EIGHTH YEAR - No. 340

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, BATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1907

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ROOSEVELT AT-TACKS HAYWOOD

THE PRESIDENT'S COWARDLY SPEECH

Roosevelt's heralded President speech Tuesday commemorating the landing of the "Pilgrim Fathers" on Cape Cod, contains a cowardly and vicious attack on Wm. D. Haywood in particular and on Socialism in gen-

Here is one reference to Haywood "THERE IS UNFORTUNATELY, A CERTAIN NUMBER OF OUR FEL-LOW COUNTRYMEN WHO SEEM TO ACCEPT THE VIEW THAT UNLESS A MAN CAN BE PROVED GUILTY OF SOME PARTICULAR CRIME HE SHALL BE COUNTED A GOOD CIT-OUS THE LIFE HE HAS LED, NO MATTER HOW PERNICIOUS HIS DOCTRINES OR HIS PRACTICES."

This reference to "GOOD CITIZEN" is plainly a paraphrase of the President's famous phrase, "UNDESIRABLE

"No matter how infamous the life he has led", is a repetition of his former attack on Haywood and is as cow ardly as uncalled for.

It is an insult to the entire Working Class which stood behind Haywood. It is an insult to the jury which acquitted Haywood.

Roosevelt follows the above language with this description of us who uphold Haywood: "A GROUP OF SINISTER ANARCHISTIC LEADERS AND AGITATORS" who clamor "WHENEVER A SPECIAL CHAM-PION, NO MATTER HOW EVIL HIS tury ago-but never by any Scientific GENERAL LIFE, IS ACQUITTED OF SOME ONE SPECIFIC CRIME."

subject for this issue.

self and his friends.

hundred of 1,000 words or more.

of October 1, 1907

speak your minds.

they have said it.

a bundle for distribution

PARTY OWNERSHIP

that it should not be started without due notice.

words ought to be sufficient to state one point well.

twelve men who heard all the evidence against him!

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AGAINST SOCIALISM

Roosevelt's Provincetown speech on the "Pilgrim Fathers," contains also a direct arraignment of those pioneers of modern life, the "Pilgrim Fathers" of today, who stand ready to give up their lives rather than their liberty, namely the Socialists.

Here are his words: "IT WILL BE EVEN MORE DISASTROUS TO ADOPT THE PANACEA OF ANY SOCIALISTIC SYSTEM WHICH WOULD DESTROY ALL INDIVIDU-ALISM, WHICH WOULD ROOT OUT THE FIBRE OF OUR WHOLE CITI

Near the close he said again: "CERTAIN SOCIALISTIC LEADERS PROPOSE TO REDISTRIBUTE THE WORLD'S GOODS BY REFUSING TO THRIFT AND ENERGY AND INDUS-TRY THEIR-PROPER SUPERIORITY OVER FOLLY AND IDLENESS AND SULLEN ENVY."

. As a matter of news and public in-

cialism really proposes is no news to any Socialist or any well informed working man.

"REDISTRIBUTION OF THE WORLD'S GOODS?". That was proposed by the Utopian Socialists a cenor Modern Socialist.

He knows as little of real Socialism How bad the President of the United as of the real Haywood or, for that

OF THE PARTY PRESS

Last week "The Socialist" announced the opening of a discussion of this

Friends now suggest that we delay long enough to get the paper into

Therefore, we have decided to hold Comrade Sinclair's article till the

Undoubtedly this will be the most complete discussion of the subject

Both sides and all sides will be afforded full opportunity to be heard.

Writers should not attempt to write essays or expansive treatises.

We shall reserve he editor's right and duty to select and reject. Unless

The manner of saying it will not count. That is, bad grammar, bad-

But a bad spirit will count. Falsehood and Abuse will not be encour-

nute rule. What one fails to say will be said by some one else. It

the hands of many more comrades who will want to have the benefit of the

entire debate. They say truthfully enough that this is one of the most im-

portant and timely subjects open for discussion in the Socialist Party and

first issue in October and thus give full time for every one to prepare him-

of Party Ownership of the Socialist Press which has yet appeared in Amer-

ica. "The Socialist" will be deliberately devoted to this subject for at least

All contributions will be limited to one thousand words and five hundred

This is to be a discussion, like speaking to a motion in a convention under a

will be better to have two hundred articles of 500 words or less than one

a contributor really has something to say, his writing will not be printed.

spelling, bad penmanship-if not too bad-will not count against acceptance.

aged in these columns. By this it is not meant that plain speaking and

truth telling will be discouraged, nor the mention of names when required

As an example of good spirit, we call attention to the Debate on the Farmer Question now going on in this paper between Comrades Rigg and

Herman, one installment of which appears in this issue. Here is wide vari-

ance of opinion, but no personal insinuations or reflections. Both disputants

are evidently seeking the truth and willing to be convinced, if wrong. With

such a spirit of Fair Debate and Open Mind, we invite participation in our

discussion of Party Ownership of the Socialist Press, to begin in our issue

of the sheet. Leave space between words and lines. Don't run things to-

gether. Make it easy for the editor and the printer. Especially write figures

and names very plainly, or we may not get them right.

the paper into as many readers' hands as possible.

In preparing your writing, use plenty of paper. Write only on one side

Now, comrades from New York to Seattle, here is your chance to settle this vexed question, so far as free discussion can settle it. Get ready to

We want just as large a list of readers as possible for this Great Dehate. If you know anyone who would like to get in on this question or who

You know the policy of "The Socialist." It is to give the rank and file

ought to read about it, so for his subscription to "The Socialist," or order

a chance. We do not depend upon "fine writers," nor upon distinguished

names, nor upon literary culture. "The Socialist" has given their has

chance to a pretty large number of those who are now listened to whenever

their names appear, because they have something to say and stop when

ist principles and tactics will certainly be brought out in the course of the

example, it is said, we failed to notify our readers of our intention to print

Haywood's entire testimony in one big eight-page paper. If you had known

about it beforehand, you would have ordered copies for distribution, got

your friends to see it, etc., etc. We can only say the policy of this paper is

to give the best on any subject it undertakes to cover. Our readers can rely

upon that. But in this instance, at your own request, we are delaying publi-

cation of this debate on purpose to afford full opportunity to take advan-

Discussion and in a practical way, apart from mere theorizing.

So, comrades and friends, get ready for the Party Press Discussion. Get

Be sure there will be nothing dull about it. It will be just as interesting to non-Socialists as to party members. Pretty nearly every phase of Social-

Some of you have complained heretofore that "The Socialist" did not give sufficient warning when its "special articles" were to appear. For



WHY WE ARE UNDESIRABLE CITIZENS

THE STRIKE OF THE TELEGRAPHERS

WHO ARE THE SCABS ? | od Williams. This shub is a

NUMBER ONE - Lem B. Shortridge, Local Telegraph Manager for the Great Northern R. R., is a Volumteer Operator for the Western Union -scabbing for the benefit of his trust employers. This man is a Slave Driver-willing to do any old thing to beat the Working Class.

He is a workingman himself. It is net long since he got only \$50 a month but he boasted then how he was raying \$35 a month room rent.

That is the sort of man who can easily be guilty of "Treason to Humanity," which all scabbing really is.

NUMBER TWO. - Another "Volunteer Scab" is Mrs. Miller, wife of a Public School Teacher in Seattle. It is said her family already contains four breadwinners, each getting \$80 a

What sort of morality is it that with such an income will take the place of a striker and thus become a "Traitor to Humanity"?

NUMBER THREE. The Secretary

BUCHTEL RESPONSIBLE.

Me Too Chamber of Comm Secretary is an arrogant Big-Head who tells a Polite Latior Committee of your damned business."

Scab Number Three is the gentleman's wife. She wants mere pin

"The Socialist" will sive more names of this illustrious list of scabs as the occasion demands.

HAYWOOD TO TELEGRAPHERS

Picket telegraphers at the offices of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies delegated one of their number to convey the following note to Haywood at the Briggs house on his arrival at Chicago:

"Pickets of Commercial Telegraphers' union, local No. 1, extend heartiest congratulations and welcome you to the city."

The following reply was immediately penned by the miner:

"Pickets of Telegraphers on Strike: Your kind note to hand. Am deeply grateful for good wishes. Stand shoulder to shoulder and you can't lose. Fraternally,

"WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD."

LIKE MASTER,

LIKE MAN

The Western Union gets its tone from its president.

For about Twenty-Five years R. C. CLOWRY has been its president

His brutality and tyrannical treatment of all subordinates have trans-mitted an influence all down through the system. It was the hatred of Clowry and

Western Union went into the new Company and worked day and night to get business for the new concern. The Postal is now hand in glove with the old company, but everyone knows how much more decent is the treatment accorded by the Postal to the public.
Clowry the Brute is the explana-

his methods that made the Postal Co. grow so fast. Old operators from the

tion. He has done more to stimu-late the organization of the COMMER-CIAL TELEGRAPHERS' UNION OF AMERICA than all others put together.

C .T. U. A.

They stand for a union which has grown by leaps and bounds the last eight months. Its president, Small is a Seattle

man, said to be level-headed and back-boned.

'The Union got its greatest impetus

when 1200 operators in Chicago the first of the year asked for 10 per cent increase of wages on account of in-creased cost of living.

The Company refused to grant this

moderate request till it drove the men to organize more and more.
At last, but too late, the Company saw the point and granted the in

crease. The Unio The Union was formed and Now again the Company bluffs and

bluffs—the only result will be to drive men into the C. T. U. A. as in Chicago. All genuine operators are too intelligent and loyal to stay out of the Un-

They will recognize the fundamental principle of true Union'smthat THE INJURY OF ONE IS THE

THEY STAND PAT

All over the United States the Telegraphers on strike are holding together in a wonderful way.

Only one poor boneless cod in Seat-

tle has gone back to his key. One out of Fifty-one. And Five Non-Union Op-erators have joined the Union in his

STRENGTH IN UNION
The Commercial Telegraphers' Union shows what all Workingmen are learning—"THE INJURY OF ONE IS

THE INJURY OF ALL. The other unions of the U. S. are standing by this new C. T. U. A. as never before. If the Telegraphers

fall, that means the Typographicals will be more likely to fail the next time they struggle; the Miners will be weaker and the Brewers and the Teamsters. Wage Labor is one. It is a CLASS

STRUGGLE.

That is what is visible in the Tele-graphers' fight against the great Mor-gan syndicate of Telegraphs—the solidarity of Labor.

BENEFIT BALL GAME EVERYBODY GO

Next Saturday afternoon the Strik-ng Telegraphers will give a great tall Game—between Rival Teams made up from their own ranks-to raise funds to belp the Strike They have some fine ball tossers among them and will put up a game

orth seeing
Every workingman in Seattle will

be there with his wife—or some other girl, if he can possibly get away. DUGDALE'S PARK, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 24.

terest, this open attack on Socialism is the most remarkable part of the President's speech. His amusing ignorance of what Socialism really proposes is no news gained a gigantic stride forward to-ward the emancipation of all of you.

Last Sunday afternoon, August 11, Bill Haywood was welcomed at Luna Park, Chicago, by about Forty Thousand people under the lead of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and the Socialist Party of Chicago. Tremendous enthusiasm prevailed. When Haywood was introduced, the

shouts and cheers were prolonged for fully five minutes. Then the hubbub was recommenced, when a workman cried out, "You're looking fine, Bill." We are indebted to "The Chicago Daily Socialist" for the verbatim report

of his speech, which follows. It will be noticed that all Haywood's talk is of a practical nature. He employs few generalities and indulges in little rhetoric. He is a doer rather

Moyer and Haywood Conference of the City of Chicago, Ladies and Gentlemen, Comrades, Brothers and Fellow Workers: It is indeed with a light and cheerful heart that I address this mul-titude to extend to you the heartfelt thanks of myself and of the members of the working class throughout the

The chairman of this meeting has The chairman of this meeting has intimated that if ever a time comes when it is necessary again for the united action of the working class of this country, that that support that has been given to me will be cheer-

MORE TO BE DONE.

I want to say on this occasion that the need for support still continues, and the only thing that is required to fill the cup of happiness to overflowing would be the presence of Charles Moyer on my right and of George Pettibone on my left.

And until those two men are free.

And until those two men are free, and a third, Steve Adams, who is in the toils of the Mine Owners' association, there is still reason for united ction on the part of the working class of this country.

WHO DID IT?

And I want to say that notwith-standing the fact that to all appear-ances we have had a fair trial. Fowe it to the men and women of Chicago, to the men and women of the United States, to the working class of the world that I am present here today.

(Applause.)
And let me tell you that it was not
the intention of the Mine Owners' association, of the government of the
state of Idaho, of the government of the state of Colorado and of the fed-eral government of the United States, to accord us a fair trial when they kidnaped us from the state of Colorado. It was their intention to railroad us to the gallows, and I have to thank you for my life. (Applause.)

WHO WERE THE TWO.

When the representative of the state of Idaho came to Colorado, strange as it may seem to you, two of the judges of the supreme court of that state were in conference with the governor when he agreed that we should be ex-

tatives of Governor Gooding, who came into the state of Colorado on Thursday night, and it was arranged by them that there should be no action taken until Saturday night for fear taken until Saturaay night for fear that we would make application to the courts of the state for a writ of habeas corpus. But when I again tell you that members of that supreme court were in conference with the governor you will understand it would have been little use for us to apply for a writ of habeas corpus in the red writ of habeas corpus in the red state, the state of Colorado.

AFRAID OF SQUARE DEAL.

Now when we were taken to Idaho we there applied for a writ of habers corpus; and we applied to a court one member of which said that he had member of which said that he had been hounded around the state and that he was only twenty-four hours ahead of people who were trying to work him an injury. It is unnecessary for me to say that that was merely a phantom of his brain, but he recounts the instance with considerable nerve on his part and said that he climbed over the back fence to escape the people that were looking for him. You can imagine the dignity of one

Mr. Chairman, Members of the of the highest jurists of a state of this Union when he climbs over the back fence for fear of meeting face to face a member of the working class (Laushter.) He said he was afraid he was going to be killed, but the chances are that all that would have been done would be to solicit him to give us a source deal give us a square deal.

ROOSEVELT HISSED.

Well, after going through the pro-cedure in Colorado and Idaho, we then, as you know, applied to the su-preme court of the United States. Now, again, you will see where we were getting a fair deal. You will re-member that President Rooseyelt member that President Roosevelt (hisses) on the 14th of last October, wrote a letter wherein he stated that among other prominent citizens of this country were myself and Moyer, whom he designated as "undesirable."

(Laughter.)
But my only reason for mentioning that fact is to recall to you that the members of the supreme court of the United States were in conference with the president and read that letter. Is there any wonder, then, that they de-nied us a writ of habeas corpus? (A voice, "No, I should say not!"), There never was an instance in the history of this country before where the mem-bers of the working class were up against a combination that consisted of all of the capitalist interests of two state administrations and of the fed

REPEATED APPLAUSE.

Now, standing alone, I surely did not win that fight; but with this multi-tude behind me, with the working class of this nation, we did win the fight. (Applause.) And I stand here at this time typifying what it means to stand together shoulder to shoulder in the class struggle (Applause), and there should be no necessity on my part to urge you to continue to stand together, not for me, but for your-selves, and each one of you individually. (Applause.) And at this time I am going to ask you to do as much for yourselves as you have done for me. (Applause.) To do that it is necessary for you to unite with your fellowmen industrially and politically. (Applause.)

NO CONTRACTS.

To the union men that I am address-ing in this crowd I will say there is much that you have to learn, and one of those things is that you must not given an employer an agreement or contract of any kind or description. (Applause.) And I will explain to you why you should not do that. You object to any individual bargaining. object to any individual pargaining.
You say that men of your craft should
join with you for a common interest.
Well, if it is to the interest of men to
join together, it is to the interest of
unions to join together. If you sign
a contract on the part of certain
craftsmen and that contract expires
on the 15th of next month, and an
other craft signs a like arrespond that other craft signs a like agreement that expires a couple of months later, don't you see that as unloos you are still units, and you are divided as far as the working class movement is con-cerped? (Applause.)

ALL FOR COMMON CAUSE.

right to bargain individually to the detriment of his fellow workingmen. I have said that a local union has no right to bargain as a local union. It

is merely a unit in the working class movement. Now, an international has no right to bargain as an international, because they are a part of the work-ing class movement, and this problem will never be settled until working-men of all kinds and women of all Now, I want to say a word about Governor Buchtel of Colorado. He is now residing in your city. He has de-clared, with others, that I am an un-desirable citizen, but I just want to vocations join hands for the common (Applause.) BORN IN JAIL.

Briefly I want to give you a history of the Western Federation of Miners. Strange to say we were conceived in jail and born in Butte, Mont., on the 15th day of May, 1893, and the same cell that I have occupied for the last ceil that I have occupied for the last eighteen months with my comrades was the cell in which the Western Federation of Miners was organized in the first place. Since our organi-zation we have done everything that we could to assist members of the working class, no matter what their affiliation wight he and it is my pleas. affiliation might be, and it is my pleasure today to say that bread cast upon the waters returns after many days. (Applause.) What you have done for us we may grow strong enough to be able to return to you.

NOT A MARTYR.

I hope that none among you will ever be called upon to suffer, but it will be a strange thing in the onward march of civilization if, there are not march of civilization if there are not some martyrs. But in reference to martyrs I don't want you to think for one minute that I have suffered any martyrdom. Not at all. Not one minute since I have been under arrest or while I was occupying a cell in the penitentiary and in the Canyon county full and in the Ada county full one. ty jail and in the Ada county jail, not one minute have I had other than an abiding faith that I would at some time have an opportunity to meet you (Applause.) And, more than that, I never had any blue spells. I always feit happy and contented. I knew that there were millions of eyes focused on Idaho. I knew that millions of voices were being raised in my behalf. And I knew more than that; I knew that with this united movement on the part of the working class it had

desirable citizen, but I just want to point out to you the difference between an undesirable citizen and a desirable citizen from his standpoint.

During the fitteen years of the life of the Western Federation of Miners in the state of Colorado we have endeavored to pass a number of measures for the working class. In many of them we have been successful. All of you will agree with me that the duty of the executive officer of a state is to enferce the laws of the state. If is to enforce the laws of the state. If

a man occupying an official position does not enforce the laws, why, then, he may rightly be referred to as an undesirable citizen. (Applause.)
On the statute books of the state of Colorado we have an eight hour law

applying to men working in and around the mines, mills and smelters. There are at least 8,000 men that are not enjoying that law. Mr. Buchtel is the man that is responsible. We have an anti-gambling law in the state of Colorado, but we have hundreds of gamblers that are daily

fleecing the werkers out of their hard fleecing the workers out of their hard earnings, and Governor Buchtel is responsible.

We have a check-weighman law whereby a coal mining company cannot force the men to mine 4,000 pounds of coal for a ton, if that law was properly applied, but it is not, and Governor Buchtel is responsible.

UNDESIRABLES

We have a ventilation law in the state of Colorado that is not enforced, and Governor Buchtel is re-We have a semi-monthly pay day,

and there are none of the working-men that get their checks oftener

(Continued on Page 3.)



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It is now a month since Comrade Rigg accepted my challenge of his definition of "labor cost" and "surplus

writing this article sooner, as my time has been very much taken up in my work as organizer for Local

Comrade Rigg says he is writing primarily for propoganda and incidentally to help Socialists who have not as much time to study as he has and that therefore he will not spend too much time on technicalities and definitions.

. DEFINITION NECESSARY.

In this connection I will say that I do not care to quibble over technicalities, but I do insist that before one can intelligently discuss a proposition he must be able to define what he is talking about. This, I maintain, Comrade Rigg has not done.

MERE TWADDLE.

Taking Comrade Rigg's definition of labor cost; the value of commodities is determined by the value of labor-power, or, the price-mone tary expression of value-which the capitalist class pay for labor-power is the general measure of value.

Accepting this premise all reasoning about the general laws of political conomy tuens into mere twaddle.

What we think is just or equitable is out of the question. The question is: What is necessary and unavoidable with a given system of produc-

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION.

I maintain that as the exchangable values of commodities are only social functions of those things, and have nothing at all to do with their natural qualities, we must first determine what common social substance all commodities consist of.

To produce a commodity a certainnount of social labor must be workd up in it.

A man may produce an article . .: his own immediate use, to consume himself. He creates a product, but ot a commodity.

To produce a commodity a man must not only produce an article satisfying some social want, but his labor itself must form part and parcel of the total sum of labor expended

WHAT VALUE REALLY IS.

A commodity therefore, has a value, because it is a crystallization of social-labor, or in other words, the value of a commodity is determined by the amount of necessary sociallabor time-labor cost-expended in ts production.

The value of one commodity is to the value of another commodity as the quantity of social-labor fixed in the one is to the quantity of sociallabor fixed in the other.

WHAT PRICE IS.

Price is but the monetary expresion of value.

We all know that the market price s the same for all commodities of he same kind, no matter how the conditions of production may differ for he individual producer.

WHAT SURPLUS VALUE IS.

A commodity is composed partly of the capitalist sells both and conse quently makes a profit by selling the commodity at its value-the unpaid labor contained in this commodity is surplus value.

WHAT PROFIT IS.

Having ascertained what determines the value of comomdities, we are prepared to draw certain conclusions and I assert without fear of successful contradiction, that profits (surplus value) are derived by selling commodities at their labor cost of production, that is, in proportion to the quantity of social-labor realized

If you can not explain surplus value upon this supposition you can not explain it at all.

SEEMING PARADOX.

This seems paradox and contrary to everyday observation.

It is also paradox that water consists of two highly inflamable gasses and that the earth moves round the

Scientific truth is always paradox, if judged by everyday experience, which catches only the delusive appearance of things.

TWO COSTS.

I repeat therefore, that the cost of commodity to the capitalist, and its labor-cost are different things and that normal and average profits are made by selling commodities not above, but at their actual cost of pro-

BUYERS AND SELLERS.

Now to conclude, we find upon the market a set of buyers possessed of land, machinery, raw material and the means of subsistence, all of them, save land in its crude state, the pro-I ducts of labor and on the other hand

sell except their laboring power, their

working arms and brains.

The one set buy continually in order to make a profit and enrich themselves, while the other set continually sell in order to earn a livelihood.

Thus we see two contending classes in society, the one wanting more surplus-value, the other a better living.

THE FARMER A CAPITALIST.

The farmer owns land and some times buys labor-power and exploits labor. He therefore belongs to the capitalist class and at least has the same desire if not as much power to rob labor as the Standard Oil Co.

CLASS OF SMALL FARMERS.

The fact that the small farmer can retain only a small part of what he and his family produces as well as what he robs from the labor which he hires does not alter this fact, but simply emphasizes the fact that manufacture has superceded agriculture, that the economic power of the farmer is waning and that the more powerful element of the class to which he belongs exploit him of all he produces himself as well as what he exploits from labor, save a bare subsistence

NOT THE QUESTION.

Comrade Rigg says up to date it has not been proven that farming can be done more economically by the collectivity than by individual enterprise. Perhaps not; neither has it been proven that the railroads can be more economically operated by the collectivity than by individual enter-

That's not the guestion. I'm not concerned in whether wealth could be produced more economically or not by making collective property of the land and the industries.

The question that concerns me, as a wage-slave is: Will collective ownership of these things abolish the wage system, place me on an economic equality with other men and guarantee me the social value of the labor which I perform?

RAILROADS FIRST.

Comrade Rigg thinks it would be great injustice to the workers outside the railroad industry, should that industry be taken over first and the railroad workers get the full product of their toil. He 'needn't fear, such a calamity will never befall so clety. A study of historic development teaches us that within the existing order itself an evolution is going on which makes for the new order of things and when the . time comes that the working class are sufficiently conscious of their class interests to send their own representatives to the halls of legislation they won't quibble about which industry to take over first, they'll take them all, including the land.

NO DISPUTE HERE.

Comrade Rigg says if you show the farmer that he can-under the new regime-buy what he uses at its labor cost, he will take off his hat and hurrah for Socialism. No he wouldn't, Comrade, because if you die that you would simply be pointing out

What you mean is, that if you show the farmer how he can buy commodiwill take off his hat and hurrah. I don't dispute that for a minute, in fact I have always contended that the farmer is not interested, as a class, in the abolition of the wage system. -but simply in a more equitable distribution among his class of the wealth exploited from labor.

I have not the least doubt but what the farmers as a class would welcome that kind of a condition, but I ask you to stop and consider, that even were it possible to establish such a state of affairs, the working class would still be slaves and no better off than today.

NO FALSE ECONOMICS. No. let us not confuse the minds of

the farmer by teaching them false economics, rather let us point out to them the logical trend of capitalist development. Show them that as a factor in capi

talist society they are becoming poor er financially, weaker economically, that standing alone they not only can not enforce the demands that would improve their condition, but that on the other hand they are doomed with ever-increasing rapidity, to be re duced into tenant farmers or into the ranks of the propertyless proletariat and that therefore their only escape from their present economic misery is for them to join hands with the working class (who have the power to enforce their demands) upon a revolutionary program, to the end that the present planless method of producing and distributing wealth may be supplanted by a more same and practical economic system, known as the co-operative commonwealth.

EMIL HERMAN.

Local New Castle, Pa., had about forty members the first of the year. At the end of July the membership roll numbered 207 in good standing.

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SOCIALIST PARTY PAGE

Conducted by ERWIN B. AULT

FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

The first state election in Oklahoms takes place Sept. 17th. A complete Socialist ticket is in the field and a Aigorous campaign is being made. The local comrades expect a great la-erease in the vote. This state comes into the Union with 241 Socialist locals of which 235 were in good standing at the end of July.

The Monthly Reports of the State Secretaries are by no means complete regarding membership, meetings held, etc. Fallure to report on the part of local secretaries is mainly responsible for this condition.

National Committee Motion No. 11,

upon which vote closed Aug. 13th, was adopted by the following vote: Yes 25, No 19, not voting 21.

Motion No. 11—"That we purchase one thousand dollars worth of subscription cards from the Chicago Daily Socialist during the coming six months, the same to be disposed of months, the same to be disposed of through the organizers and such other avenues as may be available."

John M. Schwartz, a member of the Machinists' Union of Detroit, Mich., and also a member of the Socialist Local, has been exposed as a detec-tive, reporting inside news of the Machinists strike to a detective agency for the benefit of the employers. Sch-wartz was formerly of Cleveland, O. He speaks with a foreign accent and claims to be master of the Hungar-ian, Lithuanian and German languages. Description of John H. Schwartz, Detective, height, 5 feet 8 inches, weight 170 lbs., complexion dark, wears glasses. A machinist or iron worker by trade.

One of the most gratifying and sig-nal victories for free speech and the use of the public streets stands to the credit of Local Philadelphia. Last summer meetings were broken up and the comrades were arrested by the score. At present the Party meetings are unmolested, more numerous than ever and the police perform their proper functions by preserving order.

The police and authorities of San Francisco do not like books. Several years ago the Socialist Party secured an injunction preventing them from interfering with Socialist meetings, thus restrained so far as free speech is concerned, they have turned their attention to the literature sales at meetings. On Aug. 12th they arrested Comrade McDevitt and several others for selling copies of "The Open Shop," a pamphlet written by Clarence

DATES FOR NATIONAL LECTUR-ERS AND ORGANIZERS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 31, 1907.

Geo. H. Goebel: Calif. Aug. 25-26, Redlands; 27, Enroute. Beginning Aug. 28 at Yuma, Arizona, under di-

rection of State Committee.

Martin Hendricksen (Finnish): Wis.,

Aug. 25, Racine; 26, Kenosha; 27-28, Waukegan, Ill.; 29-30-31, Chicago. Arthur Morrow Lewis: Peoria, Ill.,

Guy E. Miller: Texas, under direc-tion of State Committee.

M. W. Wilkins: New Hampshire, under direction of State Commit-

CALL FOR NATIONAL

REFERENDUM "A" '07

The following amendment to the Constitution submitted by Local Grand Rapids, Wis., and first pub-lished in the "Weekly Bulletin," Aug. 1907, has received the required number of endorsements:

number of endorsements:

"Amendment to Article XII, of the
National Constitution: Amend Art.
XII by adding a new section to be
known as section 9, and to read as

Section 9. In case of controversy In any state as to the validity of the title of its officers and the question of recognition by the National Organization a referendum of the membership of said state to determine the ques-tion may be taken in the following

"A call signed by not less than one third of the total membership of the state in good standing at the time the controversy arose, asking the National Executive Committee to conduct a ref-erendum of the said state membership for the election of officers for the posi-tions in dispute shall be filed with

the National Secretary.
"Upon receiving such call the National Executive Committee shall conduct a referendum of the membership of said state for the election of officers for the positions in dispute. All locals appearing on the state list at the National Headquarters in good standing at the time the controversy arose shall be privileged to make nominations, and all members in good standing at that time shall be artitled standing at that time shall be artitled. standing at that time shall be entitled

(Signed) "L. E. CLAPP, " Secretary." Notice of Endorsement has been re

Notice of Endorsement has been received from Locals, Muscatine, Iowa, Cresco, Waterloo, Sioux City, Scandia, Madrid, Fairfield, Marshalltown, Numa, Des Moines and Alta, Iowa, Montesano and Poulsbo, Wash. O'Fallon. Peru and Monmouth, Ill. Lincoin, Litchfield, Hastings, South Omaha and Schuyler, Neb. Minneapolis, Oakport, Workman and Two Harbors, Minn. St. Louis, Mo. Sheboygan and Sturgeon Bay, Wis, Tryon boygan and Sturgeon Bay, Wis. Tryon, Neb.

Nob.
In accord with the provisions of the constitution (Article XI) governing the submission of referendums, a call for a referendum by the entire membership is hereby published. The question stands open for amendments for a period of thirty days.

A remarkable, or noticeable, or significant fact is that by far the larger number of the endorsements to the above amendment come from locals in the sphere of Walter Thomas Mills' present ecture tour, showing it to be in no probability entirely engineered by him. There can be but little doubt that Mr. Mills is preparing for a defeat in Washington, and, though an ardent advocate of State Autonomy, is willing to have the National Organiza-

tion interfere if it can help HiM. This amendment is so obviously made for a special case that he who runs may

We are not averse to the National Organization interfering in State affairs—in fact, we are absolutely op-posed to State Autonomy—but we want such interference to take cog-nizance of the PRINCIPLE involved nizance of the PRINCIPLE involved in any controversy and not be decided merely by a counting of noses, a majority of which may not be Socialist noses at all. If it were proposed to so change the National Constitution that the National Executive Committee could inquire into the internal organization of the party in any state and if it were not in line with the policy of the party nationally to take such steps to discipline the State Organization as were necessary, we would heartly favor it. But this amendment proposes merely, upon the call of one-third of the membership of any state who may be agrieved at the officers in the state, to rehash in the state a matter which may have been state a matter which may have been decided against the minority two or three times. Not only that, but there is no mention made of that one referendum under the direction of the Na tonal Organization settling the mat-ter, and it may be brought up time after time for all this amendment

says to the contrary.

There are other little things, such as the fact that the list of locals in the hands of the National Secretary are to be taken as authority for mem-bership, when some of the states, no-tably Wisconsin, refuse to allow the National Office to have a list of their locals, which make the amendment impracticable; but the real thing to remember is, that when the Nationar Organization Interferes, it does not consider the principle involved at all, but is anxious only that those who may at one time have been party members, but who may not be Socialists at all shall determine how the party shall be conducted.—E. B. A.

SHALL NATIONAL SECRETARY MAKE AN ACCOUNTING?

Motion No. 13 .- I move that the Na tional Secretary, when submitting the monthly financial report, include a statement of the assets and liabilities in addition to the receipts and ex-

Comment.-My object in making this motion is to keep the officers of the Party informed on the condition of the Party's finances, and in way distribute the responsibility which rests upon the National Secretary, among a larger number of the Party

Members of the National Executive Committee and National Committee in voting on any motion which directly affects the finances of the organization, should have up to date data on hand for reference, enabling them to act intelligently. At present we do act intelligently. At present we do
ties are. May instruct the National
Secretary to engage organizers or to
undertake some other work entailing
expense, which places him in a very
awkward position, unless the money
is on hand to defray the expense. He
cannot avoid feeling that it reflects to his disadvantage should his report for the year show an increase in the liabilities.

On January 1st, the National office was in debt to National organizers \$1,291.90, and it is important that this shall not increase. Taking up the financial reports we find that one or-ganizer working in Pennsylvania three months, beginning April 1st, drew no salary in April, \$70 in May and none in June, leaving the National office in-debted to him to the extent of about \$200 in three months. Another or ganizer working, I understand continuously, during March, April, May and June drew \$119.63 out of a salary in the neighborhood of four hundred dollars, in those months; another drew \$202 in the same time. I think we should try to avoid getting behind. A to the extreme of having the national

if we have a debt on our hands.

There is another reason why I offer this motion, and that is, that the more the members of the Party know of its the more interest they will take in its affairs.
GUY WILLIAMS,

National Committeeman, Minnesota

Motion No. 14.—I move to amend motion of National Committeeman Guy Williams of Minnesota, by inserting the word "itemized" before the word 'statement" in his motion.

Comment.—It is just as necessary to itemize the assets and liabilities of the National office as it is to include our assets and liabilities in the monthly financial report of the National Secretary. I am sure many of us woul like to know what resources, the amount of furniture and other property the National office has. We also want to know how much we owe and who we owe it to. Think also that we should safeguard ourselves in mak-ing it impossible for anyone to "wa-ter" our assets or liabilities, and to insist that they appear itemized monthly in our financial report will

make this less possible.

I understand that the system of ac counting in the National office is very good and it should therefore not entail much work in itemizing all assets and liabilities. To say our assets are so many dollars and our liabilities so many dollars, does not give the members are information as to amount to pers any information as to amount to bers any information as to amount to anything. An accounting will have to be made anyway to arrive at our as-sets and liabilities, so they may as well be published itemized, A WAGENKNECHT, National Committeeman, Washington.

Regarding the amendment submitted by Comrade Wagenknecht (motion No. 14), I would state the word "itemized" appeared in the motion as originally presented by Comrade Williams, and upon receipt of the following letter of explanation he requested that the word "itemized" be stricken out:

Chicago, Ill., July 31, 1907.

Chicago, Ill., July 31, 1907.
Guy Williams,
26 E. College Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Dear Comrade:—I received your
favor of the 25th, with a motion. With
the general purpose of the motion I am
in accord, yet since it refers to matters with which I am naturally more
familiar than you, I make bold to present certain information.

The motion says, "An itemized state

ment of the assets and liabilities."
Formerly this subject was fairly covered by reports to the National Executive Committee in session every third month, but since the constitution has been amended abolishing stated meet-

peen amenaged aboutshing stated meetings some rule should be provided.

Publishing the assets monthly in an itemized form I believe would be a waste of energy. The assets, aside from cash on hand, in large part, is stock and fixtures and not convertible while the effect is wantarined. able while the office is maintained. I enclose January Bulletin containing annual report with assets and liabilities marked. You will notice assets are given in totals. An inventory book, or folder (nine pages), kept in the office contains the itemized statement.

I feel confident you will accept my suggestions in the spirit in which they are made. Now if you will strike out the word "itemized" I think the purpose will be served, for in that event I will initiate the practice of summarizing the assets as in the yearly report and will itemize the lia-

However if you desire it to stand so submitted, and time requires wire at my expense and the motion will be published in the Saturday "Bulletin." Regarding assets I would say further, I shall put the totals in round

Fraternally yours, J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary

The following is the report referred to in above letter: Assets January 1st, 1907. Cash on hand.......\$ 117.58 Accounts outstanding, against

states and locals for dues, 149.40

Less 25 per cent wear and tear 226.96 680.89 Official suplies, stationery, books for locals and mimeograph supplies 946.89

Total assets\$4,246.89 As previously stated to itemize the assets giving figures for each piece of tangible property, such as typewriters, desks, chairs, filing cabinets, etc. as recorded in the office inventory, would require the publication of about nine additional mimeograph pages with the financial report each month

To which Comrade Wagenknech has replied:

Comment on Referendum 13, Mo tions 13 and 14. In making my amendment to motion by Guy Williams I was in doubt as to whether to By the comment that the Na tional Secretary made on both mo-tion and amendment I am now con-vinced that neither itemized or classified would do. I think it is necessary to itemize some of the assets and liabilities and to classify others. For example: I, for one, want the accounts outstanding against states and locals for dues and supplies, itemized owes the national office. On the other hand all other assets contained in the National Secretary's report dated Jan. 1, 1907, acn remain in their present classified way. As to liabilities: I would like to have such liabilities as monies owing organizers, wages due the office force, if any, printers bills, itemized. The main reason for making my amendment was because the main motion as it stood did not even specify that assets and liabili-ties should be classified. The National Secretary would according to the main motion, be fully justified in simply including in the monthly financial report that total assets were \$.... and liabilities were \$.... Thinking the main motion would probably how this work for the way I amount the same main motion would probably how this work is a way I amount this work is a way I amount the same main motion would probably how this work is a way I amount this work

ably have this effect is why I amended same. Had no intention of going another to avoid getting on office itemize to such an extent that and we will be seriously handicapped nine extra mimeograph pages would be required to contain assets and lia-bilities. Considering my motion to amend from the standpoint of this comment I shall vote for it.

WAGENKNECHT, A. WAGENKNECHT, National Committeeman, Wash.,

FOR "DEMOCRATIC" MANAGEMENT

Walla Walla, Wash., Aug. 12, 1907. To the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of the State of Washington, Richard Krueger, Secre-tary. Dear Comrade: At a regular meeting of Local Walla Walla, held on August 9, 1907, it was regularly voted to ask for the submission to referendum by the State Executive Commit-tee, in accordance with Article VI of the State Constitution, to the membership of the Socialist Party in the state of Washington, the following amend-mens to the state constitution:

First, Art. II, Sec. 1, shall be amended to read as follows: There shall be a state committee composed of fitteen members, three from each of the

following districts, these districts to be known as organization districts: District No. 1 to be composed of the following counties: Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, San Juan Island and Clal-

District No. 2 to be composed of the following counties: King, Kitsap, Jefferson. Mason and Pierce.

ferson, Mason and Pierce.
District No. 2 to be composed of
the following counties: Thurston,
Chehalis, Lewis, Pacific, Wakiakum,
Clarke, Cowlitz and Skamania.
District No. 4 to be composed of the
following counties: Okanogan, Chelan, Ferry, Stevens, Spokane, Lincoln
and Douglass.

District No. 5 to be composed of the following counties: Whitman, Gar-field, Asotin, Columbia, Walla Walla Franklin, Adams, Benton, Yakima,

Klickitat and Kittitas. Second. Art. II, Sec. 3. Each dis Second. Art. II, Sec. 5, Each district shall elect three members of the state committee, designate one of the three as a member of the State Executive Committee, and the State Executive Committee shall consist of the five members so designated, in these elections of the several organization Third. Art. II. Sec. 6, shall be amended to read: The State Executive Committee shall meet not less than once each quarter and shall transact routine business by correspond-

Fourth. Art. II, Sec. 22, shall be amended to read as follows: The nomination for location of the state headquarters and for national commit neadquarters and for national commit-teemen shall be made by the locals, and elections shall be held by refer-endum. Fifteen days shall be given for nominations and thirty days shall be allowed for casting of votes on the referendum for election. No place or person shall be deemed to have been

person shall be deemed to have been nominated for such an election unless at least three locals have concurred in the nomination.

Fifth Art. II, Sec. 23, shall be amended to read as follows: The State Committeemen shall be nominated by the locals of their respective organization districts, and shall be elected by a referendum of the membership within their respective districts. The same time shall be given. tricts. The same time shall be given for nominations and elections as for the election of national committeemen, and three locals shall be required to concur in the nomination of any candidate.

An Emergency Clause.

For the purpose of putting into operation the above amendments, if ap-proved by the membership, and as a part of this referendum, the following

emergency clause is also proposed: Any three locals in any organization district are hereby authorized to take the initiative in calling for nomina-tions and in conducting an election of the three commtteemen, to which any such organization district would be entitled under these amendments, and whenever three such districts have concluded their elections the new committeemen both of the state committee and of the Executive Committee, shall assume office, and take con trol of the affairs of the Socialist Party, in the state of Washington, under the constitution as so amended.

C. E. FINKENBINDER,

In this call for a Referendum to the State Membership as the same is sub-mitted by Local Walla Walla, it is proposed to amend the present State Constitution in various ways almost immediately after the party's delerates to the State Convention have reached their respective homes (at an approximate expenditure of about \$500) and the counting of a referen-dum vote upon the acts of the dele-gate convention (with the additional

cost of nearly \$20.00).

First it is proposed to divide the state into five organization districts, the basis of this division to be solely on geographical lines; in other words imaginary lines; a system of division, which has been practiced by all capi-talist institutions and severely and rightly condemned by all organiza ions of the Socialist party the world

The first organization district will comprise the following counties: Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, San Juan and Clallam.
The Second District: King, Kitsap,

Jefferson, Mason and Pierce.
The Third District: Thurston, Chehalis, Lewis, Pacific, Wakiakum, Clarke, Cowlitz and Skamania.

The Fourth District: Okanogan. Chelan, Ferry, Stevens, Spokane, Lincoln and Douglas. The Fifth District: Whitman, Gar-field, Asotin, Columbia, Walla Walla,

field, Asotin, Columbia, Walla Walla, Franklin, Adams, Benton, Yakima, Klickitat and Kittitas.

In other words it is proposed to have the following locals in the first district: Bellingham, Clipper, Echo Valley, Mountain View, Burlington, Lyman, Marblemount, Arlington, Everett, Edmonds, Granite Falls, Snohomish, Svivana, Useless Bay, and

homish, Sylvana, Useless Bay, and econd district 2. Bryn Mawr, Renton, Olalla, Pouls-bo, Pearson, Allyn, Buckley, Bis-marck, Leber, Puyallup, Tacoma, Wilkeson, Bangor and Fail City,—16

Third district; Alpha, Grand Mound, Olympia, Tenino, Yelm, Aberdeen Nos. 1 and 2, Hoquiam, Elma Montesano, Centralia, Kosmos, Winlock, Chehalis, Centralia, Kosmos, Winlock, Chehalis, Raymond Nos. 1 and 2, Pacific County, Skamokowa, Riverside, Vancouver, Puget Island and Gate,—22 locals. Fourth district: Tiger, Yocum, Northport, Greenacres, Spokane Nos. 1 and 2, Harrington, Mohler and Ori-

ent,—9 locals. Fifth district: Colfax, Pullman, Clarkston, Walla Walla, Prosser, Natchez, North Yakima, Lyle, Cle Elum, Liberty and Roslyn,—12 locals. Or to show it another way, it is

d to have in the First District, 15 locals with an approximate total membership of 175. Second District, 16 locals with an aproximate total membership of 560. Third District, 22 locals with an ap-

oximate total membership of 470.
Fourth District, 9 locals with an aproximate total membership of 155. roximate total memoership of 155.

Fifth District, 12 locals with an aproximate total membership of 150.

It is proposed that each of the
above named districts elect by refer-

above named districts elect by refer-endum vote three State Committee-men, designate one of these as a mem-ber of the State Executive Committee. How and by whom this member of the Executive Committee is to be designated, the document falls to state. These 15 so elected Committeemen are to constitute the Stae Committee; 5 of these, one each to be designated by his respective organization district, to constitute the State Executive

Committee.

How these referendums, five sepa rate and distinct from each other and one for each organization district are to be submitted to the members in to be submitted to the members in the respective districts the document does not state, although it is clearly the intent that each of the districts shall manage the affairs in the district. In Article VI, Section 4, our State Constitution provides: "All questions calling for referendum vote shall be submitted without change, comment or preamble by the State Committee, or the Secretary-Treasurer acting for same." This Walla Walla proposition would require five distinct referenin consequence would require nearly five times the amount of money as it-does at present under our form of

Walls Walls would have Article II, Section 6, amended as follows: "The State Executive Committee shall meet not less than once each quarter and shall transact routine business by cor-respondence." If this means anything at all, it means the State Executive Committee shall meet not less than once each quarter at a cost of \$50.00 for each meeing, at an annual cost of \$200.00 and in the meantime business shall not be transacted.

In Article II, Section 32, they propose to amend as follows: The nomi-nation for location of State headquarters and for National Committeemen shall be made by the locals and elec-tions shall be held by referendum.

This means an additional cost of about \$15.00; together with a cost of about \$35.00 for five distinct referendums, one for each organization dis-trict. This Walla Walla amendment, if adopted, proposes to saudle an ex-tra expense of about \$250.00 upon the party, but has utterly failed to pro-vide a revenue with which to meet this additional cost, and therefore, to carry out the provisions of the several amendments is a physical impossibility.

An emergency clause is proposed for these amendments and it is proposed: "Any three locals in any organization district are hereby au-thorized to take the initiative in cauing for nominations and in conducting an election of the three Committee-men to which any such organization district would be entitled under these amendments, and whenever three such districts have concluded their elections the new Committeemen both of the State Committee and the Exe-cutive Committee, shall assume office, and take control of the affairs of the Socialist party in the State of Washington, under the Constitution as so amended."

Or in other words, if the party bership of the First, Fourth and Fifth Organization Districts, with a total membership of about 450, wishes to take over the affairs of the Socialist Party of Washington and control them against the wishes of the party membership in the second and third Organization Districts with an aproximate total membership of over thousand, they shall be allowed to do so at any time; or in other words, the Socialist Party of Washington is henceforth to be ruled by one third of its entire membership and the other two-thirds of the membership will have to submit without any redress. though they may even double and triple their membership while the membership in the former three districts may lose half of their membership.

This fact alone, together with the fact that this amendment, if adopted, will place the Party in a position where we will have to meet financial obligawe will have to meet maneral obliga-tions which with our present re-sources will be an impossibility, should bid us pause. We might just as well vote upon the question, shall the Party erect a State house for headquarters to cost \$10,000.00.

However the principal reason this referendum should be rejected is on the ground that the adoption of the same would be unconstitutional, be-cause of the fact that this proposition. if adopted, will entirely disfranchise the best class of our entire memebr-ship, the 38 members at large. This class of our comrades, from whom proportionately we receive the largest revenue and who on the whole can safely be classed among our most useful and most active party mem-bers, were entirely ignored by the framers of this proposition, and their rights, guaranteed them by the State Constitution as well as the Naional Constitution, set at naught.

Constitution, set at naught.

Article III, Section 8, provides as follows: "Every member in good standing in the Socialist Party in Washington, shall be entitled to a ballot on all referendums."

In conclusion it might be well to point out the fact that this "gerrymandering" is conducted by non-Party members, one McFadden of Pomeroy, and one Klahr of Spokane. Neither one of these two genetlemen are members of the Socialist Party. However the latter has now decided, since has made the discovery that Walla Walla has fertile fields to offer for "gerrymanders" to apply to the local for membership in the Party.

making history fast and I will deavor to give this history to the pub-lic within a short time.

RICHARD KRUEGER,

Local Tacoma meets every Sunday at 6:30 p. m. in Columbia Hall, 9th and Tacoma Ave. The attendance is increasing with each meeting.

TACOMA NOTES

Three applicants and one transfer from Local Ellensburg were admitted to membership at our last meeting; besides this, several members who were in arrears from three to eight months have paid up and more promise to do so.

Resolutions endorsing and sustaining the State Committee in revoking the charter of Local Seattle were passt know what the assets and liabilied by unanimous vote.

Our propaganda meetings which are held every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, in Columbia Hall are a de-Last Sunday Comrade Fedor Vladi-

mier gave us an interesting lecture on "The Revolutionary Movement in Russia." Next Sunday, Aug. 25th, Comrade H. F. Titus will speak on "The Present Prospects of the Labor Movement

Sunday, Sept. 1st, Comrade J. B. Osborne, the blind Socialist orator, will speak.

HAYWOOD'S SPEECH AT CHICAGO

(Continued from Page 1.)

than once a month, and Governor Buchtel is responsible. And we have an anti-scrip law, whereby workingmen are supposed to get the coin of the realm in pay for the work they have done for the com-panies, but the scrip is still in use, and Governor Buchtel is responsible.

Now, I want to ask you whether or not the members of the Western Fed-eration of Miners and its officers who are trying to enforce those laws are

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the undesirable citizens or whether the governor who refuses to enforce the law with the power in his handsis he not the undesirable citizen? (Ap plauše.)

MINERS AT BOTTOM. Now, you all recognize the fact, and

if you do not I will soon demonstrate it to you that the miner who digs in the ground—the coal and the metalliferous digger-is the stepping stone of civilization. It is he who goes down deep into the bowels of the earth and brings up the copper and the tin and the lead and the gold and the silver and the other metals that are made into the tools that are used by you artisans, and without us you would be wearing a breechclout and plowing with a crooked stick. There would be no gigantic buildings like you have got in this city. There would not be any of these pleasure resorts. There would not be the iron borse nor the ocean greyhound. You would not have a spring in your watch and Roosevelt would not have signed the

run with water." WESTERN FEDERATION.

There is something about the aims and purposes of the Western Federa-tion of Miners and the interests we have against us. Now you know that an undesirable organization does not build hospitals for its sick and its injured. An undesirable organization does not build libraries for the educa-tion of its members. An undesirable organization does not have halls and meeting places where we carry on de-bates with the hope of lighting intelli-gence in the minds of the citizens of this country, so that we can bring to them the rights and privileges that they should enjoy,

"ALL HELL."

Now, the principles of the Western Federation of Miners have been clear-ly set forth on a number of occasions, ly set forth on a number of occasions, and it is our purpose to organize industrially and antice politically so that we can bring the working class into their own. And with those principles in view we are never going to swerye from them, and all hell cannot make us swerve. (Applause, during which the speaker turned to another portion of the audience.) I want you all to hear this, that the principles of the Western Federation of Miners are intended for the betterment and uplift. tended for the betterment and uplift ing of the working class. We are edu-cating our members, working step by step, and from those principles all hell can never swerve us.

WOMAN'S WAY.

I have said a good deal on this oc-casion about the men, but I want to say something about the women. I just want to say a word in behalf of the women, in behalf of the splendid support that they have rendered to us. I am here for the purpose of thanking you in behalf of myself and the boys in jall of the Western Federation of Winers of my wife and my mother. in jail of the Western Federation of Miners, of my wife and my mother, and of Henrietta, who sends her love to the girls of Chicago. And whatever clse, may be said in the labor movement, you must always take off your hats to the women, because Warriors, lawyers, sinner and saint, May fight and play and pray. But the world will wag on to the end of time in that little woman's way

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"The Cause of the Factional Fight In the Socialist Party of Washington"

Under the above title a little pamphlet has been sent throughout the party in this state.

Its sole object is to show, in its own words, that "tae one man who has done more than all others, regardless of his politics, to disrupt and disgrace the Socialist Party in America, is H. F. Titus." The insinuation is made that this man Titus is." a spy in the service of the capitalist class."

The Only Proof Presented for this terrible charge, the worst that could be made against any man, that of being a traitor to that class which is the Hope of Humanity, is that he edits a paper which has always attacked and exposed every Fusion tendency in the Party.

In fact, the pamphlet in question is an open attack on "The Socialist." In so many words it says: "Don't support a paper which insists on acting as a judge or a critic for the party."

That is, Don't Support "The Socialist" because it is always charging

."The Socialist" pleads guilty and so does its editor. Wherever "Fusion" has shown its head in the Socialist Party, this paper has hit it and hit it hard. We believe most comrades will say, DO support a paper which insists

But the real reason for this pamphlet is the expulsion of Local Seattle for condoning Walter Thomas Mills' Fusion tactics in Victoria.

It is published by Mills' friends and in the interest of the Mills paper, and by prominent stockholders in the company which publishes that paper.

It is an attempt to divert attention from Mills to Titus. Mills is charged with Fusion. The British Columbia Socialist Party made the charges. Its Secretary-came over to Seattle with charges and proofs. Local Seattle refused to listen, under the leadership of Mills and the authors of this

The Washington State Convention after full discussion, declared Mills under charges and refused to seat him as delegate. The State Committee summoned Local Seattle to try Mills on said charges. Local Seattle refused. At last, after exhausting every method prescribed by the Party Constitution, the State Committee withdrew Local Seattle Charter. Now a Referendum is called for on the Question shall the State Committee be sustained?

At this point, when Mills is on trial before the State for Fusion tactics, this pamphlet is issued containing a vile insinuaton against the personal character of Titus, without the slightest proof except that he is always at tacking somebody for Fusion.

The proper thing to do under these circumstances would seem to be to send out a pamphlet showing that Mills was not guilty of the Fusion charged by British Columbia Socialists. Even if Titus were guilty of being the devil himself, what has that to do with the charges against Mills preferred and sustained by the Socialist Party of B. C.?

The pamphlet in question may be taken as Mills' only reply to the charges against himself. At any rate, it is written by a man who has worked hand in glove with him and is personally interested in his paper.

Now instead of attacking "The Socialist" and its editor, WHY DOES NOT THIS PAMPHLET SHOW TO THE WAITING MEMBERSHIP OF THIS STATE THAT MILLS WAS NOT GUILTY OF FUSION AS CHARGED? But the only reply Mills' supporters have to give in their whole 22 pages is contained in these words of theirs: "WHY ALL THIS BOSH

If it is bosh, show it to be bosh. Don't write 22 pages only to say all our Fusion talk is "bosh" on one page and use the other 21 to declare Titus

Aside from the unproved central libel of the pamphlet that Titus is a Traitor, it is crowded with misstatements of facts-which will be recognized by every one in Seattle. For example, on page 7: "The Seattle Socialist was started by Local Seattle as a campaign sheet."

The fact is Local Seattle never had a thing to do with "The Seattle

Yet this pamphlet, addressed to the ignorant, begins with the sole statement, "We shall make no statements that we cannot prove to be ABSO-Another sample on p. 9; "Pike St. Branch was composed of those who

desired to use party funds to aid in the publication of the paper. Fact: Never a cent of party funds was spent for the paper, nor was

such a thing ever asked for, nor thought of, nor suggested. Another sample lie on page 11: "Less than six of the hundred new

members of Pike St. Branch ever paid the second month's dues." Fact: That the large majority of that hundred are still members of

the party and some of them, like Comrade T, F. Burns, of Tacoma, are among the most active and useful in the Party.

The entire pamphlet is honeycombed with pure fabrications like these three, besides being infused with false suggestions and insinuations on every page. It is in fact almost exclusively a work of fiction, and would need no notice if its circulation were confined to Seattle where the facts

We have a letter asking if we will publish a communication pointing out the lies one by one in this pamphlet. No. We cannot do it, as there wouldn't be space enough left for anything else in the paper.

THE MODERN LEAR

By Vincent Harper

On these Sunday evenings we have been turning our attention to the without argument you will agree with me that you and I are living in a period of universal social unrest. No sciences are too deep; no customs too divine; no antiquity too holy or reverend to resist the irresistible determination of every man and woman in this world who has a clear head and a clean heart to understand for himself and herself all claims that may be made whatsoever upon his intellect. Matters pertaining to religion citizenship, governments, traditions, class power-in fact everything-are being thrown helter skelter into this glorious, seething, melting pot of analytical dissolution and when the mass cools we marvel at the crystals that have been formed.

It is an age of social unrest and I am trying to bring before you that social unrest in the light of certain classic types. I am asking you to notice these different types as they pass across the stage upon these Sunday evenings-types taken from the classics as familiar to you no doubt as they are to me, but whose mission is often not understood.

THE JEWS.

I have already brought to your notice The Three Jews of history, the three best types of that magnificent best race. A chosen people verily, the Jews. Chosen for their innumerable good traits. Under the stress and strain of persecution they have still survived and retained their original characteristics. Moses, Jesus of Nazareth, and Karl Marx. We looked at them the first evening.

HAMLET.

The next night we looked at a very different type, Hamlet, the prince of Denmark, from Shakespeare's immortal play, and as the morbid, brooding, introspective and dejected Hamlet strolls across the stage in solemn black, contemplating the rottenness in Denmark, we find him instead of rec tifying that rottenness, instead of cut ting deep into the heart of the rottenness, we find him moping and brooding and contemplating and discussing and arguing with himself until he ends up not only in not eradicating the rottenness of which he is aware but bringing down about his ears the very pinnacles and pillars of the temple. His sweetheart, his mother, his best friend, the King himself go down in the fifth act in one tremendous wreck, the result of human vacillation.

And right here in this audience there are five hundred Hamlets who, in the face of the relief that Socialism has to give them, are still vacillating and hesitating and doing nothing to better the conditions and clean out the rottenness in Denmark. And while you are vacillating Ophelia goes mad and is destroyed; your mothers and wives and daughters are dragged down from the pedestal or which they should stand; while the greatest minds of the age urge you to take your position with the advance guard of the illumined intellects of Europe and America and the whole wide world, of which we are a humble outpost, urge you to affiliate yourselves with this advance vanguard of the free and courageous if you do not wish to see the wreck and ruin of all society.

DEAR OLD JOB.

The next night I spoke of still a different man; dear old Job. Job of the boils. The reason that I dragged the patriarch down through the thousands of years that separated us from his ancient times to put him in the lime light here in Seattle, was that he has always been held up as being a patient man. Even James the apos tle tells us "You have heard of the nationce of Job."

Hamlet the vacillating mind, see ing the rottenness in Denmark and vet afraid to do the only thing that can cut that rottenness out of the body politic, Job the patient man, the man to whom the messengers came to tell him that his flocks and herds and slaves and children were killed: his houses burned up and his fields laid waste. From riches to poverty, from health to boils, from being God's pet and favorite to being the helpless toy of Satan and his devils, and still he sits upon an ash heap scraping his boils with potshreds, shaves himself and blesses God.

Waiting for some divine influence to come and rescue him out of his misery, and in this ball this minute there are five hundred men who are waiting for Teddy Roosevelt or the G. O. P. or Billy Bryan on his humble jackass, the Democratic party, or the enlightened medium of public opinion. if you please, or the benign influence of the church or the altruistic, in fluence of their fellow men to rescue them from this rottenness.

I can see that the vast majority of you down there are looking now for the source of these difficulties-your presence here to listen to a radical

thinker like myself is evidence of the air and yet you look for the source and do not heed our Socialist philosophy nor have the courage to take Hamlet's rapier and plunge it into the rotten heart of him who claims to

be the King. You say "Let us elect Teddy for four years more and he will bust the trust and when Ancy dies his little girl will have only thirty cents. Trust the old parties, they will do some thing.

And so you remain patient; fill up your stomach and your head won't

worry. But in Europe things are different People in Seattle think I am a radical man, but twenty-five years ago when I was but a college student I heard things uttered so much in advance of what I am saying here that they would think me a very mild, oldfashioned man.

Take for instance the Dago. Italy with her starry nights, and peaceful quiet atmosphere—Italy has twentysix red bot Socialists in the Italian parliament and we have not a single member in congress.

Goneril got on the arm of the King's chair and chucked him under the chin, and ma and the girls chuck you under the chin and say "Now, don't go to hear that radical Harper. It is a disgrace to be mixed up with those Socialists. If you have Socialism in your heart, don't let people know it." And you are patient and stay away.

KING LEAR.

This leads us up to him of whom am to speak tonight. A king with all a king's unlimited power. For King Lear was not like Edward the Sev enth or even Kaiser Wilhelm the Second, merely figureheads and puppets controlled by parliaments, but at the time of Lear the king was every inch a king. His word was as imperative as God's. And yet you see this king moved by the most pathetic instincts of altruistic and unselfish love that finally led him to abdicate his power and suffered his very flesh and blood to rob him of his power and even of a shelter for himself and finally he is struck physically blind and on the verge of madness.

Mad, a king of shreds and tatters while they for whom he had abdicated his power make merry in his palaces and play at hide and seek with the treasures of the king.

Tonight I am to speak of the modern Lear. There is only one king on this earth today and his name is THE PEOPLE. The People. You will agree with me long before I get through that this king is blind too-blind to his kingship, blind to his power, blind to his privileges, and you will find that this blindness has not been caused by any selfish or base motives but nearly always by noble traits like jewels in his crown.

The one great underlying principle is to be at peace, so you are patient. The subtle, fascinating influence, the cajolery, the smiles, the chucking under the chin by your Cordelias, and Gonerils and Regans, the daughters of the king, whom he loves, induce him to part with everything that he

The state which the king made, the church over whose spires he throws the protection of his arms, and under whose corners he drops his nickels every Sunday; the school which was built up by exploiting him, all these cajole and pet and fool and hoodwink the old man, and he is tottering extremely near, believe me, extremely near, is this blind king, now tottering close to the very edge of the tremendous precipice of madness, and he

SHAKESPEARE'S MIGHTIEST TRAGEDY.

For a moment now, according to my usual practice, let me refresh your memory a bit. The play is Shakespeare's mightiest tragedy, perhaps with a barely possible exception of one of Sophocles, or Euripydes no other tragedy of history can equal it. This has naught to do with the rapier that springs from out its scabbard to avenge a wrong. This is the slow heart break of a noble mind so overwhelming that reason itself totters. The poor old king at last realizes when it is too late that those whom he loved and for whom he gave up every-

of his present miserable condition. This is no Macbeth where villians throttle their guests under their very roof; no daggers, no poison goblets, no green eyed jealousy like that of Othello who choked Desdemona whom he loved better than his life. No such blood and thunder in this tragedy.

thing that he held dear, are the cause

And these three daughters of old King Lear were not so bad after all. If they were in Seattle today they would move quite high. They were fairly decent, fairly decent. They committed no murders. They did not steal). All that they did was to tell pleasant lies and pet and jolly the old man out of his dough.

heard of. They liekd to dress, bless their hearts, and so do you, dear ladies. They felt as you feel, that they hadn't a stitch to wear and they told daddy so. They were ambitious and so are you; they were romantic and sentimental, and so are you; did you or so will you.

And after they were married they found that their husbands, who, having married king's daughters, naturally expected that the old gent would come to the front, they found that things were not going as smoothly as they would like, so they planned to see what they could do to gradually get away their fathers rights. They wanted it all: the husband of one wanted the kingdom. He was all right; he had the Seattle spirit. He wanted the whole business-so

But at first they simply coaxed away more and more money from the old man, but at last they got the old man to sign away everything in the world. He has nothing left in the world.

What is his kingdom to him? What is the wealth of Rockefeller compared to the up-turned baby face of one of his granchildren? I saw the old man just after his first grandchild had died of the fever. I saw him in the elevator at 26 Broadway; I was going up to see Daniel O'Dea, when the president of the Standard Oil Company, as a friend accosted him, broke into tears (a man with millions of people at his feet, envied by the whole world or people for his money) and said "I would give every cent I have to bring back my baby." The only thing that he could think of was the face of his baby and that he had to put in its coffin.

If I am bereaved of my children, I am bereaved indeed. So King Lear thought not of his money, his fields, his glorious palaces, not of his numerous attendants and ladies of the court, not of his glistening robes not of his sceptre and his splendid court, but for one smile from Cordelia, for one little ringlet back of Goneril's ear, this father would give away everything he possessed-and they saw to it that he proceeded to do it.

They knew the value of ringletsthey were "dead on" to the exact value of dimples and smiles. They were financiers of a very high order; they knew the exact exchange value of everything they had. So the old man deeds this and that and the other to the husband of one-for one kiss he gives half of his kingdom.

If Goneril found that her pin money, even now that she had one half or the kingdom, was running low, she would call up papa on the 'phone, and papa would say, "Well, what part of the province do you want?" and she would reply, "Well, I want the province of Lancaster, or Burgundy," and he says "All right; it's yours."

Thus he keeps giving away every thing he has, until finally he has not even a roof over his head, and he is obliged to be a perpetual visitor at one or another of the homes of his daughters. He could invite no one to sit at his own board, he had nothing he could call his own. When he had been visiting Goneril for a month or so, she would write a letter to her sister Cordella, or Regan, and say "For heaven's sake get him out of the house, get him out of the house." And then this dear sister would write back and say, "Keep him for another month and then I will take him for a while." And the poor old fellow would pack up his clothes and "hike". and after he had been there for a month, that sister would get sick of having him around, and he would be obliged to move again, until at last-Oh, the foolishness of the king, oh, the more than blindness of his majesty-at last one day he drew Cordelia aside and said, "Isn't the old man welcome? Don't you want me around any more? I have nothing left that I can give you."

At last the mental blindness finds its way to his physical functions and he becomes blind indeed, and in the last scene his madness has come to him, and he fancies himself back on the throne.

When it is too late, when he hasn't a home to go to, he discovers his mistake, sees his foolishness. And you, fools, when you haven't an inch of ground on this green globs on which to go and call it home, without paying rent, when you have degraded vourselves so that you can not even pay rent unless some master gives you a job, unless some other man kindly permits you to remain, when your blindness becomes physical and your madness is upon you, then it is that you will realise your mistake and see the folly of your ways. Because the manager has raised \$10.00 on your wages, you think everything is fine, not taking into consideration the fact that at the same time the landlord has raised \$25.00 on your rent. and the price of provisions goes up

IMPENDING REVOLUTION.

The most brilliant minds of the United States and Europe will agree with me in saying that unless you wake up soon, and very soon at that, Now these girls had vanity-now of nothing short of a miracle from God to their work-men of power, because

throw of everything we know now as society.

Your madness is complete; rouse yourself or it will be too late. Those of you whose reading is not limited to the Seattle press will agree with me when I say that there is not an educated man in the world tonight who will not agree with what I have just said, and who coes not realize the fact that there is something rotten in Denmark. .

It is true that the essue is ahead of us; we are not making it. Do you suppose if I had, as indicated by the address of the prevaricating chairman, the eloquence of a Demosthenes or Cicero or Mark Antony,-do you suppose that if I had the logic of Webster so that I could sway men, not little handfuls here, but if I could go all over the earth lecturing to millions, do you suppose that I could do one solitary thing to the people to rouse them to action or to prevent them from doing what they see fit?

The conditions are wrought slowly but they are wrought surely and the condition that confronts society here on the threshold of the twentieth century is this-that the great masses of the people are stumbling blindly because they have learned to resist; in spite of their blindness and madness they have learned at last that they cannot go back to the throne; that they no longer are welcome amid the palaces that they themselves have created; that they no longer have a foot-hold on Mother Earth.

The masses are like children whose only voice is a cry for the light and they cry in the night amid the darkness. The light is coming and all there is for us to do is to open wide our eyes and see the light and drive away this madness and blindness and get back on the throne.

"THE MAN WHO CAN."

But is the people king? Now let us analyze kingship for a minute. The word king as we have it in English comes from the English Teutonic word meaning to be able. The king is a 'can man." The man who can. Now of course all that you have to

do to be a king in these times is to be born in the right cradle, which of course is not a very difficult thing to do. In fact as some one has said (I thing it was Artemus Ward) "The wisest thing a man can do is to make a right, selection of his grand parents." The cause of all our failures is our lack of judgment in making such a choice, so that if you want to be a king as modern kings are, all that you have to do is to be born in the right cradle and then you will be not only mother's darling, but a gentleman in gold lace and velvet will attend your mother's accouche ment, and upon your arrival the Lord High Chancellor standing at the door will announce in grand, stentorian tones the news that it is a boy. You are it. And then a special parliament is called and it votes you a million dollars for milk. Rather a high price but not too high when you consider what stuff your Caesar eats that he has grown so grand.

If you trace the royal houses of Europe, the Hotspurs, the Hohenzollerns, the Stuarts, the Tudors, and all the others, I say if you trace these royal pedigrees back far enough you will find that on some battle field with sword and battle axe and blood the Can Man rose above his peers and was king.

Power is the only kingship. Power! Not a king could stay five minutes on his throne today were it not for this power. There are plenty of fools in the army and navy who are perfectly willing to go out and kill as many people as the king says to kill and if we speak our little kinglets can stop us speaking. I do not say that it is only the king

who has power but there must be behind every true king the actual possession of power. Certainly not only here in our supposedly free country, where really the franchise is only given to about one half the peoplefor not until the other half, the more intelligent, the more enlightened, the more progressive, infinitely more decent. THE WOMEN, can have the franchise, then and then only will this country be free as regards politics.

THE PEOPLE HAVE POWER.

It is the people that have the power. If you don't believe it, just ask your self how many employers there are in Seattle and then how many employes; how many politicians and then how many decent men; how many dotards in the pulpits and how many pusilanimous cowards in the editorial rooms.

Nevertheless we are the king by the divine right of power, not by the votes of people, not by the bloody conquests of the battle field, not by the right of wealth, but by the power of creation. "I am the sole possessor of that which I create." It is labor and the working class that is behind all the world. (Applause). In France, in Constantinople, in

sunny Italy, on the shores of the Mediterranean in Athens, in Rome, in Persia, in Vienna, Brooklyn, London, New York, Chicago, Scattle, Shanghai, before tomorrow's sun in rising, thousands of men will be going

gether and, instead of marching to work for their masters, march to the ballot and vote for their own rights. It would not be long before not a rar or a tatter of the old infamous tyranny which has existed for thousands and thousands of years' could be found. The whole system of ecoromics as it exists today would be overthrown.

The people have the power if they would only use it for their own advancement instead of being willing to toll on for ever and ever for their masters and then vote them into offices where they secure a still greater hold on the working class.

We have the power. We are the king. By the divine right of the creator we are the king of the earth, and every man who now possesses the green earth is nothing but a thief, and we propose to tell him that he is a hold-up man.

I say we-we who are in the right hand corner of the blind eye of the king, we who are trying to scrape off enough of the scales for him to get a little peek out, but we have an awful job on our hands to get the king to open his eyes, one eye even, and hold it open long enough to read a straight ticket, to vote for his own interests. He has the power all right, has the

MAJORITY AND INTELLIGENCE.

The working men have not only the right and title to the kingship through their being the "can men," but through their overwhelming majority, and by the fact that they are thinking today as no other class of men.

Let any capitalist that is here tonight (one very rich man is here; I am not going to look at him while I am taking, because you might hurt him before I get through), let him and any other capitalists that happen to be here come together, a dozen men, from the pulpits, universities. editorial rooms-I care not where you get them, and we will hire the opera house and you may pick a dozen men from any class of society, and we will choose twelve men from among the ranks of the Socialists-working men, and we will debate this question with you, and we will win.

I will take twelve men, not one of whom has had a day's schooling after he was fourteen or fifteen years old. whose life has been one long hard and incessant grind against immediate necessity-I will take these men, and you may choose whatever point you will in the philosophy of economics, or natural science, and with my twelve men I will back your twelve right off the stage.

My men will be talking about facts. and their weapon will be logic; the other gentlemen will have to talk upon clap-trap, worn out, shop worn sentiments and hearsay, and before we get through with them they will be the beggars before the throne of the king, and will beg the question, and the end of the debate will be a beggar on his knees before a king.

A King! Down in a certain shop here in this city, on Friday nights a bunch of young men gather together -to drink, oh no; to talk about the latest deal in real estate, oh no-they are reading musty old books that this 2x4 library here in Seattle can no furnish them. Young men that have to work hard to keep their heads ing? Every Friday night fifteen or twenty of them down in a shop are reading musty old books on Political Economy: debating on questions of vital importance to the nation and to the working classes.

Come up here and debate any of these subjects with me or any of the Socialists and you will look like thirty cents; you would look like an igno-

You could not give me the definition of one half the terms I have used here. What do I mean by Use-Value: by exchange, by rent, or other economic terms. You don't know, and yet you go around with your white shirts on and your diamond studs, and say, "that fellow Harper must be crazy."

But the king is waking up, slowly, it is true, but waking nevertheless, and the first thing that his long blinded eyes will see will be the rotten economic system that is now existing in this country of ours and there will be a radical change soon.

Wake up, Lear, your daughters have pushed you very near the brink; wake up and claim your throne, your rights, before it is too late.

THOSE RED LOCALS

Locals Yelm, Tacoma, Skamakowa, Bangor, have endorsed the action of the State Committee in revoking the charter of Local Seattle. They have all adopted resolutions and sent them to the press. They will appear, in part at least, in "The Socialist" next week. This week we have but space to chronicle the fact that they have

The police of New York City or Aug. 10th started their periodical hout with the Socialist Party by ar-resting nine comrades, each speaker stepped up and took his turn for the distinguished honor. The pelice will