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# The Socialist

To Organize the Slaves  
of Capital to Win Their  
Own Emancipation

Tenth Year—No. 443

Seattle, Washington, Saturday, October 16, 1909

Price Five Cents  
*Title changes to Workingman's Paper Oct. 2*

## LATE SWEDISH STRIKE NEWS

By Arthur Jensen

### NO SETTLEMENT YET.

The strike in Sweden has now lasted considerably over two months, and as yet no report has come about its final settlement. Mr. Cederborg, the official arbitrator, worked for weeks to bring about peace, but so far without final result.

### AUTHORITIES ANTAGONISTIC.

In the meantime the authorities are coming out more and more openly against the strikers.

Every day brings news of strikers being given severe sentences for the most petty offences.

The first day of the strike thirty strikers unhitched a team from a wagon driven by a strike-breaker in a little town in Central Sweden. A few days later they were all arrested, and Sept. 21st two of the thirty were sentenced to two and a half years and six months in the penitentiary, respectively. The reason for the extremely heavy penalty was that the "terrible criminal" had stated in an open meeting that it was not to be wondered at that hungry workmen would help themselves in getting something to eat.

A baker was arrested in Stockholm Sept. 22nd, simply because he was in a crowd that was gathering outside a bakery employing strikebreakers.

The same day a carpenter and a clerk were arrested for talking to scab street car men.

Sept. 2nd the police arrested a factory girl for threatening a strikebreaker. She was sentenced to three months, but Sept. 23rd the higher court reversed this decision and set her free.

On the same date action was brought against the Swedish Typographical Union to force payment of 53,000 crowns, the sum which the courts awarded the publishers for damages sustained in the strike. On question the representative of the union stated that the assets, with full title, had been transferred to the Danish Typographical Union. The case was postponed till Oct. 14th.

### MAKING BOYCOTT ILLEGAL.

The government has prepared a bill making boycotting illegal, this bill to be introduced in the coming session of parliament. This itself was actuated by the very effective boycott which the strikers established against employers refusing to take back their old employees, particularly the Stockholm Street Railway Company.

Sven Persson, who is a Socialist member of the Swedish parliament, and an associate editor of "Social-Demokraten," Stockholm, wrote about three weeks ago to "Social-Demokraten," Copenhagen, as follows:

### LETTER FROM MEMBER OF SWEDISH PARLIAMENT.

"It is now a week since the conference between the Swedish Employers' Association and the National Labor Organization began. As yet there is no result. Every day the official arbitrator, Cederborg, is seen to go to and from the parliament building, together with representatives of both sides of the conflict. But no one but those faking part in the conference knows what has been done.

"It has plainly been decided that nothing must be said until a result has been reached, whether it means peace or continued war.

"Both eventualities are possible. 'But,' some one objects, 'settlement must be reached!' Yes, surely, but when? For several weeks the capitalist press has been telling that the working men and their organizations are completely beaten. A great many have therefore concluded that all there was left for the crushed workmen to do was to accept whatever conditions the employers dictate.

### "STILL FIGHTING.

"But that is by no means the situation. We are still in a position to fight for some time and take the consequences.

"'But,' some one remarks, 'that will be the last of the workers' organization and the strength which it has given the workers.'

"Oh, no; the ties of organization are

too strong and the thought of solidarity too well engrained on the minds of the Swedish workers.

"What would come of such a defeat, of which the capitalist press is telling the world over, would be a condition of uncertainty, which would be worse for the employers. There would be a guerilla war, openly as well as secretly, which in the long run would do great harm to Sweden's industry.

"For the fact is that the demand of the working class for better conditions, higher wages and shorter working hours does not cease simply because the workers, through brutality and want are being forced out of their organizations. The workmen will again gather and the struggle will take on new forms. The progress of the working class may be delayed, but it cannot be stopped.

"While the conference is being carried on the employers are becoming more antagonistic in their attitude toward the strikers. Gigantic efforts are being made to secure strikebreakers as well as to induce strikers to leave their unions. These efforts have met with success in a few places, but the great majority of the locked out and striking workmen are still steadfast, and the number of strikebreakers is not large enough to cause any of the large factories to run regularly.

"The employers have sent out bulletins through the capitalist press about the locked-out workers having left their organizations and returned to work.

"But what if they had? What

would it be worth to the employing class if it were true? Nothing! Such a return to work would be forced in the same manner as when the hold-up man with his revolver forces the defenseless man to give up his belongings and then forces him by threatening to kill him, not to say anything about the crime.

"The workers who are forced, by hunger, to go to work, are a danger to their employers.

"The employers seem to be blind in their rage, however. Class laws are being formulated against the workers while those already existing are being applied in the most brutal manner. Workmen are being sentenced right and left to years of degrading penal servitude for utterly ridiculous offences.

"But the workmen know their enemies. They know what is in store for them; if the enemy is victorious. From abroad comes report after report that we will receive support, and we are going to continue fighting until victory is ours.

"Such is the situation in Sweden today."

### MINERS SOLID.

The thousands of miners in northern and central Sweden have stood absolutely solid throughout the struggle.

### BAKERS RETURN.

The bakers went to work Sept. 22nd, having won a victory.

### ELECTRICIANS ALSO.

The electrical workers also returned

after the bosses had given up their demand for individual contracts.

### 125,000 STILL OUT.

But there are still about 125,000 out and they are all in dire need. It is true that thousands of dollars are coming in every day to help them. But more is needed.

Organized labor in this country is being aroused to its duty and committees are being appointed in the local bodies to solicit funds for the Swedish comrades.

C. E. Tholin and John Sandgren, the two representatives of the strikers sent to this country, are touring the United States, organizing the support for the strike.

### SANDGREN IN SEATTLE.

John Sandgren was in Seattle on Friday, the 8th inst., and addressed a meeting in Arcade Hall. It was well attended and a collection amounting to \$180 taken up.

Arrangements were made for a committee to solicit funds from the various unions.

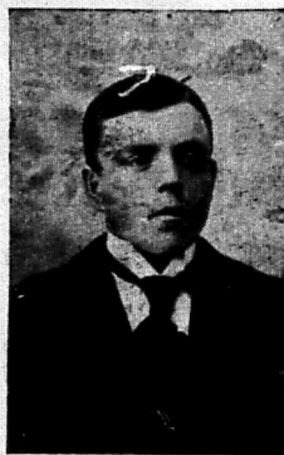
### "THE SOCIALIST" GIVES BEST ACCOUNT.

Comrade Sandgren made the statement after the meeting that "The Socialist" had given "the most complete and accurate account of the strike of any paper in the country."

Send all contributions to "LANDS-SEKRETARIATET, FOLKETS HUS, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN."

## LUMBERJACK FOR CONGRESS NOVEMBER 2

Republicans and Democrats Analyzed — McCredie, Lister and Herman and What They Stand For — Wage Workers' Party Demanded by Centralia



EMIL M. HERMAN

When the Lewis county Republican convention met in Centralia to elect delegates to the congressional convention at Olympia, Sept. 29, I dropped in to see what forces were active in the Republican party. I wanted to see how "economic determinism" worked in practice. What I saw was that (a candidate had been selected in advance by prearranged plan): Attorney U. E. Harmon, of Chehalis, was the candidate that "Lewis county" wanted to put in Cushman's place in congress.

When I noted the convention in action I found that it was the mill owners, bankers and their attorneys who wanted to put this lawyer in congress; not Lewis county.

In other words, I found that our bosses—the mill owners and the bankers—had a man satisfactory to them whom they wanted to send to congress to work for their interests. This is the real every-day meaning of the Republican Party, without lace or frills. Wage-workers, do you understand?

Harmon did not receive the nomination at Olympia, but McCredie did; and he is another lawyer-judge after the mill men's own heart. Wage-workers, are you on?

The Democratic candidate, Lister, is a well-to-do contractor who employs labor—another boss. He is just the man that all the little bosses and "tax ridden" business men want to see in congress. As taxes, railroad rates and "graft" are of much concern to these people, they want a man in congress to look after these things for "them"—not to look after the wage-worker; not on your life!

Where does the wage-worker come in, anyway? We can find the answer to this by noting what the wage-worker wants. He wants more of what he produces, of course. For God's sake, now do not get this mixed up with taxes and other middle-class nightmares!

How do you expect people who indulge in such bad dreams about taxes and graft to ever do anything to give you wage-workers more of what you produce, or all of what you produce, under Socialism? McCredie and Lister are your bosses' candidates. Where is yours?

Oh, yes! Herman, the lumber-jack. That's right; he is a Socialist and a member of the wage-working class. He is the Socialist Party candidate for congress in the second district, to succeed Cushman, who died.

Consider how men get their living and that is a clear index of what their actions will be when they have laws made or help make them.

The mill men and bankers will have their man McCredie help make laws for their benefit—not yours, Mr. Wage-worker.

The smaller bosses and "tax-ridden" business men will have their man Lister to help make laws for their benefit—not yours, Mr. Wage-worker.

Now, Mr. Wage-worker, are you on? Always note how any body of people

get their living, and you can dead sure tell in advance what kind of laws they will make.

This same principle applies inside the organization of the Socialist Party. That is the reason the Socialist Party should be composed of wage-workers. Yes, controlled absolutely by wage-workers. To do that it will certainly be necessary to admit only wage-workers in the organization. They know that the full product of their labor is what they want, and to get that means to get Socialism first.

Now, Mr. Middle-class, who hollers "taxes" and "graft," you can help, but you must let those whose interests are in direct line for Socialism (the wage-workers), you must let them carry the weapon—organization. You can help furnish the ammunition.

Local Centralia is a wage-workers' local; wage-workers run that local absolutely. When the new constitution proposed by the Seattle conference, Sept. 19 and 20, was brought up in Local Centralia, a skirmish began, but when the firing commenced the members found they were all shooting in the same direction. The new constitution, as amended by Local Seattle No. 1, was unanimously endorsed for referendum by Local Centralia.

Now, another word about the campaign in the second district. Things are happening, and other things are not happening. Herman held a crowd of over fifty on the street corner in the rain at Centralia on Tuesday night, Oct. 5, sold literature \$2.25, collection \$2.65. Wage-workers? Yes.

The Republicans and Democrats are not falling over each other to register. This is one thing that is not happening.

If the wage-workers continue to register and keep at it, something may happen Nov. 2.

The registration books will be kept open in Centralia and Vancouver and likely some of the other towns in the second district, until Oct. 20, on account of the city primaries. This time should be used by every wage-worker to register himself to vote on Nov. 2.

In all smaller precincts outside of the towns, or including towns in case the vote of at last election was not over 250, it is not necessary to register.

But—be sure and look after your rights before Oct. 20. Ask your town clerk, or some other official, if you do not know; but be sure and do it.

To be able to vote you must have lived in the State one year, in the county 90 days, and in the town, ward or precinct 30 days previous to Nov. 2, 1909. If you come under that head you should register. Do it now.

G. W. GARRETT.

## Herman's Own Report

On the evening of Oct. 4 I spoke on the streets of Chehalis, and although Monday evening is, as all Socialist agitators know, the worst evening in the week to collect a crowd, we had a very successful meeting. Great interest was manifested and much enthusiasm shown. Seventeen copies of "The Socialist" were sold, \$2.55 worth of books and pamphlets, and a collection of \$1.50 taken up.

Conditions looked bad for a meeting in Centralia on the evening of Oct. 5, but at about 7:45 a crowd began to collect, and in spite of the drizzling rain, requested me to speak. Although it rained almost continuously an audience of from 50 to 75 people paid close attention to what I had to say for an hour and thirty minutes. A collection of \$2.65 was taken up, \$2.25 worth of literature sold, and two subscriptions for "The Socialist" secured.

At the close of the meeting two comrades who are going to join Local

Raymond of the S. P. of Washington next Sunday, told me they had just been discharged because they had expressed their intention of giving one-half of their wages to assist the striking shingle weavers.

Beginning next Friday evening Local Centralia will hold regular weekly meetings in the G. A. R. Hall. Several applications are to be acted upon at the next meeting.

We had very cold weather on the evening of Oct. 6. Nevertheless we held a good meeting on the streets of Chehalis. Some capitalist mouthpieces who felt the sting of the challenge I had issued to them two days before stuck around at a distance. Instead of accepting my challenge to debate they confined themselves to "cat-calling," thus giving a practical demonstration of the best argument they are capable of putting up.

And still some would-be Socialists ask us to open our ranks to these intellectual rummies on the plea that we who work for wages need their brains to lead us out of wage slavery. Bah! They haven't got brains enough to keep from braying like a mule when called upon to meet a wage worker in debate.

Collection was \$1.35, literature sales 80 cents.

The I. W. W. is making considerable progress in organizing the lumber jacks of this district, as well as in other parts of the State.

On Oct. 7 and 8 two successful meetings were held in Raymond, and they would have been more successful still had posters been sent here as per agreement, so that the meetings could have been advertised. It may be only a coincidence, but the first night I spoke in Centralia I was threatened with arrest, and for the same reason. After the gambler (whom they had evidently selected to break up the meeting) had failed and the "coop" found that he could not bluff me into silence, both sneaked away like whipped curs. The second meeting and the two which are yet to follow we advertised by stretching a banner across the main street, and we didn't ask anybody's permission, either. The result was that we had a large audience at the second meeting. Collection at the two meetings amounted to \$4.35; books and pamphlets sold, \$2.95; 35 copies of "The Socialist" and two six-month and one yearly subscription to "The Socialist" were secured.

Local Raymond of the Socialist Party of Washington meets every Thursday evening at Dr. Barkman's office.

At the next meeting at least two new applicants will be acted upon.

Indications are that a Finnish Local will soon be organized here as the result of untiring efforts of Comrade Victor Westerholm and Comrade Joseph Brandt, who, by the way, are also responsible for the splendid English-speaking local at this place.

The capitalist press of this section are beefing because the mill owners are compelled to pay \$2.00 and \$2.25 per day for labor instead of \$1.75 per day of a few months ago.

Two successful meetings were held in South Bend. Both openair. Audiences large and attentive. The local here meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Many of the old-time comrades are gone, such as Jim Clark, Abe Prickett, George Carlson and others. The loss of these comrades is deeply felt, still there are plenty of good revolutionary Socialists left to carry on the work and they will do it, too. Comrade O. A. Lindstrom is secretary of the local here and is a fearless and tireless worker in the struggle for wage class emancipation. The receipts for the two meetings held here were: Collections, \$7.20; books and pamphlets sold, \$3.35; eighteen copies of "The Socialist" 90c and two six months' subs. for "The Socialist."

EMIL M. HERMAN.

Send in 25 cents for one, or \$1 for 5, subscriptions to The Socialist with story of the Swedish strike in every paper as long as strike lasts.

## THE WOMAN

By Bessy Fiset

Note.—In last week issue there is a typographical error which I would like to correct. At the beginning of the second column of "The Woman" the quotation marks at the end of "communal hall" should be at the end of that paragraph. The quotation is taken from "Signs of Change," by William Morris, and I certainly do not want to appear to lay claim to such a beautiful sentence.

Our dear friend Edward W. Bok (evidently dear to the hearts of a million women), has had some great enlightenment on the equal suffrage proposition. He says:

"If there was one real—not fancied but real—distinct advantage to be gained by the American woman by placing the ballot in her hand, as an offset to the more fundamental loss she inevitably would face, this magazine would, without hesitation, join in an earnest and valiant advocacy of the cause. But there is not."

That settles it definitely! Of course, the one thing that woman is going to lose is that divine privilege of motherhood. I wonder how Mr. Bok thinks that men attend to their duties while holding in their hands that awful thing, the ballot. According to my observation, men go to the polls in between times—at noon or supper time. Of course, there are some women who have babies every year; but even at that, maybe they could manage to go to the polls—in between times!

Mr. Bok is much shocked because one ardent suffragist said: "It is better to be a woman than to be a mother." I suppose he thinks any old thing is good enough for a breeder. It is not the quality of mothers he is interested in, it is the quantity of them. Bring them on, all the mothers you can get, and all the babies you can get—the more the merrier. Black babies, white babies, yellow babies, fat babies, thin babies, sick babies, well babies, starved babies, blind babies, lame babies, idiotic babies, syphilitic babies, ricketty babies, consumptive babies—all the Grand Army of Babies. But for God's sake don't give woman the Ballot!

Every one says "The Socialist" is now proving itself "the best ever." Yet it costs money. Are you doing your best to sustain it?

## CUT THE LINES

By Jos. S. Biscay

There is a feeling manifest among some of our members in Washington to make overtures to the middle class, as in the past.

During our fight which spread over the entire state we called it a class struggle in the party. Every local in the state either lined up on the proposition or oscillated with the arguments or sentiments expressed. All kinds of sulphurous endearing names were exchanged constantly, and the fellow with the other side was a traitor, horse thief and liar. Then came the split and a general rejoicing on both sides. We rejoiced because the middle class and its followers were eliminated. We worked hard during this time and were lining up for pure working class Socialism. When the national recognize the middle class we were not surprised—expected it, in fact.

Legally we are the Socialist Party of Washington. Now, when it is up to us to reconstruct our organization to conform with what we were fighting for, some of us have cold feet. The national and the bunch we were troubled with, take in any one and we that stood for Revolutionary Socialism must not follow their example. If what they represent is Socialism, then I am not a Socialist. If we stand for a revolutionary program, then let's line up in a revolutionary way and stand for what is necessary. But we will lose a few good members of the middle class that fought with us. This may be true. But how can we, who are scientific, look at exceptions? Because of a few that happened to be right, are we going to let down the bars to all? Even these few will admit that their economic interest is with the middle class. It's the economic interest that forces a class to exert itself. The interests of all classes are opposed to the working class. We claim to know this. If we do then let us act accordingly.

Because this stand has not been taken in the past is no argument. We are not going back to the graves of the dead past, it's forward with us. The same kind of argument was used against every move of progress. The world was flat for a long time because no one dared to prove it round. The sun was pushed across the sky for ages and ages, by a bunch of industrious fairies or angels who de-

posited it in a hole beyond the horizon and sneaked it back to the eastern edge of the earth while we slept; and we unto the man that dared to believe otherwise. We have progressed into the unknown in spite of ourselves. We were afraid and fought against it, but it's here. So some view the new move of a Wage Workers' Party, exclusively, that is springing up in different states, with the same superstitious dread. It's new and untried. Look out!

For us to expect to harmonize the extremes in economic classes is utterly folly. We argue that the interests of the proletariat and bourgeois, whether large or small, are diametrically opposed. Then we stand Marx on his head and say that we want to merge them all and make harmony. Harmony hell! Don't we know anything at all?

But we need the help of these intellectuals; they have trained minds and can fight better than we can. Can they? They get their training from the opposing class and through sympathy, etc., descend (?) to our level to help us. Their economic interest is not with us, even though their sympathies are. When the fight gets fierce and hot, when we are struggling desperately to overthrow the bourgeois class, when we are in a life and death struggle against the class that sympathizes with us, what then? Our intellectual and sentimental friend (?) finds the struggle too hot. It's against his economic interest to help lick himself, and he can easily back up into the bourgeois class.

But where can we back up to? We are up against the wall and must fight. Our economic interest forces us to conquer or die. We must conquer as there is no place to back up. Since we did not descend from another class as a favor we have no other choice. We fight because we must, not because we sympathize, and ours is a fight for life. Such a fight makes heroes of cowards, since we can't even run away from it. Marx says in the Communist Manifesto, "The proletariat is the only revolutionary class." Naturally, it's his economic interest that forces him to be revolutionary. The proletariat is the only one that can be revolutionary; he has to be revolutionary. By lining up a party

Continued on Page Four



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# PROPOSED CONSTITUTION

This constitution is again printed for  
 discussion among the Locals of the So-  
 cialist Party of Washington and else-  
 where. Notice that the present form is  
 that adopted by Local Seattle No. 1.  
 It omits that section which provided  
 for middle class members as an "As-  
 sistant List." As thus called for, none  
 but Proletarians can be admitted. Lo-  
 cal Centralia has endorsed the call for  
 submission of this form to Referen-  
 dum. Three other Locals must en-  
 dorse it to secure its submission to  
 vote of the Party.

## ARTICLE I. Name and Object.

Section 1. The name of this organiza-  
 tion is The Socialist Party of Wash-  
 ington. Its object is, To organize the  
 Slaves of Capital to win their own  
 emancipation.

## ARTICLE II. Membership, Organization, Dues, Re- ports.

Section 1. Any wage worker over  
 eighteen years of age who subscribes  
 to the principles of the Socialist Party  
 of Washington and signs the following  
 pledge, is eligible to membership:

I, the undersigned, recognizing the  
 Class Struggle between the Wage-  
 Working Class and the Capitalist  
 Class, and the necessity of the Wage-  
 Working Class constituting themselves  
 into a Political Party distinct from  
 and opposed to all parties formed by  
 the propertied class, hereby declare  
 that I have severed my relations with  
 all other parties, that I endorse the  
 platform and Constitution of the So-  
 cialist Party of Washington and here-  
 by apply for admission to membership  
 in said Party.

Sec. 2. The membership shall be  
 composed exclusively of Proletarians  
 as described in the Communist Mani-  
 festo. (Engels' footnote to first sec-  
 tion.)

Sec. 3. Local organizations may be  
 formed, consisting of not less than five  
 (5) persons who have subscribed to  
 the Party Pledge and have been granted  
 a charter by the State Committee.

Sec. 4. The Local organization,  
 known as a "Local," shall pass on the  
 question of membership for applicants  
 residing within its chartered jurisdic-  
 tion.

A duplicate of the accepted applica-  
 tion shall be submitted to the State  
 Committee for final action. Pending  
 such action, the applicant shall be en-  
 titled to all the rights of a member.

Sec. 5. Any person living in a local-  
 ity outside the jurisdiction of a char-  
 tered Local may make his application  
 for membership direct to the State  
 Committee and be accepted as a Mem-  
 ber-at-Large.

Sec. 6. The Locals and M. A. L. in  
 any county shall unite into a county  
 organization. The county organiza-  
 tions comprising a Congressional dis-  
 trict shall unite into a district organiza-  
 tion.

Local, County and District organiza-  
 tions shall conduct all affairs of con-  
 cern to them alone respectively, inde-  
 pendently under their own Constitu-  
 tion, which, however, must be sub-  
 mitted to the State Committee for ap-  
 proval or rejection, and must not con-  
 flict with this Constitution.

Sec. 7. County and District organiza-  
 tions shall elect executive commit-  
 tees to carry out the purpose of their  
 respective organizations. These com-  
 mittees shall report to the State Com-  
 mittee their election and an outline of  
 the business done at all their meet-  
 ings.

Local organizations shall report  
 monthly to the State Committee on  
 or before the eighth (8th) day of each  
 month, on blanks provided for the pur-  
 pose by the State Committee, and shall  
 remit therewith the dues of the Local  
 for the month preceding.

Sec. 8. Organizations having wom-  
 en members should give them repre-  
 sentation on their Executive Commit-  
 tees. The women committee mem-  
 bers, in conjunction with the State  
 Committee, are to promote agitation  
 among women.

Sec. 9. The amount of monthly  
 dues to be paid by each member shall  
 be left to the various Locals, but in no  
 case shall the monthly dues be less  
 than twenty-five (25) cents.

For Members-at-Large the monthly  
 dues shall be not less than forty (40)  
 cents.

Sec. 10. Before an application can  
 be acted upon the applicant must have  
 deposited with the organization he  
 makes application to, at least three  
 (3) months' dues, together with an in-  
 itiation fee of twenty-five (25) cents.

Sec. 11. At least twenty-five (25)  
 cents of the monthly dues received  
 from each member by the Local shall  
 be paid over to the State treasury.

Sec. 12. Every person shall receive  
 free, at the time of his admission to  
 membership, a copy of the Local and  
 State Constitution, and a Party But-  
 ton. During the time he remains a  
 member in good standing he shall re-  
 ceive free every issue of the Party or-  
 gan.

Sec. 13. The business year for all  
 Party organizations begins July 1 and  
 ends June 30th.

All sub-divisions of the Party shall  
 render a yearly report to the State  
 Committee not later than July 15th,  
 upon blanks provided by the State  
 Committee, with space thereon to an-  
 swer questions relating to method of  
 organization and of propaganda, num-  
 ber of Party members, number of So-  
 cialist voters, the amount of monthly

dues collected, amount of total re-  
 ceipts, and purposes for which money  
 was expended. County or District or-  
 ganizations which have received  
 money for campaign or other purposes  
 shall render an itemized account of re-  
 ceipts and expenditures.

## ARTICLE III. Conventions.

Section 1. The Delegate convention  
 is the highest authority in the organiza-  
 tion except as the Referendum is  
 hereinafter provided for.

The following are entitled to partici-  
 pate in the convention:

(a) One delegate-at-large from each  
 Congressional district and one from  
 each county; each of these delegates-  
 at-large to be chairman of the delega-  
 tion within his respective district.

(b) One delegate for every ten (10)  
 members or major fraction thereof in  
 a Local organization, and one for ev-  
 ery ten (10) members or major frac-  
 tion thereof in the body of members  
 at large.

The number of such delegates to  
 which a Local or the Members-at-  
 Large are entitled shall be calculated  
 on the average monthly number of  
 members during the business year pre-  
 ceding the convention, said average  
 to be based on the records of the State  
 Office. Apportionment to be publish-  
 ed by the State Committee not later  
 than Aug. 15 of each year.

To be eligible for election as a vot-  
 ing delegate the candidate must have  
 been a continuous member of the Par-

ty in Washington for at least one year  
 and of the Local he represents at least  
 four months. Locals organized less  
 than six months prior to the conven-  
 tion shall be entitled to one delegate,  
 such delegate, however, not to be en-  
 titled to mileage or vote.

(c) The members of the Control  
 Committee.

(d) The members of the State Com-  
 mittee, who shall have a voice and  
 vote on all questions except matters  
 affecting themselves as members of  
 the State Committee, on which they  
 shall be given voice but no vote.

(e) The State Committee shall  
 have power to call before the conven-  
 tion members of the Press Committee  
 or others who in their judgment  
 should be heard, to have advisory  
 voice only.

Sec. 2. The convention shall exam-  
 ine all credentials of delegates and  
 participants, elect its own chairman,  
 and determine its order of business.  
 All acts to be legal and final must  
 receive an absolute majority of all  
 those participating in the convention  
 and entitled to vote.

Sec. 3. The State convention shall  
 be held annually, and is to be called  
 by the State Committee.

In case the previous convention fail-  
 ed to designate place and date of the  
 next convention, or if it cannot be held  
 at the place so designated, the State  
 Committee, in conjunction with the

Continued on Page 3

# Platform of the Socialist Party of Washington

The Socialist Party of the State of Washington endorses the Principles  
 of International Socialism and of the Socialist Party of the United States.  
 For the campaign of 1908 we present to the voters of this state the  
 following declarations of our principles and program:

1. The Socialist Party is primarily the party of the Proletariat.  
 2. We recognize the Class Struggle between the Proletarian Class  
 and the Capitalist Class as the supreme fact of modern civilization.  
 3. We recognize this struggle as a struggle for the possession of the  
 world's wealth and for all the benefits of human progress.  
 4. We recognize the historic mission of the Proletariat to be its own  
 economic emancipation through its political victory over the Capitalist  
 Class.

The growing solidarity of the Proletariat industrially in Labor Unions  
 and politically in the Socialist Party is a sign of this ultimate victory.  
 5. We recognize the increasing incapacity of the Capitalist Class to  
 control Society.

The industrial crisis which this country is now experiencing, and of  
 which a financial panic is the least significant feature, has in this state  
 as well as all others reduced the dependent Proletariat to such desperate  
 straits that it is inconceivable that they should tolerate their condition  
 did they rightly comprehend the underlying causes. The exploiting of  
 the Proletariat of a part of their labor product results in their inability  
 to absorb the wealth they have created. This is known as the failure of  
 markets and a so-called period of over-production is followed by a reaction  
 of which the present industrial stagnation is an example. The improved  
 methods of production which should logically result in shorter work-hours  
 and better living wages for the workers actually results in a smaller  
 number being employed. Thus there is a permanent unemployed problem  
 which is intensified by the recurring periods of industrial reaction. As  
 these crises result in acute misery to the Proletariat and are wholly the  
 result of the capitalist mismanagement of industry, the enforced idleness  
 of the workers must be relieved by immediate employment of jobless men  
 on works of public utility.

This failure of the Capitalist Class in their conduct of the affairs of  
 society, is a sign of approaching social dissolution.  
 6. We assert the victory of the Proletarian Class over the Capitalist  
 Class will not only emancipate the victorious class but abolish all other  
 classes as well.

Society will then be organized as one class, all enjoying together the  
 splendid fruits of human invention.  
 7. We propose that the Proletariat shall conquer political power and  
 use that power to take possession of all such wealth as is now used by  
 the Capitalist Class to force the Proletariat to surrender the wealth it  
 creates.

The ownership of the instruments of wealth production, such as  
 factories, mines, railroads, machinery and land gives the Capitalist Class  
 its power to amass all wealth in its own hands. The Socialist Party  
 proposes to transfer that ownership from the Capitalist Class to the  
 Proletarian Class and to use political power to that end.  
 This is the Proletarian Revolution.

8. We know that such a Revolution cannot be accomplished in any  
 one state. We must win full political power in the entire nation. Executives,  
 legislatures, courts and armies must all be captured by the Proletariat  
 in order to effect its appropriation of all property used as capital.  
 9. But we propose to force from the Capitalist Class while it is still  
 in power, such concessions as we can.

Whenever Socialist Party Candidates are elected to office, the Party  
 guarantees they shall advocate every measure which will alleviate the  
 poverty of the Proletariat and improve its conditions.  
 10. As such measures calculated to improve Proletarian conditions  
 under Capitalist rule and to assist the Proletariat in achieving its com-  
 plete triumph, we advocate and demand:

(a) Immediate public employment of the unemployed at the State's  
 expense at full union wages on such works as irrigation, reforestation and  
 road building.

(b) Preservation from capitalist destruction, of natural resources such  
 as mines and forests, in order that abundance may be preserved for social  
 use after the Revolution.

(c) Abolition of Court injunctions in Labor disputes.  
 (d) Abolition of all Oriental immigration which is subsidized or  
 stimulated by the Capitalist Class and all contract labor immigration.  
 (e) An eight hour day and a five and a half day week for all classes  
 of labor and further reduction when that concession has been secured.  
 (f) Abolition of employment of children of school age.  
 (g) Reduction of residence qualifications necessary for the franchise  
 in a state to two months.

(h) Absolute freedom of press and speech.  
 (i) Equal suffrage for men and women.  
 (j) Initiative and referendum in order to protect against continued  
 Capitalist corruption of representative government.

11. We recognize that the class of small farmers is also a working  
 and producing class, exploited, as well as the Proletariat, of all its product  
 except a bare living.  
 We point out to the small farmer that his exploitation is due directly  
 to the great capitalist combinations known as the Trusts.  
 We also point out to the small farmer that the Trusts derive their  
 greatest income from exploitation of the Proletariat and will, therefore, con-  
 tinue to exist in full power so long as the Proletariat remains a subject  
 and exploited class.

In a word, the small farmer can only secure his own emancipation by  
 joining the Socialist Party and thus assisting in hastening the Proletarian  
 Revolution.  
 12. The small capitalist is doomed. The Trusts by the laws of competi-  
 tion are destroying and proletarianizing the old-fashioned "Business Man."  
 The wise among this class will recognize the facts, accept the inevitable  
 and join forces with the Proletarian army in its march towards the  
 World's Emancipation.  
 "Proletarians of all lands, unite. You have nothing to lose but your  
 chains. You have a world to gain."

# Socialist Party and Trades Unions

The following is the address to or-  
 ganized labor drafted by the com-  
 mittee and adopted by the Socialist  
 National Convention:

"The movement of organized labor  
 is a natural result of the antagonism  
 between the interests of employers  
 and wage-workers under the capitalist  
 system. Its activity in the daily  
 struggle over wages, hours, and other  
 conditions of labor is absolutely nec-  
 essary to counteract the evil effects  
 of competition among the working  
 people and to save them from being  
 reduced to material and moral degra-  
 dation. It is equally valuable as a  
 force for the social, economic and  
 political education of the workers.

## IT DOES NOT DICTATE.

"The Socialist party does not seek  
 to dictate to organized labor in mat-  
 ters of internal organization and union  
 policy. It recognizes the necessary  
 autonomy of the union movement on  
 the economic field, as it insists on  
 maintaining its own autonomy on the  
 political field. It is confident that in  
 the school of experience organized  
 labor will as rapidly as possible de-  
 velop the most effective forms of or-  
 ganization and methods of action.

"In the history of the recent Moy-  
 erisay wood protest, participated in by  
 unions of all sorts and by the Social-  
 ist Party, it finds reason to hope for  
 closer solidarity on the economic field  
 and for more effective co-operation  
 between organized labor and the So-  
 cialist Party, the two wings of the  
 movement for working-class emanci-  
 pation.

"The Socialist party stands with or-  
 ganized labor in all its struggles to  
 resist capitalist aggression or to  
 wrest from the capitalists any im-  
 provement in the conditions of labor.  
 It declares that it is the duty of  
 every wage-worker to be an active  
 and loyal member of the organized  
 labor movement, striving to win its  
 battles and to strengthen and perfect  
 it for the greater struggles to come.

## CONFRONTED BY GREAT CRISIS.

"Organized labor is today con-  
 fronted by a great crisis. The capi-  
 talists, intoxicated with wealth and  
 power, and alarmed by the increasing  
 political and economic activity of the  
 working class, have as a class under-  
 taken a crusade for the destruction  
 of the labor organizations.  
 "In Colorado, Nevada, Alaska and  
 elsewhere law and constitution have  
 been trampled under foot, military  
 despotism set up, and judicial murder  
 attempted with this aim in view.  
 Where such violent methods have not  
 seemed advisable, other means have  
 been used to the same end.  
 "The movement for the so-called  
 open shop but thinly veils an attempt  
 to close the shops against organized  
 workmen; it is backed by power-  
 ful capitalist organizations, with mil-  
 lions of dollars in their war funds.

## COURTS ALWAYS HOSTILE.

"The courts, always hostile to la-  
 bor, have of late outdone all previous  
 records in perverting the law to the  
 service of the capitalist class. They  
 have issued injunctions forbidding the  
 calling of strikes, the announcement  
 of boycotts, payment of union bene-  
 fits, or even any attempt to organize  
 unorganized workmen in certain  
 trades and places. They have issued  
 arbitrary decrees dissolving unions  
 under a pretense of their being labor  
 trusts.

"They have sustained the capital-  
 ists in bringing damage suits against  
 unions for the purpose of tying up or  
 sequestering their funds. They have  
 wiped off the statute books many la-  
 bor laws—laws protecting little chil-  
 dren from exploitation in the factory,  
 laws making employers liable for  
 damages in case of employees killed  
 or injured at their work, laws guar-  
 anteeing the right of workmen to  
 belong to unions.

"While affirming the right of em-  
 ployers to bar organized workmen  
 from employment, they have declared  
 it unlawful for workmen to agree  
 not to patronize non-union establish-  
 ments. The only consistent rule ob-  
 served by the courts in dealing with  
 the labor question is the rule that  
 capitalists have a sacred right to  
 profits and that the working class has  
 no rights in opposition to business  
 interests.

## DANBURY HATTERS CASE.

"In the Danbury hatters case the  
 United States Supreme Court has re-  
 sanded a decision worthy to stand with  
 its infamous 'Dred Scott' decision of  
 fifty years ago. It has stretched and  
 distorted the Anti-Trust law to make  
 it cover labor organizations, and has  
 held that the peaceful method of the  
 boycott is unlawful, that boycotted  
 employers may recover damages to  
 the amount of three times their loss,  
 and that the property of individual  
 members, as well as the union treas-  
 ures, may be levied upon to collect  
 such damages.

"By this decision the Supreme  
 Court has clearly shown itself to be  
 an organ of class injustice, not of  
 social justice. If this and other hos-  
 tile decisions are not speedily re-  
 versed, organized labor will find itself  
 completely paralyzed in its efforts to-  
 ward a peaceful solution of the labor  
 question. The success of the capital-  
 ists and their courts in this assault  
 upon the labor movement would be  
 a disaster to civilization and human-  
 ity. It can and must be defeated.

## BALLOT IS A WEAPON.

"At this critical moment the Social-  
 ist Party calls upon all organized  
 workmen to remember that they  
 still have the ballot in their hands,  
 and to realize that the intelligent use  
 of political power is absolutely neces-  
 sary to save their organizations from  
 destruction. The unjust decisions of  
 the Supreme Court can be reversed,  
 the arbitrary use of the military can  
 be stopped, the wiping out of labor  
 laws can be prevented by the united  
 action of the workmen on election  
 day.

"Workmen of the United States,  
 use your political arm in harmony  
 with your economic arm for defense  
 and attack. Rally to the support of  
 the party of your class. Vote as you  
 strike, against the capitalists. Down  
 with military and judicial usurpation!  
 Forward, in one solid phalanx, under  
 the banners of Organized Labor and  
 of the Socialist Party, to defeat capi-  
 talist aggressions, to win immediate  
 relief for yourselves and your wives  
 and children, and to hasten the day  
 of complete emancipation from capi-  
 talist exploitation and misery."

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# NEW CONSTITUTION

Concluded from Page 2

Control Committee, shall determine the place.

Sec. 4. The call for the convention shall be published in the Party organ weekly for at least six weeks before the same is to convene, together with the proposed order of business.

Sec. 5. Propositions by subdivisions of the Party or by members for an order of business must be submitted to the State Committee, who shall publish the same in the Party organ at least three (3) weeks before convention meets.

Sec. 6. The duties of the convention shall be:

(a) Reception of Reports from State Committee and Control Committee.

(b) Determination of place of State headquarters.

(c) Election of State and Control Committees.

(d) Resolutions on Party organization and all questions concerning the Party.

(e) Resolutions relating to propositions submitted by subdivisions of the Party or by members.

Sec. 7. A special convention may be called:

(1) By unanimous vote of the State Committee.

(2) By unanimous vote of the Control Committee.

(3) On motion of any subdivision of the organization which has received the support of ten (10) Locals.

Sec. 8. In case the State Committee refuses to issue the call for the special convention regularly petitioned for under provisions 2 and 3 of Section 7 of this Article, the petitioners may, within ten (10) days thereafter, issue the call and set place and time for the special convention.

Sec. 9. The call for a special convention shall be published weekly in the Party organ at least three (3) weeks before date of same, with reasons for call and the proposed order of business.

Sec. 10. Motions for action in the special convention shall be published in the Party organ at least one week before date of convention.

Rules provided in this Constitution for conduct of regular convention shall apply to special conventions.

Sec. 11. All acts of above conventions shall be final and binding unless appeal be taken to a Referendum of the entire Party membership, said appeal to be called for within forty-five (45) days from adjournment of convention by at least ten (10) Locals.

Sec. 12. No Referendum shall be effective unless it receives a clear majority of all members entitled to vote.

Sec. 13. All Referendums properly called for shall be immediately submitted by the State Secretary. Thirty (30) days shall elapse from date of submission to date the vote shall close in Locals, and ten (10) days more until same shall be canvassed by the State Committee.

Sec. 14. Mileage of delegates to and from conventions shall be paid from a fund into which shall be placed ten (10) per cent. of the regular dues. Should this fund be insufficient, a special assessment shall be levied on the membership.

## ARTICLE IV. State Committee.

Section 1. The number of members composing the State Committee shall be decided by the convention, but the same must include a Chairman, a Secretary-Treasurer, and at least three (3) other members, one of whom must be a woman.

Sec. 2. The State convention shall choose, by ballot, the Chairman, Secretary-Treasurer and two members of the State Committee, one of whom shall be a woman. Each candidate, to be elected, shall receive an absolute majority of all ballots cast. Subsequent ballots shall be taken in case of failure to elect on the first ballot. The two candidates who received the highest number of votes on the second, and so on. The votes shall be decided by lot.

The Control Committee shall elect the remaining member or members of the State Committee.

After all members are elected, the State Committee shall prepare its Constitution and Rules, and publish same in the Party organ.

Sec. 3. In case of a vacancy on the State Committee, by resignation or otherwise, the Control Committee shall fill the same.

Sec. 4. To be eligible to serve on the State Committee, the candidate must have been a continuous member of the Socialist Party for at least three years, and of the Party in Washington at least one year.

Sec. 5. The amount of the salary to be paid the Secretary-Treasurer shall be decided by the convention.

Sec. 6. All members of the State Committee are entitled to travelling expenses going to and from State Committee meetings.

Sec. 7. The State Committee shall have sole control over all money in the State treasury.

Sec. 8. The State Committee shall transact the Party business and have control over that part of the Party organ which is set apart for the publication of official Party matter except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 9. In dealing with very important questions concerning the whole Party, the State Committee

should consult representatives of the District and County organizations or should call them for a conference.

## ARTICLE V. Control Committee.

Section 1. For the purpose of controlling the State Committee, and to act as a court to adjudicate complaints against the State Committee, the convention shall elect a Control Committee of nine members, to be elected in the same manner as the State Committee.

For the conduct of business the Control Committee shall elect a chairman, who, in the absence of rules adopted by the committee, shall determine the place and time of its meetings.

Sec. 2. The Control Committee shall meet at least once every three (3) months. All communications intended for this committee shall be addressed to the chairman, whose address shall be published continuously in the Party organ.

Sec. 3. On motion of the Control Committee or State Committee, joint sessions of the two committees shall be held.

## ARTICLE VI. Party Organ.

Section 1. "The Socialist," published in Seattle by the Trustee Printing Company, shall be the Party organ. Official notices and official communications shall be published conspicuously in the space provided for the Party.

For the control of that part of the Party organ assigned to the Party, the Party members in the city where it is published shall elect three (3) of their members who are not directors or officers in the publishing company, who shall be the Press Committee.

Sec. 2. The Press Committee in conjunction with the State Committee shall manage all the affairs of that part of the Party organ assigned to the Party, to be known as "The Party Page." In case a difference of opinion arises between the two committees the Control Committee, the State Committee and the Press Committee shall settle the difference, each committee having one vote.

## ARTICLE VII. Expulsion and Reinstatement.

Section 1. Locals may expel members upon presentation of charges and after trial. Appeal may be taken as provided in the following sections. A convicted member shall stand suspended from membership and shall pay dues till the case is finally disposed of.

Sec. 2. From the decision to expel from a Local, an appeal may be taken to the State Committee within two weeks after the verdict was rendered.

Sec. 3. All expulsions from the Party shall be approved by the State Committee after the expiration of the time allowed for an appeal, and the name and Local of the expelled member shall be published in the Party organ.

Sec. 4. In case of appeal, a court of appeal shall be established by the State Committee, to consist of seven (7) members, three (3) of whom shall be selected by the Local, three (3) by the defendant, and the seventh member, who shall be the chairman, shall be selected by the State Committee.

If the defendant fails to select his three judges within two weeks, he shall be considered expelled from the Party without further redress.

The final verdict shall be published by the State Committee in the Party organ.

Sec. 5. No expelled member shall be reinstated in the Party without the consent of the Local from which he was expelled.

Sec. 6. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, Roberts' Rules of Order shall be the recognized authority in parliamentary procedure within the Party organization.

## ARTICLE VIII. Change in Organization.

Section 1. A change in the form of organization or in this Constitution can only be made by the convention.

A motion to change shall not be considered unless the same has been made in time to allow its publication in the Party organ at least four (4) weeks before the convention meets.

Exception to this provision is only allowable when at least three-fourths (¾) of the delegates present at the convention are in favor of said exception.

Send in 25 cents for one, or \$1 for 5, subscriptions to The Socialist with story of the Swedish strike in every paper as long as strike lasts.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, FOR KING COUNTY.—In the Matter of the Estate of Charles B. Teeple, Deceased. No. 10645.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased or against said estate, to present them with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned administratrix of said estate, at 427 Colman Building, the place of business of said estate, in Seattle, in said county and state, within one year from and after the date of first publication of this notice or same will be barred.

Date of first publication October 9, 1909.

ANNA B. TEEPLE, Administratrix of said Estate. GILL, HOYT & FRYE, Attorneys for Estate, 427 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash.

Patronize our advertisements.

# "JUST BLACK WITH INK"

Comrade Huebner of Springfield, Ohio, sends us \$1.00 for renewal of his subscription and adds a statement which is most interesting, viz.:

"I suppose you think me a dandy for not sending 'subs.' I have tried every way but it seems they think it no use to pay a dollar for so little printers' ink when they can get a sheet just as big JUST BLACK WITH INK!"

That reminds me of the story, "Pigs is Pigs."

A pair of Guinea pigs was shipped by freight to a certain railroad town. The station agent was puzzled to know whether "Guinea pigs" should be listed as "pigs" and freight charged accordingly, or whether "Guinea pigs" were different from other "pigs" and the freight rate adjusted to apply to "Guinea pigs."

Now, "Guinea pigs" was not on the regular list, so it necessitated a correspondence with the main office to know what to do.

In the meantime the station agent had to feed and otherwise care for the live freight left in his charge.

Before the question was fully decided by the proper authorities, which took several months of laborious correspondence, it became necessary to build an addition on the railroad station to accommodate the generatious of Guinea pigs which had arrived while the freight agents were finding out whether "Guinea pigs" were regular "pigs" or whether "Guinea pigs" were not regular "pigs."

At last they decided that "Guinea pigs" were different from other "pigs" but see how much it cost to find it out!

If ink is ink, and if it's just ink you want, of course 2,000 words in ink for 50c is a better bargain than 1,000 words in ink at a dollar.

If it's just ink you want, don't waste money on a Socialist Paper, for the Capitalist press can give you more ink for your money than any Socialist Paper can.

The Capitalist Press will dope you with their ink as long as you let them, and if you can't see any difference between the kind of ink which is used against you and the kind of ink which is used in your interests, why you're worse off than the man with the Guinea pigs, and it's likely to cost you more than dollars to find out.

The sooner you find out that there is a big difference in ink, the sooner you will spend your money for the kind that helps you and your class instead of spending your money to help the other fellow and his class, and you'll save money for yourself and a whole lot of trouble.

If you are wage workers, stand by wage workers' ink! Don't let even the middle class rob you of your birthright. It would do you good to wake up from your dreams and find out who your friends really are.

When the time comes that you discover that your friends are yourselves then you'll see the difference between ink and ink, and you will take the kind that helps you, even if it comes high, rather than waste your money on the "dope" which keeps you deaf, dumb and blind to your own interests. This "dope" is not always labeled so you can recognize it at first glance. It sometimes carries a "Socialist" label while it stands for middle class reform.

If you are a wage worker you don't want that kind even if you can get lots of ink for little money.

"The Socialist" will give four pages each week of wage class ink, in cartoons, in Swedish strike news, in stories direct from Mexican prisoners, in Tom Sladden's Revolutionary articles and other educational matter to help the wage workers wake up and get next to themselves.

If you are a wage worker this is the kind of ink you need!

If the wage workers don't stand by a wage workers' paper nobody else will—you can depend upon it.

This paper is printed every week at a loss. If it were not for our job printing we would be strictly up against it.

So it's up to you, wage workers. What will you do about it?

Comrade John Sandgren, sent from Sweden as delegate of the Swedish strikers to lecture and collect funds for the Swedish strikers in the United States, made the following statement to several Seattle comrades while in Seattle last week:

"The Socialist" is giving the best account of the Swedish strike of any English speaking paper in the country."

Send in your subscriptions and get "the best account of the Swedish strike."

Three months' subscription in clubs of five, \$1.00.

Six months' subscription in clubs of five, \$2.00.

One year subscriptions in clubs of five, \$4.00.

Next week "The Socialist" will show why the National Socialist Party is now really the P. P.

Get busy on this Swedish strike story. We need the money, you need the experience, and the wage workers need to be shown!

# REPLY TO BESSY FISET

It would seem from the way our comrade missed fire in answer to my criticism that she either has too little knowledge upon the subject she has been trying to write upon or an idea that the working women are to be frightened by word play.

She has digressed somewhat from her article of the 11th, but I cannot see for the life of me, where yet she frees the woman from economic dependence upon the man.

Here is what I took exception to in her former article: You remember she was answering one W. J. Thomas; on "Woman and the Occupation." The point she is trying to make is somewhat hard to follow, but I should judge taking it all in one, that she is trying to prove to the gentlemen that women can be persuaded to come off the field of industry, for here are her words in the following paragraph:

"It is positively shocking the way 'woman has invaded practically every trade and profession.' Why, women seem to swarm out of the ground in hordes and grab every job in sight. What is to be done about it? There are so many millions at it now that you can't stop them. But, yes, there is one way, too."

Then she goes on picturing a beautiful home that is going to take woman from the industries and satisfy her with its contents. We as working women had no objection to the pictured home. It is the position in which she places one inside that home. Of an individual home of that sort it would take a woman's whole time in caring for it.

## Class Hatred.

Now, to take up her last article. She accuses us of class hatred. Well, I don't know but what that word does as well as class antagonism in the sense she has used it, and so long as we are revolutionary enough to use our class hatred to the right purpose. But it is an absolute certainty that when the middle-class women get to dealing so rashly with the economic question of independence, the only hope offered the working woman, it rouses some sort of feeling that is not very gentle towards the dealers of these questions.

Complete Emancipation—Political, Industrial and Social.

Now, my comrade stands forth that the Socialists are going to give those homes, "by bringing about the complete emancipation—political, industrial and social—of the great class that produces." Now take notice that our comrade declares in her second paragraph that she declares that in no place in her former article does she see where she has made woman dependent upon man. Yet she gives her no place, in either article, in the world's production, only to produce children. Where, then, does she put in the hands of the woman the weapon to work out her independence? Women have been producing children ages upon ages past. But has that ever kept her or taken her from the domination of man? In reality it has kept her dependent upon him.

Once woman was free, even dominating. Why? Several reasons: The principal one of which, she, the owner of the household goods, had control over the primitive tools of economy; she stood as the ancestral tree, because the lineage could be traced only through her, and she remained in her own gens among her kinsmen. How did she lose her position? Because property rights ever became greater, developed from the household goods to herds of cattle and fields of grain. Production had reached beyond her out into the field of the man. What happened? One of the darkest periods in woman's existence—she became his abject slave, a producer of heirs.

## A Change of Heart.

And a slave she remained till economic conditions began to force her more and more into the public life, into the industries, hence arises the desire for liberty. You say the women of the suffrage movement are trying to emancipate themselves from men and cannot persuade working women into the movement. Why? For the same reason that it is becoming so no class who is looking after property interest can get the working class to join hands with them. However, that does not make the shop-woman any more inclined to leave her interest entirely in the hands of men, which, without this industrial development she would have to do. Trusting that for once human nature would overcome, and that through a complete change of heart he would give her an exalted position as child-producer.

## Nature's Law.

I think if my comrade understood this question she would not have made the mistake of inferring that I advocated doing away with marriage and child-bearing, because I happened to refer to the Heterae as being the women of intelligence, and through her developed woman's entrance, as far as she has gone, into the world of intelligence.

Morgan or Engels, I forget which it was now, and have not the time to look it up, says, shame to the men that woman won release from her servile bondage at the cost of her body, or other words to that effect.

Why? Because through her lack of respectability she had equal social in-

tercourse with the men on public affairs, while the wife was shut away from all public doings. And here is what Engels says must happen before the social equality of man and wife can arise: "It will then be seen that the emancipation of women is primarily dependent on the reintroduction of the whole female sex into the public industries."

## Over-Sexed.

Our comrade has the faculty of covering great scope in her arguments. So great that it is impossible for me to deal with all the points she touched upon in this writing.

She says the woman of today is over-sexed. Without doubt that is true. But I see no manner in which she can prevent this through the sole industry of producing children. Mind you, the Greeks recognized the importance of child production to the extent that all her citizens were exhorted to marry and bear children, but that did not give to the wife any weapon to wield in her defense. But on the other hand, give her access into the fields of production and she will become a person with personal rights, no longer the tool of her husband.

## Expelled by the Working Class.

Our comrade tells us that when the working class says "Get out!" she will. I assure her that not until the working women come in force strong enough to tell her and those of her kind to stand back, we do not wish her to get out, nor do we expect that she will. We do not hope for a change of heart in our male comrades. We do not expect them to look after our interest until they are forced to it by us. The middle-class woman is the one who can free herself from household cares, and she it is who will deal with our economic question till she blunders to the extent that working women will rouse in spite of themselves.

## A Troubled Mind.

As to the paragraph which troubles my comrade so—if she gets the trend of my reasoning it is not hard to understand that there has been a miss print and the word "not" left out.

## Child-Bearing an Exalted Position.

I am sure that we agree with the comrade that that ought to be true; but unless we obtain means of defense through industrial means, it never will be. It seems to me that child production is of so much importance that one had not to look far ahead to see that the public will take the means of giving its women the best of care at such times; but Bellamy, in "Looking Backward," is the only writer on these subjects whom I know of making the woman economically independent just through child producing.

Directly following the words quoted before, Engels makes this statement: "To accomplish this, the monogamous family must cease to be the industrial unit of society." But can you not see that with the position you take you still make the family the industrial unit of society.

## The Ideal.

Our comrade asks us if every one of us has not our ideal tucked away somewhere. Yes! The middle-class woman has hers and her husband has his. The working class are the ones with such familiar relationship to industry, that they are the ones led by its laws, and though the middle-class man may rouse him to his class interest, the middle-man cannot keep up with him in his class development, and the ungrateful workingmen all over the world are kicking him who gave the initiative. I fear the middle-class woman will not be used less roughly when her time comes.

Take notice that the comrade calls your attention to the fact that we working women have attacked her ideal and from the slap she gives at us, she is mortally offended at it. Not because we have overstepped the philosophical law of reasoning, but because we have attacked her ideal. She has been used ages past to our accepting her ideals as a matter of course, and the plant is rooted too deeply to be torn out through even a revolution in her way of thinking. Does this not alone unfit her as a worker in our Party, just as much as it unfits the men through their determined stand for their ideals? They would override all the natural laws of economy and force upon a society something artificial just to reach the ideals of their class interest.

I am sure we do not mean anything personal, but through her middle-class egotism our comrade accepts it as personal; but that is of little consequence to us. We only ask the opportunity to set forth our views.

I want to thank our comrades and friends for the part they took in lessening the grief at the final parting from our little daughter, Mildred.

I want to say to the Woman's Committee that the little red flag still waves there, and we hope to keep one waving there month in and month out.

BEULAH B. HYDE.

Now that registration is closed, every workman in the Second Congressional District in Washington should hustle to get out the voters on Nov. 2 to cast their ballots for Hermon, the lumber jack, on the Socialist Party ticket.

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# SLADDEN'S REPLY TO UNTERMANN

The Socialist

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EMIL HERMAN.....Socialism and the Farmer  
C. W. BARZEE.....Socialism and the Middle Class  
MRS. FLOYD HYDE.....Socialism and the Home  
A. B. CALLAHAN.....Socialism and the Home  
ERNEST UNTERMANN.....Socialism and Science  
EDMOND PELUSO.....French and Italian Translator

plest form. The middleman makes the matter of exploitation more complex.

Now this is about all the Unter-mann slash I have time to wade through this time without rubber boots.

The colossal vanity and egotism of the man is disgusting! If I had not done this, and if I had not translated that, me and Kautsky and my work and my name—why, hell, he is/was with Arthur Tomorow Lewis with his 25-cent autographs and 33d degree evolutionists. There will be a day come when men of the Unter-mann stamp will learn that it takes as much brains to dig a sewer as it does to translate a book.

There is one more point I wish to remark upon. It seems to be a fad with a certain type of codfish intellectuals to everlastingly prate about police spies in the movement.

As has been said, "the last refuge of a scoundrel is an appeal to patriotism," so with the bum intellectual and bogus respectable in the party. When all logical argument fails them the last resort of the demagogues and slysters is to cry police spy.

But I would not call these malpractice-baiters on Socialist philosophy spies; they are not, for the capitalist that would give one of them thirty cents for their best services would be over-paying them about 101 per cent, and it is a trait at least of the "petty trader" not to buy gold bricks.

Now Unter-mann is not the first of the bum intellectuals to try to take a fall out of what was put forth in the "Revolutionist." Simons also is having a little fun with his police spy business, and several others of the same ilk. In regard to those gentry I would say the same as Rabelais in his introduction: "A certain addle-headed cock comb hath the same of my books, but a t. d. for him." This is practically the unanimous opinion of the rough neck for the intellectual.

Next week "The Socialist" will contain two articles by Unter-mann further declaring his defence of the "new middle class" as proper members of the Socialist Party, with a more complete statement by the Editor of this paper concerning this same "new middle class."

Herman is putting up a splendid canvas for Congress in the Second, or Southwestern District, of the State of Washington. He deserves the assistance of every proletarian in the State. Other speakers ought to be canvassing the field with him. His itinerary does not cover Jefferson, or Clallam, or Mason counties, or much of Pierce. Comrades residing in those counties, and elsewhere, for that matter, ought to organize themselves and wake up the voters for Nov. 2. It's the best chance to elect a Congressman the Socialist Party ever had in this State.

Also next week "The Socialist" will contain comment on Simons' recent article on the Decline of the Socialist Party in the United States. Coming from a member of the National Executive Committee, this article is significant.

The second speaker for the reorganized B. B.'s in Seattle Sunday evening, Oct. 10, was Irene Smith, the "Lady of the Four Sciences." B. B. in this particular instance must mean Beloved of Berger or Beloved of Burgess, or some other Bourgeois Bunch.

The shingle weavers of this district are on strike against a reduction in wages.

The associated mill owners have declared their intention of displacing all hand single-block, double-block and ten-block machines with uprights.

This will make knot saws and knot sawyers unnecessary, thus dispensing with (what the operators call) the most troublesome element among the weavers.

Two packing frames are to be put under each machine and unskilled workmen or girls are to be employed by the day instead of the expert weavers who heretofore packed the shingles at so much per thousand.

Thus the development of capitalist production for profit will have thrown two more classes of skilled workmen upon the scrapheap from which to augment the ever-increasing army of tramps, paupers and criminals.

HERMAN.

The clear stand "The Socialist" is now taking for a Wage-workers' Party is costing it a lot of old subscribers, who are frightened at such a radical position. New papers are being started to down "The Socialist," and others are threatened. You who believe in "The Socialist" are needed now as never before.

Send in lists of names of Swedish wage workers.

In replying to the article by Unter-mann, the first necessity would appear to be to reply to the editorial notes by Titus. The frothings of Unter-mann scarcely merit an answer.

One contention is whether Marx placed others than the industrial wage-worker in the ranks of the proletariat or not.

We can not believe that he did, or at least at the time he wrote the Manifesto or the first volume of "Capital," he did not.

In the Manifesto he says: "Of all the classes that stand face to face with the bourgeoisie today, the proletariat alone is a really revolutionary class. The other classes decay and finally disappear in the face of modern industry; the proletariat is its special and essential product."

"The lower middle class, the small manufacturer, the shopkeeper, the artisan, the peasant, all these fight against the bourgeoisie, to save from extinction their existence as fractions of the middle class. They are therefore not revolutionary, but conservative. Nay, more, they are reactionary, for they try to roll back the wheel of history."

When this was written there were then, as now, shopkeepers, small manufacturers, artisans, handicraftsmen and peasants.

Unter-mann maintains that when Marx wrote, the peasant of Europe, of France and of Germany, was not the same as the peasant of France and Germany of today, or as the small farmer in the United States. But every one knows, outside of a few bogus intellectuals, that the peasants of France and Germany are the same today as they ever were; that they raise their products and market them in the same manner as they have for 100 years; but that their number has most likely diminished on account of machine farming requiring larger farms and because of the inability of the peasant or small farmer to compete with the farmer who farms on a large scale. The raising of grain, for instance, has been done away with entirely upon small farms.

Dropping the artisan from the contention and taking the handicraftsman whom Marx placed in the bottom strata of the middle class: In at least a dozen places in Vol. I of "Capital" it is made plain that a handicraftsman was simply a man who sold skilled labor power. Marx shows in that volume how the invention of the steam engine and the application of power to machinery was the indispensable condition for the downfall of the handicraftsman, bringing with this application of power to modern machinery, the greater division of labor and making of the one-time handicraftsman the appendage of a machine. "The artisan or handicraftsman," says Marx, "fights to retain his position and is reactionary; he tries to roll back the wheel of history." Let us take the skilled tradesman of today and see how he fits into that description. I was a horseshoer. In times gone by I have sat in my union and heard motion after motion put in all seriousness to boycott firms who were beginning to use automobiles for delivery purposes. Take another instance, the printers. For years they have done everything in their power to prevent the use of the different typesetting machines and the linotype, and even to this day, if I am not mistaken, they have been able to keep them out of the United States government printing offices. I may be wrong, but I can not help interpreting it to fit exactly into the situation as described by Marx, and are "therefore not revolutionary, they are reactionary, for they try to roll back the wheel of history."

Unter-mann speaks of a proletarianized farmer or small business man, but the question is, when is a small business man or a farmer proletarianized, and the only answer that seems reasonable, is when the sheriff puts a padlock on the door or the one-time farmer or business man goes out looking for a job.

Unter-mann would have an entirely different conception of the working class if he lost that Wilshire & Kerr position and did about six months' time in a lumber yard. At the end of six months in the company of a swearing, spewing, smoking, drinking gang of huskies in a lumber yard he would become aware, like C. Osborn Ward, that in the rough laboring element was concealed the true man.

As Ward stated in his moral, in the first volume of the "Ancient Lowly," "Like one in mentis gratissimo errore, he eagerly presented himself before the learned doctors pleading that theirs was the task to study such turmoils and uneasiness as exhibit themselves away. To his surprise his cause was spurned. He was driven from the temples to lower zones; to truer Christianity; places of human sympathy; into dingy beer halls—and it was here, not in the churches, that open hearts and hands of welcome gave reception and incipency to a great movement. The 'low' beer hall still proves a welcome, mellow garden for the first sowing; and if the fruits of the harvest be crude and bitter, let the pagan temple that spurns its mission, accuse itself."

And so we can only say to those

learned doctors of Socialist philosophy that the despised rough-neck whom Unter-mann characterizes as little better than the slum habitue, the man who goes to low beer halls and lower Socialist halls, the man in whose heart beats human sympathy and who desires human fellowship, that this man is the real factor who will develop the revolution for a new order. If direct action supplants intelligent action with civilization's weapon, the ballot; if the Socialist Party becomes a heathen temple and comes tumbling down upon the heads of its respectable members; then let those alleged Socialist philosophers who spurn their mission, accuse themselves. If the fruits of their harvest be a crop of weeds, blame the planters, the Unter-manns, the Simons, the Works, and the whole compromising nest of them who for years have controlled the movement and fostered its middle-class development.

In the Manifesto again we get this paragraph:

"The lower strata of the middle class—the small tradespeople, shopkeepers, and retired tradesmen generally, the handicraftsmen and peasants—all these sink gradually into the proletariat, partly because their diminishing capital does not suffice for the scale on which modern industry is carried on, and is swamped in competition with the larger capitalists, partly because their specialized skill is rendered worthless by new methods of production. Thus the proletariat is recruited from all classes of the population."

What does this mean? To me it means that a great department store springs up and dozens of small storekeepers go broke—and go hunting a job; it means that automobiles and electric cars and bicycles come into existence and horseshoers go to work in a sewer; it means that a combined harvester and gang plow are invented and ten 100-acre farms are merged into one and nine ex-farmers go get a blanket and hunt for work where they can get it. Then they are proletarianized and not before.

And so with professionals. When law schools are turning out fifty lawyers where ten are needed, then you will find forty lawyers tallying lumber or slinging hash—those are proletarianized lawyers, but not the pellice court slysters, that graft off the unfortunates in the lower courts and infect the Socialist Party with their contaminating presence, their sham respectability and their long hair.

Now Titus says I am not qualified to judge of Unter-mann's translations, and Unter-mann makes the same statement about me not being able to read German; but they both have another guess a-coming, for every working-class member in the Socialist Party now knows that Unter-mann has performed an abortion, or at least is guilty of malpractice in his translations of Marx's works. We do not need to go to Kauffmann or to any other unknown intellectual, but can go to Unter-mann himself for the proof. In his "Science and Revolution" Unter-mann distinctly points out that every class carries its own bias and prejudices. He also shows in his last two articles in "The Socialist" that his mind is warped and biased by middle-class prejudice, and his translations of Marx could not help but reflect it.

It is not a question of honesty or sincerity, but of an utter impossibility for a man with Unter-mann's middle-class conceptions to be able to translate a book from a working-class standpoint. When a small pamphlet like the Manifesto, printed in English, will allow for the various interpretations (granting all to be honest), according to class and temperament and present and past environments, then what must be the result in translating a monumental work like Marx's "Capital" from one language to another?

As the history of the working class has never been written nor ever can be written until they write it themselves, neither will the working-class interpretation of Marx be known until some despised rough-neck translates it from the standpoint of the rough-neck's interpretation of Marx's meaning.

Unter-mann and Kautsky interpret Marx as placing the farmer in the proletariat; Titus interprets it the opposite; all have read Marx's works in the German, and if Titus were translating Marx we would have an entirely different version. Titus' version would be as honest as the translation of Unter-mann; it is not a question of looseness of Marx but of middle-class bias of Unter-mann.

Next mistake of Titus: "Have done, both of you, with these epithets, and stick to argument in true scientific fashion."

Here is where Titus gets tangled up with the bourgeois ethics. It's nice, all right, but it won't work. Arguments on principle are not carried out by using Sunday-school tactics. The proletariat uses a bludgeon, the bourgeois straddler hypocrisy; and to ask either of them not to use the mailed fist is like asking for harmony in Washington or Oregon between the proletariat and the middle class, and I must say I have no apologies to offer for anything I have said in the past or

for anything I am likely to say in the future.

Now to defend the billingsgate. Had I not smashed into the bogus respectables and bum intellectuals in the first place in the "Revolutionist" article, Unter-mann and a half dozen other middle-class apologists would not have been detected by the working class and would not have been placed on record. By treading on their middle-class corns hard enough, they lost their heads completely, the masks dropped from their faces, and they stood revealed in all their nakedness as miserable apologists for middle-class dominance of a working-class movement and organization.

They are all alike; stick a pin in any of them and they will throw up "their tadpole tails." If you want to get sparks from a piece of iron get the iron hot, and if you want to draw middle-class fire from an intellectual get him hot and it is sure to come.

Now to Unter-mann. See how times change a man. Today he places the farmers and professionals as workers. But he did not always do so. On page 114 of the "World's Revolutions" he says: "Not one workingman signed the Declaration of Independence"—and yet out of 56 signers just 40 of them were farmers, lawyers, doctors or preachers. They were not workers then, but they are now. All through the chapter on the Bourgeois Revolution he refers to the spirit of the petty trader, but still at this late day he would fill the party up with those same "petty traders." It is an old saying that the evil men do lives after them, but here is an instance of the good living after them. Unter-mann cannot live down some of the good he has done. He speaks of Labriola and Herron, and my using their quotations, and I will even admit a readiness to use quotations from Unter-mann, but that has nothing to do with their being allowed to be members of the party.

In fact, Herron refused to be a member of the party, and his pamphlet is one of the strongest arguments of the present day against allowing the so-called intellectual in the party. Keep them out, he says; they are no good. Because Darwin, Huxley, Morgan, Spencer and others wrote great books; because Unter-mann, Labriola or Herron were able theoretically to penetrate some one side of the working-class philosophy, is no reason why they would make good members of the Socialist Party. Allowing exceptions is what made it possible for Taft and Roosevelt to become members of organized labor in the United States.

All talk about class consciousness is rot unless you live up to it, and in the United States in the Socialist Party the term class consciousness has become devoid of all meaning. Socialism is not a name but a wage-working class principle, and a Socialist Party can easily become anything in principle but Socialist. It is like Christianity. All you have to do is to nail a cross on a barn and you have a Christian church, irrespective of what may be taught in that barn. It is Christianity whether they might be teaching a plurality of wives or every body going to hell, or nobody going to hell; and that is the kind of a Socialist organization the freaks like Unter-mann would build up.

He says he will do his best to stamp out such Socialism as we are teaching in Oregon. The field is open and if Unter-mann wishes to do the party in Oregon a good service he will pack his suit case and take a trip through Oregon, and I will furnish him with a list of the Locals, and thank him for taking with him all the freak Locals that will swallow his hogwash of exploitation other than in the payment of wages.

There are quite a few Locals that will follow him. This is the letter I received from the secretary of one of them, in part: "The Socialist Party is a Political Movement (organization) pure and unadulterated—not a labor organization. Its object is to secure control of the army, navy, militia and all offices from President down, that we may have the force (power) to protect the wage slaves when they move to obtain possession of their property (tools and labor-saving machinery, including land). The wage slaves are partly disfranchised now and will be more so in the future." I quote this letter as a type. Ninety per cent. of all the agrarian members in Locals believe this same doctrine. The man who wrote these lines is as honest as any man, and as trustworthy as could be. While he is truthful, yet even he will not stand for the private ownership of land in the platform. But his very principle is for members of another class to come to the rescue of the wage slaves. The wage slaves, however, are not expecting to gain their emancipation as an act of charity from another class, and if they have such expectations they are doomed to disappointment. If a member of the middle class—be he professional or capitalist, is really class conscious he will recognize that his interests are not the interests of the wage-worker and he will show his class-consciousness by keeping out of a labor organization and yet supporting them while outside of their organization, and when the wage workers become class conscious they will prove it by kicking out of all of their organizations, either po-

litical or industrial, every last member who does not belong to their class.

Unter-mann wants to know in his "First Somersault" where he made such a silly assertion as to include in the ranks of the proletarians bankers, lawyers, ranchers, etc. Why, right in that article. His whole article is a defense of allowing them in a proletarian organization. He talks of exceptional individuals, small farmers, all wage earners. Well, the president of the Kockefeller bank is a wage earner, and if all wage earners are proletarians, then Taft is a proletarian, the president of the New York Central railroad, etc. He asks me where I would draw the line. Before I get through I will attempt to draw a line which will not be an imaginary one, but would like to ask Unter-mann if there is any honor in the professional class, to be at least as explicit in his conception, and to draw a line for the "dirty dozen" just as distinct.

Now, as regards exceptional individuals. Seems to me I have heard that remark before. It is the philosophy of anarchy; it is in constant use by Emma Goldman, and planned right down to their principles every last middle-class Socialist in the United States is nothing but a philosophical anarchist.

Now what is this Exceptional Individual and what does it amount to? As Dietzgen would say, everyone is an exceptional individual, nobody is an exceptional individual. It simply amounts to this—that every living person is exceptional to every other individual; that no person knows every thing that every other person knows; that every person is a specialist in some certain line, and brought down to that point, if we will accept exceptional individuals, we will accept everybody. What the Socialist Party needs to do is to reach the average wage worker and allow the lunatic asylums and jails to take care of the "Exceptional Individuals."

In reference to Unter-mann's "Declaration of Principles," they are good; almost as good as the Populist set of principles for the same year. I am glad that Unter-mann has confessed and allowed us to place our finger on the guilty person; we had almost been ready to lay it to Carl D. Thompson.

But in spite of the middle-class declaration of principles the middle-class were not satisfied, and by a referendum vote they have thrown out his principle of public ownership of land.

In the "Second Somersault" Unter-mann wants to know where we get statistics to prove that 75 per cent. of the people were in the wage earning class or wage workers. And right here I wish to correct Dr. Titus. I made no slip when I said "people," but did not expect that I was writing a text to be used in a Y. M. C. A. kindergarten. I expected that only people with brains enough to understand that part would read it, and made no allowances for pettyfogging slysters looking for technical points. When we say 75 per cent. we mean to take all the workers on one side and all the capitalists on the other. The workers would be those who worked for wages and those depending upon them, and the capitalists would be those gaining their livelihood some other way and those dependent upon them. But I got the figures from the same place that Unter-mann did, for he shows 5,737,000 farmers, or 16.2-3 per cent., allowing a farm to a farmer; 2,000,000 small business men, or 7 per cent., and allowing 600,000 for the big business men and plutocratic class as Wilshire would put it, or 2 per cent., we would have 25.2-3 per cent., not in the working class—leaving 74.1-3 per cent. in the working class; and as I said before, I am not going to apologize, for I think the capitalist census enumerators lied at least two-thirds of 1 per cent.

"Fourth Logical Somersault": That I included preachers, doctors, college professors in the proletariat. I said they were wage workers. If Unter-mann can get it through his thick head that all proletarians are wage workers but not all wage workers proletarians, he will understand what we are talking about. The governor of Idaho is a wage worker.

Unter-mann states that the coal miners are not the worst paid men in the country. Perhaps they are not—now, since the unions have benefited their condition to some extent. I read in the papers the accounts of how the miners in Pennsylvania lived before the great strike, how their children were forced to work twelve hours a day in the silk mills and coal breakers, of bare cupboards and sleeping on bare floors; I read the testimony given before the commission of investigation and their reports, and all I can say is that either Isadore LaSoff or Unter-mann is an infernal liar. Unter-mann wants to know how many preachers, college professors, doctors, etc., we (rough-necks) would let into the party. About as many as we would leave out of jail if we were custodians of the keys—none!

"Seventh Somersault": "Out with it; I want to know the whole Sladden theory and programme."

Well, here is the rough-neck science and Declaration of Principles in a nutshell, not the Sladden Theory; swallow it and see how it tastes—we will make you swallow it some day.

Rough-neck Principles. First, when the rough-necks gain control they must have a preamble or set of principles attached to their constitution, and the way most of us see it, they would be something like this:

## PREAMBLE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The written history of the civilized world is a history of the exploitation of the many by the few, of the robbery of a producing class by an appropriating class.

Either as slaves owned by a master; as serfs bound to the soil or as wage earners beggared by competition with others of their kind, the producing masses of civilization have always been able to obtain for their toil little more than a bare existence.

At different times and at different places conditions for the workers have been better than at others, and the history of modern civilization proves that every advance gained, either in the shortening of the hours of toil for a day's labor, the increasing of wages or the bettering of conditions under which the laborer worked, has been brought about by the organization of the wage earners and their open rebellion and active resistance against the oppression of their employers.

Therefore do we, The Socialist (or some other party), in order to better our conditions and the conditions of our class, make this Declaration of Principles:

We are organized as an industrial body to back up by every means at hand, any and all organized or unorganized struggles of the wage earners in their resistance against the encroachments of the capitalist class.

We maintain that an injury to one wage earner is the concern of all wage earners, and that our final aim and object is the destruction in any way possible of the present capitalist method used in the production and distribution of wealth and the institution in its place of an industrial administration of society by the wage-working class.

We are organized as a political organization to nominate for office at every election, wage earners, members of this organization, whose aim shall be, if elected, to weaken the powers of resistance of the capitalist state, and to assist in every way possible every rebellion of the wage earners against their exploiters.

We expect no assistance from any other class in society, and have full confidence in ourselves and utterly repudiate any compromise or any coalition with others than wage earners who are gaining their livelihood by working for wages and who are members of this organization.

United upon the political and upon the industrial field we shall be ready to give successful battle to the organizations of capitalism, overthrowing their institutions and ushering in an industrial republic in which we can truthfully proclaim ourselves free citizens of the world.

## FORM OF APPLICATION.

Any wage worker subscribing to the doctrine as set forth in the Socialist Party set of principles may join the Party; providing, however, that no person engaged in the buying and selling of goods or lands, no tenant or proprietor farmer, no professional man or woman of any of the so-called higher professions such as doctors, lawyers, preachers, teachers above the ordinary grades of the public high schools, no wage worker whose wages shall be above \$1,500 per year, no wage worker the owner of property used for purposes of exploitation, or of real estate other than his own home; no wage worker who has the hiring or discharging of other wage workers; no member of the armed forces of the capitalist state, or no person elected to a political office on any other than the Socialist Party ticket shall be allowed to become members of this organization.

In Unter-mann's article he states that the poor farmer is exploited by the middleman. Poor Rockefeller is exploited in the same way.

The farmer, says Unter-mann, has the same class interest as the laborer. A farmer has chickens to sell and the laborer wants to buy a Sunday dinner. Certainly it is to the interest of the laborer to pay four dollars a pound for the chicken, and it is to the interest of the farmer to make him a present of it. It is to the interest of the farmer to dump a sack of potatoes at the laborer's door, and it is to the interest of the laborer to get a policeman and make the farmer take them back. Rats! A fool should know that it is to the interest of the farmer to get the highest price for his product and for the laborer to get it at the lowest price. What has the middleman got to do with it? The only possible function the middleman holds is to screen the seller in the transaction. They are all sellers of a product until they come to the laborer, and he is always the buyer of the product. He has not product to sell, but sells labor power. If all the middle class could, by some hook or crook, be wiped out of existence tomorrow, then the naked class struggle between the farmer and the wage worker would be revealed in its sim-

plest form. The middleman makes the matter of exploitation more complex.

Now this is about all the Unter-mann slash I have time to wade through this time without rubber boots.

The colossal vanity and egotism of the man is disgusting! If I had not done this, and if I had not translated that, me and Kautsky and my work and my name—why, hell, he is/was with Arthur Tomorow Lewis with his 25-cent autographs and 33d degree evolutionists. There will be a day come when men of the Unter-mann stamp will learn that it takes as much brains to dig a sewer as it does to translate a book.

There is one more point I wish to remark upon. It seems to be a fad with a certain type of codfish intellectuals to everlastingly prate about police spies in the movement.

As has been said, "the last refuge of a scoundrel is an appeal to patriotism," so with the bum intellectual and bogus respectable in the party. When all logical argument fails them the last resort of the demagogues and slysters is to cry police spy.

But I would not call these malpractice-baiters on Socialist philosophy spies; they are not, for the capitalist that would give one of them thirty cents for their best services would be over-paying them about 101 per cent, and it is a trait at least of the "petty trader" not to buy gold bricks.

Now Unter-mann is not the first of the bum intellectuals to try to take a fall out of what was put forth in the "Revolutionist." Simons also is having a little fun with his police spy business, and several others of the same ilk. In regard to those gentry I would say the same as Rabelais in his introduction: "A certain addle-headed cock comb hath the same of my books, but a t. d. for him." This is practically the unanimous opinion of the rough neck for the intellectual.

Next week "The Socialist" will contain two articles by Unter-mann further declaring his defence of the "new middle class" as proper members of the Socialist Party, with a more complete statement by the Editor of this paper concerning this same "new middle class."

Herman is putting up a splendid canvas for Congress in the Second, or Southwestern District, of the State of Washington. He deserves the assistance of every proletarian in the State. Other speakers ought to be canvassing the field with him. His itinerary does not cover Jefferson, or Clallam, or Mason counties, or much of Pierce. Comrades residing in those counties, and elsewhere, for that matter, ought to organize themselves and wake up the voters for Nov. 2. It's the best chance to elect a Congressman the Socialist Party ever had in this State.

Also next week "The Socialist" will contain comment on Simons' recent article on the Decline of the Socialist Party in the United States. Coming from a member of the National Executive Committee, this article is significant.

The second speaker for the reorganized B. B.'s in Seattle Sunday evening, Oct. 10, was Irene Smith, the "Lady of the Four Sciences." B. B. in this particular instance must mean Beloved of Berger or Beloved of Burgess, or some other Bourgeois Bunch.

The shingle weavers of this district are on strike against a reduction in wages.

The associated mill owners have declared their intention of displacing all hand single-block, double-block and ten-block machines with uprights.

This will make knot saws and knot sawyers unnecessary, thus dispensing with (what the operators call) the most troublesome element among the weavers.

Two packing frames are to be put under each machine and unskilled workmen or girls are to be employed by the day instead of the expert weavers who heretofore packed the shingles at so much per thousand.

Thus the development of capitalist production for profit will have thrown two more classes of skilled workmen upon the scrapheap from which to augment the ever-increasing army of tramps, paupers and criminals.

HERMAN.

The clear stand "The Socialist" is now taking for a Wage-workers' Party is costing it a lot of old subscribers, who are frightened at such a radical position. New papers are being started to down "The Socialist," and others are threatened. You who believe in "The Socialist" are needed now as never before.

Send in lists of names of Swedish wage workers.

Cut the Lines

Continued from Page One

of wage workers whose economic interest is mutual there will be solidarity. Until there is a strict line-up of the wage workers exclusively, the mass of the proletariat will not be with us. Some of the able fighters may get in with a view of doing something for their class, as has been in the past. The mass of the workers are suspicious of anything that smells of the bourgeois. Yes, we may hurt the feelings of some that are left out. But what of that? What are feelings among classes, anyway?

Have'n't we tolled in spite of feelings or sentiment for their benefit? Haven't they sympathetically ground us under with a despotice heel whenever it was to their economic interest to do so? The working class has groaned and tolled, in misery and tears, in sweat and blood, in degradation and death, only to consider the sentiment of their oppressors. I think not. If we must hurt the feelings of some to get rid of them, then let's get busy. To hell with feelings and sentiment. Neither one enters into the economic evolution. It's nearly time we were considering this. Ours can not be a sympathetic organization. We have no sentiment for our enemies, and they have none for us.

Local Seattle has taken a clear-cut stand for a proletarian party exclusively, on September 30. I am proud to be with a bunch that express themselves as standing for nothing else. If the rest of the locals will take the same necessary stand we will have the state in its right place, and be ready to line up with other states with the same revolutionary stand. If the rest of the locals do not line up—we will. There is no middle ground, and