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Eighth Year—No. 371

Seattle, Washington, Saturday, April 11, 1908

Price Five Cents

## WHAT FLEETS ARE FOR

According to Admiral "Bob" Evans.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—Admiral Robley D. Evans, in an interview today, said: "The greater interest of the United States today is in the Pacific. The coming of the fleet to this coast has not only demonstrated to the world that we have sixteen battleships which can be brought together for a long cruise at a moment's notice, but it has called the attention of the people of our own country to the fact that we have a Pacific coast as well as an Atlantic coast, and that it will be defended just as much as every inch of land around New York, and that our interests in the Pacific are today greater than in the Atlantic."

"This is the short road to the countries of the Far East, where the greatest commercial development is to be. With development will come war, but it will be a commercial war, fought with brains and dollars and not with ten-inch guns. It will be generated by such men as Harriman, and the part of the navy is only to be always ready. We do not plan nor fight commercial battles."

### OPPORTUNELY TIMED.

"The coming of the fleet was most opportunely timed by the president, and its arrival in the Pacific has re-

sulted in the present assurance of peace. Not that I ever believed that there was any actual danger of war. The people of both countries realized too well what a dreadful calamity such a war would have been.

"If the navy should ever be called upon to fight in the settlement of our interests in the Pacific it would be to stop, with its guns, the commercial development for which the leaders of industry are battling with brains and dollars."

Socialists have always contended the navy was only an arm of capital to capture markets for surplus produce. Bob Evans is admirably frank. He plainly knows his own business perfectly. He knows why he went to Cuba, to secure "commercial development" in Cuba. He knows why he is in the Pacific, to stop Japan's commercial development, to help those "leaders of industry" like Harriman and Hill who are "battling with brains and dollars" for the world's markets and commercial supremacy.

Bob Evans knows why Dewey went to Manila, not for "free Cuba," but for free capital.

The U. S. Navy, as well as all other navies, exists only to find "commercial development"—that is, markets for the wealth of commodities American workingmen produce but are not allowed to consume.

## NEW YORK POLICE OUTRAGE

Resolution Adopted by the General Committee of the Socialist Party of New York Saturday, March 28, 1908.

"The unemployed conference of New York City, a delegate body in which the Socialist Party is represented along with many other labor organizations, had called a mass-meeting to be held on Union Square at 2 p. m., on Saturday, March 28th, the purpose of such mass-meeting being to consider the question of the widespread unemployment and suffering of the working class, and to set forth the demand of the working people that the city and state authorities take action to provide work for the unemployed.

In response to this call many thousands of working people from all parts of the city began to gather at Union Square early in the afternoon. They found that, instead of performing its duty of maintaining order and protecting citizens in their right to assemble for discussion, the police department had filled the Square with hundreds of police, mounted and on foot, who peremptorily forbade the holding of any meeting. The conduct of the police under the command of Inspector Schmidberger, of Lexington Avenue, was such as to make it plainly evident that their purpose was, if possible, to provoke the people into some act of disorder, to turn the proposed meeting into a riot, and so to discredit the movement of the unemployed. While the people kept coming and going and circulating around and near the Square, the police hurried them from place to place, heaped abusive epithets upon them, charged with their horses into crowds moving quietly along the sidewalks, and used their clubs according to their own brutal caprice. All this the people endured with remarkable patience and self-control.

After this had continued for more than two hours, and when a large part of the crowds had left the vicinity of the Square, a bomb was exploded in the midst of a group of the demonstrators, killing two and injuring several others. The police seized this opportunity, not to attempt to restore order and prevent further injury, but to charge upon the crowds, riding down and clubbing the people indiscriminately while they were attempting to disperse.

In view of these facts, the General Committee of the Socialist Party of New York County, in regular session on Saturday evening, March 28th, 1908, declares:

- 1.—That the Unemployed Conference and the Labor Organizations represented in it have conducted themselves in a law-abiding and orderly manner in all matters concerning the proposed demonstration.
- 2.—That all actions of the city authorities in connection with the proposed demonstration have been arbitrary and unlawful. That the refusal of the Park Commissioner to grant the Unemployed Conference a permit to assemble at Union Square was contrary to all established precedents; that the interference of the police with the proposed meeting in front of Union Square was a direct and open violation of the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech and assembly.
- 3.—That such unlawful and tyrannical conduct on the part of the police is calculated to and breeds lawlessness, violence and anarchy.
- 4.—That the Socialist Party stands

for the peaceful methods of propaganda and political action, and is emphatically opposed to acts of violence on principle, and also because such acts can only discredit and injure the cause of Socialism and organized labor; and that within the rights granted it by the Constitution and the law of the land, the Socialist Party will steadfastly uphold the rights of free speech and public assembly, undeterred by arbitrary rulings of police despots."

London, England, "Justice" says "It is said that the new Labor Party will muster three million adherents by the next presidential election." That is certainly news in the first place there is no new labor party, and in the second place, no labor party could muster three million adherents in the face of the position the Socialist party holds with the working class. Our English comrades will have to put up their monicles and look again.

## Panics and Orphans' Homes

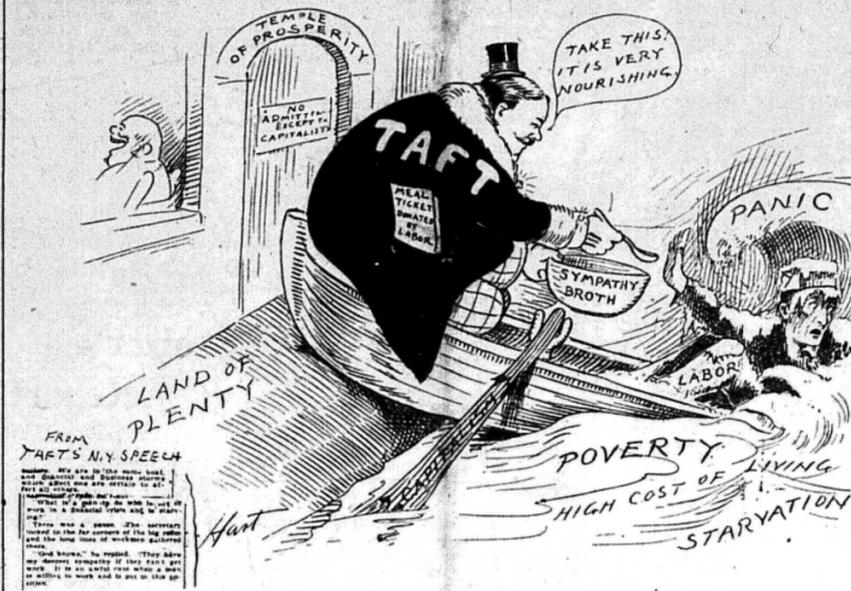
Written by Edwin J. Brown, in an Orphans' Home Magazine.

I look out upon the world of industry. I see all the wealth that human energy has created with its mammoth machinery of production, I hear the whistles, and see the wonderful institutions engaged in the distribution of this wealth (food, clothing and shelter) which willing hands have made, yet I am sad; but why should I be sad? Why should a professional man, a Merchant, a Banker, a Farmer be sad? To say nothing of the wage earners, whose energy has created all the wealth and machinery, and who at this time are idle and in need because they have created so much wealth.

We are all sad because a panic has, with all its awful consequences, thrown our entire industrial system out of joint. What is a panic? Why, a panic is a nation of heart-aches. The professional man is grieved because his client or his patient is unable to pay for his services because of the panic and his credit is impaired. The merchant is sad because his bills for goods are due, sales are slow and bankruptcy is inevitable. The banker is sad because the merchant cannot pay his obligations and fear of loss drives people to draw their money from the banks. The farmer is sad because his interest is due and the price he gets for his crop is low and all things he buys are high. The wage worker cannot get work; he must live. He sees and knows that millions of wage workers are idle and they have no money to buy the necessities of life. The reason for this is shown by the United States statistics, as follows: The wage worker receives on an average from \$1.17 to \$1.87 per day as wages, and creates or produces from \$6 to \$10 per day in wealth, the balance of wealth created over and above wages going to the owner of the machinery of production and distribution. The workers therefore are unable to buy back and consume what they have produced. The merchant is sad; the people all want work and cannot get work because the capitalist is unable to give work at a profit and will go bankrupt if he does give work without a profit to him.

Fourteen million wage workers in the United States are idle and sad. This is a panic, and when it is over there will be more orphans, more criminals, more murderers, more prostitutes, and more wage workers and less jobs, until the surplus product of labor has depreciated and filtered off.

The orphans' home in the time of panic finds it hard to get funds because the givers themselves are vic-



They Have "My Deepest Sympathy."

tims of the panic and have not the means to give; those upon whom the responsibility falls are dependent entirely on charity to feed and clothe the orphans who cannot care for themselves. An orphans' home which depends entirely on charity for its maintenance is constantly grappling on the ragged edge of circumstances for its existence. The noble work done by those who work and beg for it must be appreciated by all who love little children.

The way to show appreciation is for those who can to give what they can; for remember, if the orphans' home was not needed, it would not be here, and while this wild scramble for control of wealth lasts, and the capitalist system controls the destiny of the race, orphans' homes will be necessary to the system that makes orphans; but evolution is doing its work, and the day is not far distant when society will inherit a higher industrial system, and then a grander civilization will manifest itself, in which by society itself will be borne an institution which will clothe, feed, educate and care for the homeless orphan child. Do your duty now and give what you can and be made content free; because though only an orphans' home, be it ever so humble, there is no place like home.

EDWIN J. BROWN.

The Socialist party in Milwaukee missed winning over Rose, Democrat, by about 3,000 votes, and cast about the same number more than the Republicans. They elected nine aldermen. This is a slight increase in the vote over last election. In Chicago, the vote was only a little more than 16,000, or about half that cast for governor (lowest vote) in 1904.

## What a Woman Thinks

(By Jessie M. Myer, Eugene, Ore.)

A professor of the State University said to me, speaking of the Haywood-Pettibone trials: "I rather think they are guilty, but I don't blame them. I do think, however, that they should not have used dynamite. I think that they should have used guns."

The foreign trade of this nation for December reached the highest monthly figure ever known, and some of the capitalist papers are crowing over this fact, as showing the extraordinary good sense of the Americans in restricting their purchases and increasing their sales during a panic. It occurs to me, however, that this extraordinary export trade is simply due to the manufacturers unloading their surplus; and it is little cause for rejoicing to the working man to know that when he is suffering from inability to buy what his own labor has produced, his employers' profits go on piling up from foreign sales.

"The Outlook" tells the labor unions that since the Supreme court "has settled" the relative rights of capital and labor, workers should now stay out of politics and devote their whole energies to becoming perfect workmen, and that the employer will then be induced to hire them, rather than non-union workers, because they are more profitable to him.

Reward "perfect workmen!"—In this age of machinery, when a score of women and children can produce more goods, in many instances, than a thousand men could have produced a century ago! The day of craftsmanship in industry is past. A little experience in the handling of levers and bobbins is all that is required of thousands of producers of goods, the production of which, formerly demanded the individual attention of efficient workmen. There is still a demand for craftsmanship in the arts and in the field of invention, but it is no longer required in a large part of the field of industry. "The Outlook's" advice is therefore simply an attempt to sidetrack the whole labor movement. Labor organizations have

often stultified themselves by following such advice of their exploiters. I dare say they have too much sense to do it again. Until they carry the fight into politics AND WIN IT, they will get no substantial justice.

The Abolitionists "agitated" because they believed their cause was just; so we. They knew they could not immediately win; so we. They believed that they would win in time; so we. They did not exactly foresee the exact turn of events that would gain their cause; so we. It was not the Abolitionist, but the slave-holders that began the Civil war; if there is to be a bloody revolution in this country it will be begun, not by the Socialist, but by the capitalist.

The suggestion that because certain laborers spend money unwisely, therefore they and their fellows should be paid less, is one of the foulest ever uttered. Foul, for this reason, that it assumes the slavery of the laborer, and that just enough be dealt out to him to keep him in the necessities of life: the food and clothing that will keep him in working and breeding condition. Were a similar suggestion made with regard to anybody but a laborer, your lordly proprietors would not countenance it a minute. Suppose we apply it to themselves. They, most of them, spend money unnecessarily—tobacco, liquor, games, fast women, etc. If spending money foolishly is a reason for depriving men of what they get, then in God's name let us apply it to ALL—to the squanderers and boddlers, the Harry Thaws, the Abe Ruefs, the Count de Bonis and the Tom Careys, men who never earned a meal in their lives, as well as to the nameless beasts of burden that do the world's work in the mines, the factories and the logging camps.

A move is on foot to establish a Socialist paper for farmers, to be called "The Political Farmer." The originator of the scheme hails from Iowa and advertises himself as a hustler for such a combination of papers as "The Weekly People," "Appeal to Reason," "Social Democratic Herald," "New York Worker," and "Wishire's Magazine." There are others but the above bunch is a good sample of the lot.

## "God Knows" and Gordon Knows

After breaking a long fast with four cans of condensed milk, which he had obtained by forcing the door of a Northern Pacific box car, O. Puren, a miner recently arrived in Seattle, wrote a note and left it in the car. Willing to be punished for his theft, Puren gave himself up to Patrolman B. F. Jennings. The note found follows:

"Dear Sir: This burglary has been made by me, O. Puren, because I was near to the starvation. I am voluntary to give myself up and pay for it by such act. I am courageous to give myself up, because I am unequal to do wrong. I was broke and nothing to eat since 10 a. m. yesterday. I guess you will be very satisfied because that is not many thieves in the country confess their crime. "I drunk four of the cans of milk that were in this box present here. "Yours truly, O. Puren."

Yesterday afternoon Puren pleaded guilty before Justice Gordon and was sentenced to \$100 fine and 30 days in jail. Puren is about 40 years old. This sentence was the extreme limit of the Justice's Court. Since Puren had no money, Judge Gordon knew he must serve out his fine at \$3 a day, a total of 83 days, on the chain gang.

So it seems Taft's celebrated reply, "God knows," to the question, "What shall a jobless man do when starting?" should be changed in Seattle to "Gordon knows."

## Roosevelt on Anarchy

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 9.—In one of the shortest messages which he has yet transmitted to Congress, President Roosevelt today called the attention of that body to the necessity for further legislation on the subject of anarchy. With the message he transmitted a report reviewing the legal phases of the question by Attorney-General Charles J. Bonaparte. The message of the President is as follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"I herewith submit a letter from the department of justice which explains itself. Under this opinion I hold that existing statutes give the President power to prohibit the postmaster-general from being used as an instrument in the commission of crime, that is to prohibit the use of the mails for the advocacy of murder, arson and treason; and I shall act upon such construction. Unquestionably, however, there should be further legislation by Congress in this matter. When compared with the suppression of anarchy, every other question sinks into insignificance. The anarchist is the enemy of humanity, the enemy of all mankind, and his is a deeper degree of criminality than any other. No immigrant is allowed to come to our shores if he is an anarchist; and no paper published here or abroad should be permitted circulation in this country if it propagates anarchistic opinions.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.  
"The White House, April 9, 1908."

The most significant words in this message are those emphasized in black letter.

The President says he will act and prohibit the use of the mails to such papers as "advocate treason" or "propagate anarchistic opinions." "Treason" and "anarchistic opinions" are broad and elastic terms. Will the President and the Postmaster-General interpret these terms so as to include Socialist teachings? If so, then an era of strenuous press censorship is at hand. For unquestionably Roosevelt is in earnest and will "act" as he says he will. For example, will it be "Treason" in the judgment of the President to declare that the U. S. Government, like every other civilized state, is a Class Government, an institution of Police Force to suppress an exploited class, and that it should be captured and overthrown by that exploited class?

If Roosevelt should so interpret "Treason," thus suppressing scientific truth, things will certainly be doing. No power can kill facts or the knowledge of facts.

That this is no idle fear is shown by another expression occurring in Attorney-General Bonaparte's opinion. He says: "The officers of the Postoffice Department must not knowingly transmit matter which becomes and which they must know might be reasonably expected to become a cause of crime."

This puts it in the discretion of the postoffice authorities to decide what "matter" "might be reasonably expected to become a cause of crime." If "The Socialist" proves to be the workingman that he is robbed in the payment of wages, the postoffice officials may decide that such proof is likely to make that workingman dissatisfied to such an extent that he may throw a bomb at his employer or his employer's Pinkertons. Hence "The Socialist" will be denied the mails.

But we will wait and see what they really do mean. Congressmen raise their salaries from \$16 to \$24 per day, and that is called statesmanship. Workingmen ask for a raise from \$3.50 to \$2.75 a day, and have to strike to enforce the demand; that is called anarchy.—Exchange.

## WHAT SOLDIERS ARE FOR

EVERETT, Wash., April 10, 1908.—Adjt.-Gen. Otis Hamilton, in an interview at Hotel Mitchell, made the statement that within the next year the State of Washington will witness the formation of twelve militia companies, for the war department is desirous of raising this additional fighting force.

The Dick law with its amendments, now before Congress, after being favorably reported on by the lower house, is another positive proof that the government recognizes the urgent necessity to raise the volunteers to a higher standard of efficiency, for it proposes to place the militia on practically the same footing with the regular army. Adjt.-Gen. Hamilton asserts that although it is a difficult proposition to pass anything before Congress at this time, he believes, nevertheless, that the amended Dick bill will become a law.

"Within a week or ten days bids will be advertised for the construction of armories in Seattle and Tacoma," Hamilton said. "Spokane's armory is completed and occupied. It is the intention of the state to build armories in Everett and other cities as fast as finances permit; but before this is done such cities shall show their ability to care for two companies instead of one. Within the next year twelve new companies will be organized in the various cities of the state. The war office wants a greater fighting force."

For years the Socialists have been printing the Dick Military Law, which makes every able-bodied citizen a member of the militia, and subject to the President's call. Capitalist papers have ridiculed and denied. Now such notices as the above confirm our correctness. It won't be many years before U. S. troops will be used as South American troops are now used. Read the following dispatch, same date as above. Also read on this page what U. S. troops are used for in Treadwell, Alaska:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10, 1908.—Machine guns operated by the government forces of Chile in a great conflict with strikers at the nitrate beds and in the city of Iquique, laid 250 men low, most of these being killed, according to advices received recently by the Norwegian steamship Christian Bors, arriving direct from Chile.

Business at Iquique, which had never before been seriously disturbed by anything but earthquakes, was

paralyzed when the great army of workers went on a strike. One fracas after another occurred, until soldiers and strikers met in the streets of Iquique and on the outskirts openly defied each other.

Being ordered to drive the army of men away and disperse them, the soldiers opened fire while they were massed and literally mowed down the men. The latter had little opportunity to fight back, even though they had been armed, the attack upon them was so sudden.

This took place December 28 and was followed by two or three days of oppressive gloom in the community, while the funerals of the killed were taking place.

A week later, as though by common agreement, the strikers went back to work without the expected advance in wages. It was reported that the mine owners will voluntarily increase the pay of many of their employes.

Two kinds of Socialist journalism were evidenced in the recent city elections in Chicago and Milwaukee. On one hand was the staid, conservative "Social-Democratic Herald" of Milwaukee, wailing the echoes about the Socialist candidates in that city, making use of all the devices of so-called "yellow journalism," and incidentally reaching the people effectively, though it is but a weekly; and on the other hand, the "Chicago Daily Socialist," the only Socialist daily in English in the country, in the second largest city on the continent, with immense opportunities for exposing vile conditions and presenting the ability and worth of the Socialist candidates, containing only the most meagre "news" stories of the election. Although a daily, it took up no local issues and was as dead appearing as it could well be. If there was ever an example of how a daily paper could be published and not help the Socialist party in a campaign, that example was the Chicago daily during the last campaign.

### THE CLASS-CONSCIOUS CAPITALIST.

An order was issued by the Pennsylvania railroad to discharge all foreigners and employ none but American citizens. It is suspected that the Pennsylvania railroad is going to take a hand in the coming Presidential election, and is preparing to give employment to men who can use their ballots to help save the corporation from further political hindrance in its operations.—Life.

### Fac-Simile of Sticker Posted Throughout Northwest

# STRIKE ON

General Strike Declared at Treadwell Mines :: Stay Away from TREADWELL

Hall of DOUGLAS ISLAND MINERS' UNION, NO. 109 Western Federation of Miners Office of the Secretary DOUGLAS, ALASKA, April 1st, 1908.

Erwin B. Ault, Sir:—Enclosed you will find a copy of our demands. The troops are here, but everything is quiet. Mr. Kenzie, the Mine Superintendent has made a Bull Pen out of Treadwell.

He and his Thugs would not let some Italians come out of there. We have got the mines closed tight as a clam, not enough steam to blow the whistle. The weather is mild, and the water will be running in a day or so. I hope to see a speedypend of the strike. If we only can keep the scabs from coming up.

Yours for Industrial Freedom. PETER FISHER.

THE DEMANDS—DOUGLAS, ALASKA, MARCH 21, '08

To the Officers and members of the Douglas Island Miners' Union No. 109 Western Federation of Miners:

Greeting: We, your committee appointed to draw up resolutions, beg to submit the following:

1. RECOGNITION OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.
2. EIGHT HOURS SHIFT TO CONSTITUTE A DAY'S WORK IN AND AROUND THE MINES.
3. MINIMUM WAGE UNDERGROUND TO BE \$3.50.
4. ABOLISHMENT OF CLUB AND HOSPITAL FEES TO THE COMPANY; HOSPITAL TO BE CONTROLLED FOR AND BY THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.
5. ABOLISHMENT OF THE CLEARANCE SYSTEM BETWEEN FOREMEN OF THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS.

Respectfully Submitted, CHRIS PUCKET SAM KILBURN NEIL McDONALD Committee

# The Indestructibility of "The Socialist"

It is almost eight full years since this paper started. It has always been "The Workingman's Paper." Workingmen have owned it and run it; run it in their own interests and with no pretense of running it in anybody else's interest.

We believe that is the reason it has never been possible to kill "The Socialist," because it has stood for an indestructible cause. A hundred times it has seemed as if there was no way to escape destruction, but every time the comrades have come to the rescue. The very fact that "The Socialist" has never flinched from advocating a Proletarian Party has lost many supporters, many subscribers have ordered their "paper stopped," and many comrades with "money to burn" have indignantly or sadly declined to burn any of it for "The Socialist." We have cherished no ill feeling toward such disagreeing comrades, but we have never accommodated the policy of the paper to get a single dollar from anyone.

We have always depended and still depend upon those Proletarian comrades who are thoroughly proletarianized or decapitalized, who have learned to think and live in the new Class-consciousness and who regard bourgeois ideals as outworn and unworthy.

To such comrades we make our present report. "The Socialist" is in better shape financially than it ever was in all its history of eight years. Under Comrade Ault's business management, the income of the paper and the income of the Job Printing office have steadily increased. Over a year ago the Trustee Printing Co. was organized to conduct "The Socialist." A small plant was secured at once, including a new and highest class job press. This first plant has now been practically all paid for.

The Toledo plant was added in the middle of the year; all first class material. Now at the beginning of 1908, a large Hoe Cylinder press has been put into our shop, capable of handling the largest paged periodicals, making it possible to get larger jobs of printing and saving the expense of paying some \$15 every week for press work.

We have in Comrade Al. Ball a most efficient pressman whose services made it possible for Comrade Ault to devote himself more exclusively to his specialty—artistic printing, and to the practical management of "The Socialist." Several other comrades co-operate in the office without pay and lighten the heavy work which rests upon the shoulders of the Managing Editor. The corps of devoted young men who now make "The Socialist" a success deserve every appreciation and encouragement.

The two things which operate as drawbacks to lighthearted work in this office are (1) some old obligations incurred last year before enough advertisements were secured to make ends meet each week, and (2) the lack of two or three needed pieces of machinery, particularly a paper cutter and a stitcher. We have a large job now in the office from a prominent Labor Union which must be taken out to some other establishment for cutting, stitching and binding. If our comrades everywhere who believe in our Proletarian Policy will each do their part, we can supply these deficiencies right away.

Comrade Ault wishes us to apologize on his behalf that he has not been able to find time this week to make out the promised list of subscribers to the New Press Fund, but he assures you all it will be forthcoming next issue.

What we wish you could do for us it to take enough stock in the Trustee Printing Company to put us on Easy Street. That does not mean high salaries by any means. Not one of us gets or expects to get any more than the barest living. But we do want the office to meet weekly bills without the eternal embarrassment of dunning collectors.

Comrades who have never tried to conduct a Socialist newspaper can have no idea of the thousand patience-killing devices the Business Management must resort to. It's a wonder Ault does not swear like a pirate. Any less optimistic man would. What this appeal is written for is to solicit the supporting comrades to get a hustle on themselves and subscribe to \$500 worth of stock, so that every bill can be met promptly and machinery enough added to make life worth living for the office force and to render the shop really a paying business enterprise.

For years comrades feared "The Socialist" would go under. Every time any extra appeal was made, they hesitated for fear the paper would have to cease publication. But now no one has any such fears. On the contrary it is the common remark, "Nothing can kill 'The Socialist.'" It has been through too many trials and always comes out stronger than ever."

Now, for the first time in our long years of struggle, we have a Plant of our Own and are actually more than paying expenses. All we want is to clear off a few small debts which hang about our necks and get a couple of necessary machines, and we shall finally stand on firm ground.

The best way to help us is to take stock in the Trustee Printing Company. This stock is now distributed among hundreds of comrades. "The Socialist" is really a "party-owned paper," in which a larger number of party members have voice and vote than in those pretended party-owned papers which are really conducted by a very few comrades who are beyond the reach of the general party membership. The more widely this stock is distributed, the more will the comrades at large watch and control the policy of "The Socialist." If you cannot subscribe in cash down, you can pay in 10 or 12 monthly installments. Sit down at once and write a letter of encouragement to Erwin B. Ault, Box 1673, Seattle, Wash. We all call him "Harry" or "The Kid" here at home but you can call him anything you like if you only enclose enough to help him escape the collectors for good and all.

If you cannot subscribe for stock, you can certainly get out and find a few subscribers for "The Socialist." A thousand new subscribers the next week would do just as well as \$500 worth of stock subscriptions. You see what kind of a paper we are giving you now-a-days. This is our second six-page number in a month. If you stay with us, we can soon handle a six- or even eight-page paper every week. The better our support, the better and larger paper we can give our subscribers.

## Crowd Scowled at Him

Lind, Wash., March 26, 1908.  
Editor "The Socialist":  
It is most cheering to see how much most Americans hate anarchy. In the hotel at this place, some of the guests were discussing Teddy's latest act of hostility towards anarchy, when one of the participants became excessively patriotic, asserting that he had at one time helped to hang an anarchist.

I suggested that he did not have the looks of a professional hangman, when he flared up, saying that when a man would openly violate the law he stood ready to vindicate the law, and that it was in vindication of the law that he had helped to hang a man in Minnesota.

I remarked that the man must have been found guilty by the proper court, but this defender of law scouted the idea, saying that the offense of which this man was guilty had been committed openly and that there could be no question of his guilt, and that it was not necessary to be at the expense of holding a court; that he and others quietly took the man out and hung him until he was dead.

The crowd scowled at me, as much as to say, now will you take notice? This hangman added, we want no anarchists in this country, and I am in favor of driving all of them into the sea.

To call such men anarchists without defining the sense in which you use the term, would be to do great injustice to all avowed anarchists. Anarchists are so far superior to such beings as to be entitled to another day in which to be mentioned.

I observe that one of Teddy's worshippers says that he is always with the crowd, and to me it seems that this statement furnishes the only rational explanation of his hasty and ill-advised action in his treatment of the anarchists.

The President has clearly invaded the field of the judiciary and it remains to be seen whether this department of the government will resent such invasion. In his haste to vindicate, the President has set at naught law and precedent. In the sense in which the term anarchy is generally used, he has become an anarchist in action—not a mere phraser, as most of the more innocent, avowed anarchists are, but a destructive agent, a dynamic force.

When did lawlessness become a remedy for lawlessness? But it is not lawlessness per se that our strenuous president objects to, but only lawlessness on the part of a certain class of protesters.

His hasty action and the support that he is getting from the predatory interests proves the existence of a hatred of liberty on the part of our officials and so-called guardians of the law. If their indignation is excited by lawlessness, there surely was enough in the open violation of law in Colorado to give vent to great volumes of indignation, but such open, such striking violations of law do not call for our rulers any protest; it is only when the subject class is suspected of wanting to protest against injustice that the official class sees danger in possible violation of law. If protests become stirring, then the rulers regard the law as sacred—at least such law as will allow them to suppress, to annul law is sacred.

If no such law exists then they will proceed without law, and such lawlessness their part is hailed as the highest duty of a patriot, and we are asked to respect any such hypocrisy. It is just such acts that generate a disregard for law. Law that promotes an essential injustice is not law in any sense of that term.

The President of the United States and his co-adjutors are the real anarchists of today, if that term is to be used in its popular sense. If used in the sense in which the Philosophical Anarchists use it, the present offenders would bring the blush of shame to the faces of honest Anarchists.

D. BURGESS.  
Editor's Note.—We have no sympathy with any insane persecution of Anarchists or any others. But Socialists cannot too often point out that bomb throwing is the natural outcome of the unscientific individualistic way of viewing human history practiced by the Anarchist, philosophic or revolutionary. And it is the Socialist's part just now to let every one know how radically different is his scientific, social way of interpreting events which leads to social rather than individual remedies. In a word, Class action is indicated and promoted by the Socialists as against solitary personal action, or even artificial group action, which alone are left for the Anarchists.  
Our sympathy for the Anarchist where persecuted should never lead us to seem to assent to his anti-social principles.

## "Landless, It Is of Thee"

By Thos. H. Lucas, Minneapolis.  
(Air:—America.)  
Landless, it is of thee,  
Born to base slavery,  
That I must sing,  
Land where our brothers died,  
Press'd by the rich man's pride,  
Who with the courts divide,  
Earth's bounteous store.  
My native country thee,  
Land where no poor are free,  
That name is thine,  
All thy dear rocks and rills,  
Thy woods and templed hills  
By unjust laws but fill  
The rich man's purse.  
Labor must make all laws,  
Rich men must rule no more,  
Oppressing man,  
Then shall the world be free,  
Then live true liberty,  
And man shall happy be,  
Forever more.  
Oh labor, 'tis to thee,  
That man must look to be,  
Safe in his rights,  
Brothers must firmly stand,  
Join ye with heart and hand,  
Banish from out the land,  
Foul jealousy.

# SOCIALIST PARTY NEWS

## From National Office

J. G. Maatala, of Virginia, Minn., has been elected a member of the National Committee, and Guy Williams, 526 Cedar avenue, St. Paul, has been re-elected to the same position.

The name of "The New York Worker" beginning Vol. XVIII, No. 1, issued April 4th, is changed to "The New York Socialist," business office 239 E. 84th St., New York City.

The National Party Referendum proposed by Local Redlands, Cal., first published in the Weekly Bulletin of December the 28th, 1907, has been endorsed by Locals Kearney, Grand Island, and Schuyler, Neb.

By a decision rendered by Judge King of the Civil District Court of Louisiana the obnoxious primary law previously reported has been declared unconstitutional. The initiative in the assault upon the law was taken by the Republican Party, the case being listed as The Republican Party vs. The Secretary of State.

## NATIONAL SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1908:

Receipts.	
National Dues from State Committees:	
Alabama	10.50
Arkansas	40.00
California	110.00
Colorado	40.00
Connecticut	15.00
Florida	9.00
Idaho	47.10
Illinois	115.50
Indiana	61.50
Iowa	100.00
Kansas	80.00
Kentucky	10.00
Louisiana	30.00
Maine	11.00
Maryland	12.50
Massachusetts	94.35
Michigan	46.30
Minnesota	35.40
Missouri	100.00
Montana	20.75
New Hampshire	16.00
New Jersey	50.00
New York	150.00
North Dakota	7.85
Ohio	103.00
Oklahoma	160.00
Oregon	81.50
Pennsylvania	159.50
Rhode Island	8.00
South Dakota	19.50
Tennessee	6.00
Texas	73.60
Utah	20.00
Washington	61.85
West Virginia	10.00
Wisconsin	118.10
Wyoming	26.70
Unorganized States:	
Alaska	3.40
Delaware	10.00
Georgia	2.00
Hawaii	4.00
Nebraska	31.50
Nevada	19.30
New Mexico	12.45
North Carolina	18.10
Virginia	.80
Members at large	13.50
Total for dues	\$2,175.55
Supplies	243.08
Literature	70.15
Buttons	50.50
Campaign Fund	16.50
Convention assessment	1,042.90
Subs. Daily Socialist	35.00
Miscellaneous	16.55
Total receipts	\$3,650.23
Expenditures.	
Exchange	3.55
General expense	2.00
Express and freight	35.66
Postage	190.10
Telegrams and telephone	14.88
Wages:	
J. Mahlon Barnes	\$ 120.00
W. W. Rihl	72.00
F. H. Slick	72.00
H. E. Allen	72.00
C. J. Wright	72.00
A. L. Benedict	60.00
M. Flaherty	48.00
J. A. Gavin	48.00
M. H. Hudson	12.00
J. Oravainen	4.50
Total	\$580.50
Printing Bulletin	\$ 244.00
Printing literature and supplies	413.30
Literature	18.56
Office equipment	69.60
Speakers:	
G. Bertall	\$ 30.00
S. J. Clark	113.00
J. Collins	5.00
M. Giumac	60.00
M. A. Smith	46.70
M. W. Wilkins	50.00
J. M. Work	100.00
Daily Sub. Cards	60.86
Mimeo. Supplies	62.30
Mailing Cards	25.00
Lighting	9.24
Rent—March	100.00
Press Clippings	8.00
Stationery	13.00
Mailing Tubes	3.90
Party Buttons	43.20
Plate Matter	27.00
Total Expenditures	\$2,330.35
Balance on hand March 1st.	\$1,232.33
Receipts for month	3,650.23
Expenditures for month	2,330.35
Balance on hand April 1st.	\$2,552.21
Fraternally submitted,	
J. MAHLON BARNES,	
National Secretary.	

with the Socialist spirit of universal brotherhood, and with class consciousness regarding the character and scope of the American Division of the Young People's Organization, correspondents should address Bertha Cluck, 1489 N. California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

W. C. Hills, 743 W. 19th St., Des Moines, has been elected State Secretary of Iowa. John M. Work and J. E. Shank have been re-elected members of the National Committee. The Iowa State Convention held March the 23rd was a success in every respect. The membership showed themselves capable notwithstanding the exactions of the primary law, and a complete State ticket is assured on the ballot. All previous records in this State were broken by the sale of 1106 due stamps during the month of March.

"God Knows" buttons, 11-4 inches wide, with cartoon of Taft by Ryan Walker, 10 cent each, by mail postage paid. A good thing to spring on your Republican friend.

Bothell, March 13, 14. Walked the rural routes, notifying Socialists of an arranged meeting in Comrade Winters' bakery. Secured eight members at large, the comrades thinking they lived too far apart to keep a local in running order. Literature, \$1.15. Arranged for Herman.

Mattby, March 15.—Got two members at large. Organization fund, 20c. Literature, 60c. Dated Herman. One "Worker" sub.

Snohomish, March 16, 17.—Got seven members at large, most of them living on rural routes and former members of Provisional organization. Dated Herman. Collected \$3.50 organization fund.

Machias, March 18.—Walked six miles looking for reds. Found none. Hartford—Met some sympathizers. Partly arranged date for Herman. One "Socialist" sub.

Gettelle, March 19.—Talked to a dozen shingle weavers in bunk house. Literature, 55c.

Edgcomb, March 20.—Walked stumps after persons rumored to be Socialists. Found none.

Arlington, March 20, 21, 22, 23.—Walked many miles after members. Increased Arlington membership two. Secured three members at large. Literature, \$1.75. Two "Socialist" subs. Attended Sunday meeting of local. Advised entering municipal politics. Dated Herman.

Darrington, March 23, 24, 25.—Organized local, seven members. Literature, \$2.00. Two "Socialist" and two "Worker" subs. Organization fund, 50c.

Arlington, March 25.—Collected \$1.00 organization fund. Helped bill town for Herman. Met Herman and rearranged routes.

## Idaho On the Job

Local Boise gets in \$10.50 for special stamps.

Comrade Florence A. Rigg sends \$5.00 donation. Thanks.

Local Mullian sends \$10.50 for special stamps, and reports five new members.

C. C. Harvey of Harrisburg sends reports and dues for local Woodland.

Local Idaho Falls sends \$13.25 and reinstates. Good for them.

M. T. Hartnett, et al., sends \$10.50 donation from Lewiston.

Comrade H. H. Halre of Idaho Falls sends \$3.00 donation.

J. E. Murphy of Middleton writes: "We take in some new members every meeting."

Comrade Farrell orders some "Why Socialists Pay Dues," and reports: "I find a lot of 'would-be Socialists,' who are not paying dues. Now I expect to wake those 'dead-heads' up."

Comrade John M. Work has reported for seven meetings and sent in three reinstatement of locals, two new local applications for charters, one application for membership at large, and several applications for membership in locals. Let the good work go on.

B. B. Barnes of Challis writes: "Enclosed you will please find the names of nine 'Undesirable Citizens' with money order. We would like charter. I feel confident we will have 25 or 40 members as soon as we get 'Hitched up right.'"

I suggest that you send in for the Special Stamps, 35c each, and I can get them from national office for you if too late for me to send them now. "Better late than never." Am sure all will want one. I would fast a whole day before I'd miss one for my Red Book.

Here is Comrades Harder and Chenoweth of Kooskia, with application for charter for local Clearwater, 11 members. Comrade Harder writes: "We drove out with the object in view of organizing local. Comrades Washhope and Sly of Florence being present, and say, as Washhope was loaded to the muzzle and ready for bear, cougar and working men with capitalist minds, we had what you can justly term one hell, heaven I mean, of a time. It was worth more than ten years of capitalism to me, and from appearances, I think it was to the 85 pie present"

For property alone Law was made. —Macaulay.

Sedro-Woolley, March 29, 30, 31.—Talked to some of the Wolley local members. Local is affiliated with Provisional organization. All I talked with wanted to join regular organization. Billed Herman, Opera House, April 3. Organization fund, \$1.00. Am to return April 5th to talk to local about joining regular organization.

Burlington, April 1.—Local affiliated with Provisional organization. Talked to some of the members. Avon—Walked six miles for a Socialist and found an S. L. P. member instead.

Wish to thank the following comrades for my entertainment: H. H. Smith, Mattby; Mrs. and Mr. C. V. Whiting, Snohomish; Mrs. and Mr. John Morris, Loren Toles, Arlington; Mrs. and Mr. Ferrier, and Mrs. and Mr. Grubb, McMurray; Mrs. and Mr. Wm. McNell and Daniel McNell, Big Lake; Fred Keins, Sedro-Woolley.

A. WAGENKNECHT, State Organizer Socialist Party of Washington.

A few copies of John M. Work's "What's So and What Isn't" about Socialism, regular price 15 cents; to close out, 10 cents each. A popular reply to popular objections to Socialism.

Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the world.—Goldsmith.

The "Blanket Stiff" He built the road. With others of his CLASS, he built the road. Now, as if, money a weary work, he finds his hand. Gaining a JOB, spurred on by WAGNERS. He walks and walks, and wonders why. In H—, he built the road.

Organizer's Report

Organizer's Report

Organizer's Report

Organizer's Report

Organizer's Report

## Various Odds and Ends

Comrade W. E. Best, Bay City, Michigan, is with us this week, and is very much impressed with the good work the Socialists of Seattle are doing and as we go to press, is keeping the office force in a roar, with his good humor. Comrade Best was at one time candidate for the office of Auditor General on the Socialist Party ticket, as well as State Committeeman of Michigan.

Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider.—Bacon.

The monthly "Socialist Party Official Bulletin" has an advertisement of Carl D. Thompson's book, just out, called "The Constructive Program of Socialism." This book is supposed to deal with the practical measures advocated by the Socialists in office in the various countries but is in reality a specious plea for the adoption of opportunist tactics by the National Socialist Party. The advertisement in the official bulletin of the party is a matter of no small moment and should be looked into. There should be some method of designating the character of the literature handled by the National office, and it should certainly all be clear, clean-cut, and revolutionary.

Better job printing than you can get elsewhere at the Trustee Printing Company office. Patronize your own class press and see the results in the improvement of "The Socialist."

Men of Labor, heirs of glory, Heroes of unwritten story, Rise like lions after slumber In unvanquishable number! Shake your chains to earth, like dew Which in sleep had fall'n on you; Ye are many—they are few.—Shelley.

SLAVES WANT WORK. Three hundred men in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, driven to desperation by hunger, fought for jobs at the Cuyahoga plant of the American Steel and Wire Company, which had advertised for laborers. One man was fatally shot in the riot. And still it is called the "late" panic.

CAPITALIST MORALITY. "Now," said the manager of the gas company, who was questioning an applicant for the job of meter inspector. "I want it understood that we don't tolerate drinking in our employes." "No, sir; I can't drink, sir; one drink always makes me see double." "Well—er—we might permit you to take one drink each day before you start to inspect the meters."—The Leatherworkers' Journal.

BREWERY WORKERS VICTORIOUS. The lockout and strike of the brewery workers of St. Louis is settled, the brewery workers coming out of the struggle victoriously. Thirty-five hundred brewers were benefited by the victory.

## Pike Street

OUR NUMBER IS 723 Near Eighth Ave.

Crush Roses The finest quality of muslin; all colors

25c

Forget-Me-Nots 36 sprays to a bunch

15c 2 bunches for 25c

## Easter Millinery For Careful Buyers

We are making a specialty of EASTER HATS at from \$5.00 to \$10.00

Hats that you cannot touch on Second Avenue for less than \$10 to \$20. They are made in our own work-rooms under the direction of our skilled French designer, and represent the perfection of the milliner's art.

Who We Are We operate stores both in Seattle and Tacoma; buy millinery in large quantities for cash, and can and do make the lowest prices for really desirable hats to be found in either city.

See Us About Your Easter Hat

The T & W. 723 PIKE ST.

MILLINERY CO. Near Eighth Ave. SEATTLE

941 C STREET, TACOMA.

# Ballard

If in need of anything in the Furniture line don't fail to call on us before going to Seattle as we can save you money on anything in the line of Furniture, Carpets, Graniteware, Chinaware, Wall Paper and Hardware.

We are also the largest Stove house in Ballard.

**H. C. Bohlke**

"The Glass Block,"  
Cor 22d and MARKET.

## "THE NEW STORE"

### SPRING MERCHANDISE IS HERE

New Spring Dress Goods—New Style Shoes for Spring—New Hats and Neckwear for Men—New Skirts—Corsets and Gloves for Women  
**ALL WINTER MERCHANDISE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.**  
If you want new, up-to-date goods at prices that are absolutely right, call at our store. We do not handle cheap or shoddy merchandise at any price.

**CHAS. KNOSHER & COMPANY**  
Cor. Ballard and Third Avenues **BALLARD**

## "THE NEW STORE"

Exclusive Millinery Tailored Hats and Order Work a Specialty

## The Ballard Band Box

Watch this space next month for Millinery Opening Announcement—It will only cost you 5 cents to investigate and will save you dollars.

PHONE BALLARD 1126. FELT BLOCK, THIRD AVE.

**C. E. BARNEY, O. D.** GRADUATE OPTICIAN.  
**Scientific Refractionist** EYES EXAMINED FREE. ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

After April First, I will be located at Corner of Second and Ballard Avenue, where I am better fitted up than ever for the comfort and convenience of my patrons.

## DR. WARNER C. LOTZ, Dentist

Office hours: 8:30 to 6; Sunday, 9 to 12; Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Phone, Ballard 51.  
ROOMS 1 TO 4, JUNCTION BLOCK, SECOND AND BALLARD AVES.

## Stephens & McGee HIGH GRADE GROCERIES

Teas, Coffees, Spices and Extracts. First-Class Butter and Eggs. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. Trial orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Phone Ballard 236.  
COR SECOND AVENUE AND CRAWFORD STREET. **BALLARD**

## CITY MARKET Young & Broberg

J. Marshall. FRESH AND CURED MEATS AND POULTRY  
272 Ballard Ave. Ballard

John E. Ostrom, Pres. Thos. Sanderson, V.P. R. Glavin, Cashier.

## The State Bank of Ballard

Incorporated Seattle, Washington

Conducts a General Banking Business and Pays 4 per cent Interest on Savings Accounts. Interest Compounded Semi-annually.

## Banner Dye Works

Steam and Dry Cleaning—Perfection in Cleaning and Dyeing Ladies' and Gents' Garments—Repairing and Pressing

Goods called for and delivered to all parts of Seattle.

Fremont Office: 702 Blawett St. Phone: Ballard 944.  
Ballard Office: 524 Russell Ave., cor 19th St. N. W. Phone: Ballard 944.

## Alaska Bar

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The Best of Everything. Phone: Ballard 4  
5208 BALLARD AVE. **BALLARD**

## California Wine Co.

Wholesale and Family Liquor Supply House—Prompt Free Delivery. Phone, Ballard 212. 5136 Ballard Av

## A. T. HOPE

Local Agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Co. Up-to-date Singer and Wheeler & Wilson Machines in Stock. Buy, Sell, Exchange and Repair any kind of a Sewing Machine. Good Second-hand Machines from \$5 up. Oil, Needles and Parts for all makes. Machines Rented or Sold on Easy Payments. Telephone Ballard 151. Rear of Scandinavian Bank.

## Clothes at Almost

1-2 1-2

Every Garment in this Great Sale Bears the Union Label—A Guarantee of Genuine Worth

## THE HUB

Opposite the Totem Pole

On the Square and On the Square

## THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, Trunks, Crockery and Bedding

is where you get best goods for lowest prices. We will give you BARGAINS and thank you for your trade. Household Goods bought and exchanged. Reasonable Rates on Storage. Phone: Main 2595, Ind. 785.

## SEATTLE FURNITURE CO.

Old Y. M. C. A. Bldg. 1419-21-23 First Avenue

## Queen City Laundry

ESTABLISHED 1890

Branch, Third Ave. near Pike St.

Corner First and Bell = Branch at "Socialist" Office

# SOCIALIST PARTY OF OREGON CONVENTION

Socialist Party Convention of Oregon met Sunday, March 23, 1908.

Convention called to order by Thomas Sladden, State Secretary, at 10:30 a. m.

C. W. Barzee was elected temporary chairman, Claude S. Howard, temporary secretary.

It was moved and seconded that a committee on credentials be elected. The following were nominated and elected:

Sladden, Talbert, Axelson, Long, Varner and Quick.

A recess of half an hour was then taken to await the report of committee during which short talks were made by Ramp, Cooper, Hosmer, Sanders and Mayville.

Committee on credentials reported that the following had the proper credentials:

A. H. Axelson, Portland No. 1; J. Quick, Coquille; Harlin Talbert, Albany; S. S. Long, Houlton; M. E. Dorfman, Portland No. 1; Frank Allen, Tillamook; Thos. McClelland; Aumsville; P. W. Britt, Portland No. 1; Geo. A. Hinsdale, Portland No. 1; A. W. McKinley, Cottage Grove; D. M. Robinson, Portland No. 1; J. W. Parrish, Toledo; J. T. Robertson, Grants Pass; Henry Olen, Deer Island; A. P. Usher, Houlton; J. P. McDonald, Portland No. 1; G. M. Zahm, Portland No. 1; A. N. Mayville, North Powder; E. E. Taylor, Lebanon; C. E. Whitwell, Hillsboro; Mollie Crabtree, Portland No. 1; C. F. Smith, Seaside; Fletcher Crabtree, Portland No. 1; M. V. Thomas, Local Clakamas; Claude S. Howard, Local Clakamas; E. Coalman, Local Clakamas; J. Meindl, Local Clakamas; G. R. H. Miller, Local Clakamas; P. Kurkemen, Portland Finnish; Thomas Drift, Astoria Finnish; M. Helms, Portland Finnish; A. G. Simola, Portland Finnish; F. J. Thomas, Portland Branch 5; J. F. Thomas, Portland Branch 5; Bird F. Lewis, La Grande; J. Y. Kaufman, Vernonia; A. Immonen, Portland Finnish; James H. James, Coquille; Marion F. Baker, The Dalles; J. A. Cooper, McMinnville; S. H. Elliott, McMinnville; G. A. Cooper, Corvallis; E. Lacey, Dodge, Otto Neuman, Portland No. 1; G. Sanders, The Dalles; A. Burgard, Portland No. 5; P. S. Beck, Umatilla; N. P. Folen, Portland No. 5, Alternate; E. J. Bulrick, Drain.

Report of State Secretary was read and referred to Committee on Constitution and Resolutions.

Committee on Platform reported and submits the following platform:

and Gold Hill Locals were not accepted.

Resolutions from Gold Hill Local suggesting that the State Secretary be authorized to buy a moving picture machine by voluntary contributions were referred to the State Committee.

Moved that the Secretary be instructed to make list of the nominees of the convention for the delegates to use at the mass convention tomorrow. Seconded and carried.

Adjourned to meet at nine a. m., March 30th, 1908.

GEO. A. HINSDALE, Sec.

## SECOND DAY'S DOINGS

Convention Socialist Party of Oregon, Monday, March 30, 9 a. m. Convention called to order by Chairman Sanders.

Secretary reported absent and unable to be in attendance. Motion made and carried that J. P. McDonald fill vacancy.

Report of State Secretary was read and referred to Committee on Constitution and Resolutions.

Committee on Platform reported and submits the following platform:

### NEW STATE PLATFORM.

We the Socialist Party of the State of Oregon in convention assembled, do hereby declare our adherence to the principles and programme of International Socialism.

We maintain that society is divided into two distinct classes whose interests, aims and ideals are in conflict. That the line of demarcation between these classes is the payment of wages.

On the one hand is the class which is deprived of its interest in the product and which is forced to sell itself piecemeal to the highest bidder for wage-labor and on the other hand is class which by virtue of the private ownership of the land and tools of production is in possession of the total National wealth after it has been produced. Between these two classes a war of interests must be maintained until the wage-working class takes over these active social forces and industrially manages them for the good of all.

We declare that all written laws of the present date are rules of order for the management and regulation of Capitalist private property and that no laws will be written in the interest of the wage workers until they write them themselves.

We declare that all the recent agitation for new laws such as tariff reform, railroad legislation and regulation, and regulation of the trusts concerns only the Capitalist class, and is simply a reflection of a misunderstanding in the ranks of the Capitalists themselves over the division of the spoils, the surplus value extracted from the wage-working class.

We demand the COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND EXCHANGE, and the DEMOCRATIC MANAGEMENT thereof for the benefit of the PRODUCER.

Woman Suffrage—We declare that woman, having been placed upon an economic equality with man, a place to which she was always entitled, shall be placed upon a political equality and granted the right of suffrage. She must obey the laws, she must work in factories which are regulated by law, she should in the very nature of things have a voice and vote in making the laws she must obey and in regulating the property upon which her very life depends.

Moved and seconded that Committee on Platform read platform. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Committee on Platforms read the different platforms submitted. Carried.

At this time Comrade R. R. Ryan rose to his feet and made the following statement: "As chairman of the Socialist Party I have called a mass convention of Socialists at this hall for March 30 at ten a. m. Promptly at that hour and minute that convention will be called to order."

As there was but four minutes to conclude, a motion was made to adjourn, which was lost.

A motion was then made to act upon the platform as reported favorably upon by the Platform Committee by sections. Lost.

It was then moved and seconded that the platform as reported favorably upon be adopted as a whole. Carried.

Moved and seconded that convention adjourn. Carried.

THE POLITICAL CONVENTION.

Mass Convention, Monday March 30, 1908.

Meeting called to order promptly at ten a. m. by R. R. Ryan.

After a short address by the chairman C. W. Barzee of The Dalles was elected Chairman and Oscar Ingram of Lebanon was elected Secretary of the convention.

A committee of three was elected on Order of Business: Ramp, Richards and Cooper.

Chairman ruled this a mass convention, all electors having a voice and vote.

Report of Committee on Order of Business adopted.

For Committee on Platform the following were elected: S. Richards, Sladden, Cooper, Howard, McDonald and Hoemer.

Recess for 15 minutes.

Platform, Committee brought in same platform adopted at Sunday Convention and the same was made the platform for the Socialist Party of Oregon.

Nominations were now called for. U. S. Senator. Cooper was unanimous choice.

Congressman First District. The convention divided into congressional districts and B. F. Ramp was elected chairman and Oscar Ingram secretary.

W. S. Richards was nominated by acclamation.

Second congressional district. Divided into districts with C. W. Barzee chairman and F. M. Baker secretary. Sanders was made the nomination by acclamation.

Railroad Commissioner Second District. C. W. Barzee chairman, F. M. Baker secretary. F. W. Britt was made the choice by acclamation.

Supreme Judge. C. C. Brax was elected as the candidate by acclamation.

The four presidential nominees, J. Quick, P. S. Beck, F. C. Varner and

and Gold Hill Locals were not accepted.

Resolutions from Gold Hill Local suggesting that the State Secretary be authorized to buy a moving picture machine by voluntary contributions were referred to the State Committee.

Moved that the Secretary be instructed to make list of the nominees of the convention for the delegates to use at the mass convention tomorrow. Seconded and carried.

Adjourned to meet at nine a. m., March 30th, 1908.

GEO. A. HINSDALE, Sec.

## W. T. Girder were chosen by acclamation

Adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

Convention re-convened at 1:30 p. m. It was voted by the convention to allow C. W. Barzee of The Dalles and Oscar Ingram of Lebanon to act as a committee to fill all vacancies that may occur for the various state offices.

Socialist State Secretary Sladden's report to the convention was called for, read and discussed.

Convention decided to elect a campaign manager. Claude Howard and Dave Robinson were placed in nomination. Howard was elected.

Delegates to the National Convention were instructed to carry out Secretary Sladden's report to this convention where practicable.

### \$150.00 RAISED FOR STATE WORK.

A collection of \$23.85 was then taken up and \$150 was subscribed on installments.

It was voted to place all campaign funds into the hands of the Campaign Manager and State Committee to be used for propaganda and organization work.

The convention tendered a vote of thanks to C. W. Barzee, chairman, and Oscar Ingram, the secretary, the former for his earnestness and fair dealing; the latter for his services.

Meeting adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

### RESOLUTION TO BUY STEREOPTICON.

Resolutions of Gold Hill: Motion No. 1.—Comrade Chairman. We the Gold Hill Local, move that this convention appoint the State Secretary to buy a moving picture machine equipped with Socialist slides and film views, etc., for the use of the State Organizer and the funds be raised from the locals and individuals by willing contributions. Who seconds this motion? Gold Hill Local will donate Five or Ten Dollars for this purpose.

Motion No. 2.—Comrade Chairman: We the Gold Hill Local, move that all committees on resolutions, platforms, etc., be appointed instead of drafting such resolutions, platforms, etc., to be appointed only as a committee to receive any and all such different resolutions, platforms or parts of platforms, etc., from all organized County Central Committees or Local Committees, and from individuals and to print on referendum ticket for each dues-paying member in good standing to vote. Two such referendums or three at most would be plenty for each local to receive. Who seconds this motion? Yours sincerely for the Revolution of the wage system.

Gold Hill Local. Signed this 28th day of March, 1908. MRS. J. E. CREWS, Secretary. R. MESSNER, Chairman.

### TO PROVIDE WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED

Resolution of Local Deer Island:—Whereas, the Capitalist system has utterly failed to provide employment for the laboring class therefore be it

Resolved, That the government is in duty bound to provide employment for all who register as unemployed or in lieu of work it must maintain said applicants and all dependent upon them.

B. F. LEE, EDMUND OLEEN, Committee on Resolutions.

### Report of Committee on Resolutions:

Resolution No. 1 and 3 turned down and resolution No. 2 submitted to the convention with the following recommendation:

The committee on resolutions and constitution submit the following recommendations to the above resolution:—

Whereas, the above resolution is a compromise measure and does not do away with the cause which produces such effects, to-wit: the recurring financial crises and their accompanying unemployed army, therefore be it

Resolved: That we, the Socialist Party of the State of Oregon, in Convention assembled, do maintain that the only effectual way to eliminate all such conditions is the doing away with the private ownership of the means of life, which ownership deprives the working class of the full equivalent of its toil.

Therefore we recommend that the resolution be not adopted.

D. M. ROBINSON, Chairman, HARLIN TALBERT, Secretary.

### "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 \$6.00.

### SOCIALISTS FIRE FINNISH SENATE.

(Translated from the Norwegian in "Gaa Pa," by Arthur Jensen.) Helsingfors, Finland, March 31.—Following the vote of censure given by the Finnish Diet, March 28, the Senate had to resign. The vote of censure proposed by the Socialists was passed by the Diet by a vote of 71 to 47. It condemned the senate for its cringing attitude towards Russia, especially for the extradition to the Russian government of terrorists and political fugitives, and its lack of firmness in withstanding Russia's encroachment on the rights of Finland. The senate was demanded discharged for being incompetent to defend the independence of the country.

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The best ever. See about it now. One dollar down and one dollar a week; a chance to get a suit for one dollar—A good suit made to order guaranteed, when you have paid thirty dollars. 1528 FIRST AVENUE

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 Complete Line of Drugs and Sundries  
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 Fremont Drug Co., 3401 Fremont Avenue.

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 L. Mayer, Proprietor  
 Groceries, Fruits, Flour and Feed, S alt Meats, Etc. Prompt Delivery.  
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 Cigars, Tobacco, Stationery and Confectionery  
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 SEATTLE'S GREATEST SUBURBAN DEPARTMENT STORE  
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 Wholesale and retail dealers in hay, grain, flour, feed, coal, wood, lime, plaster, cement. Try us for good goods and good weight. Phone North 151, Ind., Red 17.  
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 Fine Furnishings for Men and Boys—Hats, Caps and Gloves—Agency for the celebrated STAR BRAND SHOES  
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 Pure Drugs and Drug Sundries.  
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 Phone Ind. 3172.  
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# STATE SECRETARY SLADDEN'S REPORT

PORTLAND, March 28, 1908  
 To the delegates to the state convention of the Socialist Party of the State of Oregon:

Comrades:—Having occupied the position of Secretary of this State for the past two years, I would hereby submit the following brief summary of the work of this office during that time, together with such suggestions as the actual work and experience in movement have brought to my mind.  
 The receipts for 1906 were \$630.36—a total monthly average of \$52.53—showing an average membership for the year of 525.  
 The receipts for 1907 were \$764.05—a total monthly average of \$63.67—showing an average membership of 640 for the year.  
 In January 1908, dues were paid on a membership of 1119 and in February dues were paid, which if continued would show a membership of 1179.  
 During the year just passed, Geo. H. Gobel, the National Organizer, made an extended tour through Oregon as have Comrades Wm. McDevitt and J. B. Osborne. We have 59 Locals in good standing at the present time. No local during the present year just passed has disbanded and Locals Arlington, Clatskanie, (Coburg, Dodge, Elgin, Falls City, Hemlock, Hillboro, Houlton, Lebanon, Pendleton, Deer Island, Tillamook, Vale No. 2, Boyd and Polish Branch Portland have been added.

From my observations in this office in the past three years, together with the actual experience in the work I have drawn several conclusions. One is that Oregon should change its method of electing a State Committee. Our state constitution provides "That there shall be a state committee composed of one delegate from every organized county and a local quorum of five members." Article X, Sec. 1, reads: "Any county containing at least one Local may proceed to organize a county organization by the election of county committee members from each local." According to this we would have one committeeman from each county that contained a local, but as a matter of fact, very few counties which have more than one local call a county convention and elect a State Committee member, consequently we are at all times without a State Committee or at least of a representative one.

I would suggest that in place of Art. X, Sec. 1, the following be substituted: "That there shall be a state committee of five members elected by a referendum of the party in the state. That all members who serve on that committee shall have been members of the party at least two years."  
 "That there shall be a local quorum of five members at the seat of headquarters, each member of which shall have been a member of the party at least two years."

The office of Secretary and Treasurer should be amalgamated so that one man should handle both. The party must have due stamps, must buy needed supplies and at times is handicapped through not having necessary funds at hand when needed.

I would advise that the dues for members at large be set at 25 cents. I would further advise that the dues in this state be raised from 10 to 15 cents. That of the 10 cents remaining in the state after the National dues have been paid for each member, 20 per cent. be placed in a fund and to be used for purposes of organization, 20 per cent. to be set aside as a delegate expense fund to pay fare and expenses of delegates to the state convention and that the remaining 60 per cent. be used in the general expense fund with the proviso that any surplus in the general fund be used for purposes of organization.

Also that the State Secretary be placed upon a regular salary, to devote his or her time entirely to party work.

Having placed the office of Secretary on a self-sustaining basis, the clause electing the State Secretary by the Local Quorum should be withdrawn and the Secretary elected by a referendum of the party in the state. Also the location of the headquarters should be determined by the same method.

The election of party representatives should all be at one time. Calls for nominations for National Committee, State Committee and State Secretary should be sent the second week in October, ballots should be sent out the second week in November, and new officers installed the first of January. All offices to be held for one year.

I have watched the organization of the Socialist Party closely for several years. In the United States is one great drawback has always been a lack of funds. Our method of organization in the United States is a farce, simply because it is not financial. The states send out organizers, the National organization sends out organizers to organize? No; to talk where they are not needed, where they are already organized. The mission of an organizer is to go into unorganized territory and not year in and year out follow the old and beaten trail. But the organizers are not to blame. We Socialists ourselves are to blame. We will not or have not taxed ourselves to send out organizers. Organizers there are in plenty, funds there could be in plenty but they must be raised by a democratic method and not in the desultory manner as has been done in the past.

So, in view of the fact that we are to send a delegation to a National convention of the Socialist Party to meet in Chicago with delegates from all over the country on May the 10th, I would submit the following proposition:

That the Oregon delegation be instructed to submit for adoption the following proposition:  
 That a uniform dues-paying system be adopted throughout the United States, the dues to be 50 cents per member each month, to be divided as follows: For Local dues 25 cents, for state dues 15 cents and for National dues 10 cents. That from the dues so raised 10 per cent be set aside for each state organization for state delegate expense fund and from the National dues 10 per cent. be set aside as a National delegate expense fund.

That from the surplus so raised above actual expenses of operating and maintaining the organization, the entire amount be expended for sending out organizers who shall be maintained from this fund without further expense to the membership, and that a copy of the National Bulletin be sent for each member to each State Secretary, he in turn to send sufficient

to each local for the entire membership.  
 I make this suggestion with the hopes that it will be favorably acted upon to the end that we may flood this country with organizers who will organize the country from one end to the other. No union in this country has a dues system of less than 50 cents a month. They would not last a minute if they attempted to go on. We are a class, a union of a united working class, our mission is just as worthy and worth just as much to us as is any labor union on the economic field. The 50 cent dues are in existence now and are proving a success in any number of cities; Portland, Seattle, different places in Arizona; why not universal? We spend all of us, more than that each month in individual propaganda, why not act collectively? If the wage working class will have a political organization they must pay the bills and pay them democratically.  
 Yours for the Revolution,  
 THOMAS A. SLADDEN.

## FINANCIAL REPORT STATE SECRETARY OF OREGON FOR MARCH

Receipts	
Talent	\$3.35
Clatskanie	2.60
The Dalles	2.00
La Grande	2.00
Baker City	4.40
Vernonia	4.95
Arlington	6.35
Grants Pass	1.60
Albany	5.00
Gold Hill	3.00
Medford	2.60
Ashland	2.15
Nehalem	1.75
Houlton	.80
Vale No. 2	.80
Bandon	3.50
Talent	1.60
Deer Island	2.80
Portland No. 5	2.50
Umatilla	2.15
Virgil Smith	1.00
Sodaville	2.45
Cottage Grove	5.60
M. Valle	1.00
Talent	2.00
Roseburg	2.00
Lakeview	1.75
Central Point	1.00
Vale No. 1	6.75
Clatskanie Co.	8.00
Lebanon	95.45
Boyd	1.40
Talent	.50
Corvallis	10.45
Aumsville	4.00
Sweet Home	5.50
Vernonia	.65
Portland, Finnish Branch	10.00
Roseburg	2.00
Tillamook	2.00
Corvallis	2.50
McMinnville	7.00
Medford	3.00
Baker City	8.15
Robinson, Claude	.20
Toledo	3.85
Clatskanie Co.	8.05
Coburg	3.50
Astoria, Finnish	11.50
La Grande	9.70
Prineville	8.50
Central Point	1.00
Dodge	7.20
Talent	1.30
Hillsboro	4.90
Houlton	4.20
Total	\$223.15
Expenses	
Application Cards	\$ 1.00
Membership Cards	2.25
2000 platforms	3.00
Telephone and Telegraph	1.50
Printing	12.00
Labels	.20
Salary	30.00
100 sheets carbon paper	3.00
Postage	10.61
Stationery	1.61
Organizer to McMinnville	4.50
Bill rendered by Constitution Committee	4.00
On account National Assessm't	70.00
National Dues	70.00
Rent	10.00
Exchange	.85
1000 Pamphlets	1.50
Total	\$225.25

The following locals paid state amounts up to April 1, on special assessment:

Drain	\$4.55
Dairy	3.15
Elgin	3.50
Talent	1.75
Vernonia	4.20
Arlington	2.80
Ashland	1.05
Nehalem	1.75
Deer Island	2.80
Sodaville	2.45
Cottage Grove	5.60
Lakeview	1.75
Vale No. 1	5.25
Lebanon	2.45
Boyd	1.40
Corvallis	5.95
Sweet Home	3.50
Aumsville	2.80
The Dalles	7.00
Baker City	5.25
Gold Hill	3.50
Toledo	3.85
Clatskanie Co.	8.05
Coburg	3.50
La Grande	7.70
Prineville	7.00
Dodge	5.60
Hillsboro	4.90
Houlton	4.20
Mem-at-large	.70
Total	\$118.65

which is included in gross receipts.

Summary	
Total Receipts	\$223.15
Bal Mar 1st	65.75
Grand Total	\$288.90
Expense	225.82
Balance April 1	\$ 63.08

THOS. A. SLADDEN,  
 State Secretary  
 KEEP AWAY FROM MONTANA.  
 If you are looking for work, stay away from Flathead county, Somers, Kallispell, Columbia Falls and Eureka, Montana. There are five men for each job. The lumbermen's association is trying to flood the county with the unemployed to break up the unions.  
 JOINT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,  
 Lumber Workers' Locals, I. W. W.

# OREGON STATE ORGANIZER

To the Membership of the Socialist Party in Oregon:  
 As all propositions including a change in the Constitution of the Socialist Party in Oregon, must be determined by a referendum of the party, it will be necessary to send out these different propositions that way.  
 Comrade J. H. Barkley, who toured the state under the auspices of the state organization some few years ago, has submitted the following proposition: That he will take up the work of Organizer in this state provided he be engaged for one year, as he states that for the first two or three months the venture would not be a success, but he is confident that after that time at work and before the year is over he can make up for what he loses at the start. The terms to be \$3.00 per day.  
 Also, in my report to the convention, I omitted to make provision, in case of an affirmative vote for the proposition to be submitted to the National Convention by our state delegation, for the Finnish organization of the Party or any other Nationality that may be taken into the National organization on the same basis. As they keep up their own translator's office and do their own organizing, the following amendment should be included: That in case of the raising of dues in the United States, any National organization of any other nationality affiliated with the Socialist Party shall be entitled to keep 50 per cent. of the state and national dues in their own national bodies, and be allowed to make their own arrangements for sending delegates to the different conventions.  
 We have been notified that through the growth of the Socialist Party since they sent out the assessment of 35 cents for delegates the National organization will be somewhat short of the necessary funds to pay the delegates. If any local or individual member of the party feels able to contribute to that fund further than the regular assessment they will please send same contributions to this office and acknowledgment will be made in regular monthly report. Large numbers of the comrades are out of work and many have been unable to meet the assessment for the time being and it is up to any of us who are financially able to see that Oregon does not lag in regard to financing the party or organization for its necessary work.  
 THOMAS SLADDEN.

## OREGON STATE CONVENTION REFERENDUM.

The following referendum will be sent out on the 15th of April to be recorded on May the 10th.  
 1. Shall that portion of our present constitution, reading: "That there shall be a state committee composed of one delegate from every organized county and a local quorum of five members," be changed to "That there shall be a state committee composed of five members elected by a referendum vote of the party in the state, all of whom shall have been members of the party in good standing at least two years."  
 2. That there shall be a local quorum of five members, each member of whom shall have been a member of the party at least two years?  
 3. Shall the office of State Secretary and State Treasurer be amalgamated?  
 4. Shall the dues on members at large be set at 25 cents per month?  
 5. Shall the dues in Oregon be raised from ten to fifteen cents, of which amount after the National dues of five cents per member have been paid, 20 per cent. be placed in fund for organization purposes; 20 per cent. be set aside as a delegate expense fund to pay fare and expenses to state conventions and the remaining 60 per cent. be used in the general expense fund with the proviso that any surplus in the general fund be used for purposes of organization?  
 6. Shall the State Secretary be placed upon a regular salary to devote his or her time entirely to state affairs?  
 7. Shall State Secretary be elected by a referendum of the party in the state?  
 8. Shall the location of headquarters be determined by a referendum vote of the party in the state?  
 9. Shall the election of party representatives be all at one time, calls for nominations for National Committee, State Committee and State Secretary sent out second week in October, ballots sent out second week in November and new officers installed first of January. All officers for one year?  
 10. Shall J. H. Barkley be engaged as Organizer in Oregon for one year.  
 11. Shall the delegation from Oregon to the National Convention be instructed to bring up the following proposition: "That a uniform dues paying system be adopted throughout the United States, the dues to be 50 cents per member per month, to be divided as follows: For local dues 25 cents, for state dues 15 cents and for National dues 10 cents. That from the amount so raised 10 per cent be set aside by each state organization for state delegate expense fund and by the National 10 per cent. be set aside as a National delegate expense fund. That from the surplus so raised above actual expenses of operating and maintaining the organization the entire amount be expended for sending out organizers who shall be maintained from this fund without further expense to the membership, and that a copy of the National Bulletin be sent for each member to each state secretary, he in turn to send to each local sufficient for the entire membership."

## SOCIALIST CITY BOYCOTTED.

(Translated from the Norwegian in "Gaa aPa," by Arthur Jensen.)  
 The following is reported from Copenhagen, Denmark:  
 The city council of Esbjerg, which since last municipal election, consists mostly of Socialists, has begun to perform public work, by day labor, and this appeared before the city council and asked for a consultation concerning this. The council, finding no reason for negotiating with the employers, has been notified that the master builders and employers in several other trades have instituted a boycott against the municipality. The association has at the same time sent out orders to all its members among the wholesale and commission houses forbidding them to sell anything to the city administration.

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 Give us your trade, we will treat you right  
 Both Phones, 982 Free Delivery  
**Swift's Pharmacy**  
 Second Avenue and Pike Street - Seattle, Wash.

**The Enterprise Hardware Company**  
 THE TOOL HOUSE  
 HARDWARE PLUMBING TINNING PAINTING  
 We Guarantee Every Tool We Sell  
 Phones: Main 4702, Ind. 2974 409 PIKE STREET

**Union Bakery and Restaurant**  
 GOOD THINGS TO EAT  
 217 Pike St. Both Phones Main 880

**STONE'S PIKE ST. PHARMACY**  
 Complete Stock of New Drugs—Prescriptions Carefully Compounded—Full Line of Novelties—See Our Prices First  
 419 PIKE STREET 419 PIKE STREET

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 C. E. WHITE  
 Ranke Block, Fifth and Pike

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 Everything First Class  
 B. H. KAST, Prop. 303 PIKE ST.  
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 Stationery—Late Magazines  
 Phones: Main 1970, Ind. 3749  
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 New Spring goods. For right work at right prices see  
 YOUNG & SEREN  
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 STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES  
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 Ladies' Suits pressed .....75c  
 Ladies' Skirts pressed .....40c  
 Ladies' Coats pressed .....40c  
 Men's Suits pressed .....50c  
 Men's Suits cleaned & pressed \$1.00  
 Pants pressed .....15c  
 Pants cleaned and pressed .....25c  
 Phone, Sunset E. 3239  
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 Clothing, Hats and Furnishings at Popular Prices.  
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# LOCAL SEATTLE

## Organization

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B. KUBASKI..... Treasurer  
J. H. STEELE..... Literature Agent

Headquarters of Local Seattle No. 1 between Pine and Stewart, off Westlake Boulevard, Carpenter's Hall building. P. O. Box 1673. Telephone Independent L 4474.

Local Business Meetings held in Party Headquarters Thursday at 8 p. m.

Membership Committee meets in Party Headquarters on Thursday at 8 p. m.

Propaganda meetings every Sunday at Egan Hall, 8 p. m.

Executive committee meets at headquarters Tuesday, 8 p. m.

Women's Educational Club meets every Wednesday evening at room 49 Holyoke Building, Entrance at Rear of Frederick & Nelson's, on Spring St.

Polish Propaganda Club meets the first and third Sunday afternoons in each month at Socialist Headquarters.

Scandinavian Propaganda Club meets every Tuesday evening at Local Headquarters.

## COMING EVENTS.

The Executive Committee has arranged for the following dates for propaganda meetings:  
C. C. Hale (formerly editor "People's Press of Albany, Oregon") April 19.  
Special program in charge of Mrs. Titus, April 26.  
Symposium, delegates to National Convention, May 3.  
E. T. Kingsley, May 10.  
Special program, May 17.

## EDUCATIONAL CLASSES.

Dr. H. F. Titus last Monday night organized a class for Socialist speakers. Parliamentary law and scientific Socialism are the two primary objects of the instructions. The study of parliamentary rules will be practical as well as theoretical, and "thinking on one's feet" will be cultivated. Engels' "Socialism Utopian to Scientific" will be the first text book taken up. The membership of the class is by no means limited to those who intend to take the field for Socialism, but the instruction and the practice will very considerably increase the value of any member to the movement.

## SCANDINAVIAN PROPAGANDA CLUB.

Arthur Jensen has been elected Secretary of the Scandinavian Propaganda Club, which meets in local headquarters every Tuesday evening. The purpose of the club is to spread the propaganda of Socialism among Scandinavian working men and women in Seattle and vicinity. All Scandinavian Socialists are urged to join.

## STREET MEETINGS.

The Executive Committee has decided to hold street meetings every week. One meeting will be held on Pike Place every Sunday afternoon, and will be in charge of Dr. Titus. The second will be held on Saturday evenings, on Second and University, and will be in charge of Comrade Wells.

## DISCUSSION MEETING.

A number of members of the local held an interesting discussion meeting at local headquarters last Saturday night. Papers were received from a number of nominees for delegate to the national convention, which were read. Among those who took part in the subsequent discussion were Comrades Kubaski, Jensen, Downie, de Crane, Ball, Brown, Callahan and Kingsley.

The meeting decided that the following question should be discussed at the meeting to be held this (Saturday) evening.  
"Resolved, that the Socialist party should advocate the municipal ownership of street railways with Socialist administration of city government, whenever there is a possibility of obtaining same."  
Are you in good standing? The local needs the money.

## MAY DAY CELEBRATION.

The Executive Committee, at its meeting held last Tuesday evening, decided to make the meeting, which will be held on May 3, a celebration of May Day. The delegates elected to represent the State of Washington at the National Convention, will speak.

## BROWN-SMITH DEBATE.

Tomorrow night at Egan Hall, Rev. Winfield Scott Smith and Dr. E. J. Brown will discuss:  
"Resolved, that Socialism is a religious question."

The terms of the debate have been arranged between Dr. Brown and Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith will speak first, followed by Dr. Brown, followed by Mr. Smith, who will have ten minutes.  
Miss Elizabeth McPhee will sing, and also Messrs. Gregory and Prager, who have just signed contracts to sing on the Pantages vaudeville circuit.

# The Last Piece of Bread

"When God made all the water and the air, Why did he not make 'nough to eat as well; Why did he not make clothes for all to wear? Oh! Mama, I would like for you to tell!"

"My child, I know not what to say to you.  
For God did give a bountiful supply; It's gathered in, there is no work to do.  
And now we have no money for to buy.

Now do not worry with your little brains, And you must know these things must go by rule, And we must wait 'till times are good again, Now, darling, it is time to go to school."

"I cannot go to school, I'm hungry now; My clothes are thin, I'll shiver in the cold; And when my class recites, I'll know not how— They'll laugh at me and teacher she will scold."

I'll go down to the mill for work to seek, And there I'll find some work that I can do; And I will get two dollars every week, And, Mama, sure I'll give it all to you.

Then we'll be glad, for we'll have money then; We'll dress so fine, go walking down the street, We'll go to every place that others can.

And, Mama, we'll have something for to eat."  
"My child, your little mind is wandering far, And there are many things you do not know; The owner of that mill your name would mar, And by that mill the lurking shadows go.

Just wait a while, perhaps another day— Some one will give your Papa work again; The darkest cloud will always roll away, And ever comes the shining sun again."

Take this, my child, the only piece of bread, Now hush, my dear, and dry those tears away, And pin this shawl around your little head, Now, darling daughter, go to school today."  
FELIX O'NEILL

# Where Will They Go?

As a result of investigations made in Seattle recently, the health department will undertake a crusade against the scores of small huts and cabins on the south water front, which are declared to be unsanitary. Many of them will be closed at once and probably burned without delay, while others will be allowed to remain until the tenants can find new quarters.

The trip of inspection along the south water front was made by Health Commissioner Crichton and the special health officer, Dr. F. S. Bouras. They found conditions of dangerous squalor and filth. They visited nearly a hundred shacks along the tide flats and water ways in the lower part of the city.

In nearly every case unsanitary conditions in a greater or less degree were apparent. In one hut, which looked like a piano box, and was no larger, were living a man and wife, the woman bedridden. Both man and wife occupied a bunk scarcely three feet wide.

## SIX LIVING IN ONE ROOM.

In another small one-room hut were a man, his wife and four children. In another were six Indians, including one woman. These are but typical examples.

In many cases the rooms are without windows, and the air spaces are very limited.  
Many of the men, women and children in this district are apparently tubercular cases, some of them seriously ill. Of course, all of them are poor, most of them struggling for a mere existence. The men are fishermen, roustabouts, many of them idle all of the time. Women and children engage in rag-picking and collection of junk to sell to second-hand stores.  
The health department will make immediate condemnation of the most unsanitary shacks and destroy them at once. They are beds of disease, and the people who live there spread germs wherever they go, says the health commissioner.

## WILL HAVE TO FIND NEW HOMES.

Some of the buildings that can be cleaned up temporarily will be allowed to remain, but sooner or later all must go. Sanitary measures will be taken by the department all through the district, and the poverty-stricken tenants offered a chance to live there until they can find homes elsewhere.  
"Find homes?" Why not kill them off at once? Capital drove them into these dens, and now drives them out. Just as Capital establishes and licenses saloons, drives poor homeless men into them and then puts them on the chain gang for being "drunk and disorderly."

It strikes us conditions like these are far more likely to make bomb throwers than all Emma Goldman's talk.

The Socialists are the only people who offer a practical settlement of these awful conditions.  
Hustle! Send in your subscription. For Socialists, "The Socialist."

# THE WOMAN

The Women's Socialist Education Club held its regular meeting on April 8, in its rooms, 49 Holyoke Block. Owing to lack of space, a full report of that meeting will not be given until next week's issue of "The Socialist."

One of the objects of the club being to arouse an interest in the suffrage question, it was decided to draw up resolutions to be read before the Socialist Local of Seattle to secure the pledge of the local to instruct its delegates to make suffrage for women a prominent feature of the coming campaign.

Other Socialist women's organizations and leagues all over the country are doing the same thing, and we have every reason to expect encouraging results.

Note—Socialist and Non-Socialist women always welcome at our club meetings, held every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m., room 49 Holyoke Bldg.

All who are interested in the woman's question and have anything to say along that line will be more than glad to hear from. Also, we will be glad to answer any question you wish to ask.

Address all writing and questions to Mrs. Floyd Hyde, 855 E. Sixty-seventh street, Seattle.

The W. S. E. Club has secured Mrs. De Voe, president of the Washington Equal Suffrage Association, to address them at a special meeting Saturday evening, April 11, 8 o'clock, at room 49, Holyoke block, First and Spring. Entrance rear of Frederick & Nelson's. An invitation is extended to all women who see this to be present.

The "Young People's Socialist League" was organized on April 5th, the children in attendance being very enthusiastic. They decided to have it on the order of a club, with president, secretary and treasurer, all officers to be young people who, under the supervision of some of the older people, will have full charge of this organization.

They are planning to publish their own monthly newspaper, and expect to get their first copy out for May. As this will be conducted and edited entirely by the boys and girls in the club, and will be sold and used by them in their propaganda among their young acquaintances, they expect to make a great success of it, financially and otherwise.

This little paper will chronicle the doings of the Young People's League, and give general items of interest to children. It will also contain short articles written by the children on such questions as child labor, what Socialism means from a child's viewpoint, etc., thus teaching boys and girls to give written expression to their thoughts.

The committee having the Young People's Socialist League in charge were delighted to have Comrade Paluso volunteer his services for the Sunday meetings. Comrade Paluso is a young man, full of energy, and this, coupled with a love for work with the children and an unusually pleasing personality, should make him a most welcome acquisition.

Meetings of the "League" are held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock in the Socialist headquarters in rear of Carpenter's hall. All mothers and fathers please make note of this and see that your children join us.

One of the tiny Socialists is to sing for us at Sunday's propaganda meeting. This is Mrs. A. F. De Crane's little five-year-old girl, and we hope to have others in the future.

The following is the secretary's report of the first meeting of "Young People's Socialist League":  
Met April 5, 1908.  
Decided to have dues, and make them 10c each month.

Young People's Socialist League. James Hill elected secretary for first two months; Clymer Steele, treasurer; Hershel Ault, chairman of organization work; appointed as his aids: Clymer Steel, in charge of Fremont district; Eugene Fiset, West Seattle district; James Hill, Denny Way district.

Moved and carried that secretary write today for information about club buttons.  
Business meeting, first Sunday in month.  
Moved and carried that we have a report of this meeting in the next issue of "The Socialist."

Meeting adjourned, with singing "Hymn of the Tollers."

# Protest and Reply

Granite Falls, Wn., March 29, '08.  
Resolution Adopted by Local Granite Falls at its Regular Session on March 29, 1908, by a Vote of 8 to 1:  
Resolved, That it be the sense of Local Granite Falls to protest against the sending of more than two delegates to the National Convention from this state, as being a useless expense.

That said money could be used to better advantage in extending the education and organization of the party.  
MAX KRUSE, Sec'y.

Editor's Note—This might be all right if the proletarian votes were not needed at this convention. Do the comrades understand that the opportunists expect to control the convention this year? Do you understand that a Middle Class Platform and Middle Class candidates and Middle Class tactics may be adopted at this convention by a majority of one vote? Is it not important to save the Socialist Party from self-destruction, to prevent it from ceasing to be Socialist? In which case all its organization and propaganda would be worse than useless?

Then send all the men you can, and send men you can be sure will vote right.

The National Secretary of the Socialist party has submitted the proposition of whether Local Honolulu, H. I., shall be allowed a delegate to the National Convention, to the National Executive Committee. No provision was made for a delegate from the Islands at the time the appointments was made. It seems the local there has not paid dues for some time, and is only a small local at any rate. The expense would hardly justify the organization in granting a delegate to them.

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# THE WORKING CLASS

By TOM SLADDEN  
A Reply to John M. Work

In the "Communist Manifesto" we get this definition of the Working Class:

"In proportion as the bourgeoisie, i. e., capital, is developed, in the same proportion is the Proletariat, the Modern Working Class developed, a class of laborers, who live only so long as they find work and who find work only so long as their labor increases capital. These laborers who must sell themselves piecemeal, are a commodity, like every other article of commerce, and are constantly exposed to all the vicissitudes of competition, to all the fluctuations of the market."

This is Marx's definition of the Working Class.

Next let us take another paragraph or two from the "Manifesto."

"The lower strata of the middle-class—the small tradespeople, shopkeepers, and retired tradesmen generally, the handicraftsmen and peasants—all these sink gradually into the proletariat, partly because their diminutive capital does not suffice for the scale on which Modern Industry is carried on, partly because their specialized skill is rendered worthless by new methods of production. Thus the proletariat is recruited from all classes of the population."

Again he says: "Of all the classes that stand face to face with the bourgeoisie today, the proletariat alone is a really revolutionary class. The other classes decay and finally disappear in the face of modern industry; the proletariat is its special and essential product."

The lower middle class, the small manufacturer, the shopkeeper, the artisan, the peasant, all these fight against the bourgeoisie, to save from extinction their existence as fractions of the middle class. They are therefore not revolutionary, but conservative. Nay, more, they are reactionary, for they try to roll back the wheel of history. If by chance they are revolutionary, they are so, only in view of their impending transfer into the proletariat; they thus defend not their present, but their future interests, they desert their own standpoint to place themselves at that of the proletariat."

## "The Capitalist Farmer"

On page 518 of the "Kerr" edition of "Capital," Vol. I, Chapter XXIX, "Genesis of the Capitalist Farmer," we find Marx's analysis of the tenant farmer.

He says in part: "In England the first form of the farmer is the bailiff, himself a serf. His position is similar to the old Roman villicus, only in a more limited sphere of action. During the second half of the Fourteenth century he is replaced by a farmer, whom the landlord provides with seed and implements. His condition is not very different from that of the peasant. Only he exploits more wage labor. Soon he becomes a meta-year, a half farmer. He advances one part of the agricultural stock, the landlord the other. The two divide the total product in proportions determined by contract. This form quickly disappears in England, to give place to the farmer proper, who makes his own capital bred by employing wage laborers, and pays a part of the surplus product in money, or in kind, to the landlord as rent."

## Some Conclusions

Now let us see where we have arrived in our conclusions if Marxian economics amount to anything.

1. The Working Class is composed of wage workers and wage workers only.

2. That only the unskilled mechanic (in general) is really revolutionary. He alone is defined as the "proletariat."

Marx plainly states this when he places the artisan, the handicraftsman, the peasant in the "Lower Middle Class." This would explain the conservative tendencies of many of the skilled tradesmen. The real revolutionary is he who has nothing to lose, no interest to conserve.

3. That even the tenant farmer was never considered by Marx as in the Working Class but in the Capitalist Class.

But some might ask: Why dwell upon these things? I would answer: simply to show the tendency, that appears to be gaining ground in the Socialist Party, to hide these truths and to teach in their place pretended Marxian economics which are in reality a bastard populism.

## Work's Letter to Hillquit

I have in mind the letter of Comrade Hillquit in his answer to Comrade Hillquit. I believe that the Socialist paper which holds aloof at such a time as this is false to its trust as an exponent of the politics of the propertyless wage slave. I believe that the Socialist who holds an honorary position in the party and who refuses to come out and let every one know where he stands when such reactionary teachings are being spread broadcast through the country in the name of Socialism, dishonors the position he holds and betrays the trust of his fellow workers.

Mr. Work in his answer to Comrade Hillquit states: "I believe that Comrade Hillquit has never been a field worker. If he had he would realize the need of a platform that could be understood. Time after time I have been asked for a copy of our National Platform and have been forced to apologize for its abstruseness and indefiniteness, knowing it would not convey any definite impression to the reader's mind."

And yet in that platform for which Mr. Work was forced to apologize was this statement: "Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be the people in common be owned and administered."

And I do not think that Mr. Work would have the hardihood to maintain that the people in common do not depend upon getting enough to eat.

I think the following statements of Joseph Dietzgen will answer Mr. Work and all who are seeking a definite answer.

## Sladden Quotes Dietzgen

"Whence do we come, whence the world, and where are both going to? What is the meaning of existence, of our sentiments and of the natural phenomena? Thus asks man, and man is a great questioner—that is, a great fool. As the proverb has it, one fool can ask more questions than ten wise men can answer. Yet that question is the cardinal question which has been and will be put by all men at all times. Foolish is the only form in which the question was put, first by religion and then by the progressists, also called philosophers. They questioned in a hazy, general way and—only the fool waits for reply."

A reply, a clear, rational and positive reply, can only be expected when we specialize after the manner of the "separate" sciences. We can only get at the whole by means of its parts; the universe can only be understood by climbing up, as it were, its particular forms; we can only reach the general through the special. One must first ask, where do I personally come from? Whence my father and grandfather? What is the eye? What is the ear? What function have the liver and kidneys to perform?

To such questions science replies in a definite and exhaustive manner. Botany deals with trees and shrubs and herbs. Astronomy with stars. The "great question" thus split up, specialized and reasonably formulated, can be reasonably and scientifically answered. If, however, such answer does not satisfy the inquisitive student, if there still remains something obscure and unexplained, we have none the less the advantage over religion and philosophy, that we know the method by which we may proceed with our questioning and searching for a reply, and we need not foolishly wait, believe, hope and speculate.

## No "Hazy Generalities"

Thus, the "method" is pointed out to us to be the distinguishing mark between philosophy and the special branches of science. Now, the speculative method of philosophy is nothing but a stupid questioning and grouping in hazy generalities. The philosopher, having no material to work upon, tries to evolve his speculative wisdom from his head like the spider its web by its hindparts. Nay, the philosopher even goes further than that, he refuses all material and given premises. His philosophic fabrics have thus less of a real connection than the cobwebs of the spider.

We greatly underestimate the bad effects of this abuse of method if we assume that it does no harm to practical life because it is locked up in those learned works which only few people care for. Those learned books are given lately by the learned Professor Biedermann in Leipzig in his controversy with the workingmen. He wanted the Socialists "to give him instead of vague and indefinite suggestions, a clear picture of how the future society must be organized and according to their demands shall be built up; especially as to its practical consequences."

## Socialists Not Idealists

Before giving Biedermann a rational answer it would be, before all, necessary to teach him how to put a question rationally. He is not acquainted with the theory or science of cognition. Therefore he falls completely to recognize our ways. We are not idealists who dream about the conditions of a future society "as they must be and ought to be." When we are trying to think about the future society "as they must be and ought to be," when we are trying to think about the future society, we first proceed from the materials at hand. We think as materialists. "God Almighty had the Universe in his head before he made it; his ideas were sovereign and had no need to take notice of realities." This superstition of the sovereignty of the Idea is still rooted in the heads of the philosophers; from it proceeds that demand that we should first project an elaborate picture in all its details of the future society, before attacking and "destroying" the present. The old Socialists, Fourier, Cabet, etc., committed that mistake and we are therefore told to take an example from them.

"Herr Biedermann falls to understand us and our ways and our cause. We don't deal with the future in the way the speculative philosophers do; we deal with it as practical men. We don't build castles in the air and don't count the chickens before they are hatched. It is surely foolish to go into business without any forethought and plan, but it is still more foolish and quite after the manner of the fantastic enthusiasts not to reserve to oneself liberty of action with regard to the special conditions as soon as they are at hand—it is like a person who intends to deal in cotton prints and is quite in a hurry to project its stellar and flowery figures which might please the customers while he knows neither the customers nor their tastes.

## No Particulars Beforehand

Our opponents are undoubtedly entitled to demand from us a clear statement of principle, but they can not reasonably demand the particulars beforehand. They must be reserved for the Socialist legislators who in their time will have to frame bills for the legislative bodies. And history bears out this statement: What leader of the bourgeoisie when fighting against feudalism would have been able to describe all those different and multifarious institutions of bourgeois society, as lawyers, notaries, mortgages, bills of exchange, shares, police and a hundred other things which capitalism has brought in its train? The leaders of the bourgeois

movement of freedom of trade and commerce didn't trouble themselves prematurely with particular projects; they simply demanded from their aristocratic oppressors "the Rights of Man," and they left meanwhile the question of particulars unanswered. They reserved for themselves liberty of action to meet events as circumstances required.

Take care of the principles and the details will take care of themselves; time and circumstances will bring them out with unfailing certainty. Thus, acted the leaders of the bourgeoisie. They refused to weave without material thread. And what all practical men of the past have done instinctively, we Social Democrats are doing with a clear consciousness given to us by the scientific method of cognition.

## "Capitalist Silk Worms"

We, too, demand the restoration of our human rights, and demand our socially due proportion of the products of labor. This wish and will of ours is no idle speculation, but the natural outcome of our present material wants. And so is the communist economy quite in harmony with the nature of the present social system; it must come; its materials are being produced and multiplied daily. The capitalists are the real silk worms. As soon as their silk in the shape of accumulated productive means is spun by the wage workers, we shall know how to take it in hand and weave it. The premature question about the future, "When, Where and How," need not trouble us, it is indeed an idle "philosophic" speculation.

## Not "Idle Speculators"

Our platform demands from society by means of the general duty to work, the satisfaction of all human needs. Our opponents want us to elaborate clearly the "practical consequences" of that idea. They don't like our negative and critical attitude. We should build up and show "how it could be done"—of course, not in a serious, not in a palpable and practical way, but on paper, by means of harmless theories and ideal descriptions. They fail to recognize that our method is not purely idealistic. In our real work we use our brains after the manner of science and not of idle speculators. Who wants to build must lay the ax unto the roots of the existing trees, and, before all, bring down the tallest and mightiest. But this radical cutting work we must not do. We should construct the future society in spirit only, in theory. And yet they want us to do this theoretical work in an exact and scientific way. Well, let us first critically assort the material on hand. However, the "negation" of the unit is inseparably connected with the construction of the better. Criticism of the present is the indispensable condition of "improvement."

## "Equitable and Democratic Way"

That work on a small scale is not profitable and that private property on a large scale exploits the workingmen, is an empirical fact; it is won experimentally by induction and did not fall into our heads from the nebulous region of hazy generalities. From this fact we deduce, as a "practical conclusion," the demand for co-operative work on a rational and communal scale.

Since Adam Smith and even earlier, it is acknowledged that labor, when applied to nature which is obviously nobody's property, is the creator of all capital and rent and profit. That labor is not carried out in a private way, but that it is divided among the members of society, is as much a truism as the phrase "division of labor." That the division of labor as practiced today, is not carried out in a systematic manner, but that it is more a matter of chance which produces a glut in some articles and scarcity in other articles of the market; moreover, that the division of the produce defies all justice and humanity, are bare facts which do not admit of any doubt. From all that we draw the "practical conclusion" that it is in the interest of the community to abolish private property of the soil, and to transfer all the means of production, created by labor, into the possession of the community, which

will share out the duty and the rights, the labor and the produce of labor, in an equitable and democratic way among all its members, according to social needs and irrespective of individual whims.

## Special Questions Untimely

The special questions as to the time, means and method of the transformation, whether it should be done by means of a secret treaty with Bismarck, or by a petition to Parliament, or by a barricade fight in Paris, or by female suffrage in England—all such considerations are extravagant, untimely and foolish. We bide our time and the material which must be submitted to our understanding before we can rationally think the matter out. Our cause is getting clearer every day, and the people are daily becoming more enlightened.

Constant propaganda, the removal of the prejudices of the public, untiring criticism, will effect much more than all speculation about the future state of society. Its general outline is given in an unmistakable manner by the present actual nature of things. The determination of its special forms and details must be left to the enquiries of future times.

The earth is wide, the sun warm, the soil fertile and the arms of the people are now strong enough to satisfy all reasonable needs of the masses, be they three times as numerous as at present. But men like Biedermann are in doubt if we have enough brains to be able to divide fairly the plentiful products of labor. He is especially anxious to know "whether all members will have the same claim to a share of the produce;" that is, whether all working men will have only rye bread for breakfast, or whether professional work will be rewarded with an extra roll of white flour. I am not used to think much of personal dignity, but such questions I think unworthy of a Social-Democratic philosopher, because its solution rests with the social needs of the future community.

## "One Partner, One Product"

Biedermann speaks of "all partners of a labor product." But rightly conceived there is only one partner, the working people; and only one product, the working people's product. Only from this social point of view is it possible to conceive of a just distribution, while the conception of different rights and privileges to their different products, leads only to confusion and serves only those who wish to fish in troubled waters. It is not good for man to be alone, says the Bible. It is likewise not good that he should work alone. The individual as well as the small societies should join the whole. Looked at from the standpoint of the whole the solution of the problem of the future society is clear enough, and from this general principle the "practical consequences" will follow in the right time and with the help of inductive enquiry quite rationally.

## Slavery Under Socialism

But what about forced labor—"the limitation of one's liberty does not agree with the ideal state."

Well, should we evolve the conceptions of liberty and ideal in a phantastic-speculative way out of the pure reason as the German professors do, then, of course, they would not agree with one another. We, however, do not seek in metaphysics for freedom, neither do we look for it in the salvation of the soul from the prison of the body, but in the adequate satisfaction of our material and intellectual needs which are all of them perceptible and bodily felt. Compulsion to labor is, properly speaking, a law of Nature and is only experienced as a limitation of our personal freedom so long as there are masters over us, who deprive us of the produce of our labor. Does the well-paid official consider his prescribed service as a "limitation of his personal freedom?"

## First Organize

No doubt the adequate satisfaction of all rational needs through society, that is, the social-democratic organization of economics, is a big problem. Such problems are not solved by any individual personality, but by history, by social evolution. And it is puerile to set them before any person, no matter how ingenious, for so-

lution. We go to work in a practical manner, and the first thing is to organize the workingmen, teach them how to defend their own interests and to overcome their powerful and numerous opponents; at first symbolically, by logical arguments, and if they prove themselves impervious to all logic and persist in their actions against all morality that is born of and bound by the facts of social necessity, and the analogous order of things, then with the mailed fist.

Yet we need not fear that it will come to that. ( We gain daily in numbers, we gain in power and prestige. As soon as the demoralized rulers will see the signs of the times and come to know our power they will court us and make friends. These people are not the barbarians they would like to appear."

## Work's Fallacies Exposed

Now some readers may ask, why take this long dissertation of Joseph Dietzgen. Well, simply for this reason; take the name of Biedermann out and substitute the name, John M. Work in the quotations and we have exposed the fallacy of attempting "a specific declaration of our attitude."

Why can not Mr. Work understand our platform? What he means is, he does not want to understand it. He wants a platform which will say: "you can keep your land, you can keep your one-horse stores, you can hire laborers and we will see that you and not the trusts, the railroads and other great industries get away with the spoils."

He says: "the farmers are justly suspicious of us." Yes, any farmer who is not a Socialist has good reasons to be suspicious of our platform which specifically declares for co-operative in place of individual industry.

"We have allowed them to infer that we are going to confiscate the results of their exorbitant toil." When did the exorbitant toil of any man ever create one inch of land or a drop of water? Land is a natural resource. A co-operative commonwealth in which every individual was an equal shareholder would be a far better investment than a paper title to 160 acres of land under capitalism. If the farmer will not accept those terms then he is no Socialist.

The only Socialism that I ever heard of intends to abolish the individual right of capitalist private property, and farm lands would fall under that category. I should think that an answer of that kind would allay any suspicion any farmer might have and would be "specific" enough to suit the tastes of the most inquisitive.

## Working Class Farmers

Again Mr. Work says: "When I cater to the farmers I am not catering to the middle class. The farmers belong to the Working Class." Well, if that is true, Karl Marx had or Mr. Work has a screw loose; and along

with Marx, Engels, Lassalle, LaFarge, Dietzgen, Bebel and every classic writer on the Socialist philosophy that I have ever read. If a farmer is in the Working Class, so is John D. Rockefeller—both work.

## Work Repudiates Pledge

Again Mr. Work says: "It is the parties of the Capitalist Class rather than of the proletariat class we must oppose." There is a dandy; a distinction with a difference. If Mr. Work is preaching that, then he is untrue to the obligations he took to the party. In joining the Socialist Party he subscribed to the following principle: "I, the undersigned, recognizing the class struggle between the Capitalist Class and the Working Class, and the necessity of the Working Class constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the proletariat classes, hereby declare that I have severed my relations with all other parties; that I endorse the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and hereby apply for admission to membership in said party."

## Populist Reaction

In one short sentence he repudiates the whole thing.

Whatever anyone else might think, I for one would as soon be a member of the Holy-Rollers as of such a party as Mr. Work proposes. This is not a question of Mr. Work alone. This is a question which affects the Socialist Movement in the United States to its very foundation. John M. Work is a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party and a National Organizer for the Party. He is a personification of Opportunist demoralization on a large scale. Opportunism is a much misunderstood word. He is not an Opportunist who seeks votes for his party or recruits for the movement, not until he seeks to make the principles of his party fit the interests of others than the Wage Working Class.

If the Socialist Party can not check this tendency toward populist reaction, then the Socialist Party as a party of the Working Class is doomed to a sudden and spectacular finish. Socialism is more than a name. It must be the embodiment of the Wage Working Class principle and interest.

Work says: "We must allay the suspicion of the farmers; it is the parties of the capitalist class rather than of the proletariat class we must oppose; Socialism will free religion."

I would repeat with Marx in the "Manifesto": "Christian Socialism is but the Holy Water with which the priest consecrates the heart burnings of the aristocrat."

"The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions. Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communist Revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Workingmen of all countries, unite."

THOS. SLADDEN.

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