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# The Socialist

To Organize the Slaves  
of Capital to Vote Their  
Own Emancipation

Ninth Year--No. 398

Seattle, Washington, Saturday, October 31, 1908

Price Five Cents

## SLAVERY IN THE POSTOFFICE

### Free Speech Denied and Punished by President Roosevelt

### CLASS LINES ARE DRAWN

### In the Public Service -- Seattle Socialist Degraded and Threatened for Exercising His Political Rights -- Read the Documents -- What Capitalist "Government Ownership Will Do for the Employees.

"The President is authorized to prescribe such regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as may best promote the efficiency thereof . . . and establish regulations for the conduct of persons who may have received appointment in the civil service."--R. S. 1753.

President's wood pile and it is not Booker Washington either. For the President, who does not draw the color line, has drawn the class line so clearly that you don't have to be a Socialist to see it.

### Dusky Brother In Fuel Heap

This line is drawn between what is called the classified and the unclassified service. The classified competitive service is composed wholly of men who work for low wages at necessary work--necessary, at least, under the present economic and political system.

As the name indicates they get their jobs by competitive examination. The unclassified service is composed partly of the recipients of the political plums handed out for party service, and partly of laborers not subject to examination.

The classified service is stripped of every political right except the casting of a ballot; the unclassified service is allowed to do whatever they please, provided they do not neglect their duties nor cause a scandal.

Do you begin to see the dusky brother emerging from the fuel-heap? On the one side of this line are the men who have the natural grievances as to hours, wages, and conditions that workmen always have against employers, and in many branches of the public service the employer is a very bad one indeed. These are the men who, other things being equal, are likely to be opposed to the administration. They are therefore gagged.

On the other side are the men who have every incentive to work for the party that gives them a slice of the melon. They are therefore free.

But wait. There is one section of the unclassified service that is put under the same restrictions as the classified service. You can have one guess as to who they are. The laborers. That's right, you didn't think Theodore would overlook that, did you?

### Personally Guilty

It is said that Roosevelt is only following precedent, because a similar rule originated previous to his reign. Let the gentleman speak for himself. "As Civil Service Commissioner under Presidents Harrison and Cleveland . . . I personally drew up the paragraph which you quote. This paragraph was drawn with a view of making a sharp line between the activity allowed to public servants within the classified service and those without the classified service."--President's letter to Civil Service Commission, June, 1902.

The rule has been amplified by departmental decisions out of all resemblance to its original form, and it is being enforced with a strictness never before attempted; this is evidenced by the following letter from the Civil Service Commissioner to the President: "The Commission in recommending punishment for violations of sub-division 1 of Civil Service Rule I has heretofore been guided by the fact that the rule was one only adopted in June, 1907; and that while the President's instructions prohibiting political activity on the part of competitive classified employees have been public ever since 1902, yet in actual practice the effective and thorough going enforcement of the President's instructions in this connection has only dated from the adoption of the rule in June last."

On the other hand, the only persons in the public service who have positions in which they may influence others in an improper way are allowed full political freedom. The reason for this will appear later.

### Religious Activity Tabooed

One of the applications of this presidential edict which will rouse more indignation than any other, though no less justifiable than others, is the extension of the prohibition of political activity to include religious activity. The reason for this will also appear later.

We who are class-conscious members of the working-class learn to look for class distinctions in the application of any law which is made and administered by the representatives of the capitalist class. This Roosevelt rule is no exception. There is a colored person concealed in the

holding unclassified positions are merely prohibited from using their offices to control political movements, from neglecting their duties, and from causing public scandal by political activity."

Order of Postmaster-General, 1902. "Laborers and mechanics at the yard or station under your command will be subject to discharge for political activity in the same manner as competitive classified employees."

Order of Navy Dept., 1908. Similar instructions have been issued by other departments placing the same limitations in regard to political activity on laborers in the unclassified service as are applied to competitive employees.

### Activities Forbidden

Some of the activities which Mr. Roosevelt and his commission forbid are, being a candidate for office, even on Socialist or Prohibition tickets, being a delegate to a political or local option convention, writing articles, owning a newspaper, acting as election judge, presiding at political rallies, SPEAKING AT PUBLIC MEETINGS, or in any other way taking a prominent political part. A short time ago notices were posted in all postoffices forbidding holding of office in a political club; since then membership in a political club has also been forbidden.

### The Case of H. M. Wells

The case of Comrade Wells is a good example of Rooseveltian tyranny. For some time it has been known that Comrade Wells was in trouble with the civil service authorities on account of his work in the Socialist Party. He was consequently approached by the editor of "The Socialist" with a request that he write an expose of the high-handed methods by which government employees are deprived both of free speech and political rights. This Comrade Wells declined to do on the ground that it would be considered subversive of good discipline and he would be instantly discharged on that ground. He states that while he expects dismissal and is prepared to accept it if necessary to maintain his freedom of speech, yet he can ill afford to be thrown out of employment. He went into the postal service five years ago at \$600 a year and was slowly advanced to \$1000 a year. As he expressed it, he went into the service single and "broke," he will go out of it married and in debt. He related the facts of his case so far as we did not already know them, and as some of the letters he received are self-explanatory and contain nothing intended to be secret, but expressing only the general policy of the government, he allowed us to have them and their answers, which are printed herewith.

### Wells' Position

Comrade Wells would not discuss the attitude of the civil service authorities beyond saying that the Civil Service Act did not attempt to sanction such restrictions. "I do not want to run for office or do anything unreasonable," he said, "I simply demand the right to speak in public on any subject I choose, and I want to confine the issue to that one point. If I am discharged it will be for free speech."

Comrade Wells first handed a joint to post office traditions when he was put in jail a year ago for speaking on the street. He expected trouble at the office, although it was during his vacation. No complaint was made, however. "The Socialist" ventures the opinion that it was because the Socialist agitation vastly helped the Republican Party in their city campaign.

### Wells On the Carpet

Last August Wells was summoned to the Lincoln Hotel, where he met Mr. Snyder, the secretary of the Twelfth United States Civil Service District. He was put under oath and questioned as to his political activity. He explained that he had twice been on the Socialist ticket without his knowledge, but would refuse to be a candidate in future. His only other activity was making Socialist speeches. This he was told was a violation of rules and must be discontinued. "But the Socialist movement has achieved no political power as yet; it is not a party in the same sense as the old parties; it is an

economic propaganda," was urged by Wells.

Mr. Snyder replied that he knew that many Socialists regarded their movement as a religious one, but that that idea was entirely covered by the Civil Service ruling which forbade religious as well as political prominence.

In September came the Debs meeting at which Wells presided. A week later he received the following letter.

TWELFTH UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE DISTRICT, Comprising California, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Montana, Arizona. Office of the Secretary, San Francisco, Cal. S. J. September 21, 1908.

Mr. H. M. Wells, Post Office, Seattle, Washington. Sir:

I have just been furnished with copies of the Seattle, Washington, newspapers, in which it is reported that as a member of a political reception committee, you took a prominent part in the reception of Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for President, and that you presided at a Socialist political meeting and introduced George E. Boomer, Socialist nominee for Governor of Washington. If these statements are true, your action is apparently clearly in violation of the Civil Service Rules, of which I took pains to personally advise you on the occasion of my visit in Seattle a few weeks ago. You are requested to inform me without delay of your personal connection with the committees and meetings referred to. Very respectfully, C. L. SNYDER, Secretary.

Comrade Wells replied briefly as follows: Seattle, Wash., Sept. 25, 1908. Mr. C. L. Snyder.

Dear Sir: Your inquiry of the 21st regarding my participation in a meeting addressed by Eugene V. Debs is to hand.

It is true that I presided at this meeting. While recognizing that this was an evasion of the letter of the rule laid down by the Commission, I did not suppose that such a technical violation would be made the basis of a complaint.

Yours truly, H. M. WELLS.

Upon this information being furnished to the Post Office Department, the First Assistant Postmaster-General directed the postmaster to reprimand Comrade Wells and warn him that such conduct would not be tolerated for the future.

What he did to further displease the Commission, Wells does not know, but two or three weeks later he received this letter:

UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE, Seattle, Washington. October 15, 1908. Hulet M. Wells, Seattle Post Office.

Sir: Under date of October 10th, the Honorable First Assistant Postmaster General writes that since his letter of September 29th was sent he has received information that you are still persisting in political activity. He therefore orders that effective October 16th, your salary is reduced from \$1000 to \$900, and I am ordered to inform you that your failure to comply strictly with Provision of the Civil Service Rule No. 1, Section No. 1, will result in your removal from the service.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter. Very respectfully, G. M. STEWART, Postmaster.

The acknowledgment follows: "As requested, I acknowledge receipt of your letter informing me of my reduction in salary because of my 'continued political activity.' "As there is no specific charge I am unable to make any denial or defense.

"My political activity has consisted in making an occasional speech to workmen urging the need of social reform. This I regard as a right conferred by the federal constitution, which the Civil Service Act makes no attempt to restrict, and which cannot be abolished by an executive ruling. My continued exercise of the privilege of free speech is not for bravado nor because I can afford to lose my position, but purely for a principle which I am unwilling to sacrifice. "Respectfully yours, "H. M. WELLS."

### Wells Analyzes the Situation

Comrade Wells has written the following reply in response to an inquiry as to the growth of Socialist and labor union sentiment in the postal service.

"The post office is not the best place in the world to develop class-consciousness, but there has certainly been a hopeful change in the sentiment of a great many of the men I know in the last five years. "When I entered the service there

was only one Socialist in the office to my knowledge. This was Comrade E. P. Ward, whose earnest advocacy of the cause kept the swing-room warm with argument.

"I was an Utopian then, eager for revolution but hazy on Socialist economics and knowing nothing of their political movement. I had reached a point where a very little spark was all that was needed to start a big illumination. One paragraph in the first Socialist paper I ever read set me right on surplus value and started me into the party. Since then I have seen one man after another turn from bitter prejudice against Socialism to investigate and champion it. I think we will give Debs at least twenty votes, which is a fair percentage.

"One circumstance unfavorable to class-consciousness is that so many men have gone into the service as mere boys, and have had no experience with unemployment or the struggle with the employing class. Also, a government employe con-

siders his social position to be a little better than an ordinary laborer. They are slow to recognize that their interests lie with the interest of the entire working class. It is in this respect that labor unions have an educative influence. And the Post Office Clerks' Union is doing that, if nothing else.

"About nine months ago in 'The Socialist' office a group of us were discussing the need of friendlier relations between the Socialists and organized labor. A. B. Callahan and I were the only ones present who were not union men. We shook hands on the agreement that we would get busy for unionism. Callahan joined the Federal Labor Union, which he now represents in the Central Labor Council, and is secretary of the board of control. After several months agitation I got out notices for a meeting of Post Office clerks to consider affiliation with organized labor.

We organized a union that will stick. It has sixty members and will

grow larger. It is the first in the Northwest, the National Federation being only something over two years old.

"We sent a delegate to our national convention held last month. When he returned he was full of praise for our national officers. He said that President E. B. Goltra of Chicago seemed to think and dream of nothing else except the building up of this branch of the labor movement and getting every office in the country into it. With this end in view he devotes his entire time outside his working hours at the office to the work, and so does Secretary Pfeiffer of Milwaukee, and his wife as well.

"Did you ask Goltra's politics?" I asked our delegate.

"I didn't have to," he replied, "because he's a Socialist, although he doesn't talk very much about it; but you ought to hear Secretary Pfeiffer talk about it; he's crazier than you are."

## STRAIGHT TIPS FOR VOTERS

In the State of Washington, you can vote for Debs and Hanford by putting a cross in the small circle under the words, "Socialist Ticket," at the top of the Third Column on the Official Ballot furnished you by the officials in the election booth.

That one cross will not answer for any other candidates than Debs and Hanford, because the Supreme Court forced the rest of the Socialist candidates off the Official Ballot.

In order to vote for the Washington State candidates of the Socialist Party, you will have to use the Sticker Ticket, which contains all the rest of the Socialist Party candidates.

This has been printed by the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party for all the counties in the state. It is just as legal as if printed on the regular Official Ballot. It is expressly provided for by the Laws of Washington in 1905.

This Sticker Ticket is gummed on the back like a Postage Stamp and fits exactly in the space on the Official Ballot underneath the five names of the Debs and Hanford presidential electors printed at the top of the "Socialist Ticket" column.

You can get the regular Socialist Sticker Ticket of any member of the Socialist Party or by writing to Rich-

ard Krueger, State Secretary, Shafer Building, Seattle.

If there is no Socialist Party organization in your neighborhood, be sure and offer your services to Secretary Krueger as a worker at the polls on Tuesday, Nov. 3d.

If you cannot possibly get a Socialist Sticker Ticket, it is perfectly legal for you to write in any name you see fit in any of the blank spaces in the column under the heading "Socialist Ticket."

In this issue of "The Socialist" you will find the State Ticket of the Socialist Party. It is perfectly legal for you to cut this out and paste it in the "Socialist Ticket" column of the Official Ballot. Thus you can make a "Sticker" of your own if you fail to get the regular Sticker Ticket issued by the Party organization.

To Repeat: (1) Get a Socialist Sticker and take it with you into the Voting Place; the regular Sticker, if possible; if not, then one made up by yourself. (2) Put your cross in circle under heading "Socialist Ticket." (3) Stick on your Sticker.

After voting, the work is only half done. Remember, "the only vote that

counts is the vote that's counted."

Socialists have got to learn sometime the game and games of politics and politicians, the game of politics and the games of politicians. Therefore, WATCH THE COUNT. Watch every ballot counted. See that it is counted right. The law provides that the counting shall be public. That does not mean that the inspectors and judges of election shall roll themselves off in a corner where no watcher shall be able to see the Ballot counted. They might just as well be behind closed doors. You, Socialist watcher, have just as good a legal right to SEE the ballot as any official doing the actual counting. Of course, you must not interfere with the officials, stand in their way, handle the ballots or do anything but WATCH AND SEE, so that no Socialist Ticket or vote is overlooked or miscounted.

To do this watching, you must be ready beforehand. You should have a tally sheet prepared and a pencil sharpened. You should be ready to sit up all night and the next day, if the count should last so long. Have your lunch in your pocket. Stay till the last vote is counted.

Keep tally of every Socialist vote for every Socialist candidate. Send the result immediately, by the earliest mail, to R. Krueger, State Secretary, Shafer Building, Seattle. Remember the Capitalist counters and Capitalist papers will not report the Socialist vote for days and perhaps weeks. But the Socialist Party all over the United States waits anxiously for your report. The Party organization must be able soon to make its own canvass quite independent of the Capitalist officials. Socialist Fighters, get into the fight!

"The Socialist" has arranged to get reports from the East at the earliest possible moment and will publish results of the election just as soon as anything reliable can be got. This paper usually goes to press Thursday night and is mailed Friday morning. Not very much can be obtained by that time, but enough at least to make a rough estimate.

Local Seattle is crowding Labor Temple every Sunday night. Last Sunday the Gallery was opened for the first time, but many chairs had to be brought in besides. The women of the Educational Club presented an impressive array on the platform and the large number of women in the audience were an encouraging feature. Mrs. Fiset presided and Mrs. Titus presented the Woman Question in such proletarian fashion as to draw the fire of the Woman Suffragists.

Democratic Candidate Rust spoke for himself and claimed to be a Socialist. The questions fired at him afterwards showed him up as playing the Democrats for suckers when he got the nomination and now as trying to play the Socialists for suckers when he sought their support as a Socialist. Rust made a pitiable exhibit of himself repelling both Democrats and Socialists. His Socialist Party opponent for the Legislature in the 45th District, Bernard Kubaski, vigorously upheld the Socialist Platform and made straightforward speech quite in contrast with Rust's attempt to ride two horses.

Last Meeting of Campaign at Labor Temple, Sixth and University, Sunday night, November 1, 8 o'clock.

- REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.
- E. S. REINERT
- JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
- EDWIN J. BROWN
- LEE GANSON
- THEODORE WEINECKE
- GOVERNOR.
- GEO. E. BOOMER
- LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
- W. E. TIBBETS
- SECRETARY OF STATE.
- E. E. MARTIN
- STATE TREASURER.
- W. H. HETZGER
- STATE AUDITOR.
- C. S. ROOD
- ATTORNEY GENERAL.
- T. F. BURNS
- COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS.
- ANDREW DERRINGER
- SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
- CHAS. A. THOMPSON
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# SOCIALIST PARTY WORK

## SOCIALIST PARTY FINANCES.

National Secretary's Financial Report  
for the Month of Septem-  
ber, 1908.

National Headquarters,  
Socialist Party,  
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 30, 1908.

## RECEIPTS.

National Dues from State Committees.

Alabama	16.60
Arizona	35.00
Arkansas	10.00
California	200.00
Colorado	62.00
Connecticut	26.50
Florida	10.00
Idaho	37.00
Illinois	130.00
Indiana	41.50
Iowa	50.00
Kansas	50.00
Kentucky	10.00
Louisiana	20.00
Maine	20.00
Maryland	10.00
Massachusetts	87.00
Michigan	70.70
Minnesota	103.80
Missouri	100.00
Montana	35.00
Nevada	20.10
New Hampshire	15.00
New Jersey	150.00
Ohio	152.65
Oklahoma	125.00
Oregon	59.00
Pennsylvania	84.25
Rhode Island	13.00
South Dakota	13.25
Tennessee	10.00
Texas	76.85
Utah	10.00
Washington	88.00
West Virginia	15.00
Wisconsin	70.70
Wyoming	6.85

Unorganized States. \$ 2185.55

Alaska	12.00
Delaware	10.00
Georgia	3.30
Mississippi	3.40
Nebraska	32.45
New Mexico	11.05
North Carolina	2.00
Members at Large	4.15

Total for Dues	\$ 2269.90
Supplies	447.44
Literature	1888.14
Buttons	223.49
Campaign Fund	1113.46
Red Special	16512.11
Refund on R. B. and Express	77.93
R. R. Fare on Red Special	569.32
Loan for Red Special	3100.00
Subs to Daily Socialist	6.50
Miscellaneous	25.00
Total Receipts	\$26232.29

## EXPENDITURES.

Exchange	\$ 20.20
General Expense	51.25
Express and Freight	376.48
Postage	637.42
Telegram and Telephone	133.65
Wages	1086.15
J. Mahlon Barnes	90.00
W. W. Rihl	80.00
F. H. Silck	72.00
C. J. Wright	72.00
John C. Chase	72.00
M. Flaherty	62.00
M. Hudson	58.00
D. Fleming	72.00
J. A. Gavin	36.00
B. Yourex	48.00
A. M. Boggess	48.00
M. Schupp	32.00
J. R. Oranhood	46.00
A. Laffin	72.00
Edna Koop	24.00
Ina Mullane	41.65
J. L. Fiske	50.00
J. M. Work	84.00
P. Uihorn	16.00
J. W. Sarlund	10.50

G. Bertelli	\$ 55.00
J. W. Brown	30.00
T. L. Bule	50.00
H. H. Caldwell	20.26
John Collins	1.00
W. R. Gaylord	96.03
Ben Hanford	200.00
J. S. Ingalls	50.00
T. J. Lewis	30.00

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**DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON STEWART, Physician and Surgeon**—Residence 933 Twelfth Avenue E., Beacon Hill. Office 634-635 Pioneer Block, Pioneer Place, Seattle, Wash.

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Buttons	40.00
Posters	400.00
For Red Special	300.00
H. C. Parker	\$ 90.00
Cigars	75.00
Decorations	55.96
Rex Tours	1112.50
Days	1395.00
L. S. & M. S. Ry.	229.00
Colo. Midland Ry.	1350.00
S. P. & L. A. & S. L. Ry.	1086.00
A. T. & Santa Fe Ry.	417.00
Southern Pacific	2491.80
Northern Pacific	1584.80
Gr. Northern Ry.	678.00
C. B. & Q. Ry.	1157.50
C. & N. W. Ry.	2251.50
Oregon Short Line	6.30
N. Y. Central	2848.00
Miscellaneous	25.10
Total Expenditures	\$25526.09

September 9th, J. Guild of Piedmont, one of the nominees, sent in his application to the National Office for a membership at large on October 12th. Every effort possible has been made to straighten out this tangle and bring the forces into united action. This may yet be accomplished, but the time is limited.

## "RED SPECIAL" PROGRESS.

The day meetings of the Red Special and the night meetings of Comrade Debs in the East have been uniformly successful, and the immense throngs that greet him everywhere are indeed an eye-opener to the old party politicians and a shocking situation for the capitalist class. Comrade Debs has been ill for several days, but is now almost entirely recovered, and insists that he will fill every engagement till election day. Philadelphia had arranged three meetings and had an overflow at each. Newark had two meetings. Brooklyn had two meetings, and on the same evening Comrade Debs was greeted by at least 30,000 people at an East Side meeting in New York city.

The industrial centers of Pennsylvania have been cheered, and its teeming thousands have cheered back. The South has been invaded. Little Delaware and historic Maryland turned out enthusiastic thousands to greet the Socialist Presidential candidate and cheer the Red Special. Truly, as Comrade Debs said at the beginning, "The track of the RED SPECIAL is the path of the revolution."

## TAKE WARNING.

National Headquarters,  
Socialist Party,  
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 19, 1908.

To the State Secretary,  
Dear Comrade: Election day approaches with Socialist activity unparalleled and enthusiasm unbounded. Taking count of all reports we have done better than WELL up to the present moment.

Between now and the morning after there are two possibilities which may seriously discount all our work, and these are to be particularly guarded against.

First: Reports of any and every kind to discredit the party or its candidates are to be expected from the camp of the enemy. Look you to our standard bearers, Eugene V. Debs and Ben Hanford; mortal man can give no more than they have laid on the altar for the working class. Any assault upon them should be discounted in advance. They have been tried. They are true and will be to the end.

Second: The contest between the old parties is a sham battle, and in many places the politicians openly admit it.

Comrade Fred W. Long of Philadelphia writes: "Direct the attention of the last party member to the highly important work connected with getting out the full Socialist vote at the coming election. Shortly we shall know the result of four years of hard work. That our vote will be something tremendous is everywhere conceded, but we may be sure that the powers of capitalism will stop at nothing to minimize it, and experience has shown that we must depend upon our own vigilance to have it counted. THE ONLY VOTE THAT COUNTS IS THE VOTE THAT IS COUNTED."

If the reported vote in any district is less than the number of KNOWN Socialist voters, start at once to circulate a petition for the opening of the ballot box and a recount.

Comrade State Secretary, I would urge upon you to emphasize these points in any communication you may send out for general circulation. The heat of the campaign has been wearing. To frustrate defeat in the dark, duty calls for watchers through the night.

Fraternally submitted,  
J. MAHLON BARNES,  
National Secretary.

## MARCHING WITH DEBS.

Local San Diego, Cal., in mass meeting suggested a nation wide demonstration and parades, the same to be conducted by each party local on Saturday evening, October 31st, the slogan to be "Marching with Debs to-night—a million Socialists Strong." The proposition has been submitted to the National Executive Committee for action by wire.

## FUSION CONDEMNED.

According to reports at hand, it would seem some comrades of Uinta county, Wyo., were very anxious for success, or the prey of designing politicians.

The Socialist County Convention nominated the Legislative ticket and left the county ticket blank. The Democrats in turn nominated the county ticket and left the legislative ticket blank.

Comrade Hackenberg, one of the Socialist legislative nominees, resigned from the ticket on account of apparent fusion, and under the direction of the State Committee a new and complete ticket has been placed in the field, under the name of the LABOR PARTY—the alleged fusionists being legally fortified in the use of the party name.

It is reported that some of the candidates on the legislative ticket as named were not party members, and although the convention was held on

## His Master's Voice

By Ernest Untermyer.

The White House has suddenly been turned into an annex of the Republican campaign. Teddy the Terror, instead of attending to the business of the National Administration, for which he is getting good wages, neglects his sworn duties and takes the Republican campaign out of the hands of Injunction Bill Taft.

Evidently Taft is not able to hold his own against Bryan. At least Roosevelt seems to think so. He is conducting this campaign as though HE were the nominee for President instead of Taft.

It is refreshing to note that Roosevelt now exposes the meaninglessness of the Republican anti-injunction plank. In his effort to prove that the Democratic anti-injunction plank is a delusion and a snare, he overshoots the mark and hits his own party.

He is quite right in pointing out that the anti-injunction plank of the Democrats is not feared by the most unscrupulous law-breaking corporation. But when he exultantly proclaims that the Republican Supreme Court would declare unconstitutional any law aiming to accomplish what Gompers thinks the Democratic anti-injunction plank stands for, Roosevelt unwittingly exposes his own party as the servant of the enemies of Labor.

And he tears the veil from his own hypocritical friendship for the working classes of this country.

If the efforts of Gompers are certain to be blocked by the Republican majority of the Supreme Court—and no one doubts it—then it is evident that the Republican anti-injunction plank does not aim to accomplish anything detrimental to the plutocratic interests which control the Republican judges.

And if Wall street considers Bryan and his anti-injunction plank harmless, then it is evident that Gompers is making a fool of himself and of those members of the American Federation of Labor whose votes he wants to deliver to Bryan.

And when Roosevelt claims to know better than the accredited leader of the American Federation of Labor what the organized laborers of this country want, then he says in so many words that the capitalists know better what the working class wants than that class does itself.

In other words, Roosevelt expresses the sentiments of the capitalist class, not those of the working class. The workingman who hears Roosevelt's voice, hears the voice of his master, not that of the working class.

His master's voice openly proclaims that both old parties are plutocratic parties, and that only the Socialist Party is the champion of the working class.

A word to the wise is sufficient.  
ERNEST UNTERMANN.

If the average workingman were not as stupid as an ox, he would see the sarcasm of the senseless chatter of Taft and Bryan about "guaranteeing his bank deposit."

If he had as much sense as God gives geese, it would make him madder than a March hare to have Bryan or any one else talk about guaranteeing the money he has not got in the bank, never had in the bank, and under the present economic system never will have. When the working mule—man, I would say—knows more, he'll have more money. Just now he needs a "bank deposit" law as badly as a frog needs an umbrella.

UNCLE NED.



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Single Trip, 35c. Round Trip, 50c. Office, N. P. Pier No. 1. Phone, Main 322.

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# INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

## SOME CHANGES

Notice change in these instructions, making your duty simpler. The candidates for Judges have been printed on the official ballot, not in separate column as first reported, but in each party column. This is according to opinion rendered by the Attorney General. Therefore instructions 4, 5 and 6 under "How to Vote," as printed last week in "The Socialist," may now be omitted altogether. There will be no need to detach the judicial ticket from the general ticket. There is only one "Blanket Sticker," containing the entire Socialist Party Ticket.

If Election Day proves rainy, look out you don't get your stickers moistened too soon.

## ATTENTION VOTERS!

The Socialist Party State Ticket and County Ticket will not appear on the official ballot, only that Party's Nominations for Presidential Electors. The State Supreme Court has decided that the Party of the Working Class must pay the same unreasonable fee before the name of their party candidates can be printed on the official ballot, as the parties of the Capitalist Class. The Socialist Party, being the party of the Working Class, whose members, though they produce all the wealth, as their share of the wealth receive only enough to make a bare living, can not and will not be disfranchised.

The Socialist Party is in the field with a full state, district and county ticket. To give the workingmen of this state an opportunity to vote for their own representatives, "stickers" will be provided to be distributed among voters on election day.

Take this sticker with the names of candidates on the one side and gummed on the other, and paste in the blank space of the Socialist Party column

directly under the names of the Presidential Electors.

Mark a cross in Circle designating that you have voted a straight Socialist ticket.

The State Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Washington.

Per R. KRUEGER, State Secretary, Room 208, 1414 Second Ave. Seattle, Wash.

Posters like above (9 by 12 in.) can be obtained of State Office, to be tacked up near Polling Places and elsewhere.—Ed.

## OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO SOCIALIST WATCHERS AND VOTERS

Comrades of Washington: For the first time in the history of the movement, circumstances have shaped themselves so that we are forced to enter this campaign and exercise our abilities in the field of practical politics. Let's show to the rest of the comrades of the world that we are equal to the opportunity; let us force our political opponents, the election judges, to count an awe inspiring Socialist vote to their masters, the Capitalist Class, who through their various agencies have striven to disfranchise the Socialists in this state. Demonstrate to them that by that action they have succeeded only to build up an opposing political machinery, which two years hence will equal in efficiency and in usefulness to the Working Class, that of their own political machinery as combined in both the old parties.

### The Law

Extracts from the "General Election Laws" of the State of Washington, as compiled by Sam H. Nichols, Secretary of State, and published by authority in 1907.

Sec. 36. \* \* \* Nothing in this chapter contained shall prevent any voter from writing or pasting on his

ballot the names of any person for whom he desires to vote for any office, and such vote shall be counted, the same as if printed upon the ballot and marked by the voter, and any voter may take with him into the polling place any printed or written memorandum or paper to assist him in marking or preparing his ballot except as hereinafter provided. Note. Nothing "hereinafter provided" will prevent you from carrying out instructions.

Sec. 46. \* \* \* Any elector may write in the blank spaces, or paste over any other name, the name of any person for whom he may wish to vote. \* \* \*

Sec. 51. In the canvass of the votes any ballots or parts of a ballot from which it is impossible to determine the elector's choice shall be void and shall not be counted: Provided, That when a ballot is sufficiently plain to gather therefrom a part of the voter's intention, it shall be the duty of the judges of election to count such part.

Sec. 55. \* \* \* No person shall do any electioneering on election day within any polling place or any building in which an election is being held, or within 50 feet thereof, nor obstruct the doors or entries thereto, or prevent free ingress or egress from said building. \* \* \*

Sec. 70. The counting of ballots shall in all cases be public. \* \* \*

### How to Work

Every Socialist must be on deck on election day. Those designated by the Party officials to represent the Party at the polls on election day should also be provided with proper credentials by the respective officials, should also be provided with conspicuous Socialist Party badges so that every elector may easily recognize them.

Not less than two, one of whom should be a party member, should be placed at every polling place in the State, and should be placed not closer than 50 feet from entrance to polling place, so that every elector approaching the polling place from any direction may observe them and recognize them as the persons representing the Socialist Party on that day at the polling places.

All watchers are cautioned to be on the lookout for all old party politicians and schemers. Every effort will be made by which our supply of stickers may be exhausted long before the close of the polls and thus prevent many of Socialist Party voters from casting their votes for a full ticket. To prevent this and to insure the fullest possible Socialist vote, you are advised to:

1. Keep stickers about your person well protected, so that an unscrupulous person can not snatch them from you.
2. Do not expose more than one

sticker at a time. Socialist voters will recognize at once the wisdom of your action and will not feel inconvenienced by waiting for a sticker a few moments.

3. Refuse stickers to all persons known to you as our political opponents.

4. Instruct voters with relation to stickers, impart to them all the information you can.

5. Induce known Socialists to assist you, and if possible have them remain at the polls.

6. Do not leave the polls unless you have found a trustworthy substitute, if possible a member of the Party.

7. Supply your substitute with a reasonable amount of stickers only during your temporary absence.

8. If permanently relieved for the day, request of the one relieving you to see his credentials, remembering that Party officials can not possibly present themselves at all polling places to assure you that everything is well.

9. Take nothing for granted, not even that a relief may come to allow you to go to lunch. Take a lunch along with you when going to the polls.

10. Be on hand when ballots are being counted at the close of polls.

11. Keep a close lookout for Socialist Party ballots only, which on account of stickers may easily be discerned. We do not care how many ballots of either of the old parties may have been cast, but must care and see to it that all of our ballots are counted.

12. See to it that you are supplied with a tally sheet and pencil in time so as to be ready when count of ballots commences.

13. Tally the Socialist Party ballots only.

14. Stay at the polls and watch the count until the last ballot has been counted.

15. Send your tallysheet at once to proper Party official. Take several copies of the same, one to be sent to your local secretary or secretary of the county campaign committee, or to the state secretary direct as the circumstances may require, and retain one for yourself for future reference.

### How to Vote

To insure a full Party vote at this election, you are advised:

1. In the third column on the official ballot which will be handed to you when you offer to vote, there will appear "SOCIALIST TICKET" with a circle underneath. Your first and most important duty before you do anything else is to mark a cross in circle under the words "Socialist Ticket" in third column on official ballot.

2. This done, you have voted for the Socialist Party candidates for Presidential electors and thus for our Party standard bearer, Eugene V. Debs.

3. The "Sticker" you have prepared outside will contain all the Socialist Party candidates for the various state offices, as well as county and district, and in some counties the candidates for the judiciary.

4. Moisten sticker sufficiently to guarantee that same will stick till ballot is counted. Then stick it directly under "Socialist Party" candidates for Presidential Electors.

5. Finish up your task of doing your full duty to yourself, your family and your class by marking a cross after each of the names you have pasted as the Socialist Party Nominations for the judiciary. Then fold your ballot and return same to the election judge.

6. Fraternally yours for the Working Class Revolution, R. KRUEGER, State Sec'y, and Treas. Socialist Party of Washington, 208 Shafer Bldg, 1414 Second Ave., Seattle Wash.

P. O. Box, No. 52.

For Pure Food Drugs at Reasonable Prices Go To

Columbia Drug Store, W. J. Studley, Proprietor, 4901 RAINIER AV., COLUMBIA STA.

## Circulation Department

By Lulu Ault, Manager of the circulation department. Doesn't it sound "big"?

Well, the work is no smaller than the title for it is no child's play to manage the circulation department of a paper, especially if it happens to be a Socialist one.

You see, our postoffice authorities can't quite see why they must let the paper go through the mails, so they sometimes make use of their blindness by notifying the manager of the paper that Mr. So-and-so or Miss So-and-so has refused the paper or the paper lies unclaimed at their office, and we are kindly and firmly requested to stop sending the paper to So-and-so.

Well, the upshot is that if the circulation manager happens to be new she has So-and-so's name taken off the list, believing the postmaster knows what he is writing.

Then all is still and things seem to be going nicely, when suddenly a bomb in the shape of a few letters from Mr. Miss and Mrs. So-and-so, wanting to know why they don't get their papers, what is the matter, what kind of man manager have we any how, until the manager (being a woman) feels like throwing up the whole business and having a good old cry.

But instead she goes at it again and has the names re-entered on the list and writes letters explaining the trouble, etc., and by the way, if some of the subscribers would think twice before blaming the management and writing those letters, they would realize that answering some of those very frank and outspoken letters is no easy work.

For the benefit of some of the subscribers I will illustrate how the postmasters do their work.

In one town the postmaster sent a "quit" card, telling us to stop sending the paper to a certain comrade in that town, and the reason he gave was that the comrade lived out of the mail carrier's district. What do you think of that for a reason?

Then in another case I got several "quit" cards from a postmaster not far away. Then the very next week he sent in the changes of addresses of the very same people, and this happened within the last two weeks.

I'll admit that at times I have been at fault, but it was not from carelessness. It was from mere ignorance of the work. Now that I know the ins and outs of this particular department I am better able to do good writing, that answering some of those very frank and outspoken letters is no easy work.

Now that I've told you some of the troubles of a circulation manager, I will tell you some of her joys.

Below you will see a few letters received from comrades all over the country. These are some of the joys. You can't realize how good they make me feel. They make me feel that my work is not all in vain and that I have not been the cause of the paper losing its subscribers.

One that made me feel unusually good was from a comrade. He just cut the heading from an old copy of "The Socialist" and wrote these few words on it: "Let her come again another year. Inclosed find a dollar." That was all, but it made the day's work seem lighter. So if you want to help make the day's work seem lighter and also to help the cause of Socialism, a good way to do it is to send in those subscriptions you can get.

I don't know how I stand with my subscription. Please advise, I think I can raise a club next pay day. Send blank and oblige.

Yours fraternally, A. A. McCLURE.

Hadn't seen a copy of "The Socialist" for weeks when a stray copy fell into my hands. Immediately "rusted" a couple of campaign subs.

ELEANOR HERMANN.

CLEANING PRESSING REPAIRING Chas. Weissner Merchant Tailor New Work a Specialty 2104 First Ave. Ind.—L 2401

The Rainier Fuel Co., 2522 1st Ave., Cor. Vine All kinds of Coal, by sack or ton—Inland Mill and cord wood, by load or cord

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## A Study Course in Socialism

The International Socialist Review starts with its November number a Study Course in Socialism, prepared by Jos. E. Cohen, easy enough for a workingman to enjoy as he goes along; thorough enough to give him an insight into capitalist society that will make him doubly effective as a fighter for the Revolution. The Review including the Study Course is a dollar a year; single copies 10c. Book Bulletin free. Address Charles H. Kerr & Company, 153 East Kinzie St., Chicago

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Sponging and Pressing: Suit Pressed, 50c; Suit Sponged and Pressed, \$1.00; Coat, 40c; Pants, 25c; Vest, 25c; Overcoat, 75c; Boy's Suit, 50c; Dry Cleaning and Pressing: Suit, \$1.50; Coat, 75c; Pants, 75c; Vest, 50c; Overcoat, \$1.50; Suits Steam Cleaned, \$2.00; Boys' Suits Steam Cleaned, \$1.00. Dyeing and Pressing: Suit, \$2.00; Coat, \$1.50; Pants, \$1.00; Vest, 75c; Overcoat, \$2.00. Linings: Velvet Collars, from \$1.00 up; Sleeve Lining, from \$1.00 up; Coat Lining, from \$2.50 up; Coat or Vest Buttons, 25c up; Coat and Vest Binding, \$2.00 up. Ladies' and Gents' Dry Cleaning a Specialty. Waist s, Jackets and Skirts cleaned, 75c up; Skirts, Jackets, Dyed, \$1.25 up; Skirts Cleaned and Rebound, \$1.50 up; Blankets, 1.00 up; Lace Curtains, 50c up.

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You're the fellow who has to spread the propaganda. If it was not for the weeks you send in we couldn't run a week. Have you used that sub. blank yet?

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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."

# BRYAN'S ECONOMICS

## By Ernest Untermann

Williams Jennings Bryan is considered a great master of economics by his admirers.

They claim that his election to the Presidency of the United States would signify the coming of economic well-being for the American working class.

Mr. Bryan's principal aim has been, and still is, to "restore competition."

In order to restore competition, it would be necessary to dissolve those industrial combinations, which now monopolize the principal industries of this country, such as the Standard Oil Company, the steel trust, the beef trust, the railway monopolies, the banking monopolies, and others.

If this could be done, then many small capitalists would be producing and selling oil, steel, meat, transportation, and other essentials of social life, in competition with each other. Then the working people, in their capacity as consumers, would get these things more cheaply than they do under monopoly.

So argue the believers in a new era of "free competition."

If food, clothing and shelter are cheap, then the price of labor-power is also cheap. That means, wages are low. And if the working people had any choice between a system of high prices and high wages or low prices and low wages, the former would be preferable, because they can save on meat what they would like to spend in bread, or vice versa, as Marx has shown long ago. But with low wages they could hardly buy bread.

In the present stage of monopoly, the working people are compelled to compete with each other for an opportunity to live. The wage workers compete with each other for jobs and thereby keep the price of their own commodity, labor-power, at the level of a mere subsistence. The self-employed farmers compete with each other for a market, in which to sell their products, and in this way they keep the prices of their products down to a point, where their returns are little, if any, higher than the average wages of the wage workers. Some Republican economists even tell us, that most farmers earn a smaller annual income than many wage workers.

The little business men, who distribute the products of the wage workers and farmers, compete with each other by cutting down each other's margins on the prices which the large corporations have fixed for them. In this way they reduce their own incomes to a mere living wage.

Wage workers, self-employed farmers and little business men would have to do the same, if monopoly could be abolished and competition "restored."

Capitalists are in business for private profit. If they are compelled, by competition against each other, to sell their goods cheaply, they will try to increase their profits by cutting down the wages of the wage workers, the prices of the farmers' products, and the margins of the retailers.

The greater the "freedom" of competition, the greater the waste of human labor-power, human health, human life, and of materials and products.

In competition the big fish will and must swallow the little fish. The natural outcome of competition is always—monopoly.

The greatest benefits of competition are reaped by the monopolists, who do not have to fear any competition. If Bryan could abolish monopoly and restore competition, he could restore it only among those, who have now ceased to compete, namely the monopolists. All other classes have never stopped competing against each other. And if Bryan could divide the property of the monopolists into competing sections, how long would it be before competition would once more result in monopoly?

Besides, what difference would it make to the wage worker, the small farmer, the little businessman, whether they are exploited by one monopoly or by a hundred large capitals, who compete against each other?

And if Bryan could divide the property of the monopolists into com-

peting sections and prevent their competition from resulting once more in monopolies, would not the wage workers, by their competition for jobs, continue to keep their wages at the level of subsistence, the same as before? Would not the farmers have to sell their products in a competitive market controlled by financiers? Would not the small businessmen still reduce each other to the starvation point?

Even under the freest of "free competition," the working people lose in their capacity as producers more than they might occasionally gain as consumers.

Bryan would like to tinker with the effects of the wage-system, so far as they hurt the little capitalists and favor the big capitalists. But he has nothing at all to offer to the wage worker, the self employing farmer and the retail dealer.

Under these circumstances it is immaterial to these classes, whether they are exploited by monopolists or by competing great capitalists.

Whether they live under a system of "free" competition or of monopoly, they get no more than a bare living, and many of them don't even get that.

What working people want is to get rid of all exploiters, to secure control of their own production, and to enjoy the fruits of their own labor.

Mr. Bryan cannot and will not accomplish this by his program.

He wants to restore competition in the name of "Individualism." But if he interferes with the business and property of the monopolists, he interferes with their individualism. And in order to interfere with them, he must use the collective power. He complains that monopolists are organized in "restraint of trade," yet he wants to restrain them from plying their trade according to the dictates of their individualism.

His idea of competitive individualism cannot be carried into effect without a violation of the essentials of competition and individualism, even if it were feasible.

But Bryan's plan is not only useless for the working people, it is also impracticable. He cannot compel the monopolistic individualists to compete with each other, if preference and individual necessity induce them to co-operate and combine. He cannot break the railway system, the telegraph lines, the oil pipe lines, the stock yards, the department stores, into little wasteful, inefficient, competitive bits. He cannot turn industrial evolution backward.

And he knows it. He is embarrassed. He is helpless. He stammers confused excuses and gets tangled up in an endless labyrinth of contradictions.

He clamors for competition and advocates government ownership of railroads. He is a champion of individualism. He claims to advocate progress and wants to "restore" a backward stage of industry. He promises to be a President of the people and of the capitalist at the same time and depends upon the help of corrupt political machines and corrupting business interests to get into the White House.

He is fighting windmills with a straw spear, sweeping back social evolution with a whisp broom, and marching to oblivion with his back turned toward the future and his face admiring the past.

He is the economist of despair. He is unable to stick consistently to his program of individualism and competition, but he is opposed to Socialism and co-operation.

He is like a nutshell upon the stormy sea of social life, without a grasp of its laws, without definite direction, and without loyal purpose.

A vote for him is a vote for a spineless and nerveless playball of politicians and industrial highwaymen.

Intelligent working people will vote for the logical outcome of capitalist monopoly, for Socialism. They will vote for a system of social co-operation, in which the working people shall control their own production and their own products, without the tyrannical rule of any monopolistic or competition-worshipping individualist.



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Special Contributors: D. BURGESS, Slave Market Reports; EDWIN J. BROWN, Socialism and the Law; BESSY FISSET, Socialism and Woman; EMIL HERMAN, Socialism and the Farmer; C. W. BARZEE, Socialism and the Middle Class; MRS. FLOYD HYDE, Socialism and the Home; A. B. CALLAHAM, Socialism and Science; ERNEST UNTERMANN, French and Italian Translator; EDMOND PELUSO, Scandinavian Translator; ARTHUR JENSEN, Scandinavian Translator.

THE TALE OF A TWO-BIT PIECE

As Told By Itself

I am a greasy two-bit piece. The face of the Goddess of Liberty is filled with black dirt and the eagle on my other side is about worn off. But then I have been around some, too. In 1894 I rolled out into this world, shining, clean and with the impressions standing plainly forth. The Goddess of Liberty smiled and the eagle proudly spread its wings. I was young and filled with joy. I visited the vegetable peddler, the grocer, the butcher and the restaurant keeper and I had many a chat with other two-bit pieces in various money drawers. I gained a wide experience, I heard funny jokes. Oh, yes, I developed all right! One dark autumn evening I rolled into the hollow, calloused hand of Smith, the laborer. He had made \$3.50 that week. He was a building laborer, and work was not steady. The man pressed me and my comrades warmly in his hand. He took an old greasy pocket-book out of his pocket, counted us once more and put us into our new home. On his way home he met "Happy Jones," who merrily called: "Come on, let us have a beer." Smith felt his pocket-book. "No, I must go home." "Ah, you are a damn fool! You don't know—"

TO EVERY THINKING MAN

New York Independent on Debs Meeting of October 4.

The immense demonstration given to Eugene V. Debs in this city last Sunday afternoon, culminating, as it did, his spectacular campaign across the continent in his "Red Special," proves, among other things, that Socialism from now on is to be an issue in American politics. When 10,000 zealous disciples pay from 15 to 50 cents to see and hear a candidate for office who will not be elected, and then wait for four hours to hear him speak, and finally, when he does speak, wave enough red bunting to make the Harvard stadium on football day green with envy, it is time to "betchink ourselves."

The most significant thing about the audience was its youth and the large proportion of women in it. Hardly a graybeard was visible. The historian and sociologist, if not the politician and editor, will appreciate the significance of this. Socialism, despite its manifest crudities and Utopian impracticabilities, is the only program before the world today claiming to offer a cure for poverty. If, as Professor John B. Clark suggests in the current Atlantic, it should effect a coalition between the "intellectuals" and the masses, its progress would be well nigh irresistible. As yet, in this country, it is mostly a proletarian movement. But it is already international in scope, revolutionary in action and is growing by leaps and bounds. Socialism is an interpretation of history, a political party and a religion. No thinking man can much longer afford not to know exactly what it is and what it proposes to do.—New York Independent.

THE WOMAN

By Bessy Fiset

The women of the Socialist Party of Seattle were disappointed at not having a suffragist speak at their meeting last Sunday night. Notwithstanding that fact, a very successful meeting was held. Since that meeting several prominent suffragists have signified their desire to meet us in debate and the time has been set for the 15th of November. We hope all women and men interested in the emancipation of women will be on hand.

A special Women's meeting is to be held in the school house at Redondo next Sunday afternoon. All women who know about this within a radius of ten miles ought to make an effort to get there, and take the trouble to tell every body else about it. The interest in Socialism is becoming so widespread that there is no need to hesitate before asking one's neighbors to attend meetings. It is the intention of the state committee on woman's work to keep a woman lecturer in the field all the time, if possible, and of course this will only be possible providing the Socialist women every where AGITATE. This part of the work has been necessarily set aside, to a certain extent, on account of election, but we expect to be open for all engagements by the middle of November at the latest. Those comrades or locals who can make use of a woman speaker can facilitate matters by letting State Secretary Kreuger know when will be the best time for them to hold meetings. Do not leave it until the last minute and then find out you cannot get your speaker. Get in now and hustle!

Women comrades! Don't forget to get your washing out of the way before election, and be sure to have a good batch of bread and baked beans on hand so that the various members of your family can stay the pangs of hunger while you are at the polls. Now is your chance! You have no vote, but you have a voice, so don't get tongue-tied for that special occasion. Show these men who think women have no place in politics that you can "man" the polls with any of them and that it is not necessary to put on bloomers either. Seattle will have twenty women and possibly more. Let each local turn out in proportion!

We print here the "Manifesto" got out by the State Woman's Committee. The committee take this opportunity to thank Comrade Hattie Titus for the interest she has shown and the helpful suggestions she has given them concerning their manifesto. The women's work in the state is only in embryo and all the help available is needed.

MANIFESTO Of the Women of the Socialist Party of the State of Washington

Present economic conditions enslave the women, even more than they enslave the men, of the Proletariat!

In view of this fact and because there is a middle class equal suffrage movement misleading the women of the Proletariat, it is time the women of the Socialist Party published their views, their aims, their principles, and counteracted this middle class influence and educate the women of the working class to understand their economic position and where their true interests lie.

To this end the Socialist women of the State of Washington present the following manifesto:

The Socialist Party stands for nothing short of the complete political, economic and social emancipation of women.

The ballot in the hands of woman under Capitalist government would be used to protect women of property in their property rights.

Such a use of the ballot would in no wise benefit the women of the Proletariat. Unless the women of the working class understand where their true interests lie, the ballot in their hands will only serve to increase the power of their economic enemies.

For several thousand years, since the origin of the monogamous family, women have been more or less economically dependent on men. This fact establishes a lower standard of living for women than for men, and has a controlling influence in determining the price of their labor power in the labor market.

Employers recognize this fact of women's economic dependence, and because of it they force their wages down to even less than a living wage.

Women therefore provide the employing class with the cheap labor they demand, while many are forced into prostitution, (legal or illegal, as the case may be) because of the less than living wage their employers furnish.

Women of the Working Class can secure their emancipation only through the abolition of the wage system, which makes of them as wage earners, and as economic slaves of wage earners, worse slaves than the men themselves.

It is the mission of the women of the Socialist Party to educate the women of the Proletariat along class lines, to show them that their interests are diametrically opposed to the interests of the employing class, and to convince them that there is no hope for them except to unite as a class to help overthrow the present Capitalist government, abolish classes, and establish a state of society wherein the means of producing wealth will be owned by the producers of wealth and used for the producers of wealth.

METHODS AND OUTLINE OF WORK

- 1. Holding propaganda meetings whenever and wherever possible. 2. Sending out Revolutionary Socialist women as lecturers. 3. Educating women in Revolutionary Socialism to take the platform. 4. Propaganda among Unions. 5. Propaganda among Teachers. 6. Formation of Study Clubs. 7. Organizing the children of the Proletariat in order to educate them along class-conscious political lines so that when they get the ballot they will know how to use it in their own interest.

In all of these methods and in the outline of work proposed, only such women as understand the uncompromising revolutionary character of the Socialist movement should be placed in charge.

We cannot guard too carefully against confusion and disruption. We cannot afford to jeopardize the solidarity of our splendid revolutionary movement in this State by admitting to membership any and all who are merely discontented with present industrial conditions.

Socialist women of Washington, we have a great opportunity! Private ownership of the means of production has proved unfit to survive by its degradation of women alone, to say nothing of its slaughter of little children.

The abolition of the wage system means so much to us and the children, that we should do every thing in our power to bring it about.

Women of the Proletariat, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a world to win.

THE WOMAN'S STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HAYWOOD MAKES FIERY SPEECH TO A BIG CROWD.

Doesn't Mince Matters in His Address.

W. D. Haywood, former secretary and treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, and who spent a number of months in the prison at Boise, Idaho, held for alleged complicity in the killing of ex-Governor Steunenberg, spoke at the court house in Sioux City Sunday afternoon. Mr. Haywood is an eloquent talker and his crowd was enthusiastic. The big court room was packed. There wasn't anything left in the space line, standing room being utilized.

Mr. Haywood's address was full of ginger and pepper and that his arguments in many instances were convincing and touched the right spot with many of his hearers was evinced by the hearty applause accorded him. The speaker referred to President Roosevelt as a "grandstand player and a four-flusher. He said: 'Is there a man or woman here who can tell of

ever kind act that President Roosevelt ever did?' Haywood answered himself, saying: 'No. The only way you can account for him being president is through the saying of P. T. Barnum, 'The American people like to be humbugged.'"

Haywood said Taft was a "feeder at the public crib for 30 years;" and Bryan was characterized as a "political leader who never led twice in the same direction."

OUR OPPORTUNITY HAS COME

By Robert Hunter

Courage, comrades, courage! Our opportunity has come! The Socialists of every country were first a small sect. They agitated, educated and organized.

In some countries they were ignored, in other countries driven underground, in still other countries imprisoned and murdered. But they were valiant and true, and finally their opportunity came. It was such an opportunity as the Socialists of America have before them NOW.

In Italy the people were driven to support the Socialists because the other parties were eaten through with political corruption. In England the Trade unionists were driven to Socialism only when their unions were threatened with destruction.

In Belgium sheer desperation made Socialists of the workers. In Germany it was widespread misery and governmental oppression.

In America ALL THESE EVILS now strike the working class like a thunderbolt. The old parties are corrupt. The trade unions are threatened with destruction. Distress and misery are with us. Multitudes are unemployed.

The Democrats and Republicans ignore the misery of the masses, and in their fear of the people endeavor to suppress free speech and peaceable assembly. No other Socialist Party in the world ever had a greater opportunity to mass under its banners the entire working class.

Discontent is universal. The old leaders no longer lead. The old parties are on the point of disintegration. Their following is in revolt.

Some shout Roosevelt and LOATHE the Republican party. Some shout Bryan and LOATHE the Democratic party. Without enthusiasm or confidence, and in sheer desperation, they remain party bound because they see NO OTHER LIGHT.

The trade unionist, the radical, the single taxer, the sincere Populist, the real Democrat, the Republican with a faith—all of them feel that they are being trafficked in, their causes prostituted and their measures slaughtered by the servants of the oligarchs.

Discontent rules supreme in the ranks of our opponents. Among Socialists alone is there faith and hope.

To save Democracy we fight the Democratic party. To save the Republic we fight an oligarchy of Republicans. To render clean our political life we fight corruptionists, corporation thieves and election crooks. To remedy our industrial evils we offer a program of social and industrial regeneration. In place of the two old political parties, owned, financed and controlled by corporations, we offer a party owned, financed and controlled by the people.

GO FORTH AND TELL THE PEOPLE WITH HOPE AND COURAGE, COMRADES, FOR OUR OPPORTUNITY IS HERE.

TEDDY, JR., STUDIES FLEEING

By Ben Hanford

Last week, at twenty-one years of age, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., WENT TO WORK in a carpet factory. It is so unusual for the offspring of our parasitical class to do any useful work that an exception, as in the case of young Roosevelt, is something more than a nine days' wonder. The press printed Teddy's picture, also pictures of his clothing, his overalls, the factory in which he works and the house where he boards. It is declared that he is going to learn the carpet-making business thoroughly.

I am no prophet, but in a short time I know that I shall read in the papers that Roosevelt has been promoted—on account of his remarkable industry. Later I shall read that he has again been promoted—on account of his remarkable efficiency. Still later, he will again be promoted—for his faithfulness and conscientious fidelity to his employers. And so on. On his first day, so say the news reports, little twenty-one-year-old Teddy was so engrossed in his work that he did not hear the noonday whistle.

Workmen of the United States should pay attention to young Roosevelt's activities. Note the age at which he goes to work—twenty-one years. Had he been a workman's son, he would probably have been compelled to go to work in a factory at the age of sixteen years, or even younger. The difference between going to work in a factory at the age of 16 and 21 is greater than can be told in print. It is the difference between being dwarfed and full-grown. Between strength and weakness. Between health and disease. To many it is the difference between life and death. Millions of boys and girls have been old and feeble at the age of twenty-one—because they went to work in a factory at the age of sixteen.

But young Roosevelt's life has been devoted to the development of body and mind till his twenty-first year. It is sad to think that few of the children of the working class can avoid wage slavery after their sixteenth year. Many begin the deadly grind long before that age.

Roosevelt was "well born." Think what that means. Between his conception and his birth his mother never went hungry, nor did she ruin the health of herself and her unborn child by overwork. Young Roosevelt, and his parents, and grandparents, had all the necessities and all the comforts of life, and as a result he is strong and healthy in body and mind. How few workmen's children have healthy, well-fed and well-educated parents and grandparents.

The papers say that young Roosevelt is "learning to make carpets." This is not entirely correct. Young Roosevelt, like his good bourgeois father, has capitalist aspirations. Instead of "learning to make carpets," young Roosevelt will learn how to make OTHER PEOPLE make carpets. You workmen are the OTHER PEOPLE.

The news dispatches tell us that young Roosevelt was set to work sorting fleeces, and that his intelligence and aptitude in judging wool were very noticeable. Observing workmen, however, will find that it is not sheep's wool that young Roosevelt is studying.

The real thing that young Roosevelt will learn in the carpet factory will be HOW TO FLEECE WORKINGMEN. Judging him by his father, the art that young Roosevelt acquires will be, not how to sort sheep's wool, but how to pull the wool over the eyes of the working class. As reported in the papers, Teddy is in daily communication with the owners and managers of the factory. While he is acquiring a knowledge of the various mechanical processes of carpet-making from the actual workers in the factory, we may be sure that the managers and owners are teaching him much more important things. From them he will learn, not how to make carpets, but how to manage carpet-makers. The owners of the factory will teach young Roosevelt how to prevent strikes in the factory; how to head off the formation of unions among the employees; how to employ spies to report the words of every man not "loyal" to the management; how to get rid of any employee who dares talk to his fellows of higher wages or shorter hours of labor. In short, Roosevelt is studying how to make the "hands" in a carpet factory do more work for less wages, or work more hours for the same wages. THAT is the real bourgeois ideal.

No doubt, also, young Roosevelt's employers will recommend him for membership in the Citizens' Industrial Alliance and the Manufacturers' Association, where he would be heartily welcomed by such ardent patriots as Van Cleave, Peabody, Gooding, Haskell, Parry, Post, and other of like fame—or infamy.

Having learned carpet-making as outlined above, and achieved a position as a Captain of Industry, we shall later hear of young Roosevelt as a candidate for office. He will tell us that he "used to be a workman," and that he believes in the "square deal" for labor. Then, if he is elected to office, he will, like his august father, declare that his understanding of the "square deal" is the "open shop."

In making the above prediction as to the career of young Roosevelt I run no hazard. In his veins there is a single drop of his father's blood, such must be his course. Workingmen of the United States must be greatly interested in him and his future.

Every workman who wants his children to go to work in the factory at sixteen years of age or under should vote for Taft or Bryan.

Every workman who wants his children to be in the home and the school, until they are twenty-one years of age, or over, with the best possible opportunities for physical and mental development, should vote for Eugene V. Debs and the entire Socialist ticket.

Comrades and friends, get busy distributing stickers on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at the precinct polling places. Callahan will tell you all about it at the County Headquarters, Basement Carpenters' Hall, Phone Independent L 4474. P. O. Address, Box 1673.

Send your name and address to A. B. Callahan, Chairman County Committee, if you can give your services on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at the polls in Seattle or in King County. Many precincts are still unmanned.

Mr. Hattie W. Titus will speak for the South Bend Local on Saturday night, Oct. 31, on the subject: "Socialism and Why Republicans and Democrats are Afraid of It."