain she was compelled to undergo during the trial of her son.

All during the trial she was hopeful and smiling to all, and only her most intimate friends knew of the tears so near behind the smile.

In Mrs. Carruthers' death Comrade Haywood loses a brave and loyal mother and the world loses a true heart. Requiescat in pace!



It's Sad, But—

TACOMA BUTCHER STRIKE

Carstens Company Tries to Compel Its Employees to Sign Agreement Not To Affiliate With Any Organization Which Would Strike for Higher Wages—Central Labor Council Supports Strike—Beware of Carstens Products.

It is with pleasure that we give the following account of the trouble of the Tacoma Butchers' Unions with the Carstens Packing Company. The statement of the Central Labor Council explains itself and it is not necessary to caution our readers against using the products of the unfair Carstens Company until this strike is settled favorably for the union.

All the unions of Tacoma, through their affiliation with the Central Labor Council, are behind the Butchers, and the prospects are that the end will come within the week. In the meantime DO NOT USE SCAB MEATS.

Statement of the Tacoma Central Labor Council.

Tacoma, Washington, March 7, 1908.

To Organized Labor:—

We desire to make the following statement of the trouble with the Carstens Packing Company:

On January 1, the members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union No. 235 were notified that their wages would be reduced. The Union took the matter under consideration and decided to resist the reduction. At the same meeting the Union made a proposition that the skilled workmen would leave the Company each week in order to help the Company. The offer was rejected.

The Union brought the matter to the Central Labor Council, and they referred it to the Executive Committee, and said Committee had three meetings with Mr. Carstens and tried to bring about an adjustment of the trouble on February 21. We arranged for a meeting between Mr. Carstens and Frank W. Cotterill, President of the State Federation of Labor, and the Business Agent of the Local Central Body was present. The most important announcement by Mr. Carstens at that meeting was that he intended to discharge the active members of the Union, or agitators as he called them, and give the Butchers the open shop.

On February 26, the members of the Union were called into the office one at a time and were told that they must sign the contract prepared by the Company or leave the employ of the Company. On a consideration of the above stated fact the Executive Board recommended that the Central Labor Council support the Butcher Workmen in their struggle with the Carstens Packing Company. The report was adopted without a dissenting vote.

On Thursday, February 27, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Union No. 235 called their mem-

bers out to prevent having the Union disrupted. We have 100 men out on strike. A copy of the contract above referred to you will find enclosed, for which we bespeak a careful perusal.

It aims to destroy the Union by forcing its members, employees, into an individual agreement with the Company. Here is a Company cutting the wages of its employees and at the same time raising the price of meat to the public. The cause of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters is a just one to maintain a living wage. The life of the organization depends upon the assistance and moral support given to butcher workmen. The cut in wages ranged from 15 cents to 50 cents a day.

Yours fraternally,
T. F. BURNS, Business Agt.
E. H. PERRY, Secretary

A Dirty Deal.

This is the contract submitted by the Carstens Packing Co. to its employees February 26, 1908, and requested to sign at once or be discharged.

"Tacoma, Washington, . . . 1908. In consideration of my being employed by CARSTENS PACKING COMPANY, a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine, and doing an interstate business in meats, smoked and fresh; lard, tallow, etc., at . . . per day of ten (10) hours;

"I HEREBY AGREE that I will not in any manner become connected with any combination of employees that agitates STRIKES or otherwise combine in any way by trying to INJURE the business of the CARSTENS PACKING COMPANY during the period of said employment; and I FURTHER AGREE TO GIVE THE said CARSTENS PACKING COMPANY FIFTEEN (15) days notice before leaving their employment, and as an evidence of good faith and FAITHFUL performance of this agreement I hereby authorize the CARSTENS PACKING COMPANY to retain ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00) PER WEEK from my wages until ONE WEEK'S WAGES has accumulated, to be RETURNED BY THEM IN CASE OF MY FAILURE TO KEEP AND PERFORM ALL TERMS OF THIS AGREEMENT."

"SIGNED . . .
"WITNESS . . ."

Socialist Party Emblem Buttons, 3-4 inch size, 5 cents each by mail. Every Socialist should have one for each coat—if he has more than two.

PHILADELPHIA IN THE FIGHT

The Socialist Party of Philadelphia are up against the free speech fight, and word has just reached this Office that Dr. Charles Worstman a former professor in Heidelberg, Germany, who became a Socialist, was not allowed to speak on the sacred streets of the city of Brotherly Love.

ERIE STRIKE SETTLED.

The Machinist strike which has been settled and all of the machinists that went out are to be reinstated at their old rate of pay. Considering present conditions this is really a gain for the union.

PRINTED ON OUR OWN PRESS TODAY

How we have worked during the past two weeks to make that statement true! And how proud we all felt when the first perfect sheet came out on the delivery table! Pretty good work, isn't it? And six pages look good too. Well, we owe a lot of money on the press and we've got to economize till it's paid off, unless every reader wants to get out and hustle subs. We can't get out a paper this big every week but we'll make you a fair proposition: We'll get out a six-page paper once a month and another every week the subscription list is INCREASED 100. It's up to you.

WHEN WE'RE ROBBED

New Ads.

"Fleeced in the Spending"

By E. L. Rigg, of Idaho

Reply to Emil M. Herman, of Wash. For downright misrepresentation and unlimited gall, the following from Comrade Herman's last installment takes the cake. He makes me contend that there are many classes, and in proof picks this sentence out of a paragraph, "Farmers may be placed in one, tradesmen in another, professional men 'in another and so on.'" He then says, "Now I (with the accent on the 'I') maintain there are only two classes in this country, the working class and the capitalist class." And all this in the face of the fact that in this same paragraph of mine that he quotes from occurs this sentence, "But what concerns us Socialists is, can society be divided into TWO classes (not three) namely, the Working Class and Capitalist Class?" I was careful to have the word two capitalized, so as not to be misunderstood by the most careless reader. I respectfully submit to Comrade Herman, if we are to carry on a debate, what good does such tomfoolery do? My whole article was dividing society into two classes. When he purposely misconstrues the whole of what I said on the subject in order to answer it, it certainly looks like he is hard pressed for argument, to say the least.

Yes, Comrade, you made yourself clear on your ideas of classes and of whom composed, to me and I think to everybody else, and there was no need of your restating your position. You made it equally clear that your ideas were entirely erroneous. But your definition is so clear and concise you will pardon me for quoting it. "A capitalist is one who belongs to the class that owns capital," and a worker, I suppose, is one who belongs to the class that works, and a brick is a brick. Why don't you get out a dictionary, Comrade? Does a railroad superintendent belong to the working class? He works. At least, the company thinks so, and pays him big wages.

I have known servant girls to put their little savings in a bank and draw interest on them. Did they belong to the Capitalist Class? I have known common laborers to do the same. Did they belong to the Capitalist Class? I have known railroad engineers to own their home and another which they rented. Did they belong to the Capitalist Class? I have worked on a farm for \$20 per month the year round, and out of that I have had money in the bank drawing interest. Did I belong to the Capitalist Class? The town was not big enough to draw any plays worth going to see. I never attended more than two or three that showed there, and was disgusted with them and myself for sitting there. I attended their little neighborhood parties and socials. Had a good time at the lyceum debating opponents that were as easy as my good Comrade Herman. The only way I could have spent money in that place was boozing, and I never indulge. Think a worker, and especially a Socialist, should keep his brain clear. It was not to my credit that I did not spend all my wages. I dressed as well as anyone in the neighborhood and a good deal better than I do now. There was simply no way of spending money while I stayed there. Yet "Ye gods and little fishes," I belonged to the "Capitalist Class," for the cause, that there are precious few in the Socialist movement that "teach such rot in the name of Socialism."

Later on I rented an eighty from the same farmer I had been working for. It had a good house on it and was close to town. I had a house I did not need. A family in town needed a house they did not have. So with a little dicker I had a housekeeper. Later on, with a little dicker, I swapped housekeepers and got one I liked a whole lot better. As our Comrade says, "this may be personal, all right." Now because I happened to have some capital, namely, a team of horses, a plow, harrow, cultivator, corn planter and a debt, and on account of spraining my wrist had to hire some help, and of course was exploiting that help, therefore I belonged to the Capitalist Class. And this in spite of the fact that I worked harder, produced more wealth, and got less for it than when I was a "hired man," without any capital. "Wonderful reasoning, isn't it?"

Perhaps I was wrong when I said that the country schools were democratically managed by the workers, suppose, technically speaking, I should have said republicanly, but will leave technicalities to our Comrade, who makes a specialty of them. The part he quarrels with is that the workers have anything to do with their management. Of course they don't, if you mean by workers only tramps and hobos. No slight meant to the tramps and hobos, think the most of them are far more honorable than most capitalist farmers. But if you mean by workers, farmers, most of whom work longer and harder for less pay than their fellow workers of the cities, then the country schools are managed by them. That the text books, teachers and ideas taught do not suit our Comrade, is not because the workers of this district do not manage them, but because they want just what they are getting, they do not know any better. That they are ignorantly managed, I am ready to admit, although I believe in democracy. Whether we have an enlightened democracy or not depends upon the intelligence of the individuals of which it is composed. If the majority of the WORKERS of this district wanted a Socialist teacher for next year they would have no trouble in getting one.

Now in regard to fleecing in our country schools, I contend there is no fleecing in connection with them, except the profits of privately produced material used, such as lumber, hardware, apparatus, etc., which Comrade Herman did not see fit to quote.

The children are educated without anyone having to dig up interest, rent or profit. All this is eliminated. Can Socialism do more along that line? But Comrade Herman is concerned about the pay of the teacher. So am I, but no more than about the pay of the farm hand working in the adjoining field. Their pay is regulated under the present system the same as it will be under Socialism, so far as reason can prophesy, only under Socialism there will be equal opportunity for each to qualify for any calling. The pay will be high enough to attract the required number of required ability to perform the work in that branch. If there are too many wanting to teach school and not enough to do the farm work, the pay of the school teacher will fall and that of the farm worker will rise. This constant adjustment and readjustment of wages will go on under Socialism much as it does at present.

Neither the teacher, the farm worker nor any one else has been fleeced on the education they received in the country school. What has been fleeced of the teacher and the farm worker is the interest, rent and profits which they pay either to government or private concerns in the spending of their wages. If they bought their shoes for no more than the wages paid workers for producing and delivering said shoes, there would be nothing fleeced off of them in the shoe line. If they got their clothing for just the wages paid workers for producing clothing, there would be nothing fleeced off of them in that line. And so on with one industry after another, until all interest, rent and profit were eliminated. Such is

Herman's Reply

(In order to assist readers who do not easily remember points made a week or two before, we will hereafter present both sides of this debate in the same issue, as we are doing here.—Ed.)

To prove, that I did not misrepresent Comrade Rigg I will quote the entire paragraph referred to. "There are many classes; farmers may be placed in one; Tradesmen in another, professional men in another, and so on. These again may be subdivided into others. But what concerns us Socialists is, can society be divided into TWO classes (not three), namely, the Working-class and the Capitalist-class? If so are the interests of the members of the Working Class antagonistic or opposite to those of the Capitalist Class?" When he said, "There are many classes," I took him to mean what he said. When he asked "Can society be divided into two classes?" I answered in the affirmative and I can see that it requires any "unlimited gall" to state a fact. However, if we are agreed that society is divided into two classes that settles this point. Let us designate these two classes as the Capitalist Class or Bourgeoisie, and the Wage Working Class or Proletariat. I feel sure that Comrade Rigg will not object to this classification even if Webster's International does define proletariat as; "the lower classes; beggars, belonging to the community; hence, mean, vile, vulgar." We know he was a mouthpiece of the capitalist class and in this definition simply gave expression to the contempt in which the Capitalist Class held the Wage Working Class.

Marx and Engels, on page 12 of the Communist Manifesto say: "By Proletariat is meant the class of modern wage-laborers who having no means of production of their own, are reduced to selling their labor-power in order to live." I think Marx and Engels are better authority than Webster's International, don't you, Comrade Rigg?

The comrade says I made myself clear on classes and then goes on to say, in the same paragraph: "you made it equally clear that your ideas were entirely erroneous. But your definition is so clear and concise you will pardon me for quoting it." Then he proceeds to do the very thing which he accused me of doing, picked a sentence out of a paragraph. What I said was not: "A capitalist is one who belongs to the class that owns capital," but: "A capitalist is one who belongs to the class that owns capital—by capital I mean stored-up, unpaid labor, which is used in the exploitation of more labor. This includes the farmer. All others, those who depend solely upon the sale of their labor-power for a livelihood belong to the working-class."

Hereafter I shall use the term "wage working class," instead of "working class" so that there can be no possible misunderstanding. Yes, if the Railroad superintendent depends entirely on the sale of his labor-power for a living he belongs to the wage working class. When servant girls, common laborers, engineers, farm hands or any other wage workers draw interest on money deposited or receive rent for houses owned by them they become capitalists to the extent that they share in the division of the surplus wealth exploited from ALL of the wage workers.

This is a very fine distinction, I will admit, but it is necessary as there is a constant going in and out of one class into the other and during the process of development their interests become more capitalistic or more proletarian, as the case may be. And their condition of things will generally reflect their material condition in life. From the way Comrade Rigg writes one would infer that it was quite a task for him to dispose of \$20.00 per

the way interest, rent and profit is likely to be eliminated. Of course this does not agree with our Comrade's theory, but when theory and facts don't jibe, we usually conclude there is something wrong with the theory, and if one holds to his theory regardless of facts we conclude there is something wrong with his head.

It seems hard for some people to see past the dollar. It is not the number of paper slips or the number of these paper slips we are working for, but for the wants these slips will satisfy. The farmer may receive the same number of these paper slips, called dollars, under Socialism as he now receives, for a like amount of produce, but in exchanging these dollars for the gratification of his wants, what he now hands over to the plutocrats, in the prices paid, as interest, rent and profit, he will keep and spend himself according to his own sweet will. The teacher under Socialism may or may not receive the same amount of these paper slips for teaching, but what she does receive will all go to other workers for services rendered, capitalists will get none of them. The teacher will accordingly receive, in exchange for her services, that much more wealth with which to enjoy life.

I acknowledge Comrade Herman's correction of one of my statements. I did say the average worker would have \$2,452 per year instead of \$437. I should have said wealth equivalent to \$2,452 instead of the \$437 he now receives. That is the average worker's wage, while they may not nominally be any higher than they are now, yet they would have a purchasing power of over five times as much. What I said in regard to the retired farmer's income was entirely misconstrued. Will have to take that up in a later issue.

Now Comrade, if you have any reason or logic in your makeup, please apply a little of it to the subject matter in hand. Don't misrepresent. Don't misconstrue. Don't answer me with such phrases as "ye gods and little fishes." "Wonderful reasoning, isn't it." "Such rot," "will fight like hell," etc. Democrats and Republicans do as much. For "The Socialist." E. L. RIGG, Rupert, Idaho.

amount of unpaid labor, enables the owner of the means of labor, which he lends wholly or partly to the employing capitalist—enables in one word the money-lending capitalist to claim for himself under the name of interest another part of that surplus value, so that there remains to the employing capitalist as such only what is called industrial or commercial profit.

"By what laws this division of the total amount of surplus value amongst those three categories of people is regulated, is a question quite foreign to our subject. This much, however, results from what has been stated: Rent, interest, and Industrial Profit are only different names for different parts of the surplus value of the commodity, or the unpaid labor enclosed in it, and they are equally derived from this source, and from this source alone. They are not derived from land as such, or from capital as such, but the land and capital enable their owners to get their respective shares out of the surplus value extracted by the employing capitalist from the laborer. For the laborer himself it is a matter of subordinate importance whether that surplus value, the result of his surplus labor, or unpaid labor, is altogether pocketed by the employing capitalist, or whether the latter is obliged to pay portions of it, under the name of rent, and interest, away to third parties. Suppose (if such a thing were possible) the employing capitalist to use only his own capital and to be his own landlord, then the whole surplus value would go into his pocket." "It is the employing capitalist who immedi-

The Panic -- And the Movement Back to the Land

By Hubert Langerock

A few days ago I read in "The Socialist" an account of Comrade Burgess' propaganda trip down the Columbia River. With the experience and the keen insight of things which so many efficient and faithful years of service in the cause of Socialism have given him, our comrade noticed the characteristic movement of discouraged wage workers toward the irrigated lands of the semi-arid belt of the state of Washington. I was traveling on business in Southern Oregon at that time, and noticing the same commercial phenomenon in another region. All over that section of the state there was a rush of hopeful proletarians staking their future on the development of a homestead claim or a little ranch.

Who will ever be able to appreciate with any accuracy the amount of energy, efforts and money wasted by proletarians in the vain attempt to better their standard of life under capitalism? Eynthologists will argue if this is just a reflex of the capitalistic system or merely an attempt to get the necessities of life by using what little opportunities our land laws are willing to extend to the poor.

Some of the new would-be farmers have still illusions left. They fancy they will be able to smuggle themselves into the ranks of a vanishing middle class and perhaps grow big enough to employ labor and share in the appropriation of unearned surplus value. Others have some sentimental ideas about the soil and the country, vague remembrances of real estate advertisements and one-sided theories linger in their minds. Life on a farm has the charm of contrast after years spent in a flat. Down, back to the land they go.

Thus it comes to pass that while the best and the ablest amongst the farmer boys are lured to the city by the regular labor, the shorter hours and higher wages, the social and educational facilities, a back wave spreads from the city towards the fields, carrying the last illusion of such of our working brothers who have not found in our Socialist economics a reasonable guide to their daily actions.

For the "back to the soil" movement is a fallacy in our days. Free land is of second and third quality. The average size of an irrigated farm is too small. Markets are far away and the new ranchers will soon learn that they do not own them, neither do they own the railroad that carries their produce. Capitalism, with its army of middlemen, is waiting to levy its toll on what little they have to sell in order to buy commodities they don't raise.

At this juncture reality manifests itself to them. The days of pioneering, with the working capital slowly forming itself out of the earnings of the day's work are gone. The country soon becomes lonely to them, slow and irksome. It has lost all the loveliness that the city man discovers in it during the few hours that his lodge picnic lasts. And yet there are a few who have bettered their condition. They are used to attract hundreds who will fall, for their success was made possible by the very conditions through which most are doomed to failure. If a young man with technical knowledge and practical training

ately extracts from the laborer this surplus value, whatever part of it he may ultimately be able to keep for himself. Upon this relation, therefore, between the employing capitalist and the wage laborer, the whole wages system and the whole present system of production hinge. Some of the citizens who took part in our debate were, therefore, wrong in trying to mince matters and to treat this fundamental relation between the employing capitalist and the working man as a secondary question, although they were right in stating that, under given circumstances, a rise of prices might affect in very unequal degrees the employing capitalist, the landlord, the moneyed capitalist, and, if you please, the tax-gatherers." Now, then, Comrade Rigg, who is right, you or I? Or are you ready to repudiate even the teachings of Karl Marx in order to maintain your erroneous position that surplus value is taken from the consumers of wealth instead of the producers thereof—the wage working class or proletariat? If so, kindly answer the following questions, which I now ask you for the third time, but which you so far have evaded; What is a commodity, what determines its value, on what terms does it exchange with other commodities and what regulates its price?

This question of how surplus value is created is the bone of contention between us, Comrade Rigg, and until we have settled this point I refuse to be sidetracked, so I suggest that in order to get somewhere with this debate you confine yourself to the question. EMIL M. HERMAN.

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How dear, to my heart is the steady subscriber, who pays in advance without skipping a year; who takes out his dollar and offers it gladly and casts around the office a halo of cheer. Who never says "stop it, I can't afford it," or "getting more papers each day than I read," but always says "send it, the whole outfit likes it—in fact it's a paper all workmen need."
A fool in revolt is infinitely wiser than a philosopher forging a learned apology for his chains.—Kossuth.
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| Men's Suits up to \$50 to go for just one-half. | Men's \$5.00 Dress Pants, now \$3.25 |
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Socialist Party News

Washington

"WIDE AWAKE, YOU BET."

Porter, Wash., March 8, 1908.

While we are known as Local Porter, most of our members live across the river on what is called Ford's Prairie and we have been holding our meetings over there. We held a few meetings in Ford's Prairie school house, but the teacher made a row and the school board prohibited further meetings. Ford's Prairie school district is a new district formed by the union of two old ones and until yesterday had six directors.

When we were ejected we agitated a little and at the election yesterday we elected the entire board. Three Sterling Socialists. I think now we will get to use the school house again. Last night the teacher came to me and said he wanted to borrow a good book on Socialism, one that would tell him just exactly what Socialism was and what it was not. I gave him Engel's "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific." He also invited me to speak on Socialism at the next meeting of their Literary Society which will be next Friday evening.

I spoke for Local Aberdeen March 1, the comrades there flattered me to the extent of saying that I answered the questions the most satisfactorily of any speaker they had ever had with them.

When in Aberdeen I made it a point to show up the faction Irene is speaking for, and put particular emphasis on the fact that we cannot for a moment consider any kind of a proposition that smacks of opportunism, but we must stand squarely on the basis of the class struggle, and present an unbroken front to the foe.

On March 1 Locals Porter and Elma met together in Elma and had a chicken dinner and speaking. Dr. McClarrow delivered the lecture. Grays Harbor Socialists are wide awake, you bet.

JOHN McCLARROW, Organizer.

AGAINST DISRUPTION.

"Resolutions passed by Local Liberty Sunday March 8, 1908.

Whereas: We have just listened to the reading by our Secretary of a sheet purporting to be a 'party' bulletin for the Socialist Party of Washington, labeled 'Official Paper,' Ira Wolfe, temporary secretary and ex-officio editor, 4085 Second Avenue Northeast, Seattle, Wash., submitting therein matter calculated in our estimation to disrupt the Socialist party of Washington, therefore be it

Resolved: by Local Liberty that we view with sorrow and regret the evident mistaken position of these professed comrades. It seems to us that all those who profess to understand the principles of Socialism and desire to further the best interests of the Socialist cause in our state and nation, should lay aside all prejudice and slight grievances and work for unity and harmony for the one great end to benefit the whole. While our present organization and its members may not be perfect there is ample opportunity in the present organization of this state for every LOYAL SOCIALIST to work for Socialism and to strengthen and perfect its organization, instead of trying to tear down and rebuild and we believe that those whom this Bulletin brand as 'disruptors' have proven their loyalty to the cause in many ways in Seattle, their efforts to help the unemployed, and for a cleaner and more systematic and logical city administration and to further the best interests of the laboring man in every way. From our knowledge of the history of our party in this state, we are led to believe that more than one member of your number have made some grave mistakes in the past and we respectfully suggest it would be better for all of you to join us, forget the past and let us all work in harmony in the present organization rather than undertake to build up a new organization and thereby cause dissensions and endless trouble. Be it further Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Seattle "Socialist."

Signed: H. D. HARKNESS, Sec. A. C. NORCROSS, Chairman.

EVERETT NEWS ITEMS.

Everett, Wash., March 8, 1908. Comrade O. J. Nelson, minister of the Unitarian Church, delivered the lecture at our propaganda meeting this afternoon. Subject "The Need of Education in Socialism."

We had a good crowd out, it was a splendid address, dealing with the necessity of correctly interpreting historical events, to arrive at Scientific Socialism. Much interest was manifested. Business meeting followed the lecture at which five new members were taken in. Local members are much encouraged. We intend to hold propaganda meetings regularly every Sunday now, as our collections are paying the expenses.

Comrade Osborn spoke on the street here Wednesday night but had a small shifting crowd owing to the cold.

Comrade H. M. Wells of Seattle was the speaker at our propaganda meeting Sunday, Subject "The Disruption of Capitalism," which was ably handled and appreciated by members and outsiders alike. Much interest was manifested when questions were called for.

In spite of this period of enforced idleness our meetings are financially successful even though most all our speakers are from outside towns. As we are now holding meetings every Sunday our audiences are becoming larger and more secure. People come to know there is a regular place for them to spend a couple of hours on Sunday.

The Pines also had a Socialist speaker here, to speak to them in the Labor Temple, with an audience of about 40 people. They set the pace for attention. When a speaker comes the whole family including children attends.

Our agitation is having its effect even on the outside. At the Unitarian church the sermon was on "Socialism and Christianity." The interpretation of Socialism was very clear and instead of the usual attempt to paint out a heaven on earth, to an unwilling congregation, it was rather a

struggle to make the Christian doctrine fit a new adaptation.

Furthermore it was the subject for discussion at many of the unions, under good and welfare.

This is a National Campaign year. Let every Local start now to make the best of its chances for economic education.

Comrade J. F. Titus will speak for us next Sunday, subject "Socialism vs. Anarchism," and is assured of a packed hall.

S. G. ROULEAU.

ARE WE DEAD? NOT YET!

The following extract from report of National Secretary Barnes will speak for itself and unquestionably brands those unscrupulous persons who are now traveling around this state for the purpose of organizing a new Socialist Party, because the present revolutionary party does not amount to much anyhow, as damnable liars. I only give those states which by reason of a larger dues-paying membership, are entitled to a larger representation in the National convention. However the state of Washington far exceeds all states, except Oklahoma, in her dues-paying membership when her population is compared with that of other states.

Mem. Delegates.	gates.
California	\$330.00 2200 12
Illinois	290.50 2603 14
Massachusetts	274.80 1832 10
Minnesota	273.50 1824 10
New York	550.00 3666 19
Oklahoma	335.00 2233 12
Pennsylvania	387.65 2584 13
Wisconsin	299.80 1998 10
WASHINGTON	222.40 1482 8

The number of accredited delegates shown by the apportionment from the National office exceeds by 43 the number figured upon in the estimate made in October 1907. In view of this and the further fact that a number of Party Members are now unemployed, and therefore unable to pay the assessment unless every member whose financial circumstances will allow of its payment responds the income for the payment of the railroad fare of delegates will fall short of the sum necessary.

MEMBERSHIP SOCIALIST PARTY OF WASHINGTON.

January, 1908.	Total amount of dues received during month \$209.13
From locals \$175.80 or 1172 members	From Translators \$8.68 or 99 members
From Members at Large \$24.75 or 99 members.	Total \$209.13 or 1370 members.
February, 1908.	Total amount of dues received during month \$197.84
From Local \$148.00 or 973 members	From Translator \$23.94 or 342 members.
From Members at Large \$27.60 or 108 members.	Total \$197.84 or 1429 members.

FROM STATE HEADQUARTERS.

Sixty-two comrades have been nominated by the locals and M. A. L. for delegates to the National Convention to be held in Chicago beginning May 10. Of this number only 18 received the nomination from other than their own local. Nominees having received the most nominations will be placed first on the ballot and given herewith is the number of locals which nominated them. D. Burgess, 17 and M. A. L. Emil Herman 16 and M. A. L. Alf. Wagenknecht 11 and M. A. L. Herman 8, Titus 11 and M. A. L. J. Richard Krueger 8 and M. A. L. E. Sinclair 6 and M. A. L. George E. Boomer 6 and M. A. L. Ernest Stephen 5 and M. A. L. John Downie 4 and M. A. L. George Croston 3; S. G. Rouleau 2 and M. A. L. Emil Hendrikson, Clark Smith, E. B. Ault, L. P. Bendixen, L. E. Aller and A. H. Barth 2 each; J. D. Curtis and T. F. Burns 1 each and M. A. L. Carl Schwantje and H. M. Wells, 1 each. Notice of nominations have been mailed to all nominees. Nominees who may fail to file with the state secretary a written acceptance and agreement to attend the convention if elected on or before March 22, '08, their names will not be placed on the ballot.

To date the following comrades have declined the nomination: H. D. Harkness, J. W. Morris, Ada Gatchell, E. J. Tamblin, George Croston and Carl Schwantje

All money received from sale of the special assessment stamps should be sent to the state secretary not later than April 10 in order that same may reach the National Office by April 15. The State Committee will be held responsible by the National office for a correct accounting of every stamp, therefore in turn every local and every M. A. L. will be held equally responsible for these special assessment stamps by the state secretary.

So far during March eleven charters were granted to new locals. The membership of two of these new locals is exclusively made up from members of labor organizations, the officers of these new locals are also officers of their respective Unions. This is as it should be, and until we have reached the point when this condition is the general relationship of the political and industrial organizations throughout the land it is idle to expect rapid progress on either field.

MEETING OF STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Tacoma, Wash., March 15, 1908. Convened at the usual time and place with John Downie in chair and T. F. Burns and E. C. Johnson present. Mrs. Ida Crouch Haslett was a visitor.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Admitted to be M. A. L. Luther Branch and Raymond R. Foster on transfer. On application: P. E. Pinder, Bernard Goerkes, William Bennett.

Eleven charters were granted and locals to be known as Locals Clayton, Blue Slide, Newport, Kalsbell, Motlake, Wilkeson No. 2, Charter Oak, Centralia and one local in Mason Co., name not determined yet.

Local Buckley was reinstated with 6 old and 19 new members; Secretary instructed to issue a duplicate charter to local Buckley.

Communication from the National Secretary was read asking the following questions relating to the raising of campaign funds:

A. Do you advise the issuance of Subscription Lists?

B. Stub receipts?

C. Or Perpetual Campaign Coupons?

On motion question A was answered in the affirmative. W. E. Patterson of Puyallup requested payment of \$20.00 on a promissory note by the state organization. Secretary was ordered to pay the bill.

Reports from Alf. Wagenknecht and Emil Herman covering work in February were accepted and ordered filed. Committeeman Burns submitted a letter from Alexander Horr inviting the party to select someone to debate with Emma Goldman in various towns in this state. Letter filed.

The communication from Local Everett laid over at a former meeting and relating to the place of holding the next state convention was considered. A motion as follows prevailed: "It is the sense of this committee that the next annual convention be held in Seattle on or about July 4th and if found practicable that a state picnic be held at the same time either before or after the convention and that a committee be elected for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements, this committee to report at the next meeting. Committee elected as follows: State Secretary, Alf. Wagenknecht, John Downie, Arthur B. Callahan and Comrade Peurala of the Finnish Local in Seattle.

Secretary submitted verbal report about work accomplished during February. Executive committee especially commend the work done by Comrade Jensen in selling literature and taking subscriptions for Socialist papers and for valuable reports sent to the state office, which partly proved to be the basis for successful work done later in the coal mining region. The committee heartily recommends Comrade Jensen to all party members in this state and urges to assist the comrade in his future labors.

A. B. Callahan, Secretary of Local Seattle, on behalf of that local asked for a reconsideration of a former action relating to a plan of Local Seattle to create a speaker's circuit. After lengthy discussion the executive committee elected the following committee to take the matter in hand: A. B. Callahan, E. B. Ault and H. M. Wells.

Secretary was instructed to place the nominees as delegates to the National Convention in that manner that the one who has received the highest number of nominations be placed first on ballot and others in rotation.

Adjourned to meet March 29, '08, 11 A. M.

Fraternally submitted, RICHARD KRUEGER, State Secretary.

LECTURERS' AND ORGANIZERS' DATES IN MARCH AND APRIL.

D. Burgess, March 3, Bismarck, March 5 to 13, North Yakima; March 14, Natchez; March 15, Prosser; March 16, Kennewick; March 17, Pasco; March 18 to March 22, Walla Walla; March 23, Hatton; March 24, Cunnigham; March 25, Lind; March 26 and 27, Ritzville; March 28, Weber; March 30, Sprague; March 31, Cheney. During the whole of the Month of April Burgess is expected to work in Spokane and Spokane county. For one meeting in Spokane the local will secure the High school Auditorium.

Emil Herman—March 1, Seattle; March 4 to 5, Burnett; March 6 and 7, Buckley; March 8 and 9, Wilkeson; March 10 and 11, Carbonado; March 12 and 13, Enumclaw; March 15, Bremerton; March 16, Charleston; March 17, Port Orchard; March 18, Gig Harbor; March 19, Auburn; March 20, Kent; March 21, Steilacoom; March 22, Olympia; March 23, Bothel; March 24, Malheur; March 25, Snohomish; March 26, Machias; March 27, Hartford; March 28, Getchell; March 29, Edgcomb; March 30, Arlington; March 31, Plichuck; April 1, McMurray; April 2, Big Lake; April 3, Clear Lake; April 4, Sedro-Wooley; April 5, Wickersham; April 6, Clipper; April 7, Acme; April 8, Vanzandt; April 9, Deming; April 10, Lawrence; April 11, Nooksack; April 12, Sumas; April 13, Clearbrook; April 14, Lynden; April 15, Everson; April 16, Strandell; April 17, Goshen; April 18 and 19, Bellingham.

Alf. Wagenknecht, State Organizer—Bothel, March 13, 14; Malheur, March 15, 16; Snohomish, March 17, 18; Machias, March 19, 20; Hartford, March 21, 22; Getchell, March 23; Edgcomb, March 24; Arlington, March 25, 26; Plichuck, March 27; McMurray, March 28, 29; Big Lake, March 30, 31; Clear Lake, April 1, 2; Sedro-Wooley, April 3, 4; Lyman, April 5; Hamilton, April 6; Baker, April 7, 8; Sauk, April 9; Rockport, April 10; Burlington, April 11, 12; Avon, April 13; Fredonia, April 14; Fidalgo, April 15. Anacortes, April 16, 17. Mt. Vernon, April 18, 19; La Conner, April 20, 21; Oak Harbor, April 22; Coupeville, April 23; Mt. Vernon, April 24; Fir, April 25; Stanwood, April 26, 27; Silvana, April 28, 29; Marysville, April 30; Mukilted, May 1; Edmonds, May 2.

Abel Herschin—Roy, March 11. Centralia, March 12, 13. Chehalis, March 14. Napavine, March 15. Winlock, March 16. Little Falls, March 17. Castle Rock, March 18. Kelso, March 19. Cathlamet, March 20.

C. V. Boone—Spend the greater part of February up to March 10 on a route from Olympia to Vancouver. His throat having given out, dates in Clark County had to be cancelled. J. B. Osborne—Everett, March 12. Whidby Island, March 13, 14, 15. Arthur Jensen—Has rendered valuable service during the larger part of February traveling through various parts in the state selling literature and taking subscriptions for various Socialist Papers. Especially were his services valuable in the Wilkeson mining region sending in to the state office notes of great value for future effective organization work. He is with Comrade Osborne on Whidby Island. The sale of literature and his stimulation on subscribers is not sufficient to compensate the comrade for his services, and the state organization should assist him. J. C. Harkness and U. U. Miller are doing effective work in the Eastern part of the state.

The chain which has bound the masses is not on the wrists, but on the minds of men.—Wentworth.

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SEATTLE WOMAN'S COMMITTEE

Local Seattle has recently taken a step that presages the utmost benefit to its future in appealing to the working class as a body. It has made an attempt to inaugurate a practical plan for reaching women, placing the advantages of the Socialist movement before them and getting them enrolled in active work to roll the stone from the sepulcher of ignorance and slavery in which the sex has so long been entombed.

A woman's committee of the Socialist Party of Seattle was appointed last week. Those comprising it are: Mrs. Dr. Fiset, Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Gherke, Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. Lampe. Thursday afternoon the committee held a meeting with Mrs. Hazlett and plans were discussed and methods of action were decided on. Mrs. Fiset was elected secretary of the committee.

It was determined with the assistance of Secretary Callahan of Local Seattle to prepare a list of all women's unions in the city, or other women's organizations where a hearing might be obtained, and make an attempt to have Mrs. Hazlett give addresses before them on what Socialism means to women, the horrors of the present wage slavery to homes, women and children, and the necessity of intelligent and awakened action by all those who are under the social lash. If human happiness and freedom are to be attained. If the committee is successful in arranging a number of these meetings in the next week or so an effort will then be made to hold a large general woman's meeting with the intention of forming the nucleus for some line of concerted action in a Socialist direction. The formation of a Social Study Club has been suggested through the assistance of the committee. Even if only a dozen or twenty women were determined to unite to carry forward a movement of this sort the influence they would have upon the Socialist movement of Seattle would be incalculable.

It would be recommended to all women in the club who were avowed Socialists that they join the party and become active workers. If any woman cared to belong to the club for the sake of its economic study and did not wish to join the party that would be her privilege. The special function of the club would be the study of the woman question from the economic standpoint, from such books as "Woman and the Social Problem," "Socialism and the Home," Mrs. Gilman's "Woman and Economics," "The Home," Engel's "Origin of the Family," Bebel's "Women in the Past, Present and Future," and works dealing with industrial conditions, child and woman labor, the school, food, the marriage system and kindred subjects; and the preparing of women for active work in the Socialist movement.

This preparation would consist in becoming accustomed to making brief talks on Socialist subjects, books read or topics under consideration, preparing papers or doing whatever other work might be of service.

The social feature could be introduced also, an element so lamentably lacking in the American Socialist movement.

The above are only suggestions discussed as possible lines of action to make Seattle women of the working class realize that the Socialist movement is their movement too.

Another project that the Woman's Committee expects to enter upon is the forming of a Socialist club among the children; something along the line of the English Juvenile clubs. It is proposed to make an appeal to all the members of the Socialist local having children to cooperate in this plan. The intention is to teach the children revolutionary selections and principles, to furnish them with red badges and buttons and to teach them correct social principles in contradiction to the erroneous teaching they obtain from bourgeois institutions.

These children will take part at various intervals in the propaganda meetings of the local. It is also the intention to engage Mrs. Titus to train a juvenile chorus in the best revolutionary music that the party is possessed of.

Letters have been sent by the Secretary of the committee to Anna Maley of New York, who has charge of the juvenile work in that city; Mrs. A. M. Simons of Chicago, who is well-informed as to efficient means of work among women and children, and Mary Walden Kerr, also of Chicago, who has most excellent ideas in regard to propaganda among women, for suggestions as to the best lines of procedure.

The Oakland, California, woman's club is doing most excellent work in the way of drills for entertainments, broom drills, etc., hiring an instructor for a woman's chorus, also for dramatic culture and club has presented plays and dramatic selections. A number of young Jewish girls have joined this club and are making fine progress in five-minute speeches.

The Great Falls woman's club of Montana has been organized over two years and has been the major factor in maintaining the most excellent movement at that point.

The Boston woman's Socialist club is the most excellent of its sort in America, and does most intelligent and efficient work.

There is one feature about the Seattle plan that is new, that can easily be operated in almost every local, and is a most excellent example for the locals throughout the country to follow, and that is the appointment of a woman's committee with a special view to propaganda among women. This can be done even in localities where it would be impossible to organize a woman's club, and much useful work accomplished through literature and other ways.

John Spargo has a most excellent article in the current "International Socialist Review" on "Woman and the Socialist Movement," showing the necessity of women becoming vital factors in the American movement if it is to become a part of the conscious life and effort of the working class. Referendums have been instituted in the National committee for the purpose of keeping one or more national women organizers in the field especially for work among women. The movement is awakening to the imper-

ative necessity of arousing the whole working class to revolutionary action, instead of one half dragging the other half as dead weight shackled to its limbs.

THE "LATE" PANIC.

Railroads are laying off men every day by the wholesale. As many as 200,000 Railroad Employees turned out of work in Southern and Southwestern States, according to Associated Press reports. And still the Capitalist press throughout the country persist in using the adjective "late" in speaking of the present panic.

The transformation of scattered private property, arising from individual labor, into capitalist private property, is naturally, a process incomparably more protracted, violent, and difficult, than the transformation of the capitalist private property, already practically resting on socialized production, into socialized property. In the former cases we had the expropriation of the masses of the people by a few usurpers; in the latter, we have the expropriation of a few usurpers by the mass of the people.—Marx.

TURNED OUT TO STARVE.

By an act of Congress, just passed, workmen in the employ of the government, who have become disabled or in any way disqualified to longer perform the duties of their position are to be discharged without further pay. A motion to amend, so as to give worn-out persons a pension equal to half pay, was declared out of order.

Whatever legislation labor asks is either out of order or unconstitutional. Generals, judges and other high-salaried officials are retired on full pay. But workmen, whose salaries

W. F. M. ATTORNEY DEAD.

On March 3 the word came to Seattle that John Murphy, for years the attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, and a man whose work for labor is to be seen in the eight-hour laws of many of the northwestern states, had died of consumption. It is possible Mr. Murphy greatly hastened his death by attending the Haywood trial when his physical condition was so bad that he could not walk.

The starting point of the development that gives rise to the wage-laborer as well as to the Capitalist, was the servitude of the laborer.—Marx.

Hustle! Send in your subscription. For Socialists, "The Socialist."

If you're a workingman, get "The Socialist."

The working class is like a great pendulum swinging between "no work," and "overwork." It barely affords them a living, are turned out in their old age to starve. Why do not the workmen have a representative in Congress? Why not have a majority of them? Aye, all of them!

What, pay ransom to the owner? Aye, and fill the bag to the brim. But who is the owner? The slave is owner and ever was—pay him!—Emerson.

OUR NEW PRESS IS NOW AT WORK

IT COST US \$500.00. An additional \$50.00 was required to move it. \$25.00 more was needed to pay for the services of an expert machinist for five days.

A motor and attachments and new wiring adds \$150.00 to the bill. A paper cutter will cost \$137.50. A wire stitcher such as we need is \$200.00. This makes a total \$1062.50 to put us on our feet to do an extensive printing business. Of this sum \$413.50 had been received at last report. This leaves \$649.50. When that sum is raised "The Socialist" will be made 6 pages permanently—maybe 8 pages. It's worth working for. Everything will count on this—stock subscriptions, donations, subscription card purchases, loans and additional subscribers. Reply by return mail. Let us clear this little thing up right away. "The Socialist" must be free to do its work in the coming campaign. It needs your help. Our fate is in your hands. Make all remittances to

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309 Davis Street -- Portland

Socialists should subscribe for "The Socialist." Also non-Socialists—if they would learn what Socialism really is.

Whoever is content to scoff at the new gospel—Socialism—is a fool. Whoever treacherously stifles it is a criminal.—Zola.

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 and performs its duty unsatisfactorily you want to bring it to a reliable doctor. Your WATCH, of course. All work guaranteed one year.
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This store is known as leaders of the most exclusive designs of the manly art. You should not under any circumstances miss this rare bargain feast. Every suit and overcoat in the house must go, regardless of cost or value.

This is not a sale to deceive the people. The Bell Clothiers, 216 Pike Street, value their standing too highly to practice any deceit upon the public. We sell on the "Money-Back" proposition, if we don't please you.

ONLY SIX DAYS MORE of unmatched values.

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 Elegant Suits of cassimere and chevotils all new fabrics, latest cut and very stylish, worth \$12.50; during this 10-day sale \$7.50
 Choice new patterns in Men's Suits, double and single breasted, fancy patterns, blacks, blues and browns, worth every cent of \$17; during this 10-day sale \$9.95
 Men's Fine Dress Suits, lined throughout with heavy serge lining, stylishly made, good enough for the best dresser, worth \$20; during this sale \$12.49
 And now the climax of all bargains: Your choice of any suit worth \$25; tailor made, and they will go like wildfire during this sale at \$13.49
 Men's Suits up to \$50 to go for just one-half.
 Men's All-wool Kersey and Oxford Overcoats in any length, worth \$15, during this 10-day sale \$9.50
 Men's Venetian Lined Overcoats in the fancy and plain pattern, of the best material, with silk sleeve lining; a wonderful bargain; worth \$20; during this 10-day sale \$13.49
 Men's Imported Vicunas, Meltons and Cassimere Overcoats, worth \$22.50, during this 10-day sale \$13.49
 We have over 100 Men's High Grade Tailored Top Coats, worth up to \$20, during this 10-day sale \$10.95, \$12.99 and \$14.49
 Men's \$15 and \$20 Cravenette Coats as we quote? Remember these goods have brought \$12 to \$20, but they must go now at \$7.50 and \$10.95

PANTS
 We have over 200 pairs of Men's Pants at all prices to be sold for less than it cost to make them.
 Men's \$15.00 good strong working Pants, now 95c
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GENTS' FURNISHINGS
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 Men's 20c Handkerchiefs during this 10-day sale 9c
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 Men's 50c Suspenders during this 10-day sale 29c
 Men's 10c Socks during this 10-day sale 5c
 Men's 15c Socks, in fancy colors 7c
 Men's 75c Overalls during this sale 39c
 Men's \$1.00 Overalls during this sale 75c
 Men's 75c Working Shirts now 39c
 Men's 65c Dress Shirts now 37c
 Men's 95c Dress Shirts now 45c
 Men's \$1.50 Dress Shirts now 75c
 Over 250 White and Fancy Vests in all materials, cotton, wool and silk, all patterns; we can fit you at 95c, \$1.49, \$1.99 and \$2.99
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 Men's \$2.00 Suit Cases during this sale \$1.99
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A POLICE COURT TRIAL

By Tom Sladden

This drama was first enacted and afterwards acted at Seattle in 1907. It seems a satire but in fact is simple reproduction of the daily grind in a Police Court. Sladden sat in the Prisoner's Dock so often that he here gives the actual language almost word for word. The names are only slightly changed from the real. For instance,



Vincent Harper, Who Came Into the Socialist Movement as a Result of the Free Speech Fight

Judge Setter was Judge Gordon and City Attorney De Growler was De Bruler.

Scene: Judge Setter's Court, Seattle, Wa. Prisoners are crowded into docket. Lawyers and officers fill shabby courtroom. Bailiff roughly orders silence. Straus of "Marseillaise" heard in distance.

Pros. Atty. DeGrowler: "Bailiff, call John Manning."

Bailiff: "John Manning, stand up." De Growler: "Manning, you are charged with idling your time around a saloon and having no visible means of support. Guilty or not guilty? Officer, take the stand."

Judge (to officer): "You swear the testimony you give in this case to be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?" Off: "I do."

Off. Testifies: "This man has been hanging around Washington street saloons for the last two or three weeks and the business men told me they did not want him there so I sent him in."

DeG: "Manning, what have you to say?"

Mann: "I was working in Anderson's logging camp near Everett and was laid off six weeks ago when the camps closed down."

DeG: "Been laying around town doing nothing for the last six weeks, eh? Why didn't you go to work?"

Mann: "I couldn't get anything to do."

DeG: "Oh, you could get work if you wanted it."

Mann: "I have been trying."

DeG: "Shut up! Don't talk back to me. That's all."

Judge (in undertone): "Pay a fine of \$25.00."

DeG: Harry Lane, C. E. S. Woods, Geo. Chamberlain, Wm Ladd, Tom Devlin, stand up. You are charged with sleeping in a box car. Guilty or not guilty? Officer take the stand.

Judge (to officer) "You swear the testimony you give in this case, etc."

Off. (mumbling with right hand in air all time) "I do."

Off. Testifies: "I was going through the freight yards and found this bunch sleeping in a car, so I sent them in."

DeG: "Lane, were you sleeping in the car?"

Lane: "I only had a little money and I went—"

DeG: "Sht up! I asked you if you were sleeping in a car."

Lane: "Well, I just got in town tonight and I—"

DeG: "That's all. Woods, what have you got to say?"

Woods: "Nothing."

DeG: Chamberlain, what have you got to say?"

Cham: "Well, I just come down from Alaska."

DeG: "I didn't ask you where you came from. What I asked you was if you were sleeping in a car."

Cham: "Well, I didn't have any money and I—"

DeG: "That's all. Ladd and Devlin, what have you got to say?"

Ladd and Devlin, holding heads down, make no reply.

DeG: "That's all, your honor. There is no excuse for these men sleeping around in cars. They can get work if they want it, and they are no good anyway."

Judge Setter (undertone): "Pay a fine of \$25.00 apiece."

DeG: "James Scott, you are charged with being a disorderly person. Guilty or not guilty? Officer take the stand."

Judge: "You swear the testimony you give in this case to be the truth, etc."

Officer takes stand mumbling "I do," right hand in air all time.

Off. testifies: "I was coming along Second Avenue and I saw this fellow with two coats on and his face looked good to me for about thirty days, so I sent him in."

DeG: (to prisoner): "So ye had two coats on did ye? (shouting) Where did you get em? Stole em, eh?"

Scott: "No, they were mine. I had them on because it was cold."

DeG: "Working? Do you ever work?"

Scott: "I was laid off from Mo... about a month ago."

DeG: "Got any money?"
Scott: "A couple of dollars. It's up in the station. My room rent is paid for a week yet."
DeG: "You have been hanging around Billy-the-Mug's."
Scott: "Well, I couldn't get any work and it was too cold to stay out doors all the time and there was no fire in my room."
DeG: "That's too thin. You could get work if you wanted it. That's all. (Officer is seen whispering in Judge's ear who pays no attention to what prisoner is saying.)
Judge Setter: "Pay a fine of \$100."

prove that if there was a blockade, that it existed long before the speakers arrived, and that the police made no attempt to clear the crowd."
Judge Set: "Objection sustained."
Black: "Mr. Hytus, take the stand."
Judge: "Mr Hytus, you swear the testimony you give is the truth, etc., etc."
Hytus: "I do."
Black: "Mr. Hytus, were you on Pike Place last Monday night?"
Hytus: "I was."
Black: "Was the street obstructed?"
Hytus: "No. There is nothing to obstruct. The street is used as a public market and there is no traffic there after six P. M. to obstruct."
Black: "Did you speak on Pike Place?"
Hytus: "No. The police had driven the crowd off Pike Place which could not be obstructed, onto First Avenue which is much traveled, and I got on the roof of a small one-story building and spoke to the crowd about ten minutes until the officers found a way to get on the roof."
Black: "Was the crowd orderly?"
Hytus: "Yes, there was absolutely no disorder."
Black: "That's all."
Hytus: "Your honor, am I on trial now?"
DeG: "You certainly are."
Hytus: "I protest. Atty Black does not represent me and my case is entirely different."
Judge remains silent as if in thought.
Atty Black: "John Brownie, take the stand."
Judge: "Brownie, you swear that what you say is the truth, the whole truth—"
Brownie: "Your honor, I will affirm what I say."
Judge: You affirm what you say is the truth and will be bound on your word in honor the same as by oath?"
Brownie: "I do."
Black: "Mr. Brownie, were you on Pike Place last Monday night?"
Brownie: "I was."
Black: "Did you speak?"
Brownie: "I did."

DeG: "Your honor, there are forty Socialists who are to be tried and we will hurry them up. We better bring them all up at once and try them together."

Bailiff brings up forty Socialists.
DeG: "Your honor, as all these cases are similar we will try them together (starts calling out names): John Sechtinen, John Hakala, Victor Wuorela, Otto Manninen, William Kelly, then stops saying: oh, there is no use going through the names. It will take up too much time and Atty Black can enter a plea of not guilty for all of them. We can't take up all day with these cases. We will put on two witnesses and Black can do the same, as all these cases are the same."

DeG: Officer, take the stand."
Judge (to officer): "You swear the testimony you give in this case to be, etc."

Officer swears.
DeG: Officer, tell us nearly as you can what occurred on Pike Place last Monday night."

Officer testifies: "I was on duty on Pike Place last Monday night and there was at least five thousand people there. They extended into First Avenue and blocked the street."

DeG: "Was traffic interrupted?"

Off: "Yes, No traffic could get through."

DeG: "That's all."

Atty Black: "I wish to ask the officer a few questions. (To officer) Officer, was any vehicle interrupted that tried to get through?"

Off: "Yes, a city sprinkling cart. The driver could not get through until we cleared a passage, and I told him to drive over the people if they didn't get out of the way."

Black: "But he got through, did he not?"

Off: "Not until we cleared a passage."

Black: "Would you have arrested these speakers if the street had not been obstructed?"

DeG: "I object to the question your honor."

Black: "Officer, was the crowd orderly?"

Off: "Yes."

Black: "Anyone resist arrest, or act disorderly?"

Off: "No."

Black: "Any traffic interrupted?"

Officer: "Yes. One of the city sprinkling carts came along and could not get through."

Black: "Is there any traffic on that street after six o'clock at night?"

Officer: "Yes, the sprinkling wagon came and couldn't get through."

Black: "Did it get through?"

Off: "Well, we cleared the crowd away and it got through."

Black: "What orders were you under regarding speakers on last Monday night?"

DeG: "I object."

Judge Set: "Objection sustained."

DeG: "Officer Anderson, take the stand."

Judge Set: "You swear the testimony you give in this case to be the truth—"

Off: (mumbling) "I do."

DeG: "Now tell the court just what happened on Pike Place last Monday night."

Off: "Well, I was on duty on First Avenue and Pike last Monday night—and there was a crowd of 8,000 or 10,000 people there. The street was crowded and traffic could not get through. After awhile the speakers came and we arrested all of them and sent them in."

DeG: "That's all."

Black: "Officer, did you see any traffic that was interrupted?"

Off: "Yes. A sprinkling cart. It could not get through until we cleared the crowd away."

Black: "But it got through, did it not?"

Off: "Not until we drove the crowd off."

Black: "What were your orders from headquarters last Monday night?"

DeG: "I object, your honor. It does not make any difference what the orders were. These people are being tried for obstructing the street."

Black: "I wish to show that the officers did not attempt to stop a blockade but simply arrested Socialist speakers upon orders issued directly from the Mayor's office. I wish to



BILL HAYWOOD'S MOTHER

By Hattie W. Titus

It was my pleasure to meet and talk with Haywood's mother almost daily during the great trial at Boise.

From her I learned many things about the earlier life of her boy. But more than all else, I learned of the height and depth of a mother's love and devotion such as I had never seen or heard of before.

The same month that Haywood was kidnapped, together with Moyer and Pettibone, Mr. Carruthers, Haywood's step-father, died. It was a double blow to the wife and mother, but Mrs. Carruthers, Haywood's mother, said the loss of her husband was almost forgotten when the great blow of her son's arrest fell upon her.

She broke down physically at that time and nearly lost her mind besides. For three months she was in this condition and in fact never fully recovered. There is hardly a doubt that the death of Haywood's mother is one of the links in the tragic chain of events forged by Capital in its war on Labor.

How many of these mothers, wives and daughters, are there who are forced to stand by helpless and see their loved ones persecuted and sometimes legally murdered that Capital may keep its power over Labor?

After months of almost utter collapse, Mrs. Carruthers recovered sufficiently to start for Boise. Against the protests of her children, she went alone to see her boy.

She arrived in Boise alone. She knew no one, and she knew of but one place to go.

She got into a carriage and said to the driver: "Drive to the County Jail."

When the carriage arrived at the jail she looked out of the window and there in the yard, walking back and forth, with a guard, was her boy.

Black: "Was the street obstructed?"
Brownie: "The street could not be obstructed as there is no traffic on it after six o'clock, but the police drove the crowd onto First Avenue which is a much traveled street."
Black: "You are a member of the Carpenter's Union are you not?"
Brownie: "I am."
Black: "And a delegate to the Central Labor Council?"
Brownie: "Yes, sir."
Black: "You would not violate any law willingly, would you?"
Brownie: "No sir."
Black: "Did you see any traffic interrupted while you were on Pike Place?"
Brownie: "No sir."
Black: "That is all."
Brownie: "Your honor, I demand a separate trial. My case is entirely different from the others."
Silence in court for about one minute.
DeG: "There is a woman back there, isn't there?"
Answer from docket: "Yes."
DeG: "Tell her to come out."
DeG: (to woman): "You can go on suspended sentence."
Judge Setter (undertone): "The rest pay a fine of \$25.00 apiece."
Hytus: "Your honor, do you mean to say I have had a trial?"
DeG: "You were tried with the rest."
Hytus (ignoring DeG): "Your honor, I demanded a separate trial and told you my case was different from the others and Atty Black did not represent me."
DeG: "You should have spoken before."
Hytus: "I am speaking to the court and not to DeGrowler."
DeG: "You miserable whelp! You have had your trial. All you're going to get. If you want to break into jail we can accommodate you. You don't have to get in jail if you don't want to. We're running this court and you can take the same as the rest. We cannot take all day monkeying with you people that break into jail. Bailiff, remove the prisoners."
Balliff gives Hytus a shove into prisoners' dock and all are herded out of sight with assistance of several policemen.
Red fire. Shivery music.

She forgot to pay the driver. She forgot even that her boy was in jail. She rushed past the guard and with outstretched arms cried, "Will, Will, come here to your mother!"
The guard stood silently by, the cabman forgot he wasn't paid, while the mother and son embraced each other and forgot for a moment everything else except that no matter what might happen they were still mother and son.
When I learned of the death of Haywood's mother, I saw again that gentle, patient, loving face, as she sat beside her son during that long, heart-rending trial.
Then I thought of the utter collapse of the mother after the charge to the jury while waiting for the verdict, the removal to the hospital and then the hearing of the verdict from her son's own lips. All he said was, "Mother, I came alone!" For the first place Haywood went after he heard the words "Not Guilty" was to his mother's bedside in the hospital.
I'm so glad she lived long enough to hear "Not Guilty," for all those who knew Haywood's mother realized what those words meant to her.
When the great trial began the mother was there, and every day during that hot summer her presence at the trial helped to bring peace if such a thing were possible, in that great legal battle between Capital and Labor.
How much influence her unwavering belief in her son's innocence, her absolute confidence in his final acquittal, and her unflinching love and devotion, which were apparent to all, had upon the jury, no one knows.
Certain it is that any jurymen who could remember a loving mother of his own would find it difficult to convict a man with such a mother.

YAKIMA HYSTERICS

Peanut Editors in Inland Town Talk Like Anarchists. Throw Rotten Eggs at Burgess. Act Like Crazy Bulls at Sight of Red Flag.

D. Burgess is a very inoffensive looking comrade. He has a full gray beard, a mild blue eye, an amiable smile and Quaker ancestry. His voice is soft and pleasant, his manners gentlemanly and quiet.

Yet the capitalists of North Yakima have distinguished themselves by the violence of their attack on our Comrade Burgess. What inflamed them was his declaration that the American flag did not represent him or his class while the Red flag did. They sent their hoodlums to pelt him with rotten eggs and they sent their hoodlum editors to pelt him with rotten words.

One paper has a three-column heading reading thus: "PUTRID HEN FRUIT BREAKS UP MEETING OF ALLEGED SOCIALISTS ON YAKIMA AVENUE." The article closes with the brave American sentiment, "There is absolutely no other way to drive this man off the streets."

Burgess wrote a letter to the "Morning Herald," pointing out that the Red Flag is not the symbol of anarchy but has been the emblem of the downtrodden and oppressed of all lands and for thousands of years has been held dear to the exploited."

Then he put it to the editor in this fashion: "Old Glory," the flag that seems to commend your reverence, is the symbol of my degradation; it waves over the infamous "Bull Pens," and flies at the head of the columns of soldiers that march out to shoot down working men whose only crime is their demand for more of the value of the product of their toil. Do you recognize the fact that labor produces all wealth and, therefore, should have all wealth?

From every angle and turret of the Armour packing house floated "Old Glory," while those houses were sending out "embalmed beef" to poison the soldiers that were risking their lives in search of a market for the surplus products of this country.

Your boast of the rights of free speech sounds hollow to one that has been repeatedly thrown into jail for a peaceful attempt to exercise this much-vaunted right. It is a vivid reminder of the arrogant boasts of the slaveholders that this is the only free country on earth. It may have been free to them, just as it is now free to the Rockefeller's, the Goulds, the Harrimans, the Walshes and others of the privileged classes, but it is not free to the working men; it is not free for men who would work, but are not allowed to do so.

The working class has only one enemy, and that enemy carries the Star Spangled Banner and the other black flags of piracy.

"The Red Flag stands for the dery, peaceful, intelligent solution of all the problems that now loom upon the horizon.

"The Red" flag stands for the brotherhood of man; it means that the blood of all races is red.

"The Star Spangled Banner" is the emblem of our exploiters; it means the degradation, the brutalization, the ruin of the toilers.

The evidence of this is found in the fact that of the fabulous wealth of this nation, amounting to \$120,000,000,000, \$90,000,000,000 is in the hands of 1 per cent. of the people, and these owners are idlers; they do nothing useful. "The Star Spangled Banner" is their flag, and they are our enemies. These people own all the social and industrial forces of society, and all the powers and functions of government are used by them to extort from us the principal part of the wealth we create. Why should I regard with reverence the flag that stands for all this robbery of myself and my class?"

This was too much for the editor, whose name it appears is "Don Upjohn." In a two-column editorial he pours forth his patriotic wrath under the caption "MENACE TO GOOD GOVERNMENT."

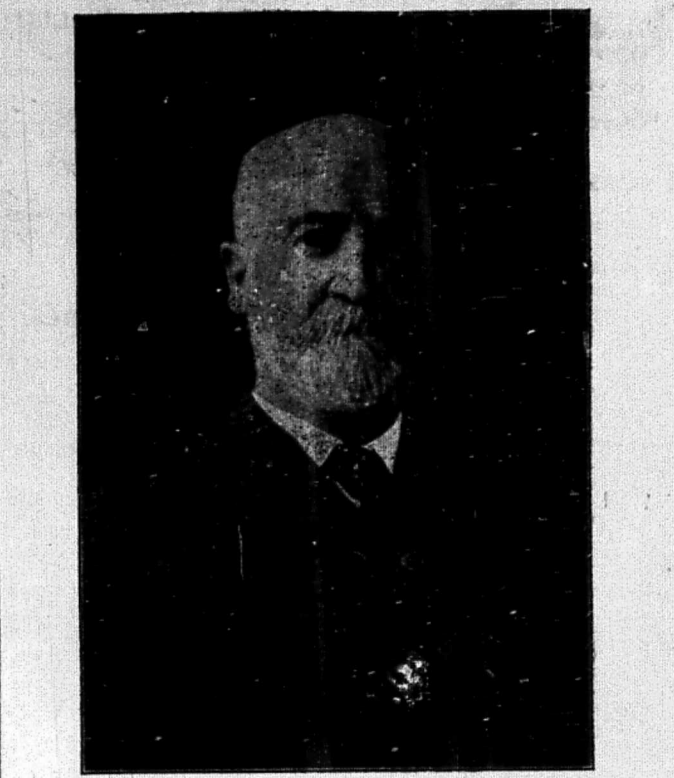
He calls Burgess further a "menace to civilization" and "a menace to North Yakima."

"If the man Burgess stands on the street corners and expresses such sentiments as he did in his letter, there is only one man to condemn and that is the policeman who heard him and did not place him in jail."

"If Burgess does not like the principles which govern this nation, this state, this community, he should either go to Russia—or to jail—and stay there. The time to subdue such men as he is the present."

Really, there is a brother to Wm. Hickman Moore, late mayor of Seattle, now Mayor No-More because he put Burgess and others like him in jail for daring to discuss the labor situation on the city streets.

Yet this Don Upjohn of Yakima says he "wishes to condemn no good Socialist." For he proceeds to say "there is absolutely no doubt that the fundamental principles of Socialism are beneficial." "The real good of Socialism will be used as a plank in the platform of the present political parties."



D. Burgess, National Committeeman

a bad Socialist like Burgess. By the way, Walter Thomas Miller's man Hutchinson, was in Kakima the same day as Burgess and organized a group of "good Socialists" in opposition to the Socialists represented by Burgess. Hutchinson, the same old disturber we used to have in Seattle, he also condemned Burgess and his Red Flag Socialism. Here's hoping these "good Socialists" who advocate Socialism in other political parties will all proceed to flock by themselves and show us what they can do. For ourselves we are proud of a man like Burgess who has made this little capitalist town understand that Socialism means opposition to whatever and whoever sustains the present exploitation of Labor, whether it be Roosevelt or Bryan or the Supreme Court or the government or the flag which represents their class rule.

Let the Ruling Class tremble. The Socialists mean to overthrow their brutal power. No appeal to unreasoning "Patriotism" will check our revolutionary propaganda, We hope BOURGESS will go on telling the truth and wake up every town he goes to as he has North Yakima.

USE YOUR BRAINS.

Comrade R. A. Fuller of Seattle sends us the following clipping from the "Missoula Herald" of February 24:

"Are you making use of every one of the 600,000,000 cells in your brain? Or are most of them plugged up with stupid laziness? Each one of those cells represents a unit of work, just as each cell in the honey-comb means a certain amount of labor for the bee. The beehive cells are filled with honey and the cells of your brain are filled with protoplasm. This protoplasm may be dead, useless stuff, or it may be the active, wide-awake kind. Is the protoplasm in your brain dead or alive? If most of it is dead, then wake it up. Stimulate it with some good old-fashioned hard-headed thinking. Don't be afraid to think hard. If you are not required to think constantly in your present position, get a job where you will have to use all your brains.

The average weight for the human brain is 300 grams. The monkey's brain weighs 150 grams. If you are using only half your brains, then you are no better off than the monkey, and who wants to be a monkey.

"When you accept a position with a concern you are selling your brains—all of them. Be fair in the matter. Be fair with your employer and be fair with yourself. Give him all you have. Let the convolutions in your gray matter grow deeper. Get the benefit of every one of the 600,000,000 cells.

"Don't be a monkey, but use all your brains."
Comrade Fuller comments: Why should the laboring man use his brains to make profit for the other fellow? Is it not better to reserve at least one-half of our brains for our own use rather than to be full-fledged monkeys for the plutes? How long will the work-mules let their brains remain idle? Would it not be more to their credit to use their brains for themselves than to create more wealth for the already too wealthy?

"The Terrible Truth about Marriage" is still on hand. It is now selling for 10 cents per copy, postage paid. In quantities the price is 50 for \$3.00, 100 for \$5.00.

RISE OF DEMOCRACY.

Following the announcement that the labor congress at Hull, representing more than a million organized workers of England, had adopted Socialism as their objective comes the news that Queen Alexandra was hissed by her "subjects" recently. It seems the queen was so rude as to go late to the opera, and her entrance and the attendant stir interrupted the action of the opera much to the disgust of the hot poll present who promptly hissed the royal lady. Her majesty had better be a little more careful if she wants to hold her job much longer. The working class of England is going to throw over royalty and capitalism at the same time. "O, let it be soon!"

Cursed be the social wants that sin against the strength of youth? Cursed be the social lies that warp us from the living truth! —Tennyson.

IS THIS A BOYCOTT.

You can "Buck" any "Stove and Range Company" by refusing to buy its products if you think it is unfair. In spite of all the injunctions that ever have been or ever will be issued.—E.S.

The Socialist

Published Weekly, by Trustee Printing Co., 14 News Lane, Seattle Wash.

Entered as second-class matter April 13, 1907, at the postoffice at Seattle, Washington, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1907.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

United States and Canada.—One year, \$1.00; six months, 50c; three months, 25c; single copies, 3c.

To Foreign Countries.—One year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.20.

Weekly Bundles.—For one year:—5 copies per week, \$3.25; 10 copies per week, \$6; 20 copies per week, \$10; 50 per week, \$20.

Special Bundles.—10 to 10 copies, 3 cents apiece; 50 to 100 copies, 2 cents apiece; 100 to 500 copies, 1 1/2 cents apiece; 500 to 1,000 copies, 1 cent apiece.

All remittances should be made payable to "THE SOCIALIST," Seattle Wash.

All business communications should be addressed to "THE SOCIALIST," Seattle, Wash.

Communications intended for the Editor should be so addressed. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

Communications intended for publication should be mailed in time to reach "The Socialist" office not later than Monday.

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