

SIEGE OF SPOKANE

Interview with Bruce Rogers

Conducted by the Editor of "The Workingman's Paper," J. P. Sullivan, Stenographer.

Q. Mr. Rogers, are you practicing law now? A. I am not. Q. Are you a member of the bar in any State? A. I am—in Oklahoma and Kansas. Q. It was stated in the Spokane papers, the capitalist dailies, that you admitted that you had no right to practice law in the State of Washington. Is that correct? A. No. Q. What did they state? A. They stated that I was not a lawyer and had never been admitted to practice in any State. Q. Then the Spokesman-Review and Chronicle appear to have misrepresented you? A. Exactly. Q. The fact is, Mr. Rogers, you took the legal course and graduated from a law school in some State? A. I got my legal education in the law department of the University of Texas. Q. How many years did you spend in that law school? A. Two. I had previously studied law in the law offices during the vacations of the public schools. And also I had previously taught in public school five terms, beginning at the age of 15. Q. At what age were you admitted to the bar in Oklahoma? A. 21. In 1898. Q. And when were you admitted in Kansas? A. In 1908. Q. You say you are not now practicing law? A. No. Q. Why not? A. It is a parasite occupation. Q. Are you a member of the I. W. W.? A. I am. Q. When did you join? A. Sept. 6, 1909. Q. What is your present occupation? A. I am engaged in the fight of the I. W. W. for the accomplishment of Free Speech in Spokane. Q. Are you a wage-worker? A. Yes, and for the last four years. Q. What have you been doing for the last four years as a wage-worker? A. Three years on the staff of the Appeal to Reason, in the book department, and the last year in Spokane. Q. Did you go to jail in the late Spokane fight? A. I did. Q. How long a time did you spend in jail? A. I served a sentence of ten days. Q. Were you on the rock pile? A. No. Q. Were you in the city or county jail? A. County jail. Q. Have you got any certificate of your service in jail for the cause of Free Speech? A. I have. Under the seal of the organization. Q. Will you allow us to publish a fac-simile of it? A. I will. Q. Did you conduct any of the cases for the defense? A. I did. Practically all of the cases coming before the municipal court up to the time I was arrested. Q. Were you employed directly by the I. W. W. as their attorney? A. No, but by their regular attorney, Fred H. Moore. Q. You say you were in the county jail. How many members of the I. W. W. were in that jail with you? A. About 28. Q. These were all State cases, not city cases? A. They were all State cases on a charge of criminal conspiracy. Q. Who were these men who were in on conspiracy charges? A. The secretaries, members of the local committee of the Industrial Workers of the World, four editors of the Spokane "Industrial Worker," and one member of the General Executive Board. Q. Do you know how the police obtained the names of these officials? A. I know they claim that they had spies on the committee, but the committee worked openly at their desks in the headquarters, and spies were quite unnecessary. Q. Gurley Flynn would be in this same group of editors and leaders if

she were not out on bonds, would she not? A. Yes, she would be. She is under heavy sentence, having been convicted by a justice court jury, and is out on five thousand dollars bond, under appeal to full jury trial in Superior Court. Q. How are these prisoners, arrested for conspiracy and awaiting trial, kept? MEMORANDUM, BALL TICKETS, ETC. Bruce Rogers has served ten 10 days in Spokane jail for Free Speech Dec. 11, Dec. 22, 1909. Fred H. Moore

A. They are kept in an apartment of the jail, which is known as "the bull-pen." Q. Are they compelled to work? A. They are. Q. Under what conditions? A. Under the penalty, if they refuse, of bread and water diet, and ball and chain. Q. They are not chained while at work? A. No. Q. What is their work? A. Excavating and breaking rock. Q. Do I understand that these men have been arrested on charges of conspiracy but have not yet been tried? A. Those that are working have been tried. Q. What of those who have not yet been tried—are they in the bull-pen all the time? A. They are in the bull-pen with the ordinary prisoners. Q. Living on ordinary diet? A. Yes. Q. How many of these have been tried and sentenced and are at work? A. About only half. Pannier, Wilson, Cousins, Foote, Filigno, Thompson, and others, in all about one-half of the I. W. W. prisoners who are in the county jail. Q. Now, when are the appealed cases to be tried in the Superior Court? A. So far as I know, they have not been set. Q. Then these men may be obliged to work upon the rock pile for the next three to six months? A. Exactly. A stay of sentence cannot be had unless where an appeal bond is approved. Q. Are they demanding appeal bonds in these cases too high for these men to supply? A. The ball in all cases has been excessive. Q. Can you give an instance? A. Yes, the bond of Gurley Flynn was placed at five thousand dollars. Q. Who supplied these bonds? A. Mrs. Stafford and Mrs. A. E. House. Q. Are either of these parties members of the I. W. W.? A. No. Q. Or of the Socialist party? A. No. Q. Is it true as reported, that application to put up bonds for Gurley Flynn was made to prominent women suffragists—Mrs. Hutton and Mrs. La Reine Baker? A. It is. Q. Of your own knowledge? A. Yes; but they refused to put up bonds. Q. Is it true that Gurley Flynn, or Mrs. J. A. Jones, was some three months pregnant when this application was made to Mrs. Hutton and Mrs. Baker? Q. My understanding is that she is longer pregnant than that. With respect to that matter, Mr. Moore, the attorney for the I. W. W., protested to Police Judge Mann against the size of the bond at the time she was arrested, informing him of her delicate maternal condition. Q. Did this affect the judge?

A. He refused to reduce the bond. Q. No other woman was tried in a similar manner by Judge Mann, whom you defended, was there? A. Yes. Q. What was her name? A. Mrs. Edith Ferneti. Q. What was she arrested for? A. On a charge of disorderly conduct, the proof being that she was singing a song in a meeting held on private property, outside of the so-called arena limits. Q. What was her sentence? A. The maximum, 30 days in jail and a fine of \$100. Q. What was the bond which Mann required in Mrs. Ferneti's case? A. Two thousand dollars. Q. Was any attempt made by you to secure a reduction of this? A. Yes, I objected very strenuously to the amount of the bond required, but the court was obdurate. Q. Did you attend a meeting held in Apollo Hall and addressed by Gurley Flynn, to which meeting she invited the prominent officials to be present and hear the other side? A. I did. Q. Did many of them accept her invitation to be present? A. No. Q. Were some of them there? A. Assistant Corporation Counsel John E. Blair and Alderman Charles W. Mohr. Q. Were there others spoke besides Mrs. Flynn? A. Yes, Mr. Blair and Mr. Kiser, a brother of one of the prosecuting attorneys. Q. Did they attempt to defend themselves or justify the action of the Spokane officials in suppressing Free Speech? A. Their contention was, that while there might be merit in the cause of the Industrial Workers, the methods pursued were unlawful and did not meet with the approval of the community. Mr. Blair, the Corporation Counsel, made a miserable attempt to explain the prevalence of vice and crime, by saying that the police were too busy making arrests for street speaking. This brought down the house, who jeered at him in derision. Q. Was there any answer made to him by members of the audience? A. There was, and the two gentlemen were roundly denounced. Mr. Swenson, a prominent Typographical Union man, denounced the authorities in most emphatic terms. As he proceeded with his remarks, he grew white with passion and indignantly held up the district Court to scorn, declaring Judge Webster's opinion in the Filigno case to be the most flagrantly rotten and unjust thing he had ever read. His speech was eloquent, spontaneous and electrifying. Q. Do you think, Mr. Rogers, that Mr. Swenson fairly represents the opinion of organized labor in Spokane? A. I do. He is a representative man in labor circles. Q. Then if this be true, public opinion in Spokane will in time pass its sentence of disapproval upon this whole prosecution of this Free Speech fight in Spokane? A. It certainly will, and swiftly, too. Q. Mr. Rogers, do you approve, from your months of experience on the inside of this fight, the methods advocated by this paper, namely, to use every possible influence to bring public sentiment outside of Spokane, as well as inside, to compel the tyrannical authorities in Spokane to reverse their dealings with the I. W. W.? A. I certainly do; you are doing most remarkable work and have greatly assisted in arousing public sentiment. Q. Then, in your opinion, very much more is to be expected along the lines of awakening public sentiment than through legal procedure. A. There certainly is. We have been saying for years that the Courts are merely the instruments of the capitalist class to maintain the propertyless wage-workers in a condition of slavery. As a member of the organization, I have repeatedly stated and now believe, that nothing can be accomplished in a legal fight before the Courts, except to emphasize the fact that the Courts are deaf to the sufferings and rights of the working class. Every effort in behalf of the street speaking prisoners has failed, even when we have called the attention of the Court at the trials to the bruised and beaten condition of the defendants, and asked that warrants be issued for the arrest of the police slugging them, we have been denied. I offered to fill the Prosecuting Attorney's office with witnesses, proving the brutality of the police officers, but he refused to act. Q. This is Prosecuting Attorney Fugh you are speaking of? A. Yes. There have been no en-

generations in the accounts of the treatment of the prisoners. On their part, there has been no single case of resistance to arrest or of violence in connection with the arrest. At first the police beat them on the streets, but the public murmured, and then they slugged them in jail. Q. Mr. Rogers, as a lawyer you have investigated the statutes of the State—is it not true that the new criminal code adopted in 1909 expressly forbids police officers from treating prisoners in the way you have described? A. The statutes so provide. I am not sure as to the time of their enactment. Q. Do they not make it a gross misdemeanor for officers of the law to use their authority to maltreat their prisoners? A. They do, and in these cases I want to say that in every one of these several hundred arrests that each of these could have been made by messenger boys. In fact, I suggested the engagement of a messenger service for the work to the Court. Q. Now, Mr. Rogers, let us understand you. Do you say that you were refused by Prosecuting Attorney Pugh's office the issuance of warrants for the arrest of policemen who had violated the express provision of the statute of the State of Washington? A. Yes; not only that, but by Judge Mann in open court when the bruised men were in front of him and bloody. Q. Now, Mr. Rogers, as an attorney, when all of the legal authorities, justices and Prosecuting Attorney, refused to issue those warrants, had you any recourse to higher courts to compel the issuance of such warrants? Here is a community which has outlawed itself, in which violations of the statutes of the State cannot be punished because the officers of the law itself refuse to obey the law—is there no recourse to a law higher up? A. We might have made such applications, but in my opinion, as I have stated before, it would have been useless. The Courts are the instruments of the capitalist class for the enslavement of the workers, and the Federal Courts, I believe, would have been less inclined to afford relief. They are not so responsible directly to the people, and in view of the long line of decisions by the Federal Courts antagonistic to labor, I must say that I do not think there would have been any hope there. Q. Then the conclusion of the whole matter from the legal standpoint is practically identical with that previously stated, namely, the only way to preserve freedom of speech for the working class on the streets of our cities is to get people, citizens of those cities, themselves, to vote out of office every official who dares to act as the Mayor, City Counsel, Chief of Police and Police Justices have acted in Spokane during this I. W. W. controversy. So that if not before, at the city election in the spring of 1911, Mayor Pratt and those associated with him will go down to ignominious defeat for their tyrannical, un-American conduct of these cases? A. I do not know what method may finally be determined upon as most effective, but I am sure that an enlightened public will repudiate such officials and their tyrannous acts. Such a public, informed in the premises, will find its own way. Q. Do you care to make any further statement? A. It is not for me to knock Spokane. It is good and bad, as cities go—as good and bad as Denver. What we have there is simply the world's old war of the classes. Our troubles started only when we began to actually organize the economic forces of labor. Everybody was speaking on the streets, but the I. W. W. began saying some practical things. We went so far as to call attention to the fact that the very district in which we were speaking was a slave market, and advised men not to patronize the employment agents. It didn't take them long to "persuade" the city council that people should not be allowed to speak on the streets, where accidents might occur in case of a fire. This in the face of the fact that no such accident had occurred or was liable to occur from the I. W. W. meetings, because, as usual, we kept the street open, and the sidewalks, for travel. The I. W. W. went to their hall, where they continued to hold their educational meetings. To show you the absolute dishonesty and bad faith of these officials in their hypocritical fire hunt talk, they passed, in August, in their "street speaking ordinance," a provision that religious bodies might speak on the street. The I. W. W. noted the discrimination, but said nothing. President Taft came and spoke on the streets, completely blocking them in violation of the same ordinance, and in contravention of the

same authority. The I. W. W. said nothing. Finally, Mr. Bryan came, and did identically the same thing. The I. W. W. felt that something must be done to call the attention of the general public to the unfair discrimination and so they began making public speeches on the streets. Mr. Bryan was brought to the city at the solicitation of a certain political committee, and I want to say here that if Elizabeth Flynn (Gurley Flynn) is guilty of conspiracy, then Mr. Bryan and the committee that brought him to Spokane are equally guilty. Now, in the several hundred arrests and imprisonments for Free Speech, the defendants are charged with disorderly conduct and not with speaking on the streets, indicating that the Spokane authorities, themselves, have no faith in the validity of the street speaking ordi-

BRUCE ROGERS

nance. That disorderly conduct ordinance was passed in 1903 and never had any application affecting the freedom of speech for a period of seven years. The members of that city council will testify that they had no intention of its ever applying to speaking on the streets. The intention of the law-maker, when it can be determined, is the only guide as to the construction of such statutes. Of course, the fight in Spokane will be won. The newspaper dispatches, which have emanated from Spokane, have been more than usually dependable—the fight is on in Spokane—it will never be abandoned and the Industrial Workers of the World will never surrender, and will never stop fighting until the Industrial Republic shall have been established. Q. Did you witness any acts confirming Gurley Flynn's statements, which the police tried to suppress? A. I can verify the statements of Mrs. Flynn (Gurley Flynn) about her treatment in jail—the article for which the police confiscated the paper and drove it out of the town. My cell in the county jail was just across the corridor from the women's department. This department is, in effect, a harem, protected by the law and the security of being within the jail, and is for the bestial pleasures and appetites of the jailer and his friends. It was almost a nightly occurrence that he would let in some favorite, who would remain until late at night and sometimes all night. The jailer unlocked and let him out in the morning. It was in this department that they put Mrs. Flynn, and there is no question in the world about every statement that she made as being the absolute truth, and most of the prisoners themselves in the jail know these things to be so, but they seem to take it for granted, or are afraid when they come out to say anything about it, and so the outside world does not hear of it. Mrs. Flynn was put in jail about 11 o'clock at night—naturally, sleep did not come very readily to her, and on account of her presence in the apartment no men were brought that night, but one of the women inmates was taken out at a late hour and returned before daylight. The night jailer was relieved at 7 o'clock in the morning. The day jailer coming on, did not know of Mrs. Flynn's arrest, and so when he came up, unlocked the door and went in as usual. When he saw her, a new inmate, he walked over and stroked her face with his hand. This awakened her, and she protested against his treatment, saying "that she did not come there to be insulted." He mumbled some kind of an apology in confusion and went away. What the life of these women unfortunates must be, can be only imagined—absolutely at the mercy of men whose business in life is to cage and chain and lock up their fellow-men.

Next week we will have a full report of the Spokane situation from the women members of the U. W. W. who reached there this week.

FOSTER'S LETTER FROM ROCKPILE

[Wm. E. Foster, correspondent of "The Workingman's Paper," was jailed for no other reason whatever than writing truthful accounts of what the Police are doing to Workingmen in the Outlaw City.—Ed.] Written from Daily Work, Breaking Rock, with Ball and Chain on His Ankles. Dr. Titus: Dear Comrade.—There is a chance to get out a few lines today, but as I have only about ten minutes' notice to write in I will be unable to go into many details. Thanks ever so much for the proffer of such legal talent as Judge Richardson. I couldn't accept his services for several reasons, of which I asked him to inform you. First of all, the expense would be too great to be borne by the paper. I just couldn't permit it to get into any greater difficulties on my account. Then it would be useless, as there is no justice to be had in Spokane. To prepare for an elaborate defense would be but to provoke the authorities to produce a cloud of perjurers. You don't realize the state of tyranny existing here. Richardson promised to get me out, but I couldn't accept that either, as I don't intend to get out until I can do so honorably. I need never have gotten in at all if I had promised Pugh and Sullivan to be real good. I can't take time to tell you of conditions here, but when I get out (if ever) I'll give you some hot stuff. I asked Judge Richardson to have my case appealed, and he promised to see that it was properly done, and if I am not out before my trial comes up I will defend myself. I have hung about the courtrooms here long enough to know something of how it should be done. I will frame up a defense that will require the city to perjure several witnesses in order to convict me. I will have to wait until later before I can give you any details of my arrest, etc. WM. Z. FOSTER. Editor's Note to Above.—Judge Richardson was requested by the editor of this paper to get Foster out on bond, to be provided by certain parties named to him. No conditions were thought of or would have been sanctioned. Foster has the undoubted legal right to be liberated on bonds, like any other prisoner not in for the worst felony. Judge Richardson is a corporation lawyer now, though a member of the Socialist Party. "The Workingman's Paper" was unable to advance him any fee, but telegraphed him. "We will pay." He wired back: "Appeal taken. Foster refuses to accept bonds. Letter follows." No letter ever reached us from the Judge and we judged Foster to be too much determined to make a martyr of himself. We will soon hear from Foster through Mrs. Hyde and Mrs. Herman, who are to interview Judge Mann, Chief Sullivan and Mayor Pratt with a view to liberating Foster, as well as Korthugen and Holland, all members of the United Wage Workers.

THE WOMEN IN SPOKANE

Frank Report of Conditions as Beulah Hyde and Eleanor Herman Find Them

Spokane, W. 709 Fifth Avenue, Wednesday, January 1910. Editor "The Workingman's Paper." I will try to state as briefly as possible just what has happened here up till the present. We saw Judge Richardson in his office about 12 o'clock yesterday. He said: "Well, tell me what you want and I can tell you what I can do." When he found we wanted very little of him, the professional coolness left his voice. "He said he thought we had taken the right way to win and advised us to go before Judge Mann and state our intention. He gave us a letter to present to Judge Mann. I will send you a copy. We asked of Foster, and here is the substance of what we got. He said: "I went to see Mr. Foster and offered to get bonds for him if he would promise not to mix up with the I. W. W." We told him Foster was not mixing in their fight. He made no definite answer, but proceeded to say that he had merely put the proposition to Foster because you had asked him to, and that it was not his place to advise Foster. Foster, he said, refused to accept his offer because it seemed like deserting the rest of the boys. He said Foster had only to promise he would quit the fight. We could get nothing definite, but he couldn't seem to get it through his head that Foster was not guilty of anything, and to make a promise like that he would incriminate himself. The judge says he is not in a position to help at present; that he hopes to arrange things so he can. He said the I. W. W. had not asked his advice, and dropped it there. I think now we didn't press him far enough. We were so discouraged yesterday nearly all the fight was taken out of us. But we have come to the firm conviction that we can expect help from no source here and feel better about it today. The judge sent us to D. C. Coates. Coates was very courteous and talked some time. He said the sentiment was in favor of the I. W. W. now, he thought, but he had not taken much part in the fight lately. He sent us to Lichty, a real estate man. There we got copies of the petition. At the beginning of the New Year all the voters have to register again, so the old signatures are no good till those who have signed go and register. They seem to think it will be almost impossible to get them to register and sign. There was a dispute over whether we could circulate the petition or not. We were going to Judge Richardson and get his advice, but after we had looked it over here at home we not only saw we couldn't circulate it, but we wouldn't circulate it. I am sending you a copy so you can see for yourself. This morning I went down after our grips at the depot and stopped in at Coates' printing office. Here is what has made me feel best of anything since we started talking to this bunch. Coates, after accusing the Wage-Workers, the average Wage-Workers, of not understanding the class struggle led around to this: He said that when the ordinance had been given the council, suggesting a change, that the council had told them that they wanted it changed, and would give them the ordinance they applied for, after they had whipped out the tough element—meaning the I. W. W. Coates says most have dropped the fight, depending on that promise, and that they would go in and win after the I. W. W. had been whipped. Coates excepted himself, but gave us some very discouraging advice and ended by hoping our trip might not prove entirely useless. I assured him he needn't fear, for I saw from that that the fight against the I. W. W. is not merely with the officials. I don't think the Labor Unions have been worked at all. But we have got to get a firm hold on the condition of things and know exactly what all parties are up to before we put it before the unions. So we are going to wait for advice from home before we go before them. Meanwhile we will gather up all the information we can and forward it to you. We are going to take our letter to Judge Mann this afternoon, so we may have the excuse to face him and study

Continued on Page 4

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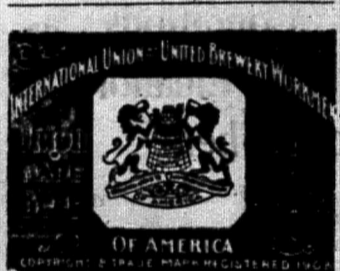
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WAGE-WORKERS PARTY

Resolutions of Local Seattle, S. P. of Wash.

To the Members of the Socialist Party of Washington:
 Whereas, We have learned through years of bitter experience in the Socialist Party, that but little effective work can be done as long as the membership is composed of members of classes other than the working class, and

Whereas, The Socialist Party is dominated and controlled by the Middle Class, as was proved by the National referendum C; and has proved itself totally inadequate to perform the mission of a Working Class Party, and

Whereas, The word Socialist is being used by all manner of freaks and reformers, and

Whereas, For all practical purposes the Socialist Party of Washington has ceased to exist; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local Seattle in regular meeting assembled declares itself as standing for the revolutionary principles of Scientific Socialism; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Seattle take the initiative steps and hereby form itself into a party composed exclusively of Proletarians as defined in the Communist Manifesto, to be known as the United Wage Workers of Washington; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge all locals and members that stand for a Wage Workers' Party to join us in this movement; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the different locals in the State of Washington.
 Dated Oct. 15, 1909.

LOCAL SEATTLE.
 JOS. S. BISCAY, Sec.

MANIFESTO

Of The United Wage Workers of Washington

To the Proletarians of Washington:
 For more than nine years there has been a struggle in the Socialist Party of Washington between Proletarian Tactics and Middle-Class Tactics—between Revolutionary Socialism and Reform Socialism.

At first, at the time Joseph Gilbert, then State Organizer, went through the state in 1900 calling upon the farmers to come into the party and take its control away from the wage workers, the Proletarian opposition, while aggressive and effective, was not far-reaching, and the seeds sown by Gilbert bore fruit in numerous farmers' locals which thenceforward consistently stood in the pathway of the progress of Revolutionary Principles.

All through this struggle members of both classes have been on both sides. Many Wage Workers have supported Middle-Class Tactics because of their lack of knowledge of economics, or of the Class Struggle, or because of their habit of dependence on those "above" them to do their thinking.

On the other hand, some members of the Middle-Class have seen with a clear vision the Class Struggle in society and the mission of the Wage Worker in securing his own emancipation.

With the help of those members of the Middle-Class who stood with them, and in the face of the opposition of both Wage Workers and Middle-Class who strove for Reform Tactics, the Wage Workers succeeded in building up the strongest state party of any in the country. At the height of its strength this party had about 1,500 dues paying members, and in the neighborhood of 100 locals.

Though there has been strife and dissension for nine years, it was not strong enough to affect the growth of the organization until a little over a year ago, when tools of the Middle Class influence secured control of the State Executive Committee. From the time of the seating of this Executive Committee, controlled by Smith, Barth and Hale, a persistent and systematic effort has continued to tear down the work of eight years of organization in the interests of the Wage Class and to "broaden" the work of the party till it should compass "all classes."

After nearly a year of inactivity, holding sessions twice each month which were taken up with the presentation and hearing of senseless "charges" against faithful members of the party made by non-members; a meeting of the entire State Committee was called on April 18, 1909, to try D. Burgess for misappropriating funds of the party. At this meeting, taking advantage of the absence of two members of the committee who stood for the Wage Class, State Secretary Krueger was unconstitutionally removed from office without a trial, by a vote of 7 to 6, and his place filled by W. H. Waynick, a landlord.

Following this, a state convention was held at Everett, July 4-5, 1909. Many Wage Workers, delegates to this convention, stayed away because of the necessity of holding their jobs, and in cases where Middle-Class alternates were elected, these were present. A preponderance of this element at the organization of the convention made easy, in absolute violation of the constitution, the admission of other delegates representing locals that had been dead for months, thus making their control of the convention certain. A further violation in the adoption of a rule suppressing free debate compelled the Proletarian delegates to leave the convention hall.

On July 12, 1909, the State Committee met and removed Waynick as Secretary by a vote of 8 to 0, at the same time reinstating Krueger by the same vote. Waynick refused to recognize this action and absconded with the records of the office and remained in hiding for some weeks. An appeal to the courts to prevent him using the name after he had been removed from the office was successful.

A resolution declaring all the acts of the Everett convention illegal was presented for referendum by six locals and submitted in due form for a vote of the party. At this point the National Organization, absolutely controlled by the Middle-Class element, stepped in. Ignoring our State Constitution and the National Constitution, the

National Executive Committee continued to recognize Waynick as the State Secretary and even went so far, when Waynick was enjoined from acting by the court, as to carry on a referendum in the state over the heads of the State Committee and the regular State Secretary, Krueger.

About this same time, September 7, 1909, the Party in the Nation, by a vote of two to one, decided to withdraw that part of the Platform declaring for the Collective Ownership of Land, as well as all other means of production and distribution for the express purpose of appealing to the farmers and the small land owners in the cities.

Though put aside by the National Officers the Socialist Party of Washington, through its legal officials, continued to function as the Wage Workers political expression until the adoption of this "land amendment" by the National Party. When that occurred work stopped. The name Socialist Party had become a stench in the nostrils of the Working Class. Many who have worked in the Proletarian ranks in this state for years have dropped out, and let the work go.

Only in Seattle, and one or two other places, is there anything being done. So far as the party organization is concerned, it has gone by the board. There is no Socialist Party in this state now.

But the adoption of the amendment to the platform discarding the demand for the collective ownership of land is only one of the evidences of the departure from the revolutionary standpoint and the adoption of a reformist program. The raising of the salaries of national organizers from \$3.00 and expenses to \$4.00 and expenses a day; the concentration of effort in the farming communities; the decision against the party in this state MERELY BECAUSE IT WAS PROLETARIAN, and a hundred other instances go to show that the National Party has ceased to stand for Socialism and has become the exponent of a diluted form of Populism.

These conditions require a remedy. We, whose names are under-signed, are locals and members who have upheld the Proletarian position in the Socialist Party for years. We are Wage Workers, every one of us. We are convinced that much of the strife and contention of the past years, while it has served a purpose in educating us, has, without disparaging those Middle-Class comrades who have stood by us through thick and thin in so many battles, been due to the presence in our ranks of those whose economic interests were different from ours. The National Socialist Party has become hopelessly Middle-Class and is shamelessly sacrificing principle for the purpose of securing the votes of the land owning class. We have come to the conclusion that the only remedy is a party composed only of Wage Workers, whose interests, being identical, will cause them to act as a unit against capital in every fight, both political and industrial.

Conscious of the power that we, the Wage Class, possess; and secure in the knowledge that it is our historic mission to abolish capital and emancipate ourselves from the galling chains of Wage Slavery, we call upon you, Proletarians of the State of Washington; you who realize that your interests are the same as the interests of all other Wage Workers; you who realize, that an injury to one Wage Worker is the concern of all Wage Workers; you who have "nothing to lose but your chains," to unite with us under the banner of the UNITED WAGE WORKERS OF WASHINGTON, subscribing to the following Statement of Principles and pledging unwavering support to every effort of the Wage Class to better its condition:

Statement of Principles

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 advantage 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 United Wage-Workers of Washington, in order to better our condition 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 capitalistic 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.

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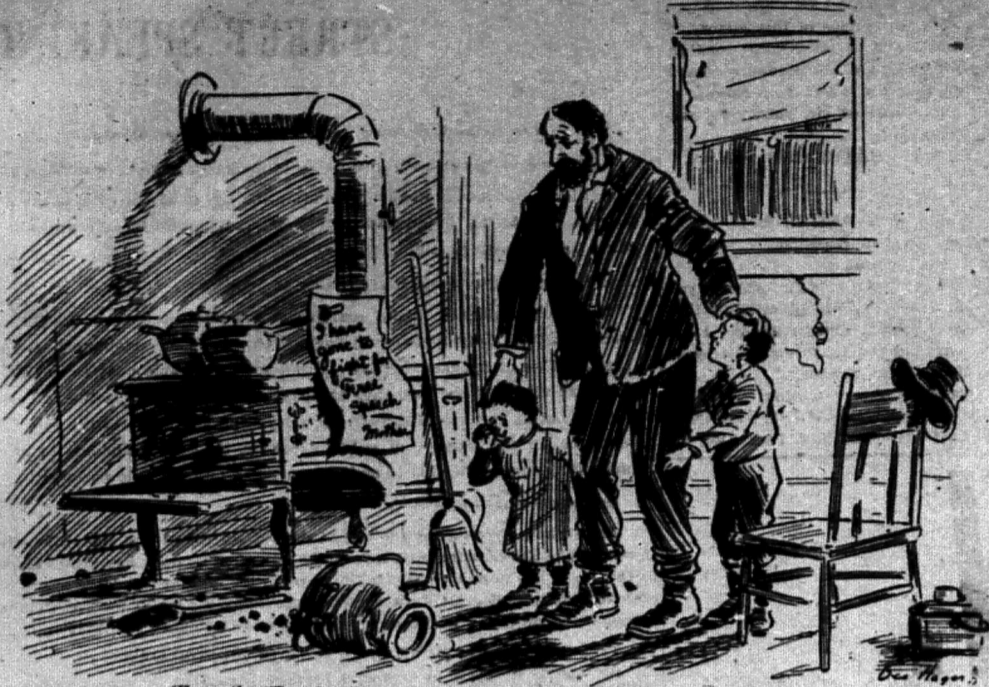
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WOMAN IN POLITICS



(From the "Post-Intelligencer," Republican Morning Daily, Seattle, Dec. 28.)

This cartoon makes a clever hit, more at Woman Suffrage than at Mrs. Hyde and Mrs. Herman, who left Seattle for Spokane Dec. 27.

If we could have afforded it, we would have had a sequel picture made to accompany this one. In our sequel the surprised workman would be seated at his supper table, his two children alongside of him, all three with happy faces; and the father would be saying: "You've got a mother to be proud of, kids. She's gone to Spokane to fight for Free Speech. I'll be proud of that to my dying day."

For that's the way Emil Herman and Floyd Hyde feel about it.

THE SHADOW OF CHRISTMAS

By Ernest Poole

(This brief story was told by a doctor who works in a tenement section of the City of New York. It is no bright Christmas story—the bells ring out but once. It's only interest for Christmas day is the interest it would have for Christ.)

It's common enough—the doctor began—and I'll give you all I can remember. The trouble is that I am no writer and I've seen so many cases more or less like it that a good many details have slipped my mind. I'll give all I can.

Last year on Christmas eve—late, about 1 o'clock—a girl came into my office as I was closing up. She was young, slim, worn, her face so white that I took it for granted she was a patient. But she settled that with a quick, nervous laugh. She had a young sister "really sick" so sick that she wanted me to come at once. She could hardly wait to get started.

They lived in a cheap furnished room—fourth floor back—with two windows looking into a court. I wish I could give you the room as it was. You might fill that in from what you know. Make it vivid. You can do that, of course, and still make it true. The point to be shown is this: The room was a desperate try at home. Bare enough, but clean. Furniture cheap and ugly—the landlady's taste. But the small things different, quite different, and so arranged as to cover the ugliness. Some of the ugliness. On the whole, it failed. And the small woman touches made the attempt the more painful.

On the double bed lay the young sister. She was 16, but looked three years younger—small, thin and weak—a child. Her shoes were off and some of her clothes. She lay on her back, her hands opening and then clinching, her face twitching hard, her wide-open eyes staring up at the ceiling. When I tried to ask questions her only reply was a short, shaking laugh.

I turned to the older sister, who was 18. And she gave me the details of the case. While she talked she sat now stiff on a chair, then rose and moved about nervously. But her voice was quiet enough. She had herself well in hand. Only I wish I could put it all in her words, and in full, for she made it real, vividly real. Her story was plain and to the point. It ran about like this:

The mother had died long ago. They had lived with their father, a clerk. He had died two years back, and since then this room had been their home.

Each had worked since the legal age of 14. One four years, the other two. They were in the same store. The older girl sold children's toys. The younger wrapped up parcels. Six and four dollars a week made their wages.

This money paid for rent, food and clothes. Room—\$3 a week; breakfast for two, 6 cents; lunch for two, 20 cents; supper for two 34 cents, on an average. Breakfast, coffee cooked over the gas. The other two meals were bought in lunchrooms. The total for meals was \$4.30 a week. Adding the rent made \$7.28. Carfare, when it rained, added 30 cents more, and made the average \$7.58. Of the \$2.50 left each girl spent \$1 a week on "laundry, clothes and amusements."

Fifty cents a week had been saved. In two years they had saved not quite \$50—a brief illness having wiped out \$11.40. They were saving up to live in a "regular home."

The scheme for a home grew out of the girls' club they belonged to. It met one night a week. In this club they had joined with six other girls in a plan to save up and rent two small tenement flats—flats adjoining—and so make a regular home. Forty-eight dollars saved. They needed \$56.

The Christmas season had come on. For the last six weeks they had worked overtime—with "supper money." At first only two nights a week till 10 o'clock. Then three nights—and in the last stretch six nights a week till 11 o'clock. One girl sold toys, the other wrapped 'em up. The pace was fast and never let up.

"Isn't that package of mine never coming? Can't you hurry it up?" The girl who wrapped 'em up grew sick. Not "really sick," but enough to make both sisters nervous. Three nights ago it grew so bad on the way home at 11 p. m. "she couldn't walk straight." Her sister had to help her.

They had faced the thing that night—faced the thing till 2 a. m. The objection to her quitting work was this: Last winter New York had 200,000 out of work. If she threw up her job she might not get it back. If she didn't, goodbye to that "regular home." They found a way out. The name of the way I needn't give. It was one of the worst of the patent medicine tonics. And the thing worked at first like a charm. She hardly needed meals even—and simply "slept along" until the day before Christmas.

"Something began to happen inside" that afternoon. It happened more each hour. By 9 o'clock at night it was bad enough for her to lean down from her wrapper's perch and tell her sister to keep one eye on her—in case anything queer should take place.

The queer thing took place about 10 o'clock. An ambulance had been summoned. And that was about all that the older girl could tell me, except that her sister had been like this as soon as they reached the room. It had scared her and she had come to me. By now it was near 12 o'clock.

A writer like Dickens, I suppose, at this stage of the game, would have gone to the window, stared silently out at the city, with eyes that saw into a million homes, into mistletoe scenes and the like. "Wouldn't you like to see the great hush that lay over the town?" For in a few minutes the hour would strike, and Christmas Day, with its message of "peace and good-will to men" would begin. But I was only a doctor—with a bitter message to give. And standing by the window I only racked my brains for some other way out of the trouble.

"Well?" she asked, from behind me. "It's nervous prostration and a bad case. She'll have to quit work; go to the country and stay there; get a good rest. Two months at least."

"How?" she asked. "This, of course, was the trouble. I went over it all in my mind again. Hospitals won't take such cases—they're overcrowded at this time of year. Charitable organizations won't send a girl to the country for two months' rest when the girl has \$18 saved. At least not last winter. There were too many sick girls who hadn't

a cent. And what money I had I had already used.

"Have you no relatives?"

"None."

There was one of those long, mean silences.

"You mean that \$48," she said.

"I'm sorry. Yes."

Another tense silence. She was quiet enough.

"Well," she said, "then it can't be helped. Anyhow, thanks for coming so late at night. Perhaps you can come again tomorrow and tell me where to send her. What ought I to give her tonight?"

As I was giving a few brief directions the midnight bells began to strike.

Some fool across the courtyard threw open his window wide and shouted "Merry Christmas!" to some one rooming down below.

Yes, the girl pulled through. It took all the money, of course. They're living still in the same furnished room. The younger one got her job back in May.

In August she came to me "for a tonic"—and said they had already \$3 saved. I've tried to make her change her job, but times are still hard and jobs are few. So she'll probably stay where she is—and I'll do what I can to pull her through this coming Merry Christmas. As to what you want to write, there's no need of adding many facts. Ask your readers to look for themselves—while they shop—at the faces behind the counters.

Only as a doctor I want to add this: Most people don't know that in tenement rooms and cheap boarding house rooms thousands of men, women and young girls—some nothing else but kids—lie sick and exhausted on Christmas day. I've heard bitter talk on sick beds, but none so bitter as talk I've heard then. Hospitals filled up way over their limit. Five hundred or 600 at least from New York's busy shops are sick in bed for a week or more. Probably close to a hundred die.

For it's not only just after Christmas that trouble comes. In this tense rushing city life, the keen autumn months and the month of December are the time to store up the strength that takes people through the raw months ahead. Sap their strength at Christmas—and pneumonia finds easy victims in March. So the shadow of Christmas is cast ahead.

What's to be done about it, this jovial Christmas rush? Of course, it's a knotty problem. The public, I suppose, might do its shopping earlier, or in some way force the big stores by law to hire even more extra help than they do, and work them in day and evening shifts. Of course, there is a way out of it, if the public cares to find it.

"It's a pity," some people may say, "to force such gloomy thoughts on us on Christmas day. It's a time for happiness, Christmas is."

And that's what I was thinking myself, as I watched the white face of the child on the bed. Yes, it's a knotty problem. One of the kind that Christ, I suppose, would be tackling if he were here on this mighty birthday of His—while his followers gather round Christmas trees to celebrate His name.

Editor's Comment.—The Proletariat is the modern Christ, the only one able to tackle this universal problem of Poverty. The Carpenter Christ said: "The poor ye have always with you." The modern wage man says: "The poor ye need have no more with you."

To the old handworker Christ poverty was an insoluble problem. To the modern machine worker, producing wealth in superabundance, poverty is only a question of asserting his own power over his master's, of taking possession of that which he produces.

It is this modern worker Christ, poor now and despised, like the ancient worker Christ, who can and surely will usher in a true Christmas that shall be always Merry.

Christmas In London

LONDON, Dec. 25.—This metropolitan city is in for a winter of unprecedented distress. Over half a million men are out of work, and it is estimated that 1,000,000 people are on the verge of starvation.

The most pitiful scenes are everywhere witnessed nightly. Every archway, doorway and place of shelter is crowded with these homeless and starving people. London's noblest thoroughfare, the Thames embankment, is nightly thronged with thousands of men.

Relief measures are totally inadequate. The Salvation Army feeds some thousands, the Church Army nearly as many. For the majority there is only the poorhouse and the casual ward.

Many of these sufferers prefer starvation to the casual ward. Once there they are branded with pauperism forever.

When they get inside they are given a meal of bread and skilly—and unappetizing sort of broth. They have to have a bath and are then sent to bed in not very comfortable or clean surroundings. The next day they are set a task of breaking stone. If their work is not satisfactory to the master of the casual ward they are liable to be sent before the police magistrate and sentenced to prison.

In the eyes of the English law there is little difference between the homeless man and the criminal, so far as treatment is concerned.

Shaw On Liberty

Bernard Shaw ridicules America's cry of "liberty" with all the force of his irony. "Americans," he says, "are ignorant of the fact that liberty does not exist there. I could be arrested the moment I landed on the charge of inciting the women of America to immorality by good looks. I could be imprisoned for suggesting reform of the marriage laws, or for questioning the story about Elshah and the bears. I do not want to see the statue of Liberty in New York harbor. Even my appetite for irony does not go so far as that."

THE WOMEN START

Meanwhile a new element is already on the way to Spokane. Not much noise is made by two women, members of the U. W. W., who started Monday, Dec. 27, though the Seattle papers made a big "story" out of the event after their departure.

But Beulah Hyde and Eleanor Herman will be heard from in Spokane. They spoke at Buckley as their first stop, Tuesday evening, Dec. 28. They have a regular itinerary all the way to Spokane.

The avowed purpose of these two dauntless women is to "fight for free speech in Spokane." They do not propose to violate any ordinances of that city and thus be bottled up immediately in jail. They will appeal to public sentiment to deliver the city from its present disgrace. They believe the Spokane city government totally misrepresents the citizenship of that city. By every legal means in their power they will endeavor to arouse the Spokane public to reverse the barbarous practices of the present mayor and to restore the inviolability of person, speech, press, and property supposed to be guaranteed by the United States Constitution to all residents.

It is not at all improbable that Mrs. Hyde and Mrs. Herman will be arrested as soon as they set foot within the city limits.

On what charge? For "disorderly conduct" probably. It is "disorderly" in Spokane to disagree with the Spokane authorities.

If you dare to go to Spokane to convince the people of that city that Spokane is disgracing itself in the eyes of the civilized world, you will be put in jail. You might go to Russia and object to the suppression of Finland by the Czar. But not so in Spokane. You agree with the suppression of the I. W. W. or go to jail.

Well, we shall now see what the U. W. W., as represented by these noble women, can accomplish toward bringing back Spokane into America.

(Associated Press Dispatch, from the Spokane "Spokesman-Review," December 27.)

WOMEN PLAN TO POSE AS MARTYRS.

Coming from Seattle to Speak in Spokane Streets.

ONE LEAVES BABY.

Another Hopes She Will Be in Jail When Child is Born.

SEATTLE, Dec. 27.—Enthusied with the purpose of offering themselves as martyrs in the fight for the right to speak on the streets in Spokane, six women, members of the newly organized United Wage-Workers, left Seattle tonight to make their way across the State.

Without sufficient funds to pay their way, the women propose holding public meetings and by arousing sympathy for their compatriots at Spokane, hope

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treasury and the present fight is lost.

(Editorial from Spokane "Chronicle," Dec. 27.)

IT'S THE RIGHT TEST.

After having failed in attempts to compel the authorities of this city to repeal its anti-street speaking ordinances by wholesale violations of the law, the leaders of the I. W. W. have at last adopted the course they should have taken in the first place and taken an appeal to the Supreme Court, where the question which has caused so much trouble and bad feeling can be finally settled.

The Superior Court has already held that the ordinance is valid and that the city has full right to pass ordinances regulating the use of its streets, and it is not believed that the Supreme Court will change this ruling.

The Right Sort

"We, the public service workers of Local 434 of the Industrial Workers of the World, in regular meeting assembled, do hereby pass the following resolutions:

"Whereas, we realize the conditions that force our fellow-men to strike in order to better their condition; and, "Whereas, the switchmen of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific are out on a strike to better their condition, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the Industrial Workers of the World of Local 434, public service, pledge them our moral and financial support; and be it further

"Resolved, That we do all in our power to prevent non-union men and strike-breakers from taking the jobs of the striking switchmen; and be it further

"Resolved, That we publish these resolutions in the Industrial Worker and a copy be sent to all the labor papers and unions."

The above resolutions were endorsed by Local 227 mixed, Local 132 hotel and restaurant workers, and Local 223 of the building constructors, and endorsed by the executive committee of the Industrial Workers of the World of the Spokane workers.

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GURLEY FLYNN AT SEATTLE

A thousand men and fifty women packed Arcade Hall on a week day evening in spite of a winter rain, to hear a modest little Irish girl talk on present industrial conditions. Few of the men wore white collars and most of them were unshaved.

The O'Flynn's and the O'Sullivan's

New York, Dec. 26, 1909. Respected Chief: I am informed from a perusal of the "Seattle Socialist" that in your cross-examination of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, charged with conspiracy and breaking the anti-street speaking law of your city, you asked her if she were any relation to Katherine Flynn, secretary of the Irish Socialist Federation.

tracing these ethnological analogies, I submit the following: The daily papers announce that the honored chief of Spokane said the I. W. W. contained "mostly foreigners."

In looking over the books for the year I noticed the improvement in the sales of our literature. The following is the account of the street sales for the past year:

Table with 2 columns: Month and Sales. January: 4.95; February: 7.60; March: 21.75; April: 24.10; May: 114.25; June: 151.10; July: 124.10; August: 115.50; September: 246.60; October: 204.15; November: 184.15; December: 147.95; Total, 1909: \$1306.20.

The women are having very successful meetings along the line. They are selling quite a bit of literature and getting good collections. There is considerable sentiment being shown in favor of the free speech fight.

A mass meeting will be held in the Arcade hall Sunday at 2:30 p. m. for the benefit of the free speech fight in Spokane.

of the ballots from the members-at-large are not in yet. As it now stands Herman and Boomer are tied for member on the constitutional committee.

The United Mine Workers are looking with favor on this organization. Some of their well-known workers were in Seattle a few days ago.

The men who will speak at the mass meeting Sunday are direct from Spokane and every one who wishes to hear the news from ones who are from the scene of battle should not miss this opportunity.

Nearly \$500 worth of literature has been sold at meetings since this organization has been organized. Though in existence about three months, you can figure the exact amount of the sales by adding up the last three months' totals as given above.

Received \$1 donation for the free speech fund during the week from John F. Biscay, who occasionally comes in from the lumber camp.

Have you noticed the stand the leaders of the S. P. are taking with regards a labor party? They all disagree on the method of procedure in event of Gompers starting a party.

John M. Work says "The Socialist Party is the genuine labor party." I feel sorry for the laboring class if Work gets in some more work and works the members to allow him to work the party to do his work against the class that has to work.

Some of the candidates for the N. E. C. have expressed themselves in the Review. Some are not certain what they stand for and others stand for "something," but every one of them stands anyhow.

Circulars are being printed to send out through the state explaining the reason for our proletarian party and the causes that have led up to the present formation of the United Wage Workers.

If anyone has the address of persons that would be willing to investigate send them in as everyone can be used to advantage.

How would you have liked to hold a meeting in Seattle on the street New Year's eve? The population of this city acted natural-insane. The men around Washington street were natural also—same. Yet the working stiff is supposed to have no brains.

We held two meetings nevertheless.

with any breed of "foreigners" he might change his name; or else try to suppress the above-mentioned history of Ireland, and thus destroy any record that might lead people to think that he is of "foreign" origin.

A meeting was held in Tacoma, though it was cold enough to freeze the good intentions of many. It did not stop our "roughnecks" from holding the customary meetings.

The women have decided on account of the opposition of the S. P. members to make a clean jump to Spokane from North Yakima where the trouble is.

Just received a letter from Centralia with resolutions stating that that local repudiated the S. P. and applies for membership in the United Wage Workers. Dues were inclosed.

That is what counts, comrades. This movement is going to grow in spite of all opposition.

There will be something doing when spring opens up. Just now it's only the real revolutionary ones who understand the situation that know what

THE "INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BULLETIN"

The International Socialist Bureau, with headquarters at Brussels, Belgium, has just issued its first bulletin. It is called "Periodical Bulletin of the International Socialist Bureau" and is printed in French, German and English.

It contains the secretary's report to the Third Conference of Socialist Journalists and his report to the International Socialist Bureau.

A "LIST" OF "SOCIALIST" PAPERS. It also gives a list of "the principal political journals of our affiliated parties, as well as the titles of a few weeklies, because these are the official organs of our organizations."

This list is of special interest to American readers, showing, as it does, that whoever compiled the list lacked greatly in information about American Socialist papers.

The list of the principal European Socialist papers seems to be quite complete, and in two instances, namely those of Bohemia and Russia, more than complete.

GREAT IS BOHEMIA! The list is subdivided into lists of the various countries, but in the case of Bohemia only one in the list of eight is being published in Bohemia and BUT THREE ARE PRINTED IN THE BOHEMIAN LANGUAGE!

No less than SIX of the eight are being published in the United States and only ONE of these is printed in Bohemian for Bohemians!

The other five listed as papers published in Bohemia are: Strahnecks (Lettish), Tyomies (Finnish), L'Union des travailleurs (French), Die Wahrheit und Volksfreund und Arbeiterzeitung (German). Surely, a Bohemian crowd!

AMERICAN "REPRESENTATIVE" JOURNALS. The list of the United States contains such "representative papers" as "Cotton's Weekly" and "Common Sense" (now dead)!

But here is the entire list; it is too rich to be omitted: Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kan. Arbeteren, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. The Call, New York.

The Chicago Daily Socialist, Chicago. The Cleveland Citizen, Cleveland, O. Common Sense, Los Angeles, Cal. Cotton's Weekly, H. A. Webb, Bus. Mgr.

The Daily People, New York City. Forward (Jewish), New York City. Glas Svobode (Slavonic), Chicago, Ill. Neues Leben, Chicago.

The Proletarian (Japanese), Chicago. Robotnik (Polish), Chicago. Socialdemocratic Herald, Milwaukee, Wis. JAMAICA PLAINS, MASS., IN RUSSIA (?)!

stand to take and are acting accordingly. Don't forget that the fight for free speech is by no means over. Some of the boys are out of jail, in a very weak condition, and need more help than ever.

All donations sent through the United Wage Workers should be sent to the temporary state secretary. Otherwise I cannot give credit to those sending contributions elsewhere.

All money so received is sent to the I. W. W. that has the fight in charge.

JOS. S. BISCAY, Temp. State Sec., 1414 Second Ave., Seattle, Wash.

of the Central Committee of the American organizations of the Lettish Social Democracy, published at Jamaica Plains, Mass. ("Le Travailleur" is French for "Strahnecks," the Lettish organ.)

Perhaps the most significant feature of the Bulletin is that column after column is filled with reports of bourgeois revolutions in semi-feudal countries, such as Persia, the Balkan states and Russia, while only two inches is used in commenting on one of the most stupendous Proletarian battles ever fought in modern industrial warfare, the Swedish Strike.

Judging from the Bulletin, at this distance from International headquarters, one is tempted to believe that the entire International political Socialist movement has fallen into the hands of the same class which virtually controls the Socialist Party in this country, the middle class and the professionals.

ARTHUR JENSEN.

Women at Spokane

Continued from Page One

him. We will also try a word with the chief. We are also going to see if we can visit Foster and find what has become of Korthagen and Holland.

We have come to the conclusion that the best way to avoid arrest is to be fearless, and that is certainly the only way we can learn anything.

I can easily see why Korthagen and Holland went to jail. Things are so discouraging that it seems about the only way to show where you stand. Lichty seems the only one with any fight about him, and he says 90 per cent of the sympathy is against the I. W. W.

He was very much opposed to the Socialists promising to stop the I. W. W. from using the Socialist Hall in order to keep it.

But we are going to study the situation before we believe these things, and I think it advisable that we keep our mouths shut till we have the situation well in hand.

I don't think it well to talk before the Socialist Party or Labor Unions till we know exactly how things stand, and be sure enough, so we can stand by our position taken.

We thought petitions might be printed there in Seattle, and that oath changed, so we can circulate it. Will write again tonight. Our address is 705 W. Fifth avenue.

BEULAH E. HYDE. ELEANOR M. HERMAN.

Editor's Note.—We can see no reason why these petitions need be changed. The oath appended is only intended to be taken by the persons circulating the individual petitions.

Most of the signatures already obtained in 1909 will probably be good for 1910.

PETITION FOR AN ORDINANCE REGULATING STREET SPEAKING

(Now Being Circulated in Spokane, but Rather Slowly.)

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Spokane, State of Washington: Petition to initiate ordinance regulating the use of the streets, alleys and sidewalks of the City of Spokane, State of Washington, for the purpose of holding public meetings, etc.

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Spokane: We, the undersigned, being qualified voters and electors of the City of Spokane, State of Washington, and entitled to vote in any municipal election in the said City of Spokane, hereby petition your honorable body to submit to the regular voters of the said City of Spokane, at a special election, an ordinance regulating the use of the streets, alleys and sidewalks in the said City of Spokane for the purpose of public speaking, the said ordinance to be so submitted by special election to be in manner and form as follows, to-wit:

Ordinance No. An ordinance regulating the use of the streets, alleys and sidewalks within the City of Spokane for the purpose of holding public meetings, street shows, or the use of the same by street fakirs or other persons, or the doing of any act which tends to collect or draw a crowd, providing a penalty for the violation thereof and repealing Ordinance No. A4391 and Ordinance No. A3590.

THE CITY OF SPOKANE DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS: Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to hold any public meetings or make any speech, give any show, performance, exhibition or do any other act which shall tend to draw or collect a crowd upon any street, alley or sidewalk within the City of Spokane except that the said person or persons intending to hold any public meeting, or make any speech, give any show, performance, exhibition or do any other act which shall tend to draw or collect a crowd upon any street, alley or sidewalk within the City of Spokane shall have given notice to the police department of the said City of Spokane not less than one hour prior to the holding of the said meeting, said notice to be in writing and to contain the name of the person or persons who will speak, and the name of the organization under whose auspices the person or persons will speak, if any such organization exists, and the time and place where the said meeting will be held.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons holding any such public meeting or making any speech, as is hereinbefore provided for, to indulge in vile, lewd or profane language.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to give any show, performance, exhibition or do any other act which shall tend to draw or collect a crowd upon any street, alley or sidewalk within the City of Spokane, as is hereinbefore provided, where the nature of the show, performance, exhibition or act done is vile, lewd or profane.

Section 4. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined in any sum not exceeding One Hundred Dollars (\$100) or be imprisoned in the city jail for a period of not to exceed thirty days, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 5. Ordinance No. A4391, entitled "An ordinance prohibiting the use of certain streets, alleys and sidewalks within the City of Spokane for the purpose of holding public meetings, street shows, or the use of the same by street fakirs or other persons, or the doing of any act which tends to collect or draw a crowd, providing a penalty for the violation thereof and repealing Ordinance No. A3590," be, and it hereby is, repealed.

Section 6. Ordinance No. A3890, entitled "An ordinance prohibiting the use of certain streets, alleys and sidewalks within the City of Spokane for the purpose of holding public meetings, street shows, or the use of the same by street fakirs or other persons or the doing of any act which tends to collect or draw a crowd," be, and it hereby is, repealed.

Section 7. An emergency existing this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and its approval by the Mayor.

The grounds upon which the undersigned petition your honorable body for the passage of the above ordinance are as follows: 1. That we believe that the right of public assemblage and public speaking are constitutional rights inherent in the people.

2. That it is possible to guarantee, protect and regulate this right of peaceful assemblage and public speaking without doing injury to any business interest of the city.

3. That we believe the above ordinance is a reasonable regulation of this right of peaceful assemblage and free speech and is in accordance with the custom and practice as the same exists in the largest cities of this country and Europe.

4. We believe that a sound public policy demands the passage of this ordinance in order to protect the constitutional rights of the people, and at the same time regulate and control in a reasonable manner the exercise of these constitutional rights.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, ss. County of Spokane, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says, that he has read the above and foregoing petition, knows the contents thereof, that he is one of the signers of the same, that the facts therein stated are true, and that each and all of the signatures attached thereto, and hereto, are the true and genuine signatures of the person and persons whose names they purport to be.

(Signed) Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of 1909. Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, Residing at Spokane, Washington.

JUDGE RICHARDSON'S LETTER

Introduces the Two Seattle Women to Police Judge Mann. SPOKANE, January 4th, 1910.

Hon. S. A. Mann, Police Justice, City: Dear Sir.—The bearers of this letter, Mrs. Beulah Hyde and Mrs. Eleanor Herman, have just called upon me for advice concerning a movement in which they are interested, looking to an amendment of the ordinance relative to speaking on the streets.

From their statement of the objects of their association (the United Wage-Workers of Washington) it appears to me that the plan which they propose is wholly unobjectionable, and I have suggested to them that the whole matter be presented to you and to such other of the city officials as you may refer it to for consideration.

I am of the opinion that these ladies are sincerely and earnestly endeavoring to accomplish their object in a perfectly legal manner, and they wish to take such a course in the matter as will enable them to present their cause in the most effective way. I have assured them that you would be willing to talk the matter over with them, and have no doubt that they will consider carefully any suggestions you may have to offer looking to a peaceable and orderly settlement of an important public question.

Very respectfully, W. M. E. RICHARDSON.

SHINGLE WEAVERS' RESOLUTIONS

Whereas, We recognize the fact that free speech is one of the fundamental principles which lays the foundation for a popular and democratic form of government; and Whereas, The administrations of various cities in our country are seeking to suppress free speech and free press by throwing men and women in jail, and inflicting horrible and brutal persecution on them for manfully persisting in exercising their constitutional rights; and Whereas, Patriotic sentiment has so degenerated among some of our leading citizens that they are generally selected to fill the most important official positions of our cities and towns that they have assumed autocratic power that would have put "Nero" of historic infamy to the blush; and Whereas, Certain public officials in the City of Spokane, drunk with power wrenched from a patient citizenship, steeped in their own moral obliquity, have accorded to hundreds of working men and women, whose only crime was in their assuming that the first amendment of the Constitution of the United States was a sacred inheritance and not a screaming farce, outrageous treatment. Therefore, be it Resolved, That we, the delegates of the International Shingle Weavers' Union in eighth annual convention assembled, do condemn in the most emphatic terms the police brutality and persecution by certain city officials of the City of Spokane toward the workers who are contending for the constitutional guarantee of free speech and free press; and, be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Industrial Workers of Spokane, a copy sent to the press for publication, and printed in our official journal; further Resolved, That this convention demand from the governor of the State of Washington that a thorough investigation be made into the charge that the citizens of Spokane are being denied the right of free speech as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.