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# The Socialist

To Organize the Slaves  
of Capital to Vote Their  
Own Emancipation

EIGHTH YEAR — No. 342

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1907

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## FOR FREEDOM OF THE STREETS IN SEATTLE

### POLICE AGAIN JAIL SOCIALIST

The fight is on. The second round is about finished as we go to press. J. B. Osborne, who is bearing the brunt of the battle in town taking a few lessons in common sense from our chief of police. The first thing Wappenstein intends to teach Osborne is that something is an obstruction when it obstructs nothing.



J. B. OSBORNE

The Blind Orator Arrested for Street Speaking by Order of Wappenstein

Osborne, though blind, can't see it that way. As a consequence Osborne and Wappenstein disagree and the question before the Seattle workingmen is—Who is right?

On Tuesday evening about eight-thirty Comrade Osborne started to tell an audience of about seventy-five workingmen why they had more troubles than money. The street meeting took place on Pike street west of First avenue, just south of Seattle's new public market. To start was about all that Osborne accomplished that night for policemen are thick in Seattle when Socialists are teaching under God's blue sky. One of our blue-coat friends asked Osborne if he would not kindly go to the city hall and see his boss, the chief, and get a permit. Osborne, to be obliging, said he would attend to that matter and discontinued speaking.

Comrades M. McCracken and John Carlson were detailed to interview the chief and get whatever he would give them that would allow Osborne to tell Seattle workmen about their troubles. After a bit of delay, which is fashionable when an inferior asks to be permitted to see a superior, McCracken saw a man, that undoubtedly looked to Mac like a chief of police of a graft-ridden city, come out of an ante-room. Mac tip-toed over to one of the stenographers and asked if it was the man he was looking for. It was. So Mac braced up to him. And this is the talk, which to every reader will certainly seem bright and just.

Mac: Is this the chief?

Wappy: Yes.

Mac: We came down to see you about that speaker that was stopped at Pike Place. We think he should be allowed the same privileges as other bodies.

Wappy: What other bodies?

Mac: Why religious bodies. The Salvation Army and the Volunteers.

Wappy: What was your speaker talking on?

Mac: The labor question.

Wappy: Well, he can't speak. Hire a hall.

This finished round one.

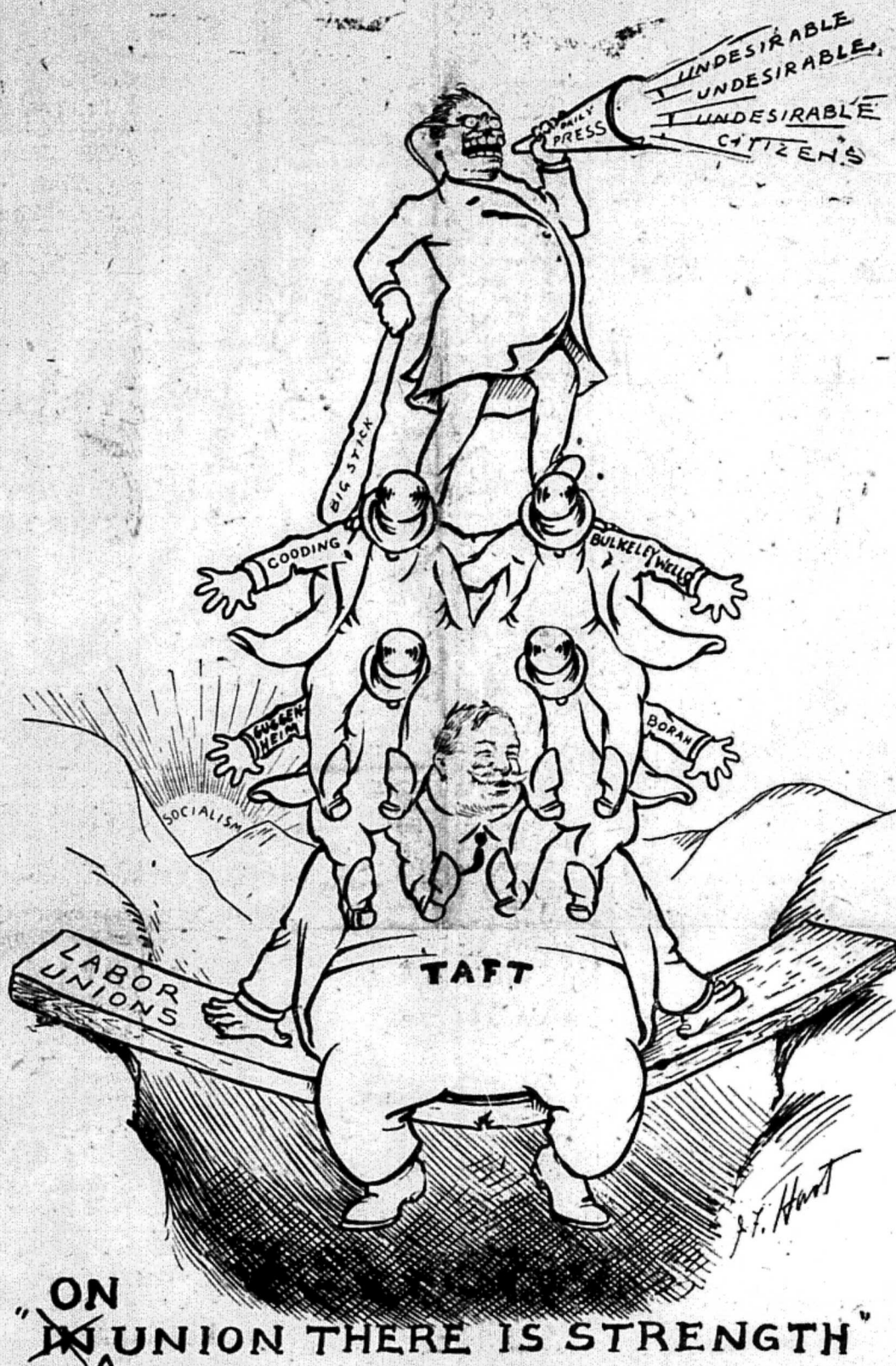
Wednesday night we repaired to the same place a little earlier, thinking to at least give Osborne a good start before things happened. An audience of two hundred were attentively listening to Osborne, who had been speaking about twenty minutes when a policeman asked him to quit. Osborne replied that he could not do it. The policeman then asked him to accompany him to Wappenstein's hotel. Osborne received his first auto ride in our new police automobile.

At the station he was gently relieved of all his belongings (which the clerks promised to keep safe for him) except his clothes and promptly shown to his room. Comrades Williamson, McCracken and Carlson arrived at the station just a few minutes after Osborne was dumped into that breeder of all kinds of bugs, Seattle's city jail, their pockets fairly bursting with bail money.

To the surprise of these comrades, they learned that Wappy had left orders that Osborne was to be kept, locked up in his room until Thursday, when he would pay a visit to his friend, Judge Gordon. After a bit of phoning permission was gotten to allow Osborne's wife to see him. She went to the hotel to tell her husband that he would have to sleep away from home that night.

All our readers who would like to hear Osborne's side of the question—Is an obstruction an obstruction when it does not obstruct—should attend the free protest meeting at the Labor Temple, Hall No. 4, Sunday night, at 8 o'clock, Sept. 6th. It will be an interesting meeting for the subject is interesting. You must come. Osborne and other speakers.

### TOO BIG A LOAD



"ON A UNION THERE IS STRENGTH"

### INTERVIEW WITH DARROW

THREE TRIALS IN IDAHO SOON DUE — BORAH CLAIMS TO BE EAGER FOR HIS TRIAL — OUTSIDE LAWYERS WILL TRY HIM — RUICK SAID TO BE HIS ENEMY

The next month will see things done in Idaho of interest to the proletarians of America who have been watching the Haywood trial.

President Charles H. Moyer arrived in Boise Friday, Aug. 30, intending to remain on guard in Idaho till Pettibone's case is settled. Pettibone has recovered from his recent illness and his wife is back from a few days' trip to Denver.

Judge Wood has cleared his criminal calendar to be ready for Pettibone's trial, set for Oct. 2. But there is no money to pay for lawyers—only a paltry \$5,000, and Haywood's trial cost over \$100,000.

Idaho farmers are already sore, for they form the bulk of the taxpayers and must foot the bills.

It is said the mine owners are prepared to "put up" for Pettibone's trial, but that will cause such a "scandal" that the prosecution shrinks from accepting.

Borah's trial comes before Pettibone's and it will make a pretty mix if Borah, chief counsel for the state against Pettibone should happen to be found guilty of land frauds against the United States government, and himself be an occupant of the state's hotel at Boise with Harry Orchard when Pettibone's case is called.

Borah claims, District Attorney Ruick, of Boise, is a political enemy. So he will be prosecuted by Attorneys Burch, of Denver, and Rush, of Omaha, who will conduct state's case.

Clarence Darrow reached Boise Saturday, Aug. 31, and gave out the

following interview to "The Statesman":

"I am going to leave tonight for Wallace to see how things are stacking up in regard to the coming trial of Steve Adams, whom I will defend when he is tried," said Clarence S. Darrow, the Chicago attorney, last evening as he ceased his attacks on a juicy tenderloin steak to talk with our reporter.

Mr. Darrow arrived from Chicago yesterday noon and all the forenoon he was busy. Between visits to Pettibone at the county jail and conferences with Judge K. I. Perky and Charles H. Moyer, it was not until dinner time that Mr. Darrow found time to be interviewed. He said he had heard it rumored that the state would ask for a change of venue in the Adams trial to Latah county. He didn't know whether the rumor had any foundation but he said:

"I'm going to see how the land lays and you can say that if Latah county is an agricultural section, a farming county, that I will make no objections to a change of venue to that county. I have learned to have a great respect for and confidence in the farmers of Idaho."

"Is there any truth in the report sent from Denver the other day that Mr. Richardson and yourself had patched up your differences and would both appear as counsel for the defense in the trial of George A. Pettibone?" was asked.

"No," replied Mr. Darrow, his lips twitching amusingly. "Not yet. As leave in a day or two.

I understand the arrangements, and I think I understand them pretty thoroughly. Mr. Richardson will not appear in any of the coming trials in Idaho. When Pettibone is tried I will have charge. The defense in that case will largely be looked after by Idaho attorneys. Judge K. I. Perky will take an active part. Edgar Wilson will also appear.

"How about Fred Miller?"  
"I don't know where he will be."  
"And John Nugent—will he be one of counsel for defense?"

Mr. Darrow hesitated and seemed to be trying to remember something he had forgotten. The reporter asked: "Nugent has not withdrawn, has he?"

"No, not as far as I know. He is still in the case as far as I have been informed."

A dispatch from Wallace, dated September 2, says:

Clarence Darrow, accompanied by Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, and Fred Miller, attorney of Spokane, arrived at Wallace for the purpose of defending Steve Adams, whose trial for the murder of Fred Tyler will probably begin next week.

The last trial resulted in an evenly divided jury. Adams will be defended by Darrow, Miller and John H. Wourms, of Wallace. E. F. Richardson, of Denver, will have nothing to do with the case. The state will be represented by Henry H. Knight, prosecuting attorney; Walter E. Hanson and James E. Gyle, all of Wallace. It is not yet known whether James H. Hawley, of Boise, will cooperate with the attorneys for the state.

It is considered extremely probable that a change of venue to Moscow, Idaho, will be asked, but this will be vigorously fought by attorneys for the defense. Moyer's visit to the district has no significance, and he will

### A FREE SPEECH FUND STARTED

Shall Socialists in Seattle be allowed the same rights as Salvationists?  
Shall the chief of police decide what shall be said on the streets of Seattle?

That is the present condition of affairs. Witness the arrest of J. B. Osborne, the blind speaker for Socialism on Wednesday night. He was addressing a perfectly orderly assembly on Pike Place, a side street which is used during the day as a public market. There was no obstruction of traffic in any way whatever.

Chief Wappenstein gave orders to his captain not to admit Osborne to any bail and not to allow anyone to see him in the city jail. The captain finally agreed to let his wife see him, though it is probable the officer will be reprimanded by his chief for that concession.

People are arrested every night and released on deposit of cash with the police, but this Bull-headed chief proposes to punish the Socialists for daring to assert some rights against his arbitrary authority so he will punish this blind man for venturing to speak when he commands, "Silence."

The Socialists of Seattle are pledged to pay their blind comrade Three Dollars a day for his services during this month of September. If he has to spend the time in jail, he certainly will earn his wages. For a blacker hole was never seen in Calcutta than this Seattle City Jail. No beds, no straw, no planks, nothing to sleep on but the cold stone floor, concrete stone, not even a place to sit.

Into such a foul and inhuman confinement, Comrade Osborne is thrust for the crime of speaking on the street without obstructing it.

We hereby request all lovers of decency and liberty to contribute toward Comrade Osborne's support during this month of September whether in jail or out. His fight is our fight.

Instead of a number of us allowing ourselves to be arrested as last year, Comrade Osborne offers himself in our stead. We must stand by him.

The Socialists are making this fight on behalf of the general public. If we win, others who have been denied the streets, will be given their rights.

We claim the right to use the streets for public speaking, when we do not materially obstruct traffic.

We claim that right for all-citizens. We are bound to win. Will you help us?

Send any contribution, however small, to Sam Williamson, Treasurer, . . . . . or to "The Socialist," Box 1673, Seattle. Receipts will be sent promptly.

### SYMPATHY DODGE WONT WORK

Chief Operator Eller Tries It On, but Without Success—Telegraphers a Jolly Lot but Immovable

Neither stampedes nor handshakes move the striking telegraphers. The local boys in Seattle are off to the hop fields, where they can get both funny and money.

The attempt to stampede them by sending out reports of defections in Eastern cities has failed. These men are too wise. They are "next" to all such schemes. They have sent too many reports over the wires. You can't fool these lads.

Another scheme was to have the chief operator express his sympathy for the "poor fellows" who were so near "broke," etc., etc. But that did not go down, either.

Meantime these cool, calculating men, waiting patiently, will add and multiply for you, proving how much the Telegraph companies are losing by this strike. Millions of dollars, it foots up.

There are distinct signs, even in the dispatches doctored by the companies, that the Western Union and Postal are very, very tired.

The Associated Press must be tired, too. The Hearst service and the United Press service are both serving their papers, with operators paid union wages. The Western Union is trying to accommodate the Associated Press by neglecting commercial work, but even so, the dearth of news in those papers which have only "A. P." service is plain enough. Papers like "The Seattle Times," which have the Hearst service, are rapidly gaining subscriptions from those like the "P. I." which have to depend exclusively on the "A. P." While "The Times" is kicking like a steer because the "A. P." compels its contract payments just as if it was furnishing full service.

What with loss of millions on commercial work by the two companies and loss of prestige and service by the Associated Press and the stand-pat attitude of the Working Class of the U. S. and with their own brave, clear headed fight, the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America has every reason to expect victory in the end.

### 20TH CENTURY COMMONERS

New Organization in Michigan — Walter Thomas Mills Elected Organizer—Farmers and Opportunist Socialists Flocking Into New Party

We have received information from Vernon F. King, national committee man of the Socialist Party from Michigan, that Walter Thomas Mills has been organizing in that state a new kind of party known as the "Twentieth Century Commoners," with Mills as state organizer.

It is said nearly all the Hearst followers, as well as many farmers and middle class Socialists, are joining.

In the literature sent out by the T. C. C. the names of Wilshire, Wayland and McGrady are quoted.

All of which is quite interesting. More later.

### INCREASED TAXATION

The "Chicago Daily Socialist" of August 29 has a cartoon marked "New Charter" and grinning broadly while he piles a fat pouch labeled "Increased Taxation" on the back of the bent and sweating figure of "The Man Who Works," already heavily laden with a great bag of "Taxes."

This cartoon is headed "The Beauties of the New Charter, No. 1. Taxation."

Will the editor of the "Chicago Daily Socialist" kindly tell us what "Increased Taxation" has to do with the wage workers of Chicago? Will their wages be diminished because of "Increased Taxation?"

If rents go up and other prices go up, must not wages go up too, as they are going up everywhere now?

Henry Laurens Call begins his lecture tour from Boston about October 1. Washington has secured him for a few dates. Comrade Call, it will be remembered, made the startling announcement that one per cent of the people owned ninety per cent of the wealth and backed it up by figures that could not be contradicted. His lectures will undoubtedly be interesting.



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**SOME MORE LABOR COST**

By E. L. Rigg, of Idaho

Comrade Herman and I agree as to what labor cost will mean under Socialism. It will mean what the commodity sells for, as he says, and it will also mean what the worker receives in wages for the production of the commodity, for they will be one and the same thing. Under the present system labor cost can not be used to mean what the commodity sells for, as that includes not only what we (through the capitalists) pay the laborers for producing the article, but the capitalists' profits as well.

An article sells for \$2.00, \$1.00 goes to the worker, which we call labor cost, the balance goes to the capitalist, which is the cost we pay for our ignorance in not knowing enough to dispense with the capitalist.

An article will sell under Socialism at the labor cost. Under the present system it sells for the labor cost plus the surplus value, i. e., interest, rent and profit. The surplus value we propose to eliminate.

If Socialism could be fully established, as a good though illogical comrade once told me, and as Comrade Herman seems to think, we would go to sleep the night the Socialists won, wake up the next morning and find the Co-operative Commonwealth running full blast, then it might do to talk of eliminating the surplus value any old way. Even then we would have to readjust all wages.

But Socialism through the ballot and by parliamentary action, such as we contemplate, does not anticipate anything of the kind. Some Socialists are so Re-v-o-l-u-t-i-o-n-a-r-y that they forget there is such a thing as evolution.

Revolution must be preceded by evolution; it must also be followed by evolution. As has been said, the incubation period of an egg illustrates evolution, the bursting of the shell revolution. The chick does not keep on revolving (unless there is something wrong with it), but evolution sets in, and it grows into a fully developed hen or rooster. So with us at present we are evolving. It will be a revolution when we burst this capitalistic shell. Then comes a long period of evolution again, gradually growing into full manhood, or a perfect social system. All talk about stepping suddenly from the present capitalistic system into a fully developed social system is as silly as it is utopian.

Comrade Herman's idea of increasing the wages of the workers in a particular industry by the difference of what their wages now are and the selling price of the product won't work. Take the Standard Oil industry, for instance. The workers in that industry would have ten or a hundred times as much as those in the farming industry. There is an enormous amount of surplus value in the oil industry, while none or very little in the farming industry.

Farm products are today sold by the farmer at about the labor cost. Go to the statistics if you think the farm products bring the farmer decent wages for his labor, or better still, try farming. I do not mean what the consumer pays for farm products, but what the farmer receives for them. Between the consumer and producer of farm products, and between the producer of other products and the farmer, is a great gulf, filled with all kinds of trusts, which wax fat off of all the workers whether farmers or not.

Do as Comrade Herman proposes, give the workers in the oil industry all the surplus value in that industry, say \$40 to \$70 per day, and the farmers all the surplus value in their industry, a trifle more than they are now getting, what a grand rush there would be among the horny-handed sons of toil for jobs in the oil industry! We might go hungry for pork and beans during the readjustment period.

Now would it not amount to the same thing in the long run, besides avoiding all the dissatisfaction and turmoil, to eliminate surplus value by reducing the prices of commodities to the workers? Socialism means, if it means anything, the elimination of surplus value. If prices were reduced to the labor cost of production it would take more than a John D. to find any surplus value, and all will concede him to be an expert in that line.

According to Comrade Herman, the workers in a particular industry are exploited of all their employer's profits. Then in the oil industry, granting the workers receive \$2 per day, that the oil sells for 30 cents per gallon, that one cent of the 30 is required to pay the workers their wages. Would Comrade Herman contend that those particular workers are exploited out of the balance, or 29 cents? If so, their wages under Socialism would be \$60 per day.

Now take the farming industry. It is said of New England farmers that they hire a hand for five years, and at the end of that time the hand has saved enough to start farming for himself, while the farmer has become so poor that he has to quit. The hand buys out the farmer and hires him on the same terms, and go it another five years, when they again change

places. Will Comrade Herman please figure out for me how much surplus value the farmer makes off of his land?

But for the sake of argument we will say that the farmer does make some surplus value off of his hired help. Grant that it is as much as his wages, which is certainly liberal. The wages being \$40 per month, and the surplus value, the amount the farmer fleeces off of his hand, being the same, then under Socialism, according to Comrade Herman, the farm hand would receive \$80 per month, while the workers in the oil industry were getting \$60 per day. Is that what Comrade Herman proposes in the name of Socialism? I want to state here that I do not admit the ordinary farmer gets any surplus value whatever. I have not the space to take up that subject at present.

Now on the other hand, suppose we eliminate the surplus value by cutting down the prices to the labor cost. In an action against the Standard Oil Co. it developed that it cost them just 2 cents per gallon to lay down coal oil in Chicago. That probably included more than the labor cost, or what the workers were actually paid. So we conclude it is a safe bet that the labor cost would not be more than 1 cent per gallon. We therefore cut the price of kerosene to all workers, including the farmers, to 1 cent per gallon, and all other commodities according as they have more or less surplus value. We would then have farmers and all other workers getting their present wages, but those wages would have a purchasing power of at least five times what they are at present.

Farmers would get as much for their products as at present, as they do not get more than the labor cost, at least renters do not. It would be an immense saving to the farmer if he could buy what he needs at the labor cost. Let me give a few examples, taken at random from the U. S. Labor Report: Coal 43 cents per ton; ash hoe handles, 4 1/2 feet long, 1 cent; hickory hammer handles, 18 inches long, 40 cents per hundred; screw-drivers, round steel blades, forged flat tangs and points, six inches long, 14 cents per dozen; steel-edged, plated shovels, take your choice, for 13 cents; plain-eyed nail hammers, solid cast steel, 15 oz. each, if you will vote to cut out interest and profits you may have one for 6 cents. Here you are, if you will let your Uncle Sam own and run the Tobacco Trust, you can have your chewing tobacco, put up in 16-oz. plugs, 2 cents each. I am vouching for the figures, not the tobacco, but it is the highest priced tobacco listed. Double truck or farm harness, traces ten stitches per inch, if you will hustle for Socialism you may have the set for \$4.59. Standard platform road wagon, two movable seats, leather dash board, cowhide trimmings, patent wheels, if you will get that useless capitalist off your back, you may have for \$8.45. You may have white pine boards for 52 cents per thousand, if you will get those lumber trust maggots out of your system. And last but not least, you may have a poplar coffin, 6 feet long, plain finish, for 69 cents, which you will need before long if you keep on voting the way the trusts want you to.

On some items in the foregoing list, a trifle should be added for labor cost of raw material, but nothing need be added to the lumber and coal items, for Dame Nature furnished the raw material for those, and although she has a monopoly of the business, yet she charges us nothing.

And by the way this same report which the Socialists are so fond of quoting, uses the term labor cost in the same sense that I do.

**STICK TO IT**

Teddy is determined we shall be "undesirable citizens" and as long as he and his class are the desiderables I guess we can stand it. Some of us are proud of it and flaunt it in the faces of the passer-by by wearing those big white buttons bearing the legend, "I am an Undesirable Citizen." "The Socialist" has those buttons for sale at five cents each, and would be pleased to dispose of the few it has left in double-quick time. First come, first served. Perhaps they won't last forever.

**MR. DOOLEY ON "STRIKES"**

"A strike is a wurrukin' man's vacation. If I had to be wan iv thim horny handed sons iv toil, th' men that have made our country what it is an' creates th' wealth iv th' wurrukin' an' sees it go off with a stranger - if I had to be wan iv thim pillars iv th' constitution, which thank Gawd I haven't, 'tis strikin' I'd be all th' time durin' th' heated term. I'd begin strikin' when th' flowers begin to bloom in th' parks, an' I'd stay on strike till 'twas too cold to sit out on th' bleachers. Ye bet I wud." - Dooley.

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**EVERY LAWYER**

Should read Darrow's closing argument in the great Haywood trial. This speech was printed in full, just as delivered, in "The Socialist," delivered in Seattle and vicinity for 25c. Address "The Socialist," Box 1673, Seattle, Wash.

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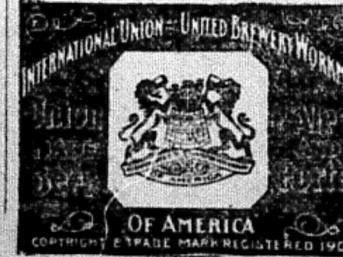
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# SOCIALIST PARTY PAGE

Conducted by ERWIN B. AULT

## THE PROLETARIAN WORLD PARLIAMENT

The Twelfth International Socialist Congress has met and performed its labors and adjourned. The meeting was held in Stuttgart, Germany, during the week August 18-24. It was the first International Congress ever held on German soil. It was the greatest ever assembled, being nearly twice as large as the Amsterdam Congress. Eight hundred and eighty-six delegates were in attendance from 25 different countries and nationalities.

The chief events of the first day were the organization of the Congress and Bebel's magnificent speech of welcome, which was one grand story of the progress of the proletariat in all lands. He touched especially on the victory in securing the release of Haywood and in scathing terms lashed the capitalist conspirators who had tried to accomplish the death of one of Labor's champions.

In the afternoon the greatest meeting of Socialists ever held in the world swarmed about six red-draped stands in the fields at Cronstadt, a suburb of Stuttgart, to hear the Socialist orators of the world. There were 100,000 people present. Bebel, Jaures, Ferré, Vandervelde, Hyndman and many others stirred their hearers into transports of enthusiasm.

The second day was taken up with the submission of resolutions by the different groups and their discussion by the different committees, which were composed of four members from each nationality.

The question of the admission of the English Trades Unions came up on the third day and they were finally granted two votes out of England's 20, on their declaration that they believed the political struggle of the working class had to be carried on independently of all other classes and that they regarded the struggle as justified and necessary. George Bernard Shaw was a particular friend of the English unions in the debate, taking his old position that everything and everybody who called themselves progressive should be allowed to take part in the Congress.

On the fourth day the discussion of the various resolutions was continued. In the discussion on Colonial Resolutions Harry Quelch, editor of "Justice" of London, England, vigorously attacked the majority report of the committee which was in favor of the development of "backward countries" through colonization by the greater powers. In his attack Comrade Quelch referred to the Peace Congress at the Hague as a "Thieves' Supper."

The Wurtemberg ministry sent a message that unless the term was withdrawn the congress would be closed. Comrade Quelch refused to apologize, but gave an explanation which convulsed the congress. This seemed satisfactory to the Wurtemberg authorities, but the next day, on orders from Berlin, Comrade Quelch was given 10 hours to leave the country—and he did it, rather than embarrass the Congress. He was given a farewell supper and Bebel apologized on the part of the German delegates for the action of the German government.

The result of the work of the Congress in resolutions is one demanding the franchise for all women and making it the duty of all Socialists to agitate for same; urging the Socialist representatives of the various countries to withhold their support from any scheme of colonial expansion on the part of their governments; against the importation of contract labor and the immigration of "backward races;"

declaring that only labor unions imbued with the Socialist spirit can fulfill the mission of the workers in their struggle for emancipation, but insisting that the Socialist party must assist the trades unions in their battles for the amelioration of the conditions of the workers; against the exclusion of Japanese workers from their ranks by the American Federation of Labor; and a resolution on anti-militarism which makes it the duty of all Socialists to fight appropriations for military and naval expenses and instructing the International Socialist Bureau in case of war to use every effort to bring it to a speedy end.

Wm. D. Haywood was congratulated on his acquittal and sympathy extended Moyer and Pettibone without a dissenting vote.

The next congress has been set for 1910 at Copenhagen, Denmark. Before adjournment, Jaures, on the part of the visiting delegates, thanked the German comrades for their hospitality and the brilliant organizing and arrangement of the Congress. Singing the Marseillaise to the accompaniment of a splendid orchestra, the Congress adjourned.

We are indebted for most of the above to the report of the Congress by Daniel DeLeon which appeared in the "Weekly People," the S. L. P. organ of New York. Next week we will probably be able to give the report of the Socialist Party delegates—at least in part.

## TO SUSTAIN STATE COMMITTEE

Bangor, Wash., Aug. 19, 1907. Richard Krueger, State Secretary Socialist Party of Washington, Tacoma, Wash.

Dear Comrade—At a meeting of local Bangor, held Saturday, August 18, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Walter Thomas Mills has been charged by the Socialist party of Canada with fusion, in that he advocated the election of Ernest Hall, a Labor Party candidate, which party was a political organization distinctly opposed to the Socialist Party of Canada, and

Whereas, Local Seattle was twice asked by the State Committee to comply with our state constitution to try Walter Thomas Mills on the charges of fusion preferred against him, and

Resolved, By Local Bangor, that we endorse the action of the State Committee in revoking the charter of local Seattle, that we promise to give the present state organization our full support in its efforts to uphold a policy that is against fusion, and be it further

Resolved, that we send a copy of these resolutions to our State Secretary and ask him to include them in the minutes of the State Executive Committee and that he send a copy to the Socialist Press.

Fraternally yours, KARL SCHWANZKE, Secretary Local Bangor.

## MISSISSIPPI PUTS TICKET IN FIELD

We are in receipt of a letter of cheer from Comrade Sumner W. Rose of Biloxi, Miss., announcing the placing of a full ticket in the field by the Socialists of Mississippi. Comrade Rose is the candidate for United States senator, for which office he is opposed by John Shapp Williams, who has been leader of the Democrats in the National Congress for several sessions. Comrade Rose says he doesn't expect to come within a thousand miles of election, but he will give Williams a chance to debate on Socialism, which he says is dangerous. Three years ago the Socialists of

Mississippi polled 500 votes and an increase is expected this year. Following is the ticket:

U. S. Senator, Sumner W. Rose, Biloxi; Governor, L. P. McSwain, Ralston; Lieutenant Governor, J. D. Wallace, Lexington; Secretary of State, M. E. Fritz, Lexington; Attorney General, C. W. Baylis, Estabachie; Revenue Agent, James Lester, Jackson; Land Commissioner, C. F. Meyers, Hattiesburg; Com. Agriculture and Commerce, Thos. D. Pace, Jackson; Clerk Supreme Court, O. H. Campbell, Meridian; Treasurer, C. W. Smith, Meridian; Auditor, Alfred Wilby, Hattiesburg; Insurance Commissioner, S. J. McDonald, Biloxi; Supt. Education, J. A. Braash, Gulfport; R. R. Com. Middle Dist., Louis A. Stultz, Vicksburg; R. R. Com. Southern Dist., R. E. Cumble, Biloxi; Penitentiary Trustee, Middle Dist., P. A. Russell, Monticello; Penitentiary Trustee, Southern Dist., Archie Westbrook, Howison.

## THAT SOCIALIST PLATE MATTER

A week or so ago we received the proof sheet of the first page of Socialist Plate Matter issued under authority of the National Committee and prepared under the direction of a subcommittee of which Frederick Heath, editor of "The Social-Democratic Herald," is the head. Lack of both space and time has prevented my commenting on it sooner.

To begin with it will be remembered that Comrade Heath volunteered to act as editor of this page and the balance of the committee in charge assented to his proposition. It was therefore with amusement that I noted the matter headed "Social-Democratic Column" taking up a third of the page, though there is but one state in the Union where the party is known under that name. But on closer inspection I found that this column was "conducted under the auspices of the national party of the Social-Democrats." This was interesting information. First I knew the "Social-Democrats" had a national party.

My curiosity aroused—"always picking for flaws," as Editor Heath will probably have it—I made a careful investigation of what Editor Heath is putting out as the official expression of the SOCIALIST Party of America, and found that out of a total of 13 different items and one poem, seven of the items referred to Socialism as "Social-Democracy" and to the Socialist party as the "Social-Democratic Party." There was also one column headed "Collective Ownership Column," which was probably a concession to those papers which do not want to use Socialist matter outright.

Up to date I have seen no comment upon this plate matter from any quarter. I wonder if any of our National Committeemen received a copy of that proof-sheet, and if they have, I wonder why they have not protested against this plain violation of trust on the part of their Plate Matter Committee?

The Socialist Party of the United States is not the "Social-Democratic Party"—that name was definitely abandoned some years ago, and this attempt on the part of Editor Heath, to resurrect a "dead one" should be fittingly dealt with by giving definite instructions to guide him in his work in the future, or by removing him from the Committee and substituting a SOCIALIST Party man.

Something which no other country in the world could duplicate was the action of the Socialist party of the United States in sending a "Christian Socialist" as a delegate to the International Congress. E. E. Carr, editor of the "Christian Socialist" of Chicago, is the man. Comrade Carr is a good and well-meaning man, and he is working hard for what he considers the best interests of Socialism, but he is not a scientific Socialist, and is as much out of place as the representative of the Socialist party of America at an International Congress as I would be at a conference of the Methodist church. Leave your religion out of it, Comrade; we are here to accomplish an economic revolution.

The Socialist party of Arkansas, which has declared itself ultra-revolutionary by endorsing the I. W. W., had a state committee meeting July 25. Comrade Dan Hogan, who once upon a time declaimed against the fakirs who were opposed to party ownership of the party press advocated the acceptance of the proposition of the "Appeal to Reason" to give four and one-half columns of space to the state office each month for \$10.00, the understanding to be that such would be hustled for that paper. The proposition was accepted. Thus are our r-r-revolutionary comrades consistent. By the way, Comrade Hogan tried running a "Party-owned" paper for a while in Arkansas. Maybe he learned a few things.

Following the lead of Wilshire, a number of Socialists who have seldom if ever seen a mine have discovered immense quantities of gold and are trying to "divide-up" with their unsophisticated comrades over the country. We are led to observe this by the advertisement of the "Matterhorn Mining and Milling Company," which for some time appeared four-columns wide and ten inches deep in the "Chicago Daily Socialist." This company is said to be "an outgrowth of the Steubenberg case" because a Chicago lawyer happened to be allowed to do some work in that case for the defense. This lawyer, Dickson, tries by implication to make it appear that the "Matterhorn Company" is backed by Clarence Darrow, but we are reliably informed that this is not the case. Mr. Dickson it was, who with the Idaho lawyers counseled, the withdrawal of the Socialist candidate for Judge in Idaho and the support of the Democrat. Mr. Dickson is a Democrat.

Oh, yes, another of those papers that has joined the "lifting" class is "The Lantern," of Deadwood, S. D., which takes Sladden's "Vindication" without crediting "The Socialist."

The Socialist Review, of West Hoboken, N. J., has been compelled, through lack of support, to reduce its size from eight pages, six columns to the page, to four pages, seven columns to the page. The "Review" appears twice a month and sells for 25 cents per year. It is remarkable that it has been enabled to live as long as it has, at the subscription price charged.

Comrade Ida Crouch-Hazlett is making a great speaking campaign in Idaho, doing the pioneer work that seems necessary to do in that state year after year. She is finding it difficult to interest the miners who some months ago were such enthusiastic "Socialists" and the middle-class men who are "going to lead us out of the wilderness," are a minus quantity. Idaho is a hard field to work, so far as accomplishing results is concerned, but Comrade Hazlett is fitted to do the best possible if anyone is.

New York Socialists have again won in their fight against police interference with their meetings and will be allowed to speak without interruption. Let us do the same thing in Seattle and do it quick.

Some three or more months ago "The Socialist" chronicled the fact of a quarrel between the two great Italian daily papers, "Avanti" and "l'Azione," the former straight Socialist, and the latter favoring direct action. The quarrel was about the source of the funds which supported the two papers, and it has developed that "l'Azione" secured its support from a noted Conservative and So-

cialist-eater. On a charge of corruption being preferred it was found true and the "l'Azione" management expelled from the party.

Comrade Otto Kaemmerer, one of the American delegates to the International Congress, writes "Labor" of St. Louis: "The Socialist movement in Copenhagen, Denmark, owns a co-operative brewery and the Socialist beer is for sale everywhere. At the Berlin, Germany, 'Vorwärts' office they have it brought in by the keg." Perhaps that was the determining factor in deciding to hold the next International Congress at Copenhagen. I wonder.

The Young People's Socialist League is growing. The latest report is from Cleveland, Ohio, where the movement was started with over twenty members. The next point would be Seattle were it not for the fact that the young people here are all interested in the party directly and working off all their surplus energy in that way.

The latest additions to the ranks of the Socialist papers which seem to take delight in stealing from the columns of "The Socialist" without credit are the "Appeal to Reason" and the "Nome Industrial Worker." The former paper uses one of our cartoons on a postcard without credit, and the latter takes Sladden's article "Vindication." Gentlemen, don't you think this has gone just about far enough?

The "Buckeye Socialist," of Girard, Ohio, which has eked out a hard existence for the past year, announces that unless strong support is given it in the very near future it will have to cease the publication of Socialist matter. Owing to the lack of support, the paper has been compelled to use plate matter almost wholly for a month or more, and has contained very little Socialism. There should be support for a local Socialist paper in Ohio, and while "The Socialist" was there it received good returns, but the "Buckeye Socialist" did not seem to hit the mark.

GENERAL NOTES

## ORDERED OUT OF TOWN

### Police in Seattle Arrest Victor Evans for Holding Osborne's Overcoat—Police Judge Orders Him to Leave Town—Evans is a Coal Heaver and Earns His Own Living—Why Should He Leave Town?

Victor Evans is the name of a young man who talks too much in Seattle. The police have therefore ordered him out of town. That was Monday.

But Victor Evans didn't go, though he said he would. He stayed and was next discovered holding coat and hat for Osborne, the blind Socialist speaker, on Thursday night. Then the vigilant police run him in again. He passed up coat and hat to Osborne, saying, "I've got to go; I am arrested." He was kept in jail over night and until 1:30 Friday. He had no counsel, but the city attorney said he would have to stay in jail till the next Tuesday (over Saturday, Sunday and Labor day), if he wanted to have trial delayed until he could find counsel.

But Victor Evans knew what that jail was like. When they arrested him for talking too much, that was Friday the week before, and he had to stay in until Monday.

Three days in jail, the filthiest, rottenest, meanest, slimiest old trap in America, and then discharged with the injunction to leave town!

What for? The policeman said he hung around the corner of Occidental avenue and Washington street pretty nearly all night, talking with groups of men on Socialism. The wise cop, therefore concluded a man who could stay up all night talking Socialism, even if it was in the district where Czar Wappenstein "permits" even Socialists to speak, such a man must be "without visible means of support," therefore a "vag," and therefore to be ordered out of town.

Victor Evans himself testified he had a room at the Grand Central hotel, that he toiled coal for a living, frequently working until 8 p. m., and that he didn't see why he should not talk in a peaceable manner on the streets till morning if he disturbed no one.

As no lawyer could be gotten in a hurry on Friday last, Dr. Titus, being notified at the last minute, spoke for "the prisoner" and Judge Simon released Victor Evans with this dictum of justice: "Irrespective of the merits of the case, Evans is to be condemned for not having left town when he promised to do so. He can now go, since he has agreed to leave. But look out for next time."

It also developed in the evidence that Victor Evans some two years ago had been convicted of picking up a sackful of coal alongside the Northern Pacific tracks and had served twenty days in the chain gang for this crime.

Victor Evans is a simple-minded, strong-limbed boy who is yet so much wiser than many another workingman, that he can talk pretty straight Socialism, well enough to interest a dozen hearers.

Victor Evans is poor. He has nothing to lose but his chains. He thought stray lumps of coal "fallen from the rich man's table" were free. He paid the penalty in jail. Since then, the brave police see nothing in him but a victim.

For daring to talk his convictions on the streets of Seattle in the night, because he worked in the day time, for loving his convictions well enough to sit up all night to preach them, he had to sleep Friday night, Saturday night and Sunday night on the concrete stone floor, without even a newspaper under him, while water from the closet bowl in the corner overflowed the floor itself.

This is not Russia; nor even Colorado. This is civilized Seattle. This is a sample of "the Seattle spirit," under a "Union Labor" and "Christian" administration.

## SIGNIFICANT ECHOES FROM HAYWOOD TRIAL

By C. W. Barzee of Oregon.

Another epoch of the history of social evolution is being written in plain letter for the masses to read. To the close observer much has been demonstrated in the recent trial at Boise. Many, hitherto unconcerned, are sitting up and taking notice.

### CLASS LINES.

Darrow's great closing address to the jury—which received severe criticisms at the hands of the capitalist press, as well as his demeanor throughout the trial, the examination of the jurors, and all the evidence connected therewith—develops clearly established class lines, that the unawake,

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half-thinking public can plainly discover.

Had the jury been selected from the capital interests of the country, rather than the laboring or producing class, who will doubt for one minute that the verdict might have been quite different?

When Clarence Darrow told that working class jury that they owed their citizenship, their right to sit in judgment in the cause of one of their own class, the once revolutionary demand for trial by a jury of our peers, to just such men as the prisoner at bar, and that just such rights have always come to us from the oppressed and down-trodden, he touched a resonant chord of affiliation that beat in harmony with their own lives and those whose lives are sweetened by mutual beneficial toil.

So clearly was this manifest, that early in the trial the press dispatches frankly stated that such expressions on the part of the great Socialist lawyer were injurious to the cause of the defense and adding strength to the prosecution.

### GREEN-BLINDED CAPITALISM.

The leisure-riding, pleasure-seeking, profit-taking class, with their short-sighted, unevolved, lucre-paid reporters, had not reckoned with the present solidity of the laboring class interests, and unthinkingly had mounted the meek, submissive, labor-worn old steed, wholly unaware of his change of feed for the past decade, that has changed him from a machine tool to an intelligent, educated, scientifically-evolved giant, mentally capable and conscious of his power to govern the world's future.

### DISAPPOINTMENT.

It is clear that the entire prosecution is suffering a disappointment, from the White House to the menial, unevolved wage slave who toady to his master class for the smiles of recognition.

### THE PENDING CHANGE.

The absolute power of the laboring class to crush and destroy present-day commercialism, through a universal strike, is apparent to every up-to-date thinker. Every little ruffian in business interests call the government to its aid to arbitrate, conciliate and adjust the differences. The power is significantly theirs, and there only awaits that general awakening that will bring them into possession of the functions of government, and the new regime is at hand.

### RUSSIAN TERRORISM.

The repeated insults and defeated justice in Colorado are unequalled in modern history outside of Russia. In no other state have the courts and official bodies so prevented their legal functions, or class lines been so

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Communications intended for the Editor should be so addressed. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

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MRS. FLOYD HYDE.....Socialism and the Home

PRESENT DANGER TO SOCIALISM

We mean the danger of being misunderstood. "Socialism" may not be Socialism. For instance, the President and his candidate, Taft, seem to think Public Ownership of the Railroads would be "Socialistic." But no Socialist thinks so, though too many "Socialists" do think so.

Other people, like Mr. Hearst, think a Labor Party is in itself, must be, a Socialist Party. On that view, Schmitz was a representative of Socialist organization. But every Socialist knows that no Labor Party can be a Socialist Party, though every member of it is a wage worker, if it does not EMBRACE THOSE PRINCIPLES WHICH WILL EMANCIPATE LABOR, and thus be a SOCIALIST PARTY.

Karl Marx discovered just those principles. Without them, there can be no Labor Party. For no Labor Party can exist unless based on Marxian principles. It is otherwise a fake Labor Party—such only in name.

It is absolutely useless to build up a Political Party and get a lot of votes for it, unless it is imbued with scientific principles. It will simply go to pieces and all the exertion be lost.

It is for this reason that "The Socialist" is published, to assist in educating the workers in Marxian principles which are proletarian principles, which are scientific principles.

It is too much assumed among Socialists that the workers already understand these principles. They do not. Not one-third the members of the Socialist Party understand them. The Socialist Press even is being warped to fit Capitalist conceptions. A vast hypnotic influence is exerted by the omnipresent capitalist press and literature which everybody reads.

To create new conceptions, conceptions based on proletarian science, to interpret life and history from the proletarian standpoint, that is the mission of the Socialist Press.

It is not a popular mission, nor one rapidly accomplished. But we must hold to it through thick and thin.

"The Socialist" for the coming season has plans for unfolding these essential Working Class conceptions in the most forceful manner. We want to reach as many as possible.

We are confident those who are with us will get in and hustle to put "The Socialist" into the hands of new people.

In this issue begins the publication of the first installment of "Revolutionary Socialism and Reform Socialism" which is a brief yet comprehensive outline of Marxism or Modern Socialism.

It will be printed during October for the widest distribution at the lowest figure, probably 5 cents for the whole five chapters. These chapters cover the Principles. The succeeding chapters on Tactics will be issued in similar form later.

Notice that every subscriber during September will get a picture of Haywood in Prison, all ready for framing.

We want to call attention anew to the Rigg-Herman Debate. It is getting very interesting. Comrade Rigg is an Idaho farmer, member from that state of the National Committee of the Socialist Party. Comrade Herman occupies the same official position from Washington.

The debate began on the Farmer Question, but these two men are now struggling with the subject of "Surplus Value," which is the central subject of the Marxian philosophy. No Socialist understands what his party is for unless he can tell what Surplus Value is and where it comes from.

Because Rigg and Herman differ on this central fact, they differ on the tactics of the party. Rigg this week comes back at Herman in vigorous style, yet with no venom. Now it is Herman's turn. Some of the rest of us may feel like taking a hand, but Herman is not likely to fall us.

The Party Press Debate

Then there is that great Debate open to all, which begins October 1, on the question, Shall the Socialist Party Own Its Own Press? The very first response came from Comrade Lockwood, State Secretary of Michigan, where the State Convention has decided in favor of a Party Owned Press. At present it seems likely that the best writers in the party will participate in the discussion. But nobody will be barred who has anything to say. Remember conditions, not over 1,000 words, and better not over 500 for any one disputant. Write plainly on only one side of paper. Get it in as early as possible. First gun will be fired on October 1.

The Red Light Disclosures

Next week's issue of "The Socialist" will contain the first of some articles by Arthur E. Fowler on the awful conditions of Seattle's "Red Light" District. Nothing like this has ever been published in this city.

The hideous hypocrisy of a city administration which pretends to represent a church constituency and claims to be virtuous, is made plain to the most obtuse.

A city campaign is already begun in Seattle for the election next spring. The Socialists would at least give this city a clean and sanitary government instead of pandering to the worst and basest passions, as this municipal administration is doing. Mr. Fowler's first article will "lift the lid" far enough to see the hell inside.

"The Socialist," you see, is preparing for warm fall weather and will keep things hot. In the words of Abe Herschlin, "Get into the Scrap—Don't be an observer."

MONEY. Magnate—Every dollar I have was made honestly. Dyer—By whom? "Life."

ARTISTIC TASTES

By Tom Sladden

The authorities at Portland, Oregon, have started a crusade against one of the growing evils of the hour and for so doing should be commended by all well-meaning men and women. That is the crusade against the evil of the postal card with the suggestiveness of the pictures each day constantly broadening. The pictures at first were neat, but in order to extend the duration of the fad it became necessary to change the nature of the pictures, and the only possible course of the officials would be for their having tolerated them so long.

But there is a different story to tell of the rotten hypocrites of the press, who, in their hysterical shrieks against the foul pictures, hastened to attach the blame on the working class by showing the difference in the nature of a lewd picture on a postal card as viewed by a \$2.00 a day man, and the healthy moral atmosphere surrounding the original of the same picture on canvas in an art gallery, being admired by two artistic eyes of a suddenly enriched and eminently respectable manufacturer of glue.

The difference between a canvas picture in an art gallery of an unadorned female and its reproduction on a postal card in a store window is one without a distinction.

Every epoch has had its distinctive tastes as regards art of any or all kinds. The study of the architecture, the pottery left in buried cities, the paintings left on bits of canvas, tell the story of the morals and artistic demands of the ruling class of that age. But whenever the subject class began to copy the actions of that dominant class, immediately was the cry of sacrilege raised. And I am thankful to the officials of Portland for forbidding the working class to copy in this instance the actions of their reputed superiors.

The ruling class who a few centuries ago upheld the "jus primae noctis," became connoisseurs in the matter of female loveliness and the artists of that time, to gain favor from those debauched votaries of Epicurus, became expert in the painting of those pictures which best appealed to the eye of corrupt aristocracy.

An artist in painting is regarded as one who with paint and brush reproduces on canvas objects from a material world so nearly like the original as to deceive the naked eye. Art critics are those who with trained eye can best compare the reproduction with the originals which are already stored up in the brain, and in this respect at least I must agree with the apologists of the press, that the upper crust of American society from experience have a knowledge of the objective of 15th century art which is entirely foreign to the average farmer or working man.

If you were to start on a tour of inspection in any large city, you would find if you went into a saloon where working men go for refreshment that the pictures which adorned or made hideous the walls (either way you like) were of prize fighters, horses, dogs, landscapes, kings emperors, presidents or some one or another of the numerous heroes of the working class. But turn your steps the other way into an aristocratic resort where to call the place a saloon would be reprehensible and would call for an apology from the owner if he heard it, go in there, and almost without exception, the first object to meet the eye on entering the door would be the hero of aristocracy, an expensive painting of a nude female; its truthfulness to nature will be limited only by the wealth of the patrons of the "Buffet," because according to the degree of interest in art of the patrons, regulated by their pocketbooks only, will be increased or decreased the price of the glass.

Would the picture on a canvas of a brick, so true to nature as to deceive a hod-carrier into reaching for it to put it in his hod, appeal to the artistic eye of the twentieth century students of art? I guess not.

Pictures true to life, taken from the field of labor appeal to the eye of the workers. Pictures true to life, taken from country scenes, appeal to the eye of an agricultural people. Pictures, imaginative of holy objects, appeal to the eye of the religious. Pictures in brilliant colors appeal to the eye of the young and pictures in the nude appeal to the eye of the twentieth century Sybarite.

Patrons of art who demand that their wives and daughters appear at fancy balls in clothes or rather lack of clothes, which if made of cotton and untrimmied by jewels and ornaments of a costly nature and worn by a factory girl at a Saturday night dance, would bring on a raid by the police.

Clothes which have three times as much cloth in them as necessary below the belt and scarcely any to speak of above!

The meta-physical brain hucksters would like to instill into your minds that there is an artistic spirit which exists apart and independent of your individual self, in other words that there is a pure spirit, pure reason, pure knowledge.—Kant's "Thing in itself."

WALTER THOMAS MILLS IS BACK

ATTACKS STATE SOCIALIST PARTY — ORGANIZES NEW PARTY IN SEATTLE — MAKES NO REFERENCE TO CHARGES OF FUSION AGAINST HIMSELF — REPEATS FALSE STATEMENTS ABOUT WASHINGTON SOCIALISTS

The clipping given below is from the "Post-Intelligencer," morning daily in Seattle, date of Wednesday, Sept. 4. It fairly states the facts: It will be seen that the Washington Socialist State organization is doing aggressive work in Seattle, holding street meetings and pushing things, while Walter Thomas Mills is attacking the State party, and declaring it is "stagnant," "shackled and impotent."

When Mills came to Seattle nine months ago the Socialist party in Seattle was doing grand work, growing at a rate unknown in its history, as the result of a street campaign in which Police Chief Krappenstein was made use of as "organizer."

This was accomplished in spite of the old organization, which had been expelled by the State party for condoning fusion, and which had captured all the Party property accumulated during six years, together with the headquarters known as "Socialist Temple."

Mills first got all this property into his own hands, though by all rights it belonged to the Socialist party, and then proceeded to get the expelled fusion branch to join the Party and capture it.

The first thing they then did was to attack Titus in the most brutal manner and split the organization wide open again. When Mills was found to have supported a non-Socialist candidate in British Columbia, and was officially charged with compromise by the Socialist party executive committee of British Columbia, local Seattle under his control refused to try him, although the state constitution requires such trial.

Now, when the state organization begins in Seattle once more, compelled by the Mills fusion tactics to reorganize for the second time the splendid work destroyed by his coming to the city, he announces he will organize a "new Socialist Party," just as he has already done in British Columbia.

At the same time he gives it out that the Socialists of the state are "merely marking time." They may "still be Socialists, though inactive ones." "There have been no extensions of the work, nothing but stagnation," etc., etc. This, in face of the fact that the Socialist party of Washington has, even now, after the disrupting tactics of the fusionists during the last two years, one of the very highest percentages with respect to population in all the thirty-eight organized states. This, in face of the fact that new locals are being chartered constantly and old ones revived.

It is safe to say if Mr. Mills and his Reform Socialists had let us alone in Washington, the party in this state would now be the largest, most progressive and best organized in the United States. As it is, with all their opportunist attacks in the state organization and their bitter, baseless onslaughts on Titus, the Socialist party of Washington has a larger

Don't you believe it. A pure spirit exists only in a normal man or woman, surrounded by normal conditions, receiving and recording sense perceptions by one or another of the senses from a normal object. Different people show the result of the impressions received in different ways and the art of viewing unadorned anatomical beauty, with that decorous air of the desirable element, is only acquired, like the taste for olives, in that higher society, where people are trained to carry an appearance outwardly, which is an assumed hypercity, and entirely at variance with their true nature.

A debauched prodigal of high or low degree will at all times require to stimulate his or her being and to awaken to interest his artistic temperament, those things which people in a normal state scarcely understand.

Just imagine the artistic temperament of a four hundred, those patrons of art and literature whose highest ideal of a social gathering is the cost of the installation of the fixture of the ball room and the amount of jewelry and finery worn by the overdressed or underdressed women and the place of birth of some he-saphead in attendance!

Who demands a Sappho or a DuBarry in Drama?

Who demands a Maupassant or a Daudet in literature?

A picture of a harem in art? There is a great difference between the remark of Cholly Highflinger from Pittsburgh: "Has not Miss DeMillions an exquisite figure and is not the contour and symmetry of her form divine?" and the remark of Billy Brady of New York City: "Gee, ain't dat Daisy Finnegan got a swell shape?" Yes, there is a difference all right, but you can only find it on a ledger or in the mind of an editor that is paid to think right.

They are a fine bunch of art critics, your respectables are.

Echoes from Haywood Trial

Continued from Page 3.) sharply formed, as in Colorado. Bellamy's prediction, in his fiction writings, was that Colorado would furnish the battle-ground for the coming conflict. It seems fast coming true.

THE CHANGE IS AT HAND. The press, the pulpit and the casual thinkers are now writing and asserting things new and startling. The same, however, has long been the common property of the advanced thinker, the social scientist.

NEW TACTICS. Capitalism has gone to seed; likewise the old religious creeds are worn thread-bare. Modern intelligence is peering out from under the mystified government of priest-craft and entering the open field awaiting all fully-evolved creatures.

Too long has this power been used by the ruling class to hold in pliant submission the masses. We are no longer huddled together under the mystic clouds and dogmatic creed of a heaven and a reward, away off in the skies of some unknown future, but the ever-present necessity and demand for relief and rest, HERE AND NOW, is what we are facing. This rest only will satisfy the social conditions of modern evolution. We are coming to our own.

C. W. BARZEE. P. S.—I presented this article to the local press here, and was turned down. I did not write it for "The Socialist," and don't know that it will be worth space, printed in that paper.—C. W. B.

percentage of dues-paying members as compared with the total population of the state than Wisconsin, the very home, pride and boast of the Reform Socialists.

It is good to see the opportunists are going to go it alone in Seattle, that Mills is organizer, that "he will have 1,000 members before a year is out," and that, as reported in his meeting last Sunday afternoon, "there are twenty-five prominent citizens ready to join at once."

It is time the working class Socialists and the middle class Socialists, the Revolutionists and the Reformers, the no-compromise branch and the fusionists, the scientific and the opportunists, were completely separated and each given a fair show.

An efficient organization cannot possibly be built up out of discordant elements. The bourgeois conceptions and plans held by Walter Thomas Mills are incompatible with a proletarian organization. Those who agree with him belong with him. Those who contend for a proletarian self-emancipation do not belong with him.

So let Mills go ahead with his "new Socialist party" and leave us alone to work for what we think is Socialism.

WARN SOCIALISTS OFF THE STREETS

Dr. Titus Will Fight—Says He Will Appeal to the Courts—His Rival, Walter Thomas Mills, is Lining Up His Forces and Accusing the State

J. B. Osborne, a Socialist orator and a Socialist candidate against Hoke Smith in the election for governor of the State of Georgia, was last evening warned off the streets by the police while speaking on Pike place. An appeal to Chief Wapenstein by several members of the party evoked the response that the utilization of the public thoroughfare for their propaganda was against the law and that a repetition would result in arrests.

Last evening, after a consultation with Dr. Hermon F. Titus, the speaker and his companions decided to attempt another meeting this evening, and if the police again interfere, contest their authority in the courts.

"I was arrested a couple of times last year," said Dr. Titus last evening. "Once the charge was dismissed and the second time a fine was imposed but the money has never been paid to the court, and I guess it never will be. They have no right to interfere with us any more than they have with the Salvation Army. We have the same rights as others."

But the interference of the police is one of the least worries that is confronting the party leaders. There is schism in the ranks of So-

cialism in the state of Washington, and the apex of the trouble is in the city of Seattle.

Walter Thomas Mills, Socialist, has declared against the old order of things. His opposition to Dr. Titus has come to a head. The local Socialist party, having been read out of the state body and deprived of its charter, will continue the propaganda of Socialism, and Mr. Mills has been engaged as organizer. He says he will have a membership of over 1,000 before a year is out.

"It is my strong belief and the strong belief of many others that the influence of Hermon F. Titus and his satellites is not for the good of the Socialist party," said Mr. Mills last night. "These men have been adopting tactics by which Socialism has been merely marking time. There have been no extensions of the work, nothing but stagnation, and what more could the enemies of Socialism demand than that the Socialist party should outwardly obtain a semblance of power while practically it is shackled and impotent."

In the new Socialist party to be organized by Mr. Mills no attempt will be made to attack the status of the state committee before the national body nor will an attempt be made to seek proselytes outside of Seattle.

"We will attend to our work in Seattle," said Mr. Mills. "If the outside locals wish to continue under the present state jurisdiction that is their affair. They will still be Socialists, although inactive ones."

REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM AND REFORM SOCIALISM

By Hermon F. Titus

FOREWORD

This series of articles is intended to present the Principles and Tactics of Modern Socialism in so plain a way that one who has never heard of Socialism can understand, yet in so reasonable a way that the student of Socialism will be convinced.

It is written for the new Socialist and for the old Socialist alike, as found in the American Socialist movement. It will deal with the live facts of American society and American politics as seen and interpreted by Socialists.

No American Workingman should ever cast his vote without clearly understanding the matters discussed in these articles.

And no American Socialist is qualified to stand in his place and instruct his fellow citizens during the next few years without a complete mastery of the diverse principles and methods outlined in these chapters.

CHAPTER I.—TWO KINDS OF SOCIALISM

Perhaps you thought there was only one kind of Socialism; or perhaps you think there are as many kinds of Socialism as there are Socialists.

The truth is there are just two kinds, and only two kinds.

You may have heard of "Fabian Socialism" and "Christian Socialism," and "State Socialism" and "Municipal Socialism," and "Utopian Socialism" and "Scientific Socialism."

But these can all be boiled down to two. Some belong to one and some to the other, but all the different kinds can be called either "Revolutionary Socialism" or "Reform Socialism." If we understand these two, we understand all the rest.

Most Talked-of Subject

Socialism is the one thing everybody is talking about now, though almost nobody knows what it is he is talking about.

A few years ago 99 out of 100 thought a Socialist was the same as an Anarchist. When McKinley was shot, the Socialists were charged up with the deed, though Czolgosz was an avowed Anarchist.

Now the pendulum of public opinion has swung over to the other extreme, and every radical Democrat, like Tom Johnson or Hearst, is dubbed a Socialist.

It is even becoming popular to be a Socialist. Is not the Russian struggle for liberty, which now engrosses the world's attention and commands the world's admiration, led by Socialists? Socialists are becoming recognized as the world's heroes. If the tide keeps on running, Jack London will be lionized more for being a Socialist than for being a successful story writer.

The Hearst newspapers tell us in flaming editorials that if we Americans lived in Germany, three-quarters of us would be Social Democrats—the German name for Socialists. And so staid a Republican journal as Harvey Scott's "Portland Oregonian" not long ago boldly declared in a leading editorial that it preferred Socialism to Trust Monopoly, if it came to a choice between the two.

What Does It Mean

All this looks as if Socialism might soon capture America. And many people really think so. Some hopeful Socialists have even prophesied that the Socialist party would elect its president in 1908.

On the other hand, there are a great many Socialists who claim the times are not ripe for Socialist victory. They laugh at their sanguine comrades as dreamers, and urge that the working class in America is quite too ignorant of its own interests to be entrusted with political power at present.

What do these opposing outlooks mean? Why does it appear to some as if Socialism was at the very door and to others that Socialism is years and years away?

It is because they are talking of two different kinds of Socialism—some of Reform Socialism and some of Revolutionary Socialism.

Fall Elections of 1905

A significant fact appeared in the Socialist returns for the fall election of 1905. As a general thing, the Socialist vote of 1905 fell far below that of 1904. The vote for Debs and Hanford in 1904 was nearly twice that cast for Socialist candidates in many city and state elections one year later.

But there were exceptions to this rule. In some localities the Socialist vote held its own, and even gained largely. In nearly all these places where gains occurred it is the Reform kind of Socialism which prevails.

In striking contrast with this, where Revolutionary Socialism was put forward most strongly, in platform and campaign, there were distinct losses in votes, or only slight gains.

Why Reform Socialism Succeeds Now

All over the country just now there is a great wave of Reform sentiment. President Roosevelt represents it, and it makes him popular. He is against railroad rebates; he would check monopoly; he is down on "graft."

Hearst represented this Reform sentiment in his candidacy as Mayor of New York. He was openly for municipal ownership. He was charged by his opponents with being a Socialist. He captured a great many Reform Socialist votes which had been given to Debs and Hanford in 1904.

In New York City, notice, the Socialist ticket lost votes to Hearst.

Now the New York Socialist party is controlled by Revolutionary Socialists.

Had the New York Socialist party stood for Reform Socialism, it would undoubtedly have held many votes which it lost to Hearst.

This Shows the Difference

In New York City, Hearst stood for Reform Socialism. As a consequence, he captured the Reform Socialist vote.

It is claimed by some Socialists that the New York Socialist Party made a great mistake. They ought to have put forward a Reform Socialist platform and captured the Hearst-thunder, so the Reform Socialists maintain. Then they might have equalled or exceeded the Debs vote. In this claim the Reform Socialists are probably correct.

If the Socialists take advantage of the great tidal wave toward Public Ownership as a preventative of Monopoly and Graft, they can undoubtedly gain thousands of votes, and even win many municipal victories.

Would This Be Socialism?

That is the question. The Revolutionary Socialist denies that such victories would be Socialist victories. He claims that Reform Socialism is not Socialism at all.

The Revolutionary Socialist claims that "Municipal Socialism" is not true Socialism.

The Revolutionary Socialist claims that Public Ownership is not Socialism. He says they have had that in Russia for years, but no Socialism by a long shot.

So then you see there are two kinds of Socialism in this country, Reform and Revolutionary.

The question is, which kind is the real kind? Which kind deserves the name Socialism?

Which kind ought you and I to support? In the following chapters we shall take up first one kind and then the other, their principles and their tactics, so as to make perfectly plain what they both stand for and which is most likely to win.