

THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER

THE SOCIALIST

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LABOR'S UPRISING IN PHILA

Capitalist Press Sees Class Struggle

By ARTHUR JENSEN

The class struggle which has often been termed a Socialist theory, has become very much of a cold, real, Capitalist fact in Philadelphia.

Never before did the War of the Classes rage so, never did the Wage Class show such a degree of solidarity, and never did the employing class display such a determination and united stand as is being witnessed in Philadelphia today.

Even the capitalist papers have been forced to recognize that the rot about identity of interests between Labor and Capital is hot air.

The following from the Philadelphia "North American" is educational to say the least:

"Philadelphia within a week has seen the principle of the sympathetic strike so enlarged and extended as to give it a certain kind of respectability from its very magnitude and the audacity of the motive behind it.

"The American nation has been brought face to face for the first time with a strike, not merely against the control of an industry, but a strike of class against class, with the lines sharply drawn.

"We say that this is new to the United States, though certainly not new in history. For we must go back to early Rome for the first general strike, when the plebeians left the city and camped on the sacred mountain, while the dismayed patricians saw themselves stranded among their own riches.

"But the American tradition has been one of equality. The identity of the interests of capital and labor has been one of the doctrines most persistently preached. It has been a favorite theme of religious teachers of economists, of capitalists in their hours of tranquility and of labor leaders in times of triumph.

"In no other city has the idea taken root and flourished as in Philadelphia. Its most notable expression was to be seen in the unanimity with which capital and labor of this city have worked for the principle of the protective tariff.

"Out of this street-car situation, with its almost inevitable general strike, comes a new and acute class consciousness fanned into a dangerous class antagonism. It has not been restricted to one side. The lining up of employers, men who have no interest in the Rapid Transit Company; the encouragement which the company has received, not only from capitalists in this city, but from others in every part of the country, have shown how sharply the battle was being drawn.

"And it is this antagonism, this class war, intangible and immeasurable, that constitutes the largest and the most lamentable hurt to the city. It is, moreover, felt beyond the city and throughout the entire nation."

Unorganized Class Conscious

Perhaps the most significant thing about the great conflict is the astonishing spontaneous response which the unorganized in some of the most notorious "open shops" have made to the call of the Committee of Ten, in charge of the strike.

The Baldwin Locomotive works is one of the most notable incidents. About Ten Thousand employees have quit and an organization has been formed.

The Philadelphia "Evening Telegraph" characterizes the meeting at which the Baldwin Workers organized as "one of the most remarkable meetings held by union labor during the present sympathetic strike." Great enthusiasm was displayed and the Evening Telegraph relates of a man who jumped to the platform, exclaiming:

"We are not going to blow up trolley cars; we are simply going to fight for our rights and the rights of union labor. We and the other workmen are in this fight for the future. We are not going out for a little excitement. We've got homes, and wives and children and relatives to fight for. We don't want to shoot any one down. We don't want to stone any trolley cars. We simply want to make men out of every workingman in this city who are not getting their just dues from capital."

The notorious American Tobacco Company admits that hundreds of its employees are quitting daily.

Women and girls working in knitting factories and Hosiery Works are joining the strikers' ranks daily.

The Standard Roller Bearing Company's plant has witnessed the walk-out of 2,500 of its men.

The Midvale Steel Company, one of

the most notorious "open shops" in the country, has become very saintly, having offered better conditions to its employees and time and a half for all overtime. And the Baldwin shops have decided to grant a Saturday half-holiday while Manager Vanclain admits that "the men have been working under a severe strain which the company will endeavor to lessen" when they return to work.

This is the result of "direct action," if you please. There is no law compelling this step by the corporations, but the law of force, which after all is the only law that was ever respected.

And the splendid spirit of class consciousness, displayed by these unskilled factory hands is an indication of the feeling harbored by the modern industrial Proletariat throughout the country. Practically all the great strikes during the last couple of years have been carried on by men practically without any previous organization. Look at the McKee's Rocks, look at the Tanners' strike in Kenosha, Wis., etc. And the strike in Philadelphia is beyond doubt the greatest uprising of unskilled and unorganized Wage Slaves in the history of the American Labor Movement.

Middle Class a Factor

While there is no doubt but that this struggle in Philadelphia is a war between Labor and Capital, the fact nevertheless remains that the powerful American middle class is a tremendous factor. The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company is a typical modern trust. It is a merger of the Union Traction Co., the Philadelphia Traction Co., the Peoples' Traction Co. and other independent lines. It is controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad System, which is in turn controlled by the Steel Trust. John S. Phipps is a director of the Transit Company as well as of the Pennsylvania R. R. and August B. Loeb of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., J. P. Morgan's banking firm, is another director of the Transit Company.

Big Business Controls Politics

This industrial combination is in absolute control of the political machinery of Pennsylvania in general and Philadelphia in particular. The result of this is that Big Business is having everything its own way while Little Business is being squeezed out. But the American small business man is rising in revolt. He sees that as long as politics are being controlled by Big Business he has no chance. He is still living in the time of Ben Franklin when there was practically but one class, the middle class. He can not see that there is a Proletarian Class, with interests apart from his, but he does realize that Big Business is infringing on what he calls his "inalienable rights." So he clamors for cheaper fares, cheaper freight rates, cheaper food products, and a "square deal." He wants competition restored and the protective tariff "revised downward." In all these demands he believes himself the "people's" mouthpiece, the representative of the "common people."

Middle Class a Power

And while "the dying middle class" is a favorite expression of many Socialist lecturers, the middle class is still very much to be reckoned with. It is the middle class which is being represented by the "insurgents" in the House of Representatives. And Cannon, Aldrich & Co., the representatives of Big Capital are being temporarily defeated by the Little Business "insurgents."

And in Philadelphia there is a tremendous feeling against the Transit Company, not because of its inhuman treatment of its employees, but because of its disregard of the wishes of the "public," i. e., the middle class. This feeling is being fostered by such influential papers as the North American and the Evening Telegraph. These and other papers are daily attacking the Traction Company in no uncertain terms and while they are in no wise in sympathy with the general strike, they are creating sympathy for the strikers by attacking the company.



When Labor Stands Erect

Big Business Endorses P. R. T.

The bankers, the Board of Trade, the Manufacturers' Association and other organizations of like character are all endorsing the stand of the Transit Company and the city authorities,

while they are denouncing the newspapers which attack the Traction company.

Perhaps the most violent of such denunciations was published in an unsigned circular and sent to commercial bodies and hundreds of individual business men. It reads as follows:

"Unprecedented and Significant"

W. D. Mahon, International President of the Carmen's Union, made a statement for publication, in which he shows that the general strike is not a creation of "leaders," but that it was forced upon them by the demands of the rank and file. He also shows that he fully grasps the significance of this tremendous class uprising. His statement is as follows:

MAHON'S CLEAR STATEMENT.

"The general strike in Philadelphia is a new thing in the history of strikes in America. The response it has received on the part of not only organized labor but of unorganized labor, has surpassed my wildest expectations. It was not called by a few leaders of labor, but labor leaders were forced to call it at the demand of the rank and file of the men and women who compose the labor movement. The Philadelphia strike, in behalf of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, was a spontaneous uprising of the working class, who refused to stand idly by while members of their class were being slaughtered and refused their constitutional rights by a few capitalists at the head of the Rapid Transit Company.

AGREEMENTS VALUELESS.

"I don't believe the presence of every international officer in the American labor movement could have stayed the Philadelphia strike. Contracts and agreements with employers were held of no value in the presence of a desperate crisis in the affairs of labor that had been precipitated by the Philadelphia Transit Company. The refusal of the company to arbitrate was a direct blow aimed at the trade union movement. It was felt if the carmen's union could be destroyed other labor organizations would be attacked and destroyed. In self preservation, therefore, organized labor of Philadelphia forgot agreements and contracts and internal differences and united to repel the attack that had been made upon it.

"The tremendous response unorganized labor made to the call to strike is unprecedented and significant. It discloses a solidarity of labor which, no doubt, has sent a chill of consternation through the entire capitalist world. I predict that at the conclusion of this strike Philadelphia, long regarded as the poorest organized industrial center in the United States, will be the best organized and most progressive.

NEW POLICY CONFRONTING LABOR.

"Because of this general strike, a new situation has been injected into the American labor movement. International unions are now confronted with a new policy—the sympathetic strike. Just how that policy will be received I am unable to say. But as capital organizes so labor must organize, and as capital adopts new methods of waging its war against labor so must labor adopt new methods of maintaining its rights against the aggressions of capital.

"Whether the Philadelphia strike wins or loses, the cause of labor in general has tremendously gained. The education labor has received by reason of the awakening incident to the general strike will fit it to organize more effectively and march on to grander conquests until labor, the creator of all wealth, will have come into its own."

"A STRIKE-BREAKER."

"Resolved by the Merchants, Manufacturers and Property Owners of Philadelphia

"Whereas, The Philadelphia newspapers, which depend solely on the business men and citizens for support and existence, have by their archaic tendencies during the present labor disturbance in Philadelphia, devoting whole pages to exaggerated reports of riots, all on the side of disorder (pages for which we business men would have to pay thousands of dollars), also cartoons and pictures all inciting to riot and tending to increase and prolong the disturbance, and by deterring outsiders from coming to Philadelphia and citizens from riding, have injured our business beyond repair:

"Be it resolved, That all merchants, manufacturers and property owners refuse to advertise in such newspapers or trade with persons who advertise in them or purchase them for news purposes, as they are the enemies of the city, of law and order and a menace to the community."

"Be it resolved, That the governor and our state representatives be petitioned to pass a law requiring all newspapers, etc., printed or circulated in this Commonwealth to be licensed, renewable yearly by our county courts, subject to behavior, etc., and paying a license proportionate to business, etc., done, revocable by the courts if injurious to the public welfare.

"Be it resolved, That all discussion by business men and others regarding the present labor troubles end at once. It commenced in riot and strike and will have to adjust itself, as law and order must be maintained."

That would be censorship with a vengeance! Licensed newspapers, license renewable yearly, subject to behavior! Freedom of the press!

And such an extreme step is being proposed to down the voice of the middle class. We may conclude from this what the Working Class may expect.

Continued on Page 4

TO NEW READERS.

You get this paper as a sample. On the second page you will find a declaration of our principles. If you like the paper, subscribe. If you don't like the paper, but want to keep in touch with the progress of the proletarian movement, subscribe. "The Workingman's Paper" will thoroughly cover every field of battle, and no one who pretends to be up-to-date in these matters can afford to do without it.

Facts of Tremendous Significance

A fact worthy of note is that thousands upon thousands of organized workers have broken their "sacred" contracts with their employers. Even the conservative Bricklayers' Union has done this and every member of it is out.

In short, the class spirit displayed by the strikers and those in charge is something unheard of in the history of labor troubles in this country.

The statements issued by the unions are clear class documents. The following report reviewing the strike and outlining plans for the future was submitted the 13th inst, by the Committee of Ten to the Central Labor Union and unanimously adopted:

THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

"In compliance with your instructions this committee has established permanent strike headquarters at room No. 405, Lippincott building, Twelfth and Filbert streets, and has secured the use of the Carmen's Union telephone, by which the officers of striking unions, organizers and all unorganized persons may communicate at any time. While the delegates to this body are acquainted with the extent and success of the general strike now being conducted in Philadelphia, it might be well to call attention to several matters of vital importance not only to the members of unions here represented, but to the rank and file of labor generally.

"The first is the almost unanimous response which organized labor made to the call to strike. Realizing the assault that had been made upon labor's rights to organize by the officials of the Rapid Transit Company and the mayor of this city, every union man, every lover of industrial justice and every patriot who prefers freedom to slavery laid down his tools with the resolve never to pick them up again until the victory for labor was won. In a time like this, of course, every union man is expected to do his duty, and if any union man has remained at work while his comrades were fighting for freedom and organization he is not only violating his obligation as a union man, but is openly proclaiming his treachery to the working class.

UNORGANIZED LABOR'S RESPONSE.

"The second is the tremendous response which unorganized labor has made to the call to strike. Words are totally inadequate to express the surprise and gratitude of this committee at the enthusiasm manifest among the unorganized workers in Philadelphia in this strike. Nothing like it was ever before witnessed in the history of strikes waged between labor and capital, and that unorganized labor has struck in co-operation and is making sacrifices such as only working men and women know how to make is a fact of tremendous significance, and gives exhibition of labor's solidarity which organized capital would do well to heed.

"Knowing that wars cannot be waged or victories won without compact and cohesive organization, this committee has undertaken the work of organizing the vast army of unorganized men and women who have laid down their tools in sympathetic strike. Thirty-five hundred employees from Baldwin's have been enrolled in a temporary organization, and tomorrow they will meet at the Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets, to form an organization to be known as the Baldwin Workers. The employees at the Disston Saw Works, the Standard Roller Bearing Works and numberless other establishments have informed this committee of their desire to become organized, and arrangements have been made with organizers to enroll them in the ranks of the labor movement.

"If nothing more were accomplished as a result of this strike than the organization of the unorganized workers in the various factories and manufacturing plants about the city victory great and lasting is already ours. The awakening and education that has come to the workers by reason of this strike is well worth its total cost. No longer can Philadelphia be pointed to by the rest of the country as a "scab" town to be shunned.

BETTER ORGANIZATION IN CITY.

"This strike has demonstrated that the workers of Philadelphia are neither dead nor sleeping, but are just as eager for industrial freedom as the workers in other towns and cities where labor is better organized. This committee predicts that at the conclusion of this strike Philadelphia, the cradle of American liberty, will not only have redeemed herself in the eyes of the world, but will have emerged from the conflict the best organized and most progressive city in the world.

"While this general strike was originally called in behalf of the Carmen's Union, this committee believes that better conditions should be secured by all organizations that went on strike. It is also believed by the committee that unorganized workers should participate in the benefits as regards wages, hours and conditions of labor. The increased cost of living which has come upon the American people by reason of the organization of capital into corporations and trusts and the constant monopolization of the necessities of life is realized to be out of all proportion to the wages of labor.

"Believing that this general strike affords the opportunity whereby labor can demand and secure wages and conditions commensurate with the increased cost of living, this committee recommends that the officers and delegates to the Central Labor Union immediately co-operate with the secretaries of the respective unions in preparing a schedule of present wages, hours and conditions of employment obtained in the several factories where their members work, and that these schedules be submitted to Charles Leps, the secretary of the committee, as soon as possible. The unorganized workers on strike have also been requested to prepare similar schedule of wages, hours and conditions of employment obtained in their respective places of employment, and that these schedules be submitted to the secretary of the General Strike Committee.

DEMAND FOR BETTER WAGES.

"The General Strike Committee will be authorized to tabulate demands for increased wages and better conditions of employment for every worker on strike in Philadelphia, using the submitted schedules as a basis of computation. These demands will be prepared and held in readiness to be submitted simultaneously to the employers at a time to be decided upon by the General Strike Committee.

"This Philadelphia strike having attracted and interested the organized and unorganized workers of the entire country, and the pledge of moral and financial support having been offered to the Philadelphia strikers by labor everywhere, it is the recommendation of the committee that the following resolution be adopted by this body and that copies be forwarded to every Central Labor Union affiliated or unaffiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and all national and international organizations of labor, and that further measures be taken to give it all possible publicity among the working classes of the nation who are not organized

RESOLUTION ON THE BANKS.

"Whereas, Certain bankers have declared their sympathy for the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company in its fight to subdue the Carmen's Union and crush the general strike and are calling on other bankers to take similar action; and,

"Whereas, The banks rest upon the money deposits of the working men and women of America; and,

"Whereas, The workers of the nation have pledged their moral and financial support to the end that they may win in this strike; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Central Labor Union hereby calls upon the working men and women of America and their sympathetic friends as their first sympathetic act to withdraw all the funds they may have on deposit with the banks, thereby teaching the bankers that without the money of the workers their institutions of finance must be a failure, as without the labor of the workers all industry must cease."

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WHERE WE STAND

(Reprinted From Our First Issue in 1910.)

In what relation does "The Workingman's Paper" stand to the various organizations of the Wage Class, and to that class as a whole?

This question is frequently asked, now that this paper does not profess to represent any particular organization. It seems inconceivable to some that a newspaper can be non-sectarian, an organ of Proletarianism but not an organ of any exclusive branch of Proletarianism. Yet that is the critical scientific attitude this paper seeks to assume. It is the complete opposite, for example, of the De Leonist attitude, which damns every organization of workingmen which does not bear its own brand.

"The Workingman's Paper" sees good in the I. W. W., sees good in the "I'm a Bum" song; but it also sees good in the A. F. of L., and even in De Leon's S. L. P. It also sees evil in all of them. This critical method is also constructive, for the paper seeks to promote the good in all and to remove the evil in all. And on every occasion, this paper seeks the solidarity of all Proletarians.

The following outlines our position exactly:
"The Workingman's Paper" does not seek to form a separate party opposed to other working-class parties. It supports the UNION of Wage-Workers.

We advocate no interests separate and apart from those of the Proletariat as a whole. All policies are decided from this standpoint.

We do not set up any sectarian principles of our own by which to shape and mould the Proletarian Movement. We follow, not force, that Movement.

"The Workingman's Paper" is distinguished from partisan journals of the working class by this only: 1. In the various struggles of the wage class organizations with the capitalists, this paper will point out and bring to the front the common interests of the entire Proletariat, independently of all apparent divisions, national, industrial or personal. 2. In the various stages of development which the struggle of the Working Class against the Bourgeoisie has to pass through, this paper will always and everywhere, in the future, as in the past ten years, strive to represent the interests of the movement as a whole.

"The Workingman's Paper" therefore, encourages, on the one hand, practically every advanced and resolute organization of Wage Workers wherever found, those organizations which push forward all others; on the other hand, theoretically, like all scientific Proletarian publications, we have the advantage over many Labor papers, of clearly understanding the line of march, the conditions and the ultimate general results of the Proletarian movement.

The immediate aim of "The Workingman's Paper" is the same as that of all other really Proletarian organs, namely: **FORMATION OF THE PROLETARIAT INTO ONE CLASS, OVERTHROW OF BOURGEOIS SUPREMACY, CONQUEST OF POLITICAL POWER BY THE PROLETARIAT.**

Our theoretical conclusions are in no way based on ideas or principles that have been invented, or discovered, by this or that would-be universal reformer.

These conclusions merely express the actual relations springing from an existing Class Struggle, from an historical movement going on under our very eyes.

We disdain to conceal our revolutionary views and aims. We openly declare that Proletarian ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social foundations. Let the ruling class tremble at a Proletarian Revolution. The Proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win!

Workingmen of all countries, unite!
To assist in organizing the Wage Slaves of Capital into a union capable of winning such an emancipation, this paper was founded in 1900. It has no other policy in 1910.

The Proletarian elements now scattered in A. F. of L., I. W. W., W. F. of M., S. P., S. L. P., U. W. W., and other bodies, together with multitudes now unorganized in the United States, must some time come together as a **UNITED LABOR PARTY.** To that end this paper is devoted.



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Murdered by the Spokane Police

Portland, Oregon, March 19, 1910.
Industrial Workers of the World—In Regular Meeting:

Whereas, The chief of police, John T. Sullivan, and the police department of the City of Spokane, Washington, by and under the instigation of the mayor of the said city, Nelson S. Pratt, caused some three hundred of our fellow workers to be confined in jail on a diet of bread and water for a period of thirty consecutive days, and in many instances for a greater period; and,

Whereas, The greatest period this punishment is ever inflicted to the most recalcitrant prisoners in the penitentiaries and by the military of this or any civilized country is fourteen consecutive days, a longer period of its application being regarded as inimical to bodily health and dangerous to life; and,

Whereas, This torture and inhuman punishment has actually resulted in serious and permanent bodily injuries to great numbers of our fellow workers; and,

Whereas, As the direct and continuous result of 35 days of such torture Fellow Worker C. O. Chinn died on March 18, 1910;

Be it resolved, That we denounce the aforesaid Pratt and Chief of Police Sullivan as guilty of wanton and inexcusable murder, and that we condemn them as monstrous and inhuman, criminal and abandoned, bereft of heart or human soul, and that we invite the attention of all human kind to their foul and murderous act.

Be it further resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the United States Senate through Senator Robert M. LaFollette, to the National House of Representatives through Miles Poindexter of Spokane, to Acting Governor Hay of Washington, to the Associated Press, the United Press and to the press generally throughout the United States, Canada and Europe.

JOE DUDDY, Chairman.

EDITOR'S NOTE—The death of Chinn from diabetes is a natural result of his inhuman treatment at the hands of the police. Speaking as a physician, rather than as an editor, the writer of this note can testify that this fatal disease is often occasioned by just such excessive strains upon a man's vitality. One of the highest medical authorities says: "Shocks and strain of the nervous system are frequently the immediate antecedents of diabetes." (Wood & Fitz, "Practice of Medicine").

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RIISING GERMAN WAGES

The average weekly wage was in 1891, \$4.95; in 1901, \$5.42, and in 1908, \$6. In other words the German worker's wage was in 1910 10 per cent greater and in 1908 21 per cent greater than in 1891.—Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

Editor's Note—The above clipping from the daily press is intended to make the German workmen contented. Six dollars a week! How contented he ought to be on Six Dollars a week! It is 21 per cent advance over 1891. He is growing better off. And some workmen accept this rot and are thankful.

Yet Six Dollars in Germany is as good as Ten Dollars in America, because prices of necessities are lower there than here. And one dollar in China is as good as ten here or six in Germany, because prices are so much lower in China.

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Stray Strike Notes

Police have been stationed at the homes of the power house firemen to prevent strikers' representatives from talking to their wives.

"Both strikes are over—the street car and the sympathetic," said Director Clay, March 7. "Both Mayor Reburn and I are agreed on this." That ought to be conclusive.

A car stopped suddenly in the middle of the block in the northeastern section. The conductor waved for the corner policeman.

"Make the motorman go on," he said. "He won't move another inch."

The policeman interviewed the motorman. No, he hadn't suddenly gone on strike, and he wasn't afraid, but—"Well, what's the but?"

"Why, the man on the back refuses to divide."

The policeman turned his back. There was a click of nickels and the car went on.

(From "Philadelphia Press," March 8)

"A general strike is thoroughly un-American," says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Philadelphia papers report 6,000 men on strike in Baldwin Locomotive Works instead of 3,000, as reported in Seattle papers.

The strike at Baldwin's began when over 2,000 men quit spontaneously at 1 o'clock, March 9. They formed a parade and marched around the plant, cheering, and from there the procession went to Labor Lyceum where steps were taken to organize a union.

March 9, the Committee of Ten, in charge of the strike, published an itemized list of men and women on strike, showing that 141, 105 were out. Following are some of the larger items:

Building Trades	40,000
Textile Trades in Kensington	30,000
Metal Trades	20,000
Garment Workers	19,000
Street Carmen	6,200
Employees of Baldwin Works	6,000
Lace Curtain Workers	5,600
Cigarmakers	2,500

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association at a meeting held March 9, passed a resolution in which it was declared that "the business district of the city is and has been quiet and peaceful and except for what is read in the newspapers the general run of our citizens would be ignorant that anything but normal conditions prevailed." The resolution was sent broadcast to counteract the paralyzing effect which the exaggerated reports in the daily press have had on the wholesale trade of Philadelphia.

Two New Yorkers, the man behind and the man on front, found occupation on a Market Street line very profitable. The first day there was something more than \$8 to divide, in addition to their pay; the second day a little more than \$10. But on the fateful third day they were suddenly transferred to the Lombard and South Streets line. Noon found the total collections recorded on the register and the private tally \$1.60.

"We can't keep this up," said the conductor, "it will break us."

"No," replied the motorman, "but I know what to do. At the next switch we will go north and run on Market Street for the rest of the day."

They did.

(From "Philadelphia Press," March 8)

Power Plant Peonage

The Traction Company has through-out the strike boasted that the firemen in the power houses have been standing pat. The fact is that a large number are on strike and some cars have been imported from New York. The company is hard pushed for power and the majority of the firemen would escape if they could. The power houses are guarded by police to see that no firemen escape. Cots are placed in the power houses and the men are not allowed to leave the company's property.

That these are facts may be gathered from the following affidavit, sworn to by two strikebreaking firemen who escaped from the company's peonage.

PEONAGE AFFIDAVIT.

"I, Timothy Walsh, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that I hired in New York, at 200 West Thirty-fourth street, under the name Con Cooney, on Saturday, March 12,

ANNIE MOORE

Just a Factory Girl, Dies as She Lived, All Alone, and Asking for Neither Aid nor Pity.

By MARION LOWE.

She died Sunday night and she was buried today. And that is all Seattle knew about the short, common-place life of a girl of 18, Annie Moore.

Even that, perhaps, is more than Seattle cares. She was just a factory girl. Few people knew her—just a plain little girl earning her daily wages. She lived and she died, and that's about all there is to it. A last gasping breath, a hymn or two, a plain coffin, the hearse, and the rattling clogs of earth at the grave—just a plain little factory girl who has drawn her last pay envelope.

No need to pause and weep. There are thousands of others. Her place is already filled.

But if she is one of a long line of girls who daily go down to the grave alone, isn't that something to make the crowd stop for just a moment, lift the hat and drop a tear?

Annie Moore hadn't a relative in the world. "It's better that I die," she said, "nobody cares." For months she has lain on a cot breathing out her young life in a rasping cough. Social workers were kind and did what they could, but nowhere in all the world was there man or woman who was kin to her and could smooth her pillow with the touch of love.

She Asked for Neither Pity Nor Aid.

"No, don't tell anybody about me," she said. "It will soon be over, and the sooner the better." She refused all offers of financial help with proud independence. She asked neither pity nor money. She was alone and she would fight it out alone.

From her small earnings she had saved enough to buy a coffin and a little spot of ground where she could be buried.

Sunday night, when the storm was high, this girl was nearing the end in a tent by the edge of the lake. The winds moaned and the waves lapped the shore. The flaps of the tent flew back and a little bark, bearing the spirit of Annie Moore, drifted out on the great unknown. She had gone to meet the God who plants His footstep in the sea and rides upon the storm.

Editor's Note. The above story by Marion Lowe was printed in the Se-

1910, as a fireman to come to Philadelphia to work as a fireman for the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, and was to receive \$6 per day of eight hours.

"I was hired by William C. Kerr, I arrived in Philadelphia at 11:10 p. m., in company with twenty-one others, and we were all taken to Sixty-ninth and Market streets and put into a power station there. I was kept there until Monday evening, at 8:30 o'clock and was brought into Thirteenth and Mt. Vernon streets, in company with five others. We were kept there until 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, when William Kennedy and I left.

DESCRIBES THE QUARTERS.

"While at Sixty-ninth and Market streets we were only allowed out of the building once (on Sunday) and were not then permitted to leave the company property.

"The food provided for us at both places was unfit for the use of human beings, and the cots were filthy and full of vermin. Some had no bed clothes.

"I made an attempt to leave the building at Sixty-ninth and Market on Monday, but was called back and informed by a watchman that we were not allowed outside. We were also told at Thirteenth and Mt. Vernon streets that we could not go out.

"Police in uniform are on guard at Thirteenth and Mt. Vernon streets, and will not permit the men working there to leave the building.

"At Sixty-ninth and Market private police act as guards. I actually received pay at the rate of 25 cents an hour, the same being for all time while with the company, whether working or not.

"Sworn and subscribed before me this 16th day of March, 1910.

TIMOTHY WALSH,
WILLIAM KENNEDY,
JAMES F. HALL,
Notary Public."

Police Brutality

The following from the Philadelphia Press of March 17, shows that the Philadelphia police aims to share the reputation for brutality with the Spokane police:

"Thomas McLaughlin, 3009 North Ninth street, who was charged with dragging a car with his dray, presented a pitiful spectacle from the effects of being struck in the face. Upon being questioned by the magistrate, he asserted that he had been set upon by policemen while in a cell at the Thirty-fifth District Station House, who used their blackjacks upon him when he protested against his arrest."

"What shall I do, sir? There will be needed provisions, and the delivery drivers are on strike. And the electricity is shut off—I guess they're on strike, too."

"Ahe the shops open?" I asked.

"Only the small ones, sir. The retail clerks are out, and the big ones can't open; but the owners and their families are running the little ones themselves."

"Then take the machine," I said, "and go the rounds and make your purchases. Buy plenty of everything you need or may need. Get a box of

attle "Daily Star" last Tuesday night, March 1. It is pathetically true to life, not only in Seattle, but in every modern city. There are literally millions of Annie Moores alive this minute. We may almost say the majority of working women are little better off than Annie Moore.

It is to join a movement to relieve the poverty and shame and misery of these girls and women, as well as the equal poverty and misery of the millions of their brothers in the Working Class, that the United Labor party has been organized in Seattle. Yet the editor of "The Star," the very paper which publishes Marion Lowe's story of poor Annie Moore, announced a week ago in a glaring first page article: "THE STAR WILL NEVER SUPPORT A WORKINGMAN FOR A POLITICAL OFFICE JUST BECAUSE HE IS A WORKINGMAN." No, not to relieve Annie Moore and her millions of sisters and brothers!

The United Labor Party's platform will not be printed by "The Star" because it says, "We pledge our candidates, if elected, to labor unceasingly to promote every measure which has for its object THE BETTERING OF CONDITIONS FOR THE WORKING CLASS."

"When Labor is United," there will be such a "bettering of conditions" for Factory Girls like Annie Moore, that the red-light question which "The Star" now exalts into a falsely important issue, will be dead and buried forever.

Emancipate the Slaves, give them all freedom from poverty, and the question whether some of them shall be shut in a pen by themselves or allowed to rattle their gilded chains on the main streets, will appear as puerile as it really is.

But "The Star" never did stand for the Wage Worker. It is a small business man's sheet and works for its owners' interests. It allows Marion Lowe and others to shed a few tears over the woes of Annie Moore and others of her class, so as to beguile the Workingman who has a vote and a dollar to accept the sympathetic "Star's" advice as to the disposition of that vote and that dollar.

And when you're done, tell Harrison to bring the machine around to the club for me—not later than eleven."

Harrison shook his head gravely. "Mr. Harrison has struck along with the Chauffeurs' Union, and I don't know how to run the machine myself."

—(Jack London on General Strike in International Socialist Review.)

SOCIALIST PARTY GONE BACK 10 YEARS

The Socialist Party in Seattle put up a candidate for Mayor at the city election held last week and he secured 394 votes out of 34,720 cast, which is a trifle over 1 per cent. This is the smallest percentage for this Party in this city since it put up its first candidate in 1900. At that time the Socialist candidate received 98 votes out of 9,050 votes cast for all parties. This is also a trifle over 1 per cent, almost exactly the same as the vote for 1910. The only consolation the S. P. can get out of this result is that the S. L. P. got even less or only about 100 votes; that is, one-quarter of 1 per cent. If Secretary Barnes and the National Executive Committee would only interfere in Washington state affairs just once more, the Socialist Party in this state would be as dead as it is in Nebraska, where they have had full control.

THE ELECTIONS IN FINLAND

It will be remembered that the Finnish Parliament was dissolved last year for refusing to recognize the Russian Cabinet as the agent of the Czar. Hitherto the Finnish Senate has acted as the agent.

The election of the new Parliament took place in February and its composition does not hold out any promise to the Russian government.

Following is the result of the votes cast, tabulated according to parties.

Socialist Democrats	314,815	40
Old Finns	173,056	22
Young Finns	113,001	14
Swedish Peoples' Party	107,065	13
Agrarians	53,291	7
Christian Workingmen	22,839	3
Independents	9,979	1
	794,046	

The Social Democrats now hold 86 of the 200 seats.

It will be interesting to watch the next act of the Russian government.

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ever, except that Earle was severely criticized by other Traction officials for having made overtures to the strikers.

State Strike Called

The following letter was sent to all unions affiliated with the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor by President Greenawalt. Note that it bears the same evidence of the class spirit which is contained in nearly all statements issued by the strikers or their officials.

CAPITAL'S LINE-UP COMPLETE,

"In accordance with the instructions of the New Castle convention, I proceeded to Philadelphia to co-operate with the Carmen's Union officials and the General Strike Committee in an attempt to effect a settlement of the strike. The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company refused absolutely to recede from its position, saying there was nothing to arbitrate and that there was no trouble to settle.

"Brothers of the Pennsylvania labor movement, it is unnecessary here to enumerate the incidents leading to this strike or tell of the police brutalities that have taken place since the strike. Mass meetings have been dispersed, parades broken up, men, women and children beaten with policemen's clubs, strikers arrested and railroaded to jail for periods ranging from thirty days to six years for no cause whatever, and the strikers prevented from running wagons in competition with scab-manned cars.

DETERMINED ATTACK ON LABOR,

"The line-up of capital is complete. The issue is clear-cut. Organized capital has determined to wipe out the labor movement. Recent court decisions disclose that this determination is a concerted effort. The fight on the Philadelphia Carmen's Union is the first gun that has been fired in this general war. It is up to labor of Pennsylvania, in self-preservation, to take up the gauntlet thrown down by capital and spring to the aid of the Philadelphia strikers.

"Realizing that the hour has struck when labor must show its power, and in compliance with the instructions of the New Castle convention, I, E. E. Greenawalt, president of the State Federation of Labor, send forth this call to every local affiliated with the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor that they immediately take a general strike vote and hold themselves in readiness to respond to a call for a general strike when it is issued.

"As the time is short and immediate action is necessary, the unions are requested to notify me by wire at the headquarters of the State Federation of Labor, Lancaster, Pa., and steps will be taken immediately to launch a political movement that will sweep the gang off its feet next November."

Transit officials, and instead of helping Reayburn and the Traction bandits, in violating the law and rasping the Constitution of the United States, they should uphold the law and preserve inviolate the Constitution by seeing that the people were given protection while holding a public, peaceful meeting.

Wagons Forbidden

As in the San Francisco strike, vehicles of all sorts have been put into use for the carrying of passengers.

But in its efforts to force the traveling public to ride on the cars, the Transit Company has resurrected an old city ordinance which provides that a fifty dollar fee must be paid for a license for carrying passengers for pay.

Nevertheless, passengers are daily carried by drivers, in sympathy with the strikers. Some haul passengers free and others have fruit in their wagon which they sell at ten cents apiece and then throw in a ride.

But they are still being arrested on the same charge. While the evidence shows that they make no charge for hauling passengers they are none the less fined \$5.50 each. However, a fine for breach of an ordinance has to be collected by civil suit without imprisonment for non-payment, so they all refuse to pay their fines.

Authorities Called Anarchists

"Today the police of Philadelphia have invoked mob law and declared themselves anarchists of the blackest stripe. Their actions we denounce, as will every law-abiding American citizen who witnessed their brutalities.

"While holding the police responsible for the anarchy which broke loose today in Philadelphia, this committee wants it definitely understood that the police are not alone responsible for this anarchy. Back of the police are Mayor Reayburn, Director of Public Safety Clay and the officials of the Rapid Transit Company.

"Mayor Reayburn, Director Clay and the transit officials began this fight. The working class, united and militant, are going to continue it until it is fought to a successful finish."

Police Plan Plot

As nearly as can be learned, there is no material change in the strike situation at the time this paper is going to press.

A great deal was talked of peace towards the end of last week and everything and everybody refused to be provoked into acts of violence by the police.

If there is anything which works in favor of strikers and against employers, it is peace.

Anyway, Friday night, March 18, two cars were wrecked by two different explosions in two different sections of Philadelphia. The two explosions occurred almost simultaneously.

At midnight, the police made a raid on the headquarters of the striking carmen and arrested six patrol wagon loads of conductors and motormen.

What happened later is unknown, as the local daily papers publish practically no strike news—for obvious reasons.

However, there can hardly be any doubt about the source of these dynamiting outrages. It is an attempt of the Transit Company to turn public sentiment in its favor.

Free Assemblage Denied

Perhaps the most high-handed act of the Philadelphia authorities during the strike was perpetrated when the police prevented a public meeting in Philadelphia Baseball Park which had been rented by the General Strike Committee.

The meeting was to be held at 1 o'clock, March 10.

After the outrage, the Committee of Ten issued a statement showing the insane brutality of the police.

Following are extracts of the statement:

"We had secured the Philadelphia Baseball Park for a public mass-meeting of citizens. This meeting was intended to be a peaceful assemblage for the purpose of discussing the grievances of the striking carmen, and other phases of the general strike that now has this city in its grip. Promptly at the hour designated the committee, with Attorney Daly, proceeded to the park, to find the gates closed and locked and uniformed policemen on guard. We were informed that orders had been issued that no meeting of any kind should be held at the park by anybody.

"Messrs. Fogel and Shettlaine, managers of the park, were not present. It was from these gentlemen that we secured the use of the park for the meeting. At the time the park was secured Messrs. Fogel and Shettlaine assured us that the park was ours, and they arranged with the man in charge to have the gates opened so the people could enter and assemble in time for the mass meeting.

"When we left our headquarters we had no thought but that we would be given the use of the park. On our way to it we met thousands of men and women marching single and marching in column, all of them going to the park. On side streets men and women were arrayed column upon column, thousands of them and orderly. We heard no loud shouting and saw no demonstrations or disorderly conduct.

"Yet when we reached a point several squares from the park, we saw uniformed policemen, mounted and on foot, waving clubs and driving the people in all directions. Several times we saw mounted policemen ride upon the pavements and into masses of men, women and children, many of whom were borne to the ground and ridden over by the horsemen. This experience we saw repeated many times.

Ordered off the Street

"An automobile containing National Organizer C. O. Pratt and several members of the Strike Committee, was ordered off Broad street by a lieutenant of police, who loudly shouted to the occupants to 'Get off the street and stay off.' This incident occurred at Broad and Cumberland streets. The machine was proceeding slowly at the time, and the occupants were engaged in low conversation. As far as Mr. Pratt and the members of the committee were aware they were doing nothing unlawful, but were using the public streets for purpose of public passage.

"As far as the committee was able to judge, not less than 100,000 men, women and children were gathered or gathering at the park to participate in the mass meeting. How many policemen were present the committee is unable to say.

"Such big-handed tyranny on the part of the police to this committee was thought unbelievable. It is inconceivable that because a man is clothed in a uniform he should become a savage. The policemen who rode down women and children today for the most part are poor and propertyless. Really they are members of the same class that now is in revolt against the barbarous policy and methods of Mayor Reayburn, Director of Public Safety Clay and the Rapid

Transit Company.



THE UPRISING IN PHILA

Continued from Page 1

"Third Party" Theory

In a struggle such as the present strike in Philadelphia, the middle class always finds itself between two fires—Big Capital and Proletariat. The Middle Class feels as the third party the "public," if you please.

This sentiment was predominant in a meeting of the United Business Men's Association, an organization representing small retail dealers and property holders. A large number of resolutions were proposed and recommended to a General Committee of Thirty. The keynote of all of the resolutions was that "we are the innocent, third party, the spinal column of the city, the taxpaying public."

Following are a few extracts showing these middle class sentiments:

"Resolved, That this conference, representing the third and most seriously injured party in this dispute, immediately petition, etc." "Whereas, in every industrial conflict, . . . there is loss to capital and hardship to labor, and a far greater loss and hardship to the public, which is wholly innocent of either profit or participation in

the causes of the conflict; therefore, etc."

Small Business Despairs

At no time throughout the conference did the spirit of hopefulness prevail. On the contrary, there was an unrecurrent of despair which often found such expressions as "In three weeks the business interests of our section will be utterly ruined."

An appeal to the President of the United States that he come to the aid of Philadelphia in its strike crisis by sending there the commission founded by Theodore Roosevelt for the promotion of industrial peace; an appeal to the National Civic Federation to offer its services as arbitrator; between the Rapid Transit Company and the carmen; an appeal to the Congress and the State Legislature to enact laws providing for the compulsory arbitration of disputes between public service corporations and their employees; an appeal to Councils to urge that the Mayor and the city representatives in the directorate of the Rapid Transit Company demand that the present controversy be arbitrated—These were the plans adopted by the

Business Men's Association towards settling the strike.

Strike Situation to Date

As nearly as can be learned the strike situation has not changed materially since the first days of the general strike, except that there has been a steady increase in the number of men out.

The milk wagon drivers, the grocery clerks, the union waiters, the brewery workers and all other union men employed in supplying the necessities of life, who at the beginning of the strike were advised to stay at work, have since been called out.

The horsehoers are out to a man and all the shops are closed.

The Traction Company, the mayor, the police department and some of the daily papers are daily publishing statistics on the strike, showing the number of men returned to work, and the number joining the strikers. These accounts are garbled and incomplete, however, and the North-American admits that upwards of 150,000 men are out.

Strikers' Statements

The General Strike Committee, on the other hand, are daily issuing statements showing the actual situation. These statements show that the Philadelphia strike, instead of weakening, is constantly acquiring greater force.

Below are extracts of a few of these reports and they offer a better view of the situation than any second-handed description can:

MARCH 11.

"The sixth day of the general strike finds the ranks of the organized strikers unbroken, with thousands of the unorganized flanking the organized, with every striker standing firm. Each night that closes on the strike witnesses scores of hundreds of workers, unorganized and unaffiliated, quitting their jobs and uniting with those who have inaugurated the fight for freedom. Not in the history of strikes has there been such a general upheaval of labor as Philadelphia has witnessed within the past week. The fact that unorganized workers have joined the organized has given the movement an inspiration and buoyance that presages sure success.

"Recent action looking to a general strike of all workers in Pennsylvania taken by the State Federation of Labor, providing the Philadelphia trouble is not settled or arbitrated, has lent additional enthusiasm to the strikers here, and indicates a solidarity of labor never seen before in the history of the world. Labor in Pittsburg and labor in Scranton, as well as labor in every coal camp and industrial center over the state, realizes that the cause of the working class in this city is its cause."

MARCH 12.

"The committee wishes to say that the work of organized and unorgan-

ized workers is progressing rapidly and successfully. Saturday morning 3,500 men employed at Baldwin's assembled at Labor Lyceum Hall and enrolled their names in temporary organizations. Monday morning at 8 o'clock these men will re-assemble at the same hall to perfect their organization and to make it permanent. It is asserted by the men that every worker in the Baldwin plant will join the organization and that when Baldwin's Locomotive Works resumes operations the plant will be unionized from top to bottom.

"Five thousand employees at Diston's Saw Works met Saturday morning near the plant and decided to assemble at Tacony Monday morning at 8 o'clock, to perfect a permanent industrial organization. Organizers will meet these men promptly tomorrow morning to assist in the work of organizing.

"In addition to Baldwin's and Diston's, the committee is making arrangements to organize the workers at Cramps', Bement and Miles', Midvale Steel Works, Standard Roller Bearing Works and the remainder of the sixty-five plants whose employees Director Clay admits are out on strike."

MARCH 15.

"Organized labor has maintained its position and the unorganized men and women who have cast their lot with us have remained firm. Twenty-five hundred employees of the Diston Saw Works and 500 men from the Eddy-stone plant of the Baldwin Locomotive Works today ceased work and joined the general strike. Further reports show that 400 women and girls employed by the American Tobacco Company and 300 retail grocers' clerks have joined our ranks today."

MARCH 17.

"A careful canvass by the General Strike Committee today discloses that every union on strike is standing firm, and that the unorganized who went on strike are just as determined upon winning victory for union labor. Reports from all over the state further disclose that central bodies and affiliated unions everywhere are prepared to respond to the call for a general strike the moment it is issued from authorized officials.

"Representatives of the Horsehoers' Union today reported that the Independent Association of Master Horsehoers had agreed with Horsehoers' Association No. 23, which employs the members of the union, to close their shops tomorrow, which will make a complete tie-up in that industry.

"Several hundred grocery clerks joined our ranks today, and are forming a much stronger union than they have had heretofore, and many unions in the process of organization report accessions to their ranks.

No Peace In Sight

The company still refuses to recognize the Carmen's Union and declines to arbitrate.

Several conferences were held between a sub-committee of the General Strike Committee and George H. Earle Jr., city representative on the Board of Directors of the Traction Company on the invitation of the latter. These conferences resulted in nothing, how-



"I Heartily Disapprove of the General Strike"

The Socialist

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