

"To Organize the Slaves of Capital to Vote Their Own Emancipation."

The Socialist

For the Socialist Party

The Workingman's Paper -- One Dollar a Year Six Months, Fifty Cents

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"PREPARE FOR ACTION!" -- DEBS

What I have to say about the latest and boldest stroke of the plutocracy will require but little space. It is not talk that is wanted, but action.

The issue is clear. There can be no mistake about it.

The labor leaders that cannot be bribed or bullied must be ambushed and murdered. That is the situation in a nutshell. How shall we meet it? In just one way. We have got to fight.

Another Haymarket attempt will precipitate a revolution.

If murder must be committed it is not the working class alone that will furnish the victims this time.

Moyer, Haywood and their colleagues are absolutely innocent. The writer knows them to the heart's core and will stake his all on them.

The only crime they are guilty of is that they have been unwaveringly true to the working class, and the working class can do no less than stand by them to a finish.

A million of men at the least will meet the issue with guns.

All workingmen and all other men who have red blood in their veins will rise up against this murderous plot of the plutocracy.

They have stolen our country, debauched our politics, defiled our judiciary and ridden over us roughshod and now they propose to murder those who will not abjectly surrender to their brutal dominion.

Totally regardless of all other differences organized labor from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to the Gulf can unite in one solid phalanx against plutocratic tyranny and crime.

We have no courts to appeal to. They belong to the plutocracy. We have tried them for years, and for one I am opposed to squandering our means going up against a brace game judiciary.

We are men and we have got to prove it. This fight is not of our seeking. It has been forced upon us and we can only evade it by showing the white feather of cowardice.

It we stand by supinely and see our loyal leaders murdered in cold blood, we deserve a similar fate and shall not escape it.

Let mass meetings be held all over the country and the workers aroused. If they put our leaders in the penitentiary without trial we will pull them down as they did the bastille in France a hundred years ago.

The governors of Colorado and

Idaho are but executing the mandates of their masters, the plutocracy. The issue is the Workers versus the Plutocracy.

If they strike the first violent blow we will strike the last.

E. J. Davis

Feb. 26, 1906.

MARSHALL FIELD'S "EARNINGS."

One of the monthly magazines has been propounding the question: "Can a man honestly earn \$100,000,000?" Marshall Field, of Chicago, is said to have amassed more than that amount and no one has ever assailed his reputation for honesty and fair dealing.—Exchange.

Fourteen years ago last autumn, Alzina Parsons-Stevens, then deputy factory inspector by Governor Altgeld's appointment, found "it" in her line of duty to order the burning bale after bale of women's cheap coats and jackets in one of the worst infected smallpox sweatshop huddles in darkest Chicago. Mrs. Stevens took the Marshall Field label from a number of the bunched and, accompanied by Lester Hubbard (author of "The Coming Climax"—which, by the way, is coming fast enough), went directly and confronted the merchant prince with proof of the thing he had denied. He did not attempt to explain nor excuse. Pale with wrath and choking with rage, he called Mrs. Stevens very bad names, like "termagant," "no lady," "unsexed woman," and others not so excellent for print, advising her to go home and hold her tongue or he would have her arrested for disturbing the (his) peace.

Mr. Hubbard reported to the one paper that cared or dared to print, that never before in the history of the whole labor struggle did a guilty man take such a magnificent scorching of sarcasm and denunciation (and those who knew Mrs. Stevens' gift of language can well believe it) with no rebuttal but threats, if she dared to make public the proof of his duplicity and criminality.

When Mrs. Parsons-Stevens died some four years ago, she had to her credit the establishment of the juvenile court in Chicago, the organization of the first working woman's union, and so great a record of work along "Hull House" lines, the new truant school building was named in her honor. And Marshall Field died "worth a hundred million dollars!" Incidentally, Marshall Field was a shareholder and director in the United States Steel trust. He "earned" money in various other corporations.—San Francisco Star.

Anniversary issue, No. 286. Six pages. Order a bundle now. See prices in ad.

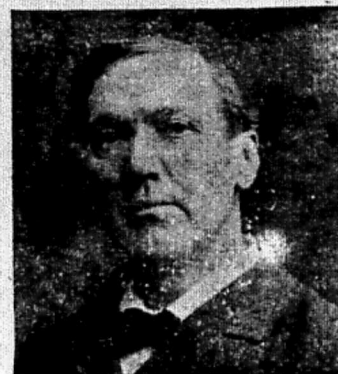
Titus to Report Miners' Trial

Special Despatch to THE SOCIALIST.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 26, 1906.

I will report the Haywood-Moyer trial in full for *The Socialist* from Caldwell, Idaho. We may expect that every conceivable delay will be resorted to in order to embarrass the unions.

The press reports are colored with unfounded insinuations and unproved charges. All the proceedings are suspicious: The secret extradition from Colorado; the special night train, stopping only between stations; the prisoners manacled and placed in separate cells and not allowed to see counsel alone. It is plainly intended to prejudice public opinion in advance of evidence. The alleged evidence is all from paid Pinkertons and confessed assassins.



The summoning of the Grand Jury is an almost unheard of thing in Idaho. The reason for summoning the grand jury is secret and one sided and counsel for the defense is not allowed to be present.

The trial on the writ of habeas corpus is also to be held in a hostile farmer community, which was the home of Steunenberg. Socialist agitator D. Burgess, of Washington, was threatened with a mob in Caldwell last fall.

Governor Gooding of Idaho is personally prosecuting the trial, paying for Pinkertons.

Conviction of Haywood and Moyer is worth millions to the mine owners of the Rocky Mountain states by destroying miners organization. A hundred thousand dollars would buy Pinkertons and plenty of perjured evidence.

If the evidence is good and sufficient as alleged why all this high-handedness, secrecy, fear, insinuations, forestalling public opinion? A clear case needs no such methods.

Latest—Governor Gooding soberly issues statement announcing he is convinced prisoners are guilty.

The prosecuting attorney threatens newspaper correspondents if they try to find out evidence before Grand Jury.

Such methods alone ought to arouse every worker in America.

HERMON F. TITUS.

Our Extraordinary Offer

The unjust persecution of the Western Federation of Miners officials demands the fullest publicity among all working men and progressive citizens generally. Comrade Titus' reports will lay bare the conspiracy to destroy the miners' organization through the conviction of its leaders. The reports will be written with all the graphic power of which Comrade Titus is capable. They will begin next week. It is absolutely essential that they be placed in the hands of workingmen everywhere. To accomplish this THE SOCIALIST is prepared to do its share.—Here is our offer:

We will send THE SOCIALIST for three months to five addresses for one dollar. For three months to ten addresses for \$1.50. For three months to twenty addresses for \$2.

This means a rate of 20 cents for three months in clubs of five; 15 cents for three months in clubs of ten and 10 cents for three months in clubs of twenty. This hardly pays for putting the names on the mailing list but we want to get the paper into the hands of the workers.

You cannot afford to miss this series of articles. They will be of tremendous importance to the Socialist movement.

The above offer closes April First.

SHALL OUR BROTHERS BE MURDERED?

A Call From the Industrial Workers of the World.

Beginning at the Coeur d'Alene in 1897, a reign of lawless violence has been waged by the capitalist class in the western states, one phase of which was the unparalleled series of outrages perpetrated against the laborers of Colorado. Throughout this conspiracy there had been continuous attempts to crush the labor organizations of the miners by seeking to loot upon them the crimes committed by the capitalist conspirators themselves. Every one of these attempts has failed. In spite of suborned witnesses and terrorized and corrupt juries, every case has ended in complete acquittal. The failure of the conspirators' diabolical schemes has filled them with desperation.

The renewal of these outrages in the present arrest of Charles H. Moyer, Wm. D. Haywood and their associates marks the culmination of this conspiracy. The secret arrest, illegal deportation, and general criminal character of all the proceedings mark this as the first step to railroad these innocent men to the gallows, in the hope of thereby breaking up the radical working class organizations and putting an end to all resistance to tyranny.

We declare the arrest to be the result of a conspiracy premeditated by the capitalist pirates of the West, led by the mine owners and backed by the Standard Oil Company. The latter had disposed of Heinze of Montana as an antagonist of its interests and found only the radical organizations of the working class left to oppose it. To put Moyer, Haywood and their associates out of the way would effectually clear the field for their brutal reign under the black flag of piracy. And this is the evident intention of the gang which has pursued our comrades mercilessly for years.

Speaking for the working class and the revolutionary working class movement, we accept the challenge in the name of freedom and will meet this outrage as it ought to be met, by calling upon our comrades to confront these debauchers of government who cry, "To hell with the constitution!" and resort to every desperate means to intimidate and, as the present situation shows, even to murder our fellow workers and comrades, who have never been proven guilty of a single offense charged against them.

Read the statement of one who was instrumental in kidnapping our comrades and separating them from their homes and families: "The officers of the Western Federation of Miners and those who were implicated in the secret designs of the leaders will never leave Idaho alive."

The Industrial Workers are hereby called upon to prepare for such immediate action as developments in this latest criminal outrage may warrant; first, by a series of mass indignation meetings, not to pass meaning-

less resolutions, but to act as becomes men conscious of their rights and determined to maintain them; second, by starting a defense fund, contributions to be sent to National Headquarters of the I. W. W., 148 West Madison street, Chicago.

It being evident that the Standard Oil freebooters have taken the law in their own hands, nothing remains for us but to meet them upon their ground and with the weapons of their own choosing. Workingmen of America, be prepared to act.

(Signed:) CHAS. O. SHERMAN, General President. WM. E. TRAUTMANN, Gen'l Sec'y-Treas., Industrial Workers of the World. Chicago, February 20th, 1906.

TO ACTION!

Protest meeting against imprisonment of Western Federation of Miners' officials next Sunday night, March 4, Central Labor Union hall, Toledo, 8 p. m. Workingmen, Attend!

We can furnish any book you want. Give us a chance at your order.

DISFRANCHISE THE PROPERTYLESS.

Recently a special election was held in Flint, Mich., to get an expression of opinion about a proposed issue of bonds. The act under which the election was held provided that only those who are taxpayers could vote upon the question. In order to protest against this property qualification, J. A. C. Menton, a cigarmaker and Socialist, attempted to vote. The case was taken into court and the judge has just decided against Menton, the court ruling that a non-taxpayer has not the right to vote in such elections. This establishes the property qualification in voting in Michigan, although the state constitution specifically declares that every citizen above the age shall be entitled to vote "in all elections." Such a little thing as a constitution doesn't trouble the property-owning class when they want a decision in their favor. Constitutions are made to be broken—by capitalists, but not by workingmen. Now that the restriction of the franchise has begun in Michigan, it isn't hard to see where it will end. This is only a starter or "feeler."

However, it is refreshing to see a court declare that non-property owners are not taxpayers. This may help to show some workingmen who own nothing but their labor power that it is the profits of their masters that are taxed and not their own wages. When the propertyless workers come to understand this they will not be so easily deceived by phrases about "lowering the tax rate" as they have heretofore. In the meantime, are the propertyless workers of Michigan going to stand for being disfranchised?

"Pictures speak louder than words." That's the peculiar virtue of Socialist Picture Postal Cards. They act where words fail.

Revolutionary Socialism and Reform Socialism

Hermon F. Titus

CHAPTER V.—FOURTH PRINCIPLE OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM

We come now to the statement of our Third Great Revolutionary Fact. It is in some respects the most startling of all, because it deals with the question of government and strikes at the roots of ordinary patriotism.

Yet however startling or revolutionary this fact may be, no person can be foolish enough to resent it. If it is indeed a fact, every one must accept it as such, whatever the consequences.

The Principle Stated

GOVERNMENT, OR THE STATE, ALWAYS WAS AND IS NOW A POLICE FORCE MAINTAINED BY THE PROPRIETED CLASS TO COMPEL THE WORKING CLASS (Slaves or Serfs or Proletarians) TO CREATE WEALTH FOR THE PROPRIETED CLASS TO ENJOY.

This fact contradicts all prevalent ideas of government, especially of so-called "popular government."

Yes, it does. Just as the fact that the earth is round, when it was first discovered, contradicted all prevalent ideas that it was flat.

Just as the fact that the earth revolves around the sun contradicted all prevalent ideas, held only 300 years ago, that the sun revolved around the earth.

Just as the fact that the human race has existed on the earth for at least one hundred thousand years, established by science beyond a doubt during the last 50 years, contradicts the old fashioned but still prevalent idea that man was created about five thousand years ago.

Prevalent ideas, inherited and popular, are always giving way to newly discovered facts. That is the progress of Science.

Read the scientific works named at the beginning of Chapter III, especially Morgan's "Ancient Society" and Engel's "Origin of the State," and you will find ample proof of the Revolutionary Fact stated above as our Fourth Principle.

Government Only 5000 Years Old

Compared with the full term of man's existence on the earth, the State, or Government, is of modern origin. It started when Property started, say 5,000 years ago.

During all the earlier ages, while men were gradually creeping up through Savagery and Barbarism to Civilization, a period of some 95,000 years, there was no such thing as Property in the modern sense of privately owned wealth, hence no such thing as

a Propertied Class living off the products of a Propertyless Class and hence no such thing needed as a State or Government to protect the possessing class and their "rights" of property against the dispossessed and propertyless class.

The reign of property introduced the reign of the State, or the government of the class possessing but not producing wealth over the class producing but not possessing wealth.

What we call ancient governments, of Greece and Rome for instance, but which are really very recent, only 2,000 or 3,000 years ago, were all slave governments, the rule of a Master Class over a Slave Class.

Prior to that, there were no governments at all, any more than there were among the American Indians when America was discovered. Property was common property. There were no classes. The People were all together, one people, no divisions along property lines and no "State."

Civilization and the State

Government is contemporaneous with civilization. Until people became civilized, they needed no government.

Perhaps you will jump to the conclusion that government must be a good thing, because civilization is a good thing. But we are not arguing the goodness or badness of anything. We are only pointing out the facts.

And the fact about government is that it is no older than civilization, and that, like civilization itself, it is conditioned on the existence of economic classes.

The baronial governments of the "Middle Ages" in Europe and of the Feudal era in any nation, are obviously class institutions. The lords and ladies, the knights of chivalry and the prelates of the church were plainly a Workless Class exercising authority over the Working Class of serfs and retainers.

Nothing "Sacred" in History

The Scientific Socialist points out that history is growth. The race never stands still, is never in any one year what it was the year before. The institutions of Society are clothes put on in one century to be discarded when worn out in the next.

Civilization itself is only a passing phase of human history. There have been various phases of civilization. The Slave age of civilization has passed. The Serf age of civilization is gone. The Wage Age of Civilization is passing. The Stream of Social life flows on, ever making new history.

Because there have been governments, is no reason to reverse governments. Because civilization has prated itself as man's high-

est achievement, is no reason we should not analyze it.

The scientific man, the man of common sense, lays aside all superstitious reverence for institutions, even if they are 5,000 years old, and faces the naked facts concerning them.

If Government is a class institution, if civilization itself is the class phase of history, we learn the facts with equanimity and remodel our ideas to correspond.

18th Century Ideas

The truth is, nearly all the present popular ideas of government are derived from the 18th Century, and the 18th Century of France at that. Rousseau, as unscientific as a savage, breathing dreams and Utopias, is the true father of most of the prevalent notions about the origin of the State.

Poetical rhapsodies in praise of man's "original state of nature" and imaginary pictures of ten thousand Robinson Crusoes associating themselves to establish a government "of, by and for the people," are now seen to be only childish conceits. History was not made that way.

History has been a war of economic classes and the ruling class of any age has upheld itself by an army, by laws, by magistrates, courts, officers, taxes, in a word by a Police Force to maintain "Law and Order," that is, to protect Property and the class that held it.

This is an entirely new view of Government or the State. But it is the scientific view and the only key to history.

Can It Be True of the U. S. Government?

We have been taught in America that our government was different from the old world monarchies. We think a Republic must be a government by the people, not the government of a class. America is the "Land of the Free," they tell us.

Again the Facts prick our bubbles of fond delusion. The Constitution of the United States is now shown by scientific historians to be a class document.

We find the framers of this revered instrument kept their debates secret, not allowing their publication till they were all dead.

We find the minutes of those debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, published in 1839, show the United States Constitution to have been framed, in the words of Delegate, afterward President, Madison, in order "TO PROTECT THE MINORITY OF THE OPULENT AGAINST THE MAJORITY."

The Constitution was a reaction from the "turbulent democracy" of the Declaration of Independence. The revolutionary fer-

vor of the Declaration, in 1776 did indeed represent the democratic spirit of a people largely agricultural and homogeneous and economically independent, among whom the modern wage class was unknown.

But the Constitution thirteen years later was made by the large land owners of the South, by the trading interests of the coast, by the rising capitalist class, in order to protect themselves against the majority of the producers.

These statements can be verified by any one who will take the trouble to read Elliott's Debates of the Federal Convention, to be found in any good library.

The U. S. Constitution Adapted to Class Rule

The two great modern classes defined in our last chapter did not exist in America when the constitution was framed. The Capitalist Class and the Wage Class have become clearly marked in America as two comprehensive, warring classes only since the Civil War of 1861-65.

But the United States Constitution, framed, as it was, by the "opulent minority" of that day to "protect itself against the majority," has been an admirable tool for Government by the Modern Capitalist Class over the Modern Wage Class.

The Capitalist Class is Entrenched in the Senate, as every one knows. It is a Millionaire's Club.

The Capitalist Class, by its intelligent servants, the professional politicians and lawyers, controls the House of Representatives.

If these two legislative bodies, representing strictly the dominant economic class, ever passed a law in any degree favoring the Wage Class, the Supreme Court, holding life positions far aloof from popular currents, have full power to declare it unconstitutional.

There can be no question that the United States government as at present constituted is a government of the Capitalist Class in which the Wage Class have no voice.

The Wage Class cannot break away from the Iron Law of Wages, which allows them only a bare living, because they are bound hand and foot by a powerful government, courts, legislatures, army, sheriffs, armed with the terrible modern "machine gun," all constituting a Police Force in the hands of Capital to compel Labor to go on creating wealth for the Capitalist Class to enjoy.

The American government in this 20th century is thus seen to be exactly what government always was, an instrument of

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA

Maxim Gorky Answers Some of His Bourgeois Correspondents

Various persons are sending letters to me. They complain of the present situation in our country, and they seem to be overwhelmed with fear. One feels that the writers of these letters are passing through most trying hours. One sees that their thoughts are cutting into their very hearts and give them no rest.

"What has become of our kindly disposed Russian people? Why has it suddenly turned into a wild beast?" These questions are addressed to me by a lady who writes on costly, perfumed stationery.

"Christ and His teachings have been forgotten, and His gospel of love has been put to shame, and the human being is no longer respected," writes a nobleman, and he closes with the question, "Are you satisfied?"

"Where are the fruits of our teachings, of our creed of good will between man and man? What have our schools and churches accomplished?" asks another correspondent.

Some of them simply abuse me and threaten my life. Others merely complain and weep, and all of them are terribly wrought up. It is very hard for them; they are afraid to live in these eventful, most tragic days.

As I cannot answer each one of these correspondents separately, I will answer them all at once.

Gentlemen! The time has come when the people are paying you for your criminal indifference to them. All that you feel now, all that is oppressing you, you have created, and I want to tell you, and I want to express the wish, that the fear of the present days should enter into you all the more, and that you should feel all the more bitterly the life which you have created. May your hearts breathe in fear; may its weight oppress you all the more; may the insane and grewsome deeds that are now being performed in our land burn you like fire—it serves you right. These things will either destroy you or, perhaps, they will clear you of all filth and purify your souls, of which you have taken no care, and which you have allowed to become filled with hatred and envy, with falsehood and evil.

Madame! You wish to know what has suddenly taken hold of the people? Its patience has broken. Long, long has it been silent; long has it suffered; long has it borne you on its slavish shoulders—and it can do it no more, and it has not as yet cast off all the weight which has been forced upon it. You have taken fright too early, madame. And why—let us speak openly—why should the people not be transformed into a beast of prey? What have you done to prevent it? How many wise things have you taught the people? Have you sown much good in their souls?

All their lifetime you have robbed the people of the fruits of their labors, have taken away their last crusts of bread. You have taken things very lightly and simply, not even understanding what you are taking. You never even asked, "On whose strength do we live?" You have taunted the hungry and the poor with your costly attires; you have looked down upon the peasants as if they were lowly beasts. They understand it all. They are naturally not at all cruel, but you have enraged them. It is very simple; when you feast in the presence of the hungry, you cannot expect them to be grateful and meek long. Your songs, your music could not have refined the feelings of the hungry; the meanness of your attitude toward the peasant could not awaken in him the feeling of respect for you. What have you done for him? Have you taken care to see that his heart should be softened? You have made him more hardened than he ever was. Have you attempted to make him wiser? You have not even thought of him. You have regarded the peasant as an ox in the plow, and sometimes you have even laughed at him as if he were a savage. But never have you looked upon him as a human being—why, then, do you wonder so much when you see him now treating you like a beast?

Madame! Your question displays not only ignorance of life, but the hypocrisy of a sinner who feels that he has sinned, but is stubbornly disinclined to repent.

You know that things could not pass so without you taking any heed of the life of the peasant. A human being who is being beaten sooner or later returns in like a man on whom no pity is taken will show no mercy to others. That is very clear, and so terrible yet—it is justice. It is not so terrible that people are being beaten now, but that they have to be beaten; it is not so terrible that no pity is taken, but that no pity must be taken.

How can you seek mercy in a heart wherein you have only sown revenge?

Madame! At Kiev, the good Russian people have thrown a governess, together with the furniture of the Brodski residence, but they don't even touch a canary bird which was hopping about in its cage. Just think of it! The people took pity on a tiny little bird, but human beings they threw through the windows. It seems that the people are capable of mercy, but the human being is not deserved it at their hands. This is what is so terrible and so tragic! Madame! Can you really ask to be treated like a human being when you have treated other human beings so cruelly all their life, and have shown them no consideration and have considered them as beings far beneath you?

You write letters; you are evidently educated. You have merely read books in which the life of the peasant is described. What, then, should you expect from him now, when knowing how he lives, you have made no effort to improve his condition? It is he who embitters your life now, who forces you to write with trembling hand to a man who you should have known will not wish to lighten your heart, will have no desire to console you! No!

It is all very natural. We live in a land where people are, at this day, still flogged and knouted and beaten to death with clubs; where people

have their bones broken, their faces are lashed just for the sake of fun, and there is no end to all the cruelty and the shameful deeds. A man that is brought up on clubs, lashes and knouts cannot be soft-hearted. A human being who is trampled under foot in the police stations soon becomes capable of trampling his equal under foot. In a land where injustice has reigned so long it is not so easy to make the people recognize all at once the power of righteousness. You cannot demand justice of one who is not acquainted with it. It is necessary to understand this; it is a very simple matter, though it is gruesome. All these things are natural in a land where society and you, madame, have permitted such cruel deeds to be done. People feel it more bitterly now. When you look crossly at your servant girl it is as bad as when, 50 years ago, your father slapped a lackey in the face. Human beings grow, and the feeling of self-respect grows within them, but they are still treated as slaves, and the beast within them cannot disappear.

Madame! Do not demand of people what you have denied them. You have no right to ask for mercy, for that is unknown to you. Everyone

MORE MILWAUKEE BRAND SOCIALISM

William A. Arnold is the Social Democratic candidate for mayor of Milwaukee. He was nominated by referendum of the party. The Milwaukee "Journal" of Saturday, February 17, contains an interview, nearly two columns long, with him. We regret that space will not permit us to reprint this interview in full, but we give verbatim the first nine paragraphs, as indicative of the principles for which Candidate Arnold says he stands:

"The business interests of Milwaukee will be safer in the hands of an administration made up of Social Democrats than they have been under the Republican and Democratic administrations," said William A. Arnold, who has been nominated by the Socialists as their candidate for mayor.

"The reason for this is that there will be more honesty, greater equality, a government more truly representative, and one in which greater confidence will be placed.

"The talk that the Socialists would injure the city and the business interests of the city is all nonsense. It comes from those who are ignorant of the system of government under which we are living and ignorant of the purposes, aims and methods of Social Democrats.

"Why should I want to destroy the business interests and prospects of the city when I am a taxpayer and own property in this city? Am I not a business man myself to that extent?"

"Our party believes in all things that are for the business life of the city. We recognize and emphasize the necessity for encouraging and stimulating all legitimate business enterprises. We want to co-operate and to strengthen the business life of the city. We recognize as well as any that there must be a good inner harbor, good railroad facilities and all the rest. We are in favor of any improvement that the city can afford.

"More railroads especially are needed. We recognize that our men in the council have been consistent, however, with reference to the Milwaukee Southern franchise. The party declared that no franchise should be granted except after a referendum vote of the people. Our last platform has slightly modified the idea, and under certain conditions we are willing to grant franchises.

"My idea of improving the railroad facilities of Milwaukee is this: The city should build a belt line about the city and then let any road come in under proper regulations. The rentals would then pay for all indebtedness incurred in constructing the line and the terminal station. A plan of this kind would open up the city for all comers.

"Under the Milwaukee Southern franchise there would be nothing to prevent the Northwestern of the Milwaukee road from procuring control of the stock of the new railroad, in which event the effort to secure a new railroad for the city would fail.

"And now about those other electric roads that we want to come in here. We are for them if we are sure the people want them. I am willing that it should be submitted to a referendum vote and let the people decide. We must not look alone to the business interests, but to all the people. Milwaukee is a larger corporation than any of those seeking to come in here. Every citizen is a stockholder and his interests should be protected."

And so on. Toward the end something is said about Socialists "looking for better conditions for the working class" but Arnold qualifies: "And by the working class I do not mean alone the mechanic or the man who digs ditches, but everyone who works."

Sounds familiar, doesn't it? Very like what we hear from the old line politicians about election day.

"Everyone who works" includes, of course, those who work other people.

But nothing in all the interview is said about SOCIALISM—what it is, what it means, and why the Socialist Party demands it. Not a word about the exploitation of labor through the ownership of the means of production and distribution by the capitalist class, about wage slavery, about the class struggle. These subjects are apparently but of date in the "progressive" and "constructive" Milwaukee movement. Only a lot of cheap claptrap about "business interests" and "good government" to which any capitalist or believer in capitalism could willingly subscribe, and which otherwise deceive no one but the ignorant and uninformed. Even Hearst is more radical, for he is careful to put labor interests first. And one would never take Comrade Arnold for a Socialist by his utterances, if he were not labelled.

This is not the first time Comrade Arnold has been interviewed.

who possessed and still possesses the least bit of authority has tortured the people, and our incapable government has brought things to a state of anarchy. All the obscured and submerged powers of the land have at once realized that the rule which has oppressed them all along is no more than a delusion. And they have arisen, and now take revenge for all that they have suffered during the long night of injustice.

THE RUSSIAN FUND.

Even though conditions in our own country call for prompt action and the use of our funds in assisting comrades against whom the capitalist class is conspiring, we must not forget our Russian comrades, as it seems we are going. The fund last week increased over \$1,000, the report of Secretary Friedland and Treasurer Romm being as follows:

Previously acknowledged, \$8,478.89; Wm. Mutton, Flushing, Mich., \$2; ball of Branch 5, S. P. (Franco-Belgium), per S. Flou, Patterson, N. J., \$21; Local Richmond, Va., S. P., per Ed. Meyer, \$7.67; M. Wagan, N. Y., \$2; Leo Grunfeld, \$2; Local Troy, S. P., per Louis Wolfe, \$5; Local St. Louis, S. P., per O. Kaemmerer, \$31.63; from January 31, not acknowledged by mistake, \$25; Geo. H. Strobel, Newark, N. J., \$5; total, \$8,580.19.

Hereafter make all remittances to Dr. Maxim Romm, Treasurer, 306 15th street, New York City.

When he was Social Democratic candidate for governor of Wisconsin, in 1904, he declared that "if he was not a member of the Social Democratic Party he would vote for La Follette for governor." That interview was never contradicted or retracted, and the only attempt to excuse it was a statement that Arnold was an individual party member and expressed his own personal opinion. It looks as if he has not changed very much since then.

The press bureau of the Milwaukee Social Democratic Party is sending letters to the Socialist press predicting Arnold's election, and that the Social Democrats will probably carry the city. This prediction may be verified. There is every likelihood that it will. There are six candidates for mayor in the field, and the Chicago "Record-Herald" says Arnold may be voted for in order to break the Rose (Democratic) machine and stop the factional fighting among the Republicans.

But if Arnold and his colleagues are elected, the Socialists of the country will know the victory was achieved not upon Socialist principles, but as a result of catering for the votes of the business class whose interests are diametrically opposed to the working class, which the Socialist Party is organized to represent.

Speaking of Milwaukee, it is interesting to note that in an article upon "The Business in America" in March "Munsey," Victor Berger is spoken of as "the leading Socialist in America." The only comment worth making upon this ingenuous statement is that Herbert N. Casson, Socialist baiter, is the author of it. And that's quite enough.

LEWIS-HARRIMAN DEBATE

By G. P. Bartel.

A splendid audience paid admission at the door last night (February 20) at Simpson's Auditorium to listen to the above debate. Socialists were present in crowds from all the neighboring towns. Los Angeles never had any debate where the excitement was so intense and it is certain that if the admission had been treble the audience would have been quite as large. Harriman had great hopes of being able to carry the audience for his position and no man was ever more completely disappointed.

Harriman opened with a thirty minute speech and spent the greater part of his time talking about molar motion vs. molecular motion and the inter-relationship of matter. His effort to justify the Schmitz-Rue labor party by the fundamental laws of the universe fell exceedingly flat. Although Harriman exerted his oratorical powers to the utmost, and made the fight of his life, it was clear to the audience by the time Comrade Lewis had had the floor ten minutes that Harriman had met his Waterloo. From that time on, Harriman's defeat became more and more apparent, until at the close, notwithstanding Harriman's long residence in the city, and the presence of his close personal friends and admirers who had listened to his lectures from time to time before the various clubs, the vote of the audience went against him overwhelmingly, both as to merits of the question, and the ability of the debaters.

Comrade Lewis' second speech was a scathing exposure of the Union Labor party and every point was greeted with tremendous applause.

Harriman Defends Socialist Baiting. Harriman, on the other hand, appeared to be talking against fate, and his climaxes were received with ominous silence, or with a very faint sprinkling of half-hearted applause.

One of the most sensational developments of the debate was Harriman's defense of Mayor Schmitz' suppression of free speech in San Francisco. In tones that rang through the galleries like a clarion, and carried the audience like a flood tide, Lewis impeached the San Francisco administration of the so-called Labor Mayor. He told how night after night Socialist street speakers were hauled to the city jail. How the appeals of the Socialists and even many of the unions were treated with contempt by Schmitz. How the battle was only won by spending thousands of the dimes and quarters of working men, in carrying the battle above Schmitz and his labor hating chief of police, Witman, into the superior courts. And this in a city controlled by the Union Labor party.

Harriman's answer to this indictment astounded the audience and shook the confidence of his most ardent admirers.

He said that inasmuch as the Socialists used the streets to criticize and oppose the Schmitz administration,

Grand Rapids Socialist Ticket

Socialists of Grand Rapids, Mich., have nominated a complete city ticket and adopted a municipal platform which is a model of brevity and clearness. It follows:

Platform.
We, the members of the Socialist Party of Grand Rapids, do hereby affirm our allegiance to the principles set forth in the Socialist National Platform adopted at Chicago in May, 1904, and the Socialist State Platform adopted at Grand Rapids February 13, 1905.

We recognize that the evils of food adulteration, railway rate discrimination, the failure of railroad companies to provide viaducts, grade separation and safety appliances, insufficient fire protection for schools and other public buildings, together with other criminal negligence causing injury, sickness and death, starvation wages, armies of unemployed, strikes, lockouts, drunkenness, prostitution, misery and poverty, are the direct and logical results of capitalist class rule, the private ownership by the few of the land and machinery to which all must have access in order to produce the necessities of life, and the exploitation of the workers by the capitalist class of the greater part of their product.

The Socialist Party, as a distinctively working class party, pledges itself to work for the capture of the powers of government by the working class and the substitution of a system of collective ownership and operation of the means of production, distribution and exchange for the benefit of all workers, in place of the present lack of system whose results are outlined above.

As a working class party, our voice and our vote shall ever be on the side of the working class, and if elected to office we pledge ourselves to work for every immediate benefit we can secure for the working class, without in any form compromising with any other party or deviating from our ultimate aim of establishing the co-operative commonwealth.

From those who approve of our principles we ask support in our campaign, but we have no place for persons with mere private grievances against opposition candidates. We work for principles, not for men "Workers of the world, unite!"

The Ticket.

The ticket nominated is as follows: Mayor, Roscoe J. Warn; judge of police court, Isaiah Irwin; city attorney, Emil A. Dapper; clerk of superior court, John E. Nicles; clerk of police court, Arthur F. Rogers; library commissioner, Levi R. Preston; school trustees, Mrs. J. H. Dean, Edward W. Grogel, Dundas Tough, Mrs. Stephen Peer, Joseph Linke, Peter Hoogerhede and David H. Ropp.

Aldermen: First ward, Herman Blair; second, Theodore Marchand; third, John Thompson; fourth, Jas. E. Walker; fifth, John H. Dean; sixth, B. Adema; seventh, Dan Vis; eighth, Henry Walters; ninth, John S. Kater; eleventh, William Hall; twelfth, Edward W. Heth.

This ticket will have to go on the ballot by petition, but indications are that it will be an easy matter to get a sufficient number of signatures.

The ticket will have to go on the ballot by petition, but indications are that it will be an easy matter to get a sufficient number of signatures.

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The Cost of Competition.—By Sidney A. Reeve. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York, \$2 net.

Better World Philosophy.—By J. Harvard Moore. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, \$1.

The Bitter Cry of the Children.—By John Spargo. The Macmillan Co., New York, \$1.50 net.

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A JOKE.

I overheard a conversation last night among working girls concerning the Roosevelt wedding. The chief point of discussion pivoted on why Alice had selected Saturday as a fitting time for the ceremonies.

After a lengthy discussion, in which there were many suggestions and more or less hysterics, one of the girls shouted: "I know, I know! It's because Sunday is Alice's day off—she don't have to work on Sunday."

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CHARLES DICKENS TO CAPITALISM.

Oh, moralists, who treat of happiness and self-respect innate in every sphere of life, and shedding light on every grain of dust in God's highway, so smooth below your carriage wheels, so rough beneath the tread of naked feet, bethink yourselves in looking on the swift descent of men who have lived in their own esteem, that there are scores of thousands breathing now, and breathing thick with painful toil, who in that high respect have never lived at all, nor had a chance of life. Go, teachers of content and honest pride, into the mine, the mill, the forge, the squalid depths of deepest ignorance, and uttermost abyss of man's neglect, and say any hopeful plant spring up in air so foul that it extinguishes the soul's bright torch as fast as it is kindled! And, oh ye Pharisees of the nineteenth century, who of Christian knowledge, who soundly appeal to human nature, see first that it be human. Take heed it has not been transformed, during your slumber and sleep of generations; into the nature of beasts.—Martin Chuzzlewit.

President Roosevelt is busy himself about relieving the famine sufferers in Japan, but he was painfully still and quiet when the workers of Russia were being butchered. The United States government of the capitalist class, represented by Roosevelt, must maintain cordial relations with other capitalist nations, and the president adapts himself accordingly.

Important to Stockholders

Socialist Co-operative Publishing Co.

Comrades—The continued meeting of stockholders is called for Friday, March 9th, 8 p. m., at 819 Jefferson Ave., Toledo. Those who cannot be present and who have not assigned a proxy should do so immediately.

Committee on code of regulations will be ready to report and it is important the code be adopted at this meeting. THOS. C. DEVINE, GEORGE SCHULZ, President Secretary.

Local secretaries are always anxious for the best medium of party news for party members. Is there any paper better for Ohio locals for this purpose than The Socialist? Make use of it.

Muscatine, Ia., Platform and Ticket

Members of the Socialist party to the number of about 40 met in convention February 13 and nominated a complete city ticket. Lee W. Lang was elected chairman and J. G. Kent, secretary. The platform adopted was similar to the well-known "Seattle platform" which has been used so extensively in city campaigns. Following are the nominations for the various offices to be filled:

Mayor, J. D. Dean; Treasurer, J. W. Zetter; Assessor, J. G. Kent; Police Judge, Jos. B. Miller; Wharfmaster, J. E. Terick.

For Aldermen—First Ward, Fred Zimmermann; Second Ward, Ralph T. Othmer; Third Ward, Adolph G. Othmer; Fourth Ward, B. E. Law.

The city committee chosen comprises L. W. Lang, M. E. Hopkins, J. G. Kent and W. S. White.

At the various ward caucuses the presiding and recording officers were as follows: First ward, J. W. Zetter, chairman, and L. W. Lang, secretary; second ward, M. E. Hopkins, chairman, and O. C. Wilson, secretary; third ward, Thomas F. Gleason, chairman, and J. E. Terick, secretary; fourth ward, G. W. McAvoy, chairman, and W. S. White, secretary.

The Platform.

We, the Socialist Party of Muscatine in convention assembled, proclaim our unflinching adherence to the principles and program of international, revolutionary Socialism, which, briefly stated, means the substitution of the system of collective ownership and democratic management of those industries collectively used for the present system of private ownership.

The burden imposed by the abolition of the capitalist system and the substitution thereof of the Socialist regime, rests upon the working class, and the inevitable economic and political strife preceding this social transformation is the modern phase of the class struggle, which will continue between the producers of wealth and the exploiters of labor so long as the present system of capitalist class domination of the products of productive labor remains; and there is but one weapon which the working class can successfully employ to accomplish the desired end, and that is the ballot.

This fact demands the organization of the working class into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all other political parties, which are founded upon and support the private ownership of the collectively used means of production.

The Socialist Party is organized to meet this demand, and when in office shall always and everywhere, until the present system of wage slavery is abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct: Will the proposed legislation, if enacted, advance the interests and better the condition of the working class? If it will, the Socialist Party is for it; if it will not, the Socialist Party is absolutely opposed to it. In accordance with this principle, the Socialist Party pledges itself to conduct the municipal affairs of Muscatine in such manner as to promote the interests of the working class, insofar as the present capitalistic laws, state and national, will permit.

In conclusion, we appeal to all workmen and women to study the principles of Socialism, to the end that they may realize their class interests, and join with us in our endeavor to overthrow capitalism, abolish the individual and corporate capitalist, and therewith industrial classes in society, thus terminating forever the class struggle and inaugurating the co-operative commonwealth, based upon this fundamental principle of justice: To every worker the full social value of his or her labor.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW

The Cost of Competition.—By Sidney A. Reeve. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York, \$2 net.

Better World Philosophy.—By J. Harvard Moore. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, \$1.

The Bitter Cry of the Children.—By John Spargo. The Macmillan Co., New York, \$1.50 net.

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FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 269 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Tomas L. Buie, 1625 Camp St., Denver, Colo., is acting state secretary pro tem.

Branch No. 8 of Local Toledo, has expelled C. H. Holden for voting other than a Socialist ticket.

Several comrades in Orange, New Jersey, were arrested and fined \$20.00 for posting bills advertising socialist meetings.

Matters for Comrade A. see, pertaining to the duties of National Committees should be addressed, 412 St. Nicholas Ave., New York City.

The State Committee of New Jersey has passed resolutions asking the National Committee to, if possible, secure Comrade August Bebel for a lecture tour in the United States.

The members of the National Executive Committee have been called upon to place in nomination two party members from among which auditors are to be selected for the purpose of auditing the books and accounts at the National Office.

By an oversight, the individual ballots for National Referendum "A" 1906, contain matters which were eliminated by National Committee Motion No. 23, adopted October 17, 1905.

"I move that all that portion of the state and municipal program preceding the words 'Suggestions for the activity of Socialist members of the State Legislatures while the Socialist Party is a minority party, and like-wise the last sentence of the next paragraph of the preamble for state program, be stricken out.'

This all under No. 1, and the last sentence under No. 2, is stricken out. Where convenient that part may be stricken from the ballot by Local Secretaries and votes thereon will not be counted in the final tabulation.

As issued from the National office upon the close of the vote April 6th, 1906.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a regular meeting of Local Aurora on February 15, 1906:

Resolved, That Local Aurora is opposed to the holding of a National Convention in 1906, or a meeting of the National Committee during the year, owing to the expense of such a convention, as compared to the importance of the matters to be considered thereby, nevertheless it is in favor of the issue of a manifesto, or attempts at patching up the present system by pretense of the ownership of certain public utilities, said manifesto to also show the differences in economic effect of public ownership under capitalism and public ownership under socialism.

Resolved, That this manifesto be issued in such form and number of copies as to best reach the masses of the people and be distributed free.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the National Headquarters in connection with the Socialist Party Official Bulletin, and for action by other locals and submission to a referendum vote.

Respectfully submitted,
LUCIUS S. HITCHCOCK, Secretary,
Local Aurora, Mo.
Feb. 15, 1906.

Resolutions by Local Stevensville, Montana.

Be it resolved by Local Stevensville, in the special meeting assembled; that in voting No. 1 on the three resolutions contained in Referendum "C" 1905, under the present system, in view of the threatened strike of the bituminous and anthracite coal miners, the resources of the Socialist Party be concentrated on strikers and to render them financial assistance in the struggle, and we furthermore call upon a sufficient number of locals to second this motion to make it the basis of a referendum vote of the national party.

Signed: LESLIE SLAIGHT, Chairman,
H. E. WOODRUFF, Secretary.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the Coming Week.

JAMES L. BROWER—March 4, Marion, Ill.; 5, Murphysboro; 6, Cairo; 7, Danvers; 8, Centralia; 9, Nashville; 10, St. Clair Co.; 11, E. E. Carr—March 4, Fort Wayne, Ind.; 5, en route; 6, 7, Wadsworth, Ohio; 8, 9, Uthmaniyah; 10, en route.

JOHN COLLINGS—March 4, St. Clair Co., Ill.; 5, Jacksonville; 6, Quincy; 7, Galesburg; 8, Monmouth; 9, Kewanee; 10, Rock Island; 11, Geneseo; 12, Peoria; 13, Peoria; 14, Peoria; 15, Peoria; 16, Peoria; 17, Peoria; 18, Peoria; 19, Peoria; 20, Peoria; 21, Peoria; 22, Peoria; 23, Peoria; 24, Peoria; 25, Peoria; 26, Peoria; 27, Peoria; 28, Peoria; 29, Peoria; 30, Peoria.

JOHN W. SLAYTON—March 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Glider, Ariz.; 10, Safford; 11, Safford; 12, Safford; 13, Safford; 14, Safford; 15, Safford; 16, Safford; 17, Safford; 18, Safford; 19, Safford; 20, Safford; 21, Safford; 22, Safford; 23, Safford; 24, Safford; 25, Safford; 26, Safford; 27, Safford; 28, Safford; 29, Safford; 30, Safford.

JOHN W. WILKINS, under the direction of Maine State Committee—February 19, Rockland, Me.; 20, Ruxruncie Isle; 21, Vinalbas; 22, Thomaston; 23, South Warren; 24, Union; 25, en route; 26, Warren; 27, Stonington; 28, March 1, Lincolnville; 2, Richmond; 3, Dresden; 4, en route; 5, Lewiston.

Third Ballot for National Executive Committee.

BANDLOW—La. Rue, Ala.; Barnette, Ariz.; Lowry, Ark.; L. M. Lewis and Edmiston, Calif.; Woodside, Colo.; Healey, Fla.; Beryn and Simons, Ill.; Kelley and Reynolds, Ind.; Jacobs and Work, Iowa; Brewer, Kans.; Miller, Ky.; Fox, Me.; Wentworth and Carey, Mass.; Menton, Mich.; McHugh, Mont.; Blackford, Neb.; Kearns and Headley, N. J.; Hillquit, N. Y.; Prevey, Ohio; Bentley and Hugel, Okla.; Schwartz, Pa.; Floyd, R. I.; Cochran, S. D.; Mills, Tex.; Sullivan, Vt.; Kennedy, Wash.; Brownson, Wis.; Hastings, Wyo.; total, 31.

FLAETEN—La. Rue, Ala.; Barnette, Ariz.; Lowry, Ark.; L. M. Lewis and Edmiston, Calif.; Woodside, Colo.; Healey, Fla.; Beryn and Simons, Ill.; Kelley and Reynolds, Ind.; Jacobs and Work, Iowa; Brewer, Kans.; Miller, Ky.; Fox, Me.; Wentworth and Carey, Mass.; Menton, Mich.; McHugh, Mont.; Blackford, Neb.; Kearns and Headley, N. J.; Hillquit, N. Y.; Prevey, Ohio; Bentley and Hugel, Okla.; Schwartz, Pa.; Floyd, R. I.; Cochran, S. D.; Mills, Tex.; Sullivan, Vt.; Kennedy, Wash.; Brownson, Wis.; Hastings, Wyo.; total, 44.

HEATH—La. Rue, Ala.; Woodside, Colo.; Healey, Fla.; Stedman, Ill.; Kelley and Reynolds, Ind.; Jacobs and Work, Iowa; Fox, Me.; Wentworth and Carey, Mass.; Holman, Minn.; Hoehn and Behrens, Mo.; L. N. H.; Headley, N. J.; Lampan, N. D.; Bentley and Hugel, Okla.; Cochran, S. D.; Mills, Tex.; Sullivan, Vt.; Kennedy, Wash.; Bent and Thompson, Wis.; Hastings, Wyo.; total, 2.

KERR—Barnette, Ariz.; Lowry, Ark.; L. M. Lewis and Edmiston, Calif.; Woodside, Colo.

At the regular semi-monthly meeting of the Local Quorum February 11, the State Committee reported the submission of four State Committee referendums since the last session of the Quorum. Three of the motions were of the nature of the Local Quorum to Local Secretary's charges of maladministration. Local M. Pleasant reported that he had decided to cease paying dues to the state office and use their funds to push propaganda in their own vicinity. There was a large number of other communications, all of which were referred to the State Committee referendum A, calling for investigation of statements made by Irene Sennott in the holding of the platform, was good enough for any Socialist, was declared carried by a vote 7 to 2. A committee was elected to audit the books of the State Secretary plainly why and the former State Committee surrendered its office and present committee assumed charge. It was decided that the special campaign due stamps be sold to the locals at 5 cents each, to be disposed of as they see fit. In the matter of carrying out the provisions of Referendum A, it was decided that the Local Quorum meet in a body with Local Ballot at their regular meeting.

Only 29 locals furnished Monthly Report Cards for January, which at least double that number should have been heard from. The 29 reporting give the following footings: New members admitted, 58; paid up to date, 615; in arrears, 10; dues received, \$1,000; stamps bought, 80; stamps reported sold, 699; literature bought, \$45.05; sold, \$3.60; distributed free, \$4.90; number of business meetings held, 4; other literature received, \$460.77; cash paid out, \$315.21. Cash balance on hand, \$118.28.

The running cash balance to the good is almost double that of the last year. The running cash balance to the good is almost double that of the last year. The running cash balance to the good is almost double that of the last year.

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State Secretary, Edward Gardner, 1109 Dayton street, Cincinnati.

Local Cleveland.

The pedro party of Branch 11, at the Goodrich house last week Wednesday was exceptionally well attended and made a fine record for our organization in that locality.

Branch 24 meets at Noble's hall, Friday, March 2, instead of March 3, as stated last week. Comrade Reed, residing in Ward 4, was turned out in full force.

Hoisting is a difficult task under circumstances prevailing here. Too many iron men are engaged in the work, and the cooperation to aid the one paper essentially beneficial to our locality. Comrades, consider the advisability of concentrating your efforts upon *The Socialist*, and gather up subscribers wherever you can. There is no better medium to acquaint the members with the doings of our party than this paper. Bandlow, 50c; postal cards, 50c; total, \$1.00.

It was quite amusing to read an item that the public library at Derby, Conn., had ordered that Comrade Jack London's books shall no longer be circulated from that institution. No better advertisement could be made than this fanatical suppression of radical literature, and bookshelves ought to reap a harvest by reason of it. How the Derbites must glory in the holding of this public library citizens put up with such folly?

Commune celebration Germania hall, Saturday, March 17. The joint meeting of Local Cleveland last Sunday was fairly attended. The first question was the report of the Comrade Secretary, submitting a resolution favoring a party owned press, and calling for a referendum as soon as sufficient number of locals have endorsed the motion.

The second proposition up for discussion was the question of Party Tactics, and evoked a lively debate which will continue on Sunday, March 11. The friends of immediate demands had their inning. Comrades Allen, Bradford, Lofort, Kuntz and Wagenknecht presented their issue. Comrades Clifford and Mandelkow representing the claims of the revolutionary elements. Space will hardly permit of quoting at length any of the arguments presented for or against the two conflicting schools of thought. Suffice it to say that it might be profitable for some of the comrades who contented with the attitude of the Socialist Party as accentuated by the platform adopted at Columbus last May, to carefully read the resolution pertaining to the party owned press. They should also lose sight of the fact that the convention of the Socialist Party held before any of the other parties met in that city. It cannot be denied that this character is very beneficial notwithstanding the acrimoniousness of language used by some of the speakers. It is not peculiarly the character of the reference is made to the broad-mindedness of the comrade presenting his side of the question in controversy, declaring against calumny and the belief in calumny. Next charging the opposition with lack of common sense and other human weaknesses much to the credit of the speaker. The belief in calumny will realize that it is only a question of judgment, which lessons of the past may influence and bring out to meet the situation at hand. The speaker, "The thing now" has a very seductive sound, and our "socialists," but not socialist friends know how to apply to the superficially in a masterful way by sounding such keynot.

Local Toledo.

Comrades Shane and Sloan spoke here Sunday afternoon under the auspices of Local Toledo.

Comrades Shane spoke one hour and fifteen minutes, and his address was convincing and right to the point.

He was followed by Comrade Sloan, who delivered a very scientific oration on working-class control.

Local Toledo has some very fine timber for the soapbox.

Local Toledo sold a number of books and postal cards, and we look for good results in the future.

Local Toledo.

At the C. C. meeting last Sunday, after the transaction of the usual routine business it was decided to hold a meeting at the Germania hall, March 4, for the purpose of assisting Comrades Haywood, Moyer, Pettibone and St. John, who have been arrested, and are threatened with deportation.

A committee of six was appointed to visit all unions meeting during the week to secure their co-operation in this matter. There was good attendance at the meeting.

Sunday noon there was a discussion at the Congregational church on the "L" at which Comrade M. S. Kelly called upon to present the Socialist position on that subject. There was an interesting discussion.

At the meeting of February 20, Comrade Way delivered an interesting discourse on materialism. There was a general discussion after Comrade Way's address, in which all present took part. Comrade M. S. Kelly made Louis Kopelin will speak on "Socialism and Science," at the regular meeting place of the Germania hall. Comrades of other branches are invited.

Do not forget to be present at the Boosters meeting next Monday.

Now is the time to remind your friends that the German Branch and the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society will give an entertainment at the Germania hall, Washington street, Monday evening, March 19. You want to be there.

On Sunday, March 18, Local Toledo had a meeting at the Germania hall, for the purpose of the working class in its attempt to secure its emancipation. Swiss hall is the place you ought to be there.

Last Sunday the Central Labor Union hall, Comrade Bertha Howell Maitly gave her first lecture on the "Ethics of Labor," which was well attended.

There was a small crowd present, but the interest was intense and the discussion after the lecture was vigorous. The illegal arrest of Comrades Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John will be held at the same place.

On Tuesday night, Comrade William Maitly addressed a meeting of the local Tailors' Union, upon an invitation of the president.

Branch 12 held a successful evening entertainment on the night of last week. Several solos were rendered by Mr. Alcock and Comrade Maitly recited and read a number of articles on the "Ethics of Labor," which was well attended.

Local Toledo Branch Meetings.

Branch 1—Kruze's hall, corner Michigan and Dufriso; second Sunday in each month, 2:30 p. m.

Branch 6—Swiss hall, 410 Monroe street; second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, 8 p. m.

Branch 7—Sick's hall, corner Delaware and Blaine; second and fourth Wednesdays in each month, 8 p. m.

Branch 8—Residence, 1422 Bell avenue; second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, 8 p. m.

Branch 11—Broer's hall, S. St. Clair street; second and fourth Thursdays in each month, 8 p. m.

Branch 12—Bippus hall, corner Oak and Fasset; first and third Wednesday of each month, 8 p. m.

German Branch—Germania hall, Washington street, first and third Saturday of each month, 8 p. m.

Township—Every Friday night, corner Montrose and Dorr, 8 p. m.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) WILLIAM MAITLY,
Member N. E. C.

WASHINGTON

State Secretary, E. E. Martin, Box 717, Seattle.

At the regular semi-monthly meeting of the Local Quorum February 11, the State Committee reported the submission of four State Committee referendums since the last session of the Quorum. Three of the motions were of the nature of the Local Quorum to Local Secretary's charges of maladministration. Local M. Pleasant reported that he had decided to cease paying dues to the state office and use their funds to push propaganda in their own vicinity. There was a large number of other communications, all of which were referred to the State Committee referendum A, calling for investigation of statements made by Irene Sennott in the holding of the platform, was good enough for any Socialist, was declared carried by a vote 7 to 2. A committee was elected to audit the books of the State Secretary plainly why and the former State Committee surrendered its office and present committee assumed charge. It was decided that the special campaign due stamps be sold to the locals at 5 cents each, to be disposed of as they see fit. In the matter of carrying out the provisions of Referendum A, it was decided that the Local Quorum meet in a body with Local Ballot at their regular meeting.

Only 29 locals furnished Monthly Report Cards for January, which at least double that number should have been heard from. The 29 reporting give the following footings: New members admitted, 58; paid up to date, 615; in arrears, 10; dues received, \$1,000; stamps bought, 80; stamps reported sold, 699; literature bought, \$45.05; sold, \$3.60; distributed free, \$4.90; number of business meetings held, 4; other literature received, \$460.77; cash paid out, \$315.21. Cash balance on hand, \$118.28.

The running cash balance to the good is almost double that of the last year. The running cash balance to the good is almost double that of the last year. The running cash balance to the good is almost double that of the last year.

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OHIO

State Secretary, Edward Gardner, 1109 Dayton street, Cincinnati.

Local Cleveland.

The pedro party of Branch 11, at the Goodrich house last week Wednesday was exceptionally well attended and made a fine record for our organization in that locality.

Branch 24 meets at Noble's hall, Friday, March 2, instead of March 3, as stated last week. Comrade Reed, residing in Ward 4, was turned out in full force.

Hoisting is a difficult task under circumstances prevailing here. Too many iron men are engaged in the work, and the cooperation to aid the one paper essentially beneficial to our locality. Comrades, consider the advisability of concentrating your efforts upon *The Socialist*, and gather up subscribers wherever you can. There is no better medium to acquaint the members with the doings of our party than this paper. Bandlow, 50c; postal cards, 50c; total, \$1.00.

It was quite amusing to read an item that the public library at Derby, Conn., had ordered that Comrade Jack London's books shall no longer be circulated from that institution. No better advertisement could be made than this fanatical suppression of radical literature, and bookshelves ought to reap a harvest by reason of it. How the Derbites must glory in the holding of this public library citizens put up with such folly?

Commune celebration Germania hall, Saturday, March 17. The joint meeting of Local Cleveland last Sunday was fairly attended. The first question was the report of the Comrade Secretary, submitting a resolution favoring a party owned press, and calling for a referendum as soon as sufficient number of locals have endorsed the motion.

The second proposition up for discussion was the question of Party Tactics, and evoked a lively debate which will continue on Sunday, March 11. The friends of immediate demands had their inning. Comrades Allen, Bradford, Lofort, Kuntz and Wagenknecht presented their issue. Comrades Clifford and Mandelkow representing the claims of the revolutionary elements. Space will hardly permit of quoting at length any of the arguments presented for or against the two conflicting schools of thought. Suffice it to say that it might be profitable for some of the comrades who contented with the attitude of the Socialist Party as accentuated by the platform adopted at Columbus last May, to carefully read the resolution pertaining to the party owned press. They should also lose sight of the fact that the convention of the Socialist Party held before any of the other parties met in that city. It cannot be denied that this character is very beneficial notwithstanding the acrimoniousness of language used by some of the speakers. It is not peculiarly the character of the reference is made to the broad-mindedness of the comrade presenting his side of the question in controversy, declaring against calumny and the belief in calumny. Next charging the opposition with lack of common sense and other human weaknesses much to the credit of the speaker. The belief in calumny will realize that it is only a question of judgment, which lessons of the past may influence and bring out to meet the situation at hand. The speaker, "The thing now" has a very seductive sound, and our "socialists," but not socialist friends know how to apply to the superficially in a masterful way by sounding such keynot.

Local Toledo.

Comrades Shane and Sloan spoke here Sunday afternoon under the auspices of Local Toledo.

Comrades Shane spoke one hour and fifteen minutes, and his address was convincing and right to the point.

He was followed by Comrade Sloan, who delivered a very scientific oration on working-class control.

Local Toledo has some very fine timber for the soapbox.

Local Toledo sold a number of books and postal cards, and we look for good results in the future.

Local Toledo.

At the C. C. meeting last Sunday, after the transaction of the usual routine business it was decided to hold a meeting at the Germania hall, March 4, for the purpose of assisting Comrades Haywood, Moyer, Pettibone and St. John, who have been arrested, and are threatened with deportation.

A committee of six was appointed to visit all unions meeting during the week to secure their co-operation in this matter. There was good attendance at the meeting.

Sunday noon there was a discussion at the Congregational church on the "L" at which Comrade M. S. Kelly called upon to present the Socialist position on that subject. There was an interesting discussion.

At the meeting of February 20, Comrade Way delivered an interesting discourse on materialism. There was a general discussion after Comrade Way's address, in which all present took part. Comrade M. S. Kelly made Louis Kopelin will speak on "Socialism and Science," at the regular meeting place of the Germania hall. Comrades of other branches are invited.

Do not forget to be present at the Boosters meeting next Monday.

Now is the time to remind your friends that the German Branch and the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society will give an entertainment at the Germania hall, Washington street, Monday evening, March 19. You want to be there.

On Sunday, March 18, Local Toledo had a meeting at the Germania hall, for the purpose of the working class in its attempt to secure its emancipation. Swiss hall is the place you ought to be there.

Last Sunday the Central Labor Union hall, Comrade Bertha Howell Maitly gave her first lecture on the "Ethics of Labor," which was well attended.

There was a small crowd present, but the interest was intense and the discussion after the lecture was vigorous. The illegal arrest of Comrades Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John will be held at the same place.

On Tuesday night, Comrade William Maitly addressed a meeting of the local Tailors' Union, upon an invitation of the president.

Branch 12 held a successful evening entertainment on the night of last week. Several solos were rendered by Mr. Alcock and Comrade Maitly recited and read a number of articles on the "Ethics of Labor," which was well attended.

Local Toledo Branch Meetings.

Branch 1—Kruze's hall, corner Michigan and Dufriso; second Sunday in each month, 2:30 p. m.

Branch 6—Swiss hall, 410 Monroe street; second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, 8 p. m.

Branch 7—Sick's hall, corner Delaware and Blaine; second and fourth Wednesdays in each month, 8 p. m.

Branch 8—Residence, 1422 Bell avenue; second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, 8 p. m.

Branch 11—Broer's hall, S. St. Clair street; second and fourth Thursdays in each month, 8 p. m.

Branch 12—Bippus hall, corner Oak and Fasset; first and third Wednesday of each month, 8 p. m.

German Branch—Germania hall, Washington street, first and third Saturday of each month, 8 p. m.

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Correspondence

THE SOCIALIST PARTY—WHO AND WHERE IT IS.

Editor of *The Socialist*—On last Sunday evening a public meeting was held at Central Labor Union Hall to protest against the action of the Preachers' Union in closing Sunday theatres. That it was to be held "under the auspices of the Socialist party" was advertised near and far.

As a member of that party, for others and myself I desire through your widely read columns to protest against any new making the party appear as endorsing their personal or peculiar views, whether it be upon policy or morals, or whether they recognize the anti-socialist propaganda of the so-called "Preachers' Union." I am sure that even the National Committee, with all its delegated authority would never dare so much, without first submitting the proposition to a referendum.

It is just such offensive, pugnaeous egotism exhibited on questions entirely irrelevant to the question of socialism, and which will vanish upon the advent of socialism without a moment's time being wasted in discussing them that threatens the integrity of the Socialist party. It is not in the interest of the party to have a national convention to deal with a question of this nature. It is not in the interest of the party to have a national convention to deal with a question of this nature. It is not in the interest of the party to have a national convention to deal with a question of this nature.

Let me think or imagine this is written in defense of the Preachers' Union. It is not, but in the interest of party solidarity. All such questions as that raised by the ministers we should ignore. They are of such nature that whoever meddles with them, except along the line of first cause, will land in the slough of error and inconsistency. It is with effects of great moment to the party that we should not be distracted by such questions. Success depends on finding the first or primary cause and applying remedies to that. So long as the real cause remains active we must continue to fight it. It is not in the interest of the party to have a national convention to deal with a question of this nature. It is not in the interest of the party to have a national convention to deal with a question of this nature. It is not in the interest of the party to have a national convention to deal with a question of this nature.

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

All remittances should be made payable to "THE SOCIALIST," Toledo, Ohio. All business communications should be addressed to "THE SOCIALIST," Toledo, Ohio.

HERMON F. TITUS, Editor. WILLIAM MALLY, Manager. ERWIN B. AULT, Associate.

Entered at Toledo Post Office as second class mail matter, March 17, 1905.

A REPORT AND A REPLY

An attempt to discredit the present State Committee of Washington by those at present in the ascendancy in Local Seattle. The State Committee, through the Local Quorum, has effectively answered the charges of Local Seattle, and as the matter is of great moment to our readers in Washington and elsewhere, we give herewith the charges and the answer complete.

Therefore, we suggest the following: 1. That the salary of the State Secretary be abolished for a period of six months.

2. That the State Committee call for volunteers to do the work for that time and from such volunteers select one as per constitution; if the first fails, repeat until someone efficient is found.

3. That at the expiration of six months a salary of not more than twenty-five dollars per month be paid the State Secretary.

4. That the State Committee call for volunteer organizers and speakers, and that they receive only their living and traveling expenses.

5. Decrease the office rent. 6. That the State Committee get busy and do some of the things they were elected for or step down and out and let the rank and file do the work.

Whereas, the committee elected by Local Seattle to investigate and report concerning the state indebtedness, etc., has made a report which demonstrates that the State Office as at present managed is an encumbrance in need of a benefit to the Socialist Party of the State of Washington.

Whereas, in said report the committee above referred to have made certain recommendations which, if followed, would, we believe, place the State Office on such a basis financially as to enable it to do something more than merely to perpetuate itself.

Be it resolved, That we, the members of Local Seattle, do hereby concur in and endorse the recommendations of said committee, and that a copy of said report be sent to each Local in Washington, together with a copy of this resolution calling for seconds to our call for a state referendum on said recommendations, which is hereby made.

Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1906. AN ANSWER To Local Seattle's Misrepresentation and Accusation of Mismanagement —By the Present State Committee of Washington.

To the Comrades of the State of Washington: The present State Committee cannot be held responsible and is not responsible for the fact that during the year 1905 the expenses of the State Office exceeded the receipts.

The present State Committee does not claim that this expense which made up the 1905 deficit was necessary; but that the reason for the 1905 deficit should be added upon the present State Committee, Local Seattle even going so far as to charge mismanagement, is purely misrepresentation.

GOING OUR WAY

OUR TRAVELING BOOSTER.

Comrade Isaac Cowen left Toledo Tuesday morning, February 20, for Indiana. He was filled with enthusiasm when he left, and from latest reports has had none of it. The following reports speak for themselves: Fort Wayne, Feb. 20.

Comrades had meeting at Comrade Brownskill's barber shop, Carington and Holt avenues. They are adopting a system of assistant ward organizers and assistant financial secretaries, which, if carried out in the spirit they have started with, will be a good thing.

Huntington, Feb. 21 and 22. Held two very good meetings here in the mayor's court room. Found some very enthusiastic members of the party.

Wabash, Feb. 23. Comrades only received notice of my coming two days ahead, but Comrade R. C. Beaver was equal to the emergency, being a member of the Machinists' Union.

Peru, Feb. 24. Had fairly good meeting in the court house. Comrades had advertised well, but weather was against us.

Cowen's Dates. Comrade Cowen's dates now arranged in Indiana are: Saturday, March 3, Connersville; Sunday, March 4, Greensburg; Monday, March 5, Columbus; Tuesday and Wednesday, March 6 and 7, Indianapolis; Thursday, March 8, Brazil; Friday and Saturday, March 9 and 10, Terre Haute; Sunday, March 11, Clinton; Monday, March 12, Sullivan; Tuesday, March 13, Dugger. Meetings are being arranged for at Greensburg, Terre Haute, Clinton and Sullivan.

Agents for The Socialist in Indiana secured by Comrade Cowen are: Fort Wayne, C. E. McDonald; Huntington, Bertha Cappelis; Wabash, R. C. Beaver; Peru, B. M. Reed.

BIG SEATTLE BOOSTING. Seattle, Wash., Feb. 19, 1906. The Socialist, Toledo, O.

Dear Comrades: Some of the Boosters, visited the Finnish Branch, S. P. of Seattle, Sunday, February 12. A. B. Callahan and H. F. Titus spoke a few words in recommendation of The Socialist, which resulted in seven subs.

One new ad. was reported at our last meeting, and discussion prevailed as to what lines of business do not yet advertise in The Socialist and getting ads. in these lines.

Our cash receipts for subs, picture postals and including one donation follow: Jack Kemp, Seattle, 1 sub. . . . \$.25 E. C. Johnson, Puyallup, 4 subs. . . . 1.00 Emil Herman, Lyman, 4 subs. . . . 1.00 Dr. D. J. Stewart, Seattle, donation 5.00 D. Burgess, Tacoma, 1 sub. . . . 1.00 J. A. McCorkle, Seattle, 2 subs 1.00 W. Cook, Seattle, 1 sub. 25 Leo Holtz, Seattle, 3 subs. 75 Mattie Allison, Seattle, picture postals 10 John Downie, Seattle, 9 subs. . . . 2.50 W. B. Heckman, Seattle, 1 sub. . . . 50 Finnish Branch, Seattle, 7 subs. . . . 3.75 H. A. Callahan, Seattle, 1 sub. . . . 50 Hattie W. Titus, Seattle, 2 subs. . . . 50 A. Wagenknecht, Seattle, 1 sub. . . . 25 Hortense Wagenknecht, Seattle, 2 subs. 50 M. McCracken, Seattle, 1 sub. . . . 25 Raffle of stein (presented by Mrs. Titus) 1.25

Total, 49 subs. . . . \$20.40 Our Commune celebration committee reported progress made: At least four nationalities, German, Finnish, French and English, will participate in singing the "Marseillaise" and in speaking. The musical program will be good. Dr. Titus will give an address. Tickets will be ready for selling this week.

Everybody hustle. Subscriptions is what we are after. Get off of the roost and boost. J. A. McCORKLE, Pres. A. WAGENKNECHT, Secy.

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Total \$12.03 B. R. Baker ad., credited to Comrade's Freudenthal and Neuber. Hickok ad., credited to Wm. Patterson. Eagle Laundry ad., credited to Comrade Henry Bowers. Seven single column inch ads., to Comrade A. Neuber. Toledo advertising space doubled this week. Now, everybody boost to keep them!

Remittances from regular Boosters. Comrade Everett St. John, of Warren, O., and Comrade Weber, of Mansfield, O. EVERYBODY BOOST. KEEP IT GOING. DON'T STOP.

TO ACTION! Protest meeting against imprisonment of Western Federation of Miners' officials next Sunday night, March 4, Central Labor Union Hall, Toledo, 8 p. m. Workingmen, Attend!

SOCIALISTS—Why use a dull razor when you can easily put yours in shape.—Make the edge keen and sharp. Send for booklet that tells how it's done. Postage prepaid. Price 10 cents. CHAS. W. ZWILLY, Fremont, Ohio.

Trade Brownskill is a member of the State Committee. Comrade C. E. McDonald, the organizer, gave us an interesting report, showing the movement to have a healthy growth. Comrade Masker, formerly of Cincinnati, gave an interesting talk. I found all the comrades present very enthusiastic. Secured an agent for The Socialist, took some subs and sold some postal cards. Left with request to give them a Sunday date for next meeting.

Held two very good meetings here in the mayor's court room. Found some very enthusiastic members of the party. Comrade Miss Cappelis is always planning for the benefit of the movement, so I am told. Comrades Roebuck, Baker and Witt are energetic members, and many others that I would like to mention whose names I do not remember. They have got the preachers going. Two up there have come out straight for Socialism.

I wish to make special mention of Comrade Park. He keeps a candy and cigar store near the Erie depot. Was a conductor on the road; has lost both legs through an accident. His place is a calling place for the boys. He is always well stocked with Socialist ammunition, both in papers and in mind, and lets them have it in good old style. Comrades stopping off there should give him a call. The comrades enter close and splendidly. Sold some books, took some subs and secured agent for The Socialist.

Good notices were given Comrade Cowen's meetings in the Huntington daily press.

Comrades only received notice of my coming two days ahead, but Comrade R. C. Beaver was equal to the emergency, being a member of the Machinists' Union. This being the regular meeting night of the Machinists, they rushed business through, then kindly opened up for me to speak. Although the meeting was small in numbers, it made up in intelligence. I have every reason to believe good will come of it from the close attention given to what I had to say.

At the close sold some books and postal cards and secured an agent for The Socialist. I wish to thank the machinists in the name of The Socialist and the party for the courtesies extended to me during the short time I was in their midst. I visited the railroad shops, forges and factories in Fort Wayne, Huntington and Wabash, and it seemed to me there is a fine field for propaganda in all these places. You can feel Socialism in the air.

Had fairly good meeting in the court house. Comrades had advertised well, but weather was against us. Although the local has lapsed here, it seemed to be to be a good place for the movement. There is quite a number of factories and some building. All it needs is effort and a little earnest work. Comrade B. F. Coleman is the only card member I urged upon all the necessity of organization. I was entertained by Comrade B. M. Reed, who is willing to help get the boys together again, but cannot see his way clear to shoulder the responsibility by himself. Sold some postcards and secured an agent for The Socialist.

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Our Commune Issue—No. 286

Will contain the strongest articles by the ablest socialist writers ever collected into one paper in the country

The Contributors Are: Eugene V. Debs, George D. Herron, Franklin H. Wentworth, Morris Hillquit, Ida Crouch Hazlett, Edwin A. Brenholtz, Robert T. Whitelaw, Upton Sinclair, Jos. Wanhope, Robert Bandlow, Charles L. Breckon, John M. Work, James Oneal, M. W. Wilkins, Algernon Lee, William Mally, Hermon F. Titus, James F. Carey, B. Berlyn, Arthur Morrow Lewis, Ben Hanford, Max S. Hayes, W. J. Ghent, D. Burgess, Antoinette M. Konikow And Others.

Usual Bundle Prices. Address "The Socialist," Toledo, Ohio

Commemorate the Commune

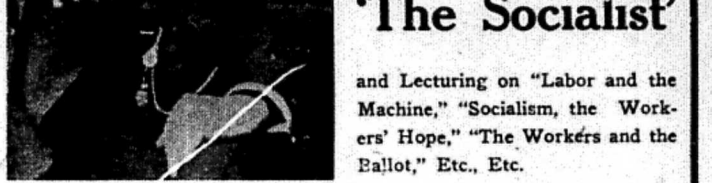
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Entertainment and Ball by the auspices of Local Toledo Sunday, March 18, 7:30 p. m., Swiss hall, 410 Monroe street. Comrades should all be present.

John Spargo, By Mail, \$3.50 Per 10. C. C. A. Panatelli, By Mail, \$3.00 Per 10.

Commonwealth Co-operative Ass'n., Manufacturers of High Grade HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO SPECIAL PRICES TO JOBBING TRADE. 628 Walnut Street, READING, PA



Isaac Cowen Socialist Party Candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1903 and 1905; American Organizer Amalgamated Society of Engineers 1897-1905; and Socialist Lecturer and Organizer in the Field Representing

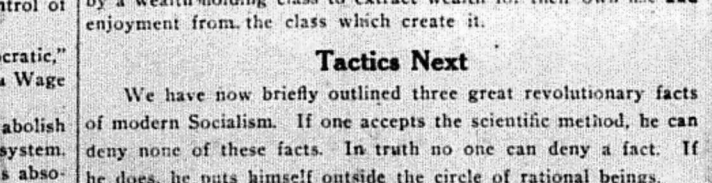
'The Socialist' and Lecturing on "Labor and the Machine," "Socialism, the Workers' Hope," "The Workers and the Ballot," Etc., Etc.

Advance Dates In Indiana

Greensburg Sunday, March 4. Clinton Sunday, March 11. Columbus Monday, March 5. Sullivan Monday, March 12. Indianapolis Tuesday, March 6. Dugger Tuesday, March 13. Indianapolis Wednesday, March 7. Linton Wednesday, March 14. Brazil Thursday, March 8. Vincennes Thursday, March 15. Terre Haute Friday, March 9. Evansville Friday, March 16. Terre Haute Saturday, March 10. Evansville Saturday, March 17.

Better-World

PELOSOPEL, BY J. Howard Moore. A study of human relations, starting with the proved facts of evolution and economic determinism. Keeping always upon verifiable ground, the author develops a theory of morality that is rational, workable and satisfying. He gives due weight to the altruistic sentiment, but he also shows that it is the historical outcome of the class struggle. Cloth, 270 pages, \$2.00 postpaid.



Brewery Workers' Union Label Look for it on all Beer Ale or Porter

Revolutionary Socialism and Reform Socialism

Continued from Page One. physical force in the hands of Property to compel the Proprietors to create wealth for its enjoyment.

Party Government Explained

If there are but two great Social Classes in the United States, as shown in our last chapter, namely, the Capitalist Class and the Wage Class, then how is it we find two political parties, Republican and Democratic, both representing the Capitalist Class, with wage workers divided between the two?

If the Capitalists constitute one class with common interests opposed to the interests of the wage workers, why have we not two great political parties representing these two opposing class interests?

There are two reasons. First, the Proletarians are ignorant of their own class interests. The Capitalists use all their vast machinery of newspaper, book, pulpit, school, lecture, to keep the workers in ignorance and hence divided between two political parties, neither of which stands for the Wage Class.

The second reason the political parties are not yet divided along the great class lines of Bourgeois and Proletarian, is the existence of two sub-classes in the Capitalist Class itself.

Present Middle Class Reaction

Within recent years, the lines of sub-class interests within the Capitalist Class have become more sharply drawn. The "Middle Class" is composed of the small capitalists who are being crushed out in the fierce competition with the great capitalists.

This Middle Class are capitalists just the same as their competitors, the great capitalists. They all, small and great, procure their profits ultimately from the Wage Class. If the Wage Class were to triumph and abolish their own exploitation by the Capitalist Class, then both small and large capitalists would lose their source of Profit and Property.

It cannot be too often repeated, nor too emphatically repeated, that the vast accumulations of wealth possessed by the Property Holders, large and small together, come from the only value producing class in the world, namely, the Workers.

These Workers alone create wealth. They do not retain the wealth they create, but deliver it to their employers, the Capitalists. Whether the capitalist be large or small, employ many or few, the source of his profit is the wage worker, the proletarian. The fight between the large and small capitalist for possession of the wealth they both together have wrested from the wage worker, is now progressing fiercely.

A tremendous attempt is now being made by the Middle Class to save themselves from extinction by the great Capitalist Class. The Anti-Trust war is on. Every year sees the little manufacturers dying by the thousand, surrendering their position as capitalists and bitterly accepting their fate as members of the proletariat.

The political lines are not yet clearly drawn. The Middle Class are found in both Republican and Democratic parties. Mr. Roosevelt is one of this class. So is Mr. Bryan. So is Mr. Hearst, Mr. Tom Johnson, Mr. Folk, Mr. Mayor Dunne, and a host of reformers in both parties.

The Middle Class are rapidly gathering themselves together about some sort of Public Ownership banner. Some of them, like Roosevelt, instead of Public Ownership, favor "Public Control," like the Railroad Rate Bill now before Congress.

The new Democratic Party, the party of Hearst and probably Bryan, seeks to check the Trust and save the Middle Class by Public Ownership of the Trust. Let these titanic combinations of Capital, especially those which control the Transportation facilities of the country, the "Public Utilities," be removed from competition with us and monopolistic control over us, by being transferred to the hands of the State, is the Middle Class cry.

Which Class shall Win? This is the political issue now before the American public: Shall the class of small capitalists known as the Middle Class, or the class of large capitalists, the Trust Owners, obtain control of the government?

Whatever the name of the Middle Class party, "Democratic," "Public Ownership," or "Social Democratic," it will not be a Wage Class party. The very last thing which the Middle Class wants is to abolish wage slavery. For the continued existence of the wage system, with its perpetual and automatic supply of Unpaid Labor, is absolutely essential to the existence of any Capitalist Class, large or small.

But the Middle Class is still a mighty class. It consists of at least seven millions of men, with trained wits and wiles, the product alike of pioneer independence and capitalist competition, welded together by common interests, set in an invincible resolution to save themselves as a Propertied Class, to prevent themselves from being precipitated into the ranks of the despised Proletariat.

The Working Class Not In It. It will be a royal battle for the possession of Governmental