THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER. Che Socialist

SEVENTH YEAR. NO. 322.



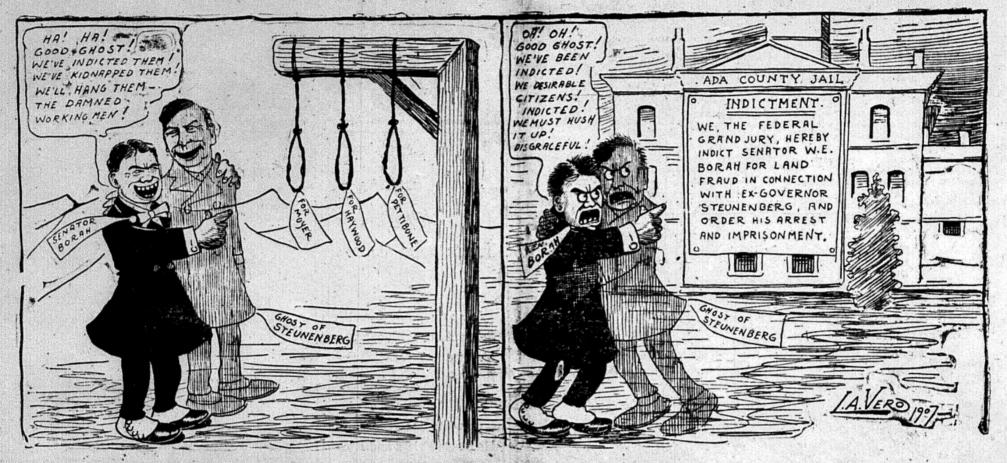
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1907.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE GHOST OF STEUNENBERG

1906

1907



HOW THEY TREAT INDICTED WORKINGMEN

We have two stories to tell on this page—the stories of two indictments. For people who imagine an indictment is an indictment, and law is law, whoever is hit, these two stories and these two pictures will prove rather startling.

William E. Borah is now a United States Senator. One year ago he was a candidate for U. S. Senator. He did not think it would injure his candidacy to be Special Prosecutor of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. When Steunenberg was assassinated, Borah was called in at once to give advice. When Orchard was arrested and McParland secured his confession, it was Borah who helped plan the arrest and kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Borah assisted in selecting the Canyon County Grand Jury which indicted the officials of the Western Federation of Miners.

Borah heard the evidence before the Grand Jury and lent his great influence to secure the indictment from that jury.

Borah never lifted his voice to prevent the Boise "Statesman" and the Portland "Oregonian" and the whole pack of capitalist newspapers from pronouncing the prisoners guilty before they were heard in their own defense.

When these defenseless workingmen were indicted, the whole world under Borah's leadership hurled its condemnation and fury upon them as the worst foes of society. Gov. Steunenberg was regarded as a saint and martyr. These men were regarded as his assassins.

All this was on the strength of an indictment, made by Steunenberg's friends and neighbors assembled as a Grand Jury, directed by Steunenberg's friend and attorney, W. E. Borah, on evidence taken in secret session, unheard and unknown by the prisoners to this day, and never seen or reviewed by any court or tribunal.

On the strength of this Secret Indictment, made under the influence of Steunenberg's memory and in conjunction with Steunenberg's lawyer, Borah, these accused men have now been held in prison since February, 1906, over 14 months, unheard and untried.

Verily, the ghost of Steunenberg, with his attorney, Borah, has followed and tortured Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

One of the latest issues of the Brise "Statesman," special organ of the Prosecution, has an editorial on "Grand Jury Practice." It concludes thus: "Circumstances may be used to build up a wall of suspicion about a citizen and perhaps bring about his indictment if the prosecutor be recklessly determined to accomplish such a result."

"The Statesman" never thought of such a consideration 14 months ago, when Mr. Borah was "recklessly determined" to indict the officers of the W. F. of M. Now it is different. For consider who is now under indictment as seen in our second picture.

HOW THEY TREAT AN INDICTED CAPITALIST

The ghost of Steunenberg will not down. Now it haunts and terrifies U. S. Senator Borah himself. A press dispatch, dated Boise, Idaho, Friday, April 12, 1907, announces that "The Federal Grand Jury today reported a number of indictments to Judgé Beatty, which were placed on secret file. All the indictments returned today ARE IN CONNECTION WITH TIMBER LAND FRAUDS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED BY THE LATE GOV. STEUNENBERG IN THE INTERESTS OF THE BARBER LUMBER COMPANY AFTER HIS RETIREMENT FROM OFFICE. SENATOR BORAH WAS ATTORNEY FOR STEUNENBERG AND THE BARBER COMPANY."

There is a ghost indeed. Senator Borah wishes now he could divest himself of Steunenberg's memory. Only one short year ago Borah was Steunenberg's eulogist. He was the man selected to deliver the funeral oration of "Idaho's First Martyr." Now, for his association with that martyr, Borah is indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in his friend Judge Beatty's court.

The shadow of the jail already casts its chill over the distinguished young Senator, that jail into which he mercilessly cast our working class brothers and where he has pittlessly held them these weary months.

The criminal chill of Steunenberg's ghost already holds Senator Borah in its awful embrace, He now knows what it is to be "Indicted."

But no! What has happened to the Indicted Tool of Capital? Is his criminal relation to Steunenberg heralded through the world? Is the Senator condemned and disgraced, like Mitchell of Oregon and Burton of Kansas?

No! The Indictment is Suppressed! Judge Beatty, when asked if the Indictment of Borah was among those returned to him by the Grand Jury, replied "he did not know, he had not read the Indictmenta."

The Attorney General at Washington says "he has no official information of any indictment of Senator Borah."

The Boise "Statesman" of April 14 declares: "The indictments have been buried in the archives of the court." The nearest to news it can give is this: "The supposition is the indictment of Senator Borah was filed with the rest."

The latest news claims Senator Borah will get Attorney General Bonaparte at Wasnington to review the Grand Jury's evidence and quash the indictment, if he finds said evidence unsatisfactory. U. S. Attorney Ruick has been called suddenly to Washington to consult on the case.

Borah's Indictment by the ghost of Steunenberg is not so lovely as the Indictment of Moyer, Haywood and Petilbone.

Moyer and Haywood are called "undesirable citizens" by Roosevelt. And Borah is a desirable

But the ghost of Steunenberg seems to know no difference between desirable and undesirable citizens. Unkind Ghost! Unhappy Borah!

Get Titus' Reports of Haywood's Trial, exclusively in "The Socialist" -- Trial May 9 -- 25c for 3 mos.

Local Seattle Stands for "No Compromise"

Mils Slate for State Convention All Defeated -Largest Session of Local Seattle Ever Held-Bold Attempt To Shut Out Finns-Mills Takes the Lead In Person-Avoids All Reference to Charges Against Himself -Hutcheson's Letters to Capture the State Convention —Reproduction of One of Them.

The bold attempt of Walter Thomas Mills to capture the delegation of Local Seattle to the S. P. State Convention proved a signal failure. One slate of 20 delegates and another of 20 alternates were presented by the Mills contingent, but both were de-There were several names of the Mills' tickets not authorized by the comrades named. In fact, some of these comrades were present at the mass meeting and voted against the ticket containing their own names.

The Mills printed slate was met by "No Compromise Ticket," selected by 20 or more comrades hastily called together in the middle of the week for the purpose. It was felt there was no use in mincing matters. A slate must be met by a slate. It would not do to scatter the straight votes while the Opportunist votes were concentrated. That would be to invite de-

Five of the elected delegates were nominated by the Finnish Branch on Sunday evening, April 7, at their regular business meeting. The Finns have at least one-quarter of the mem-

C. 8 Johnson Wash wash

stayed from 10 a. m. till after 2 p. m., and the final vote on the two slates stood, 81 for the slip headed " No Compromise Ticket," and 72 for the Mills-Hutchinson "List of Delegates." with 5 more tickets for all on the "No Compromise Ticket," except two or

The most remarkable thing about the Convention was the dead silence of W. T. Mills on the subject uppermost in every one's mind, that is, on the main issue of the Convention in the election of delegates, namely, "Should Mills be vindicated or not?"

No sooner was the final vote taken mediately speak "against Fusion" in his regular Sunday afternoon meeting in the Socialist Temple, and he invited all to come and hear him.

There he made a violent anti-fusion speech and went into an elaborate defense of his own political record and denounced his critics for misrepresenting the facts in the Victoria matter.

But why did he not take up this issue in the Convention where he

HUTCHISON'S LETTER

nations are necessary. Just one out-spoken, flat-footed denial is the manly way which will appeal to all Socialists.

Did he or did he not at any time in Victoria advocate the election of candidates of a party opposed to and by the Socialist Party? That is what the Socialist Party of Canada charges. Is it true or not true? Let Walter Thomas Mills reply. These columns are open to him for that reply.

Seattle Delegates

Here is a copy of the successful ticket voted for at the Seattle Socialist Party Mass Meeting last Sunday:

"NO-COMPROMISE" TICKET.

We here present to you a list of delegates for the 1907 Socialist Party Convention, who are positively op-

Vote this ticket if you are against

The mass meeting to be held by Local Seattle in the Labor Temple Sunday, April 14, at 10 in the morning will decide how many candidates are to be voted for. The first four candidates were nominated by the Fin-

Vote this ticket from the top down until you have voted the required number.

Make a cross opposite the names you wish to vote for.

Seattle did not materialize last Sun-

The motte of the letter seems to be "Don't believe anything you hear." That's a pretty good motto for sheep but hardly for men.

This letter is given to our readers line for line, letter for letter, as reproduced by photo-engraving process It proves, what nobody seems dis

posed to deny, and what "The Socialist" outlined last week, a plot on the part of the old expelled Propaganda Club of Seattle, under the lead of Hutchison and Mills, to capture the city and state organizations of the Socialist Party for the policy of Opportunism and Compromise. They want a "broader" party, a more "liberal" administration.

W. T. Mills does not believe in a dues-paying membership and he does believe in a Socialist Party composed of all who vote the ticket. like the Republican and Democratic Parties. This is what he advocates in his book and promises to advocate in his paper.

. We do not believe in these policies and we propose to do all in our power to keep the party along straight Socialist lines. Every straight Revolutionary Socialist in the state of Washington needs to "get busy," as Hutchison urges Johnson to do in this let

So far in its history, the Socialist Party of this state has stood for Working Class and uncompromising

principles and tactics. We do ont believe Walter Thomas Mills can succeed in changing either.

The Mills Charges

Dominion Executive Committee, Sc cialist Party of Canada.

Vancouver, B. C., Mar. 6, 1907. D. Burgess, State Secretary, Socialist Party of Washington:

This Committee charges Walter that he, at a meeting held in Victoria, B. C., prior to the recent Provincial compromise and spoke in the interests of candidates put up by a political party (Canadian Labor Party) opposed to and by the Socialist Party of Canada.

Yours in the cause,

J. G. MORGAN, Secretary Dominion Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Canada.

Notes by Burgess

In my recent trip across the state, I found almost all avowed Socialism to be hopeful. Most of them are becoming aggresive. As a result the interest in Socialism is growing. It is new very easy in most localities to get a larger audience out to listen to a Socialist talker.

Prospective has lafe.

Prosperity has left many people with empty pocketbooks; and all the misery, worry, care and anxiety that this implies, and, as a result, these people are no longer frightened by the sneers of the masters.

With honest Socialists, fusion has no standing: it is a mangy dog. Fu-sion and graft use the same door. Washington Socialists have always fought shy of these foul birds.

I find Socialists generally are be-ginning to appreciate the necessity of organization. The recent elections have demonstrated the absence of organization, even in those places where we supposed that we had at least the semblance of organization.

We are learning that organization has a definite meaning and purpose. We now know that we are not organized until we can function as a

political agency.

To most this has been a revelation, but it is a revelation that we welcome, for efficiency depends upon clearness of conception.

The National Executive of the French Socialist party has designated "L'Humanite," the Socialist daily, as the official paper of the party in Paris. As remarked last week, the foreign Socialist papers pay a great deal more attention to the party work than do these of this country.

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organizing or ne arganizing they way I you at don't let anything stand on they way I gen at lest sthing three deligates to the convention. we are miley. an open hot, by het against the Ring from prient-indications we are sorny that mill sure
this of the delegates in scattles, I hat mill sure and them of Johnson St. I have and dintbelow any thing you hear but st bury are must ful the going on the Bum with me what

bership of Local Seattle and will have six delegates out of a total of some

The two most striking things about the Mass Meeting were. (1) the per sistent attempt to shut out the Finnish comrades, and (2) the absence of all denial by the opportunists of compromise tactics charged

against them and their leader. The Finns had not been able to obtain due-stamps to paste in their membership cards. There were several other comrades in English-speaking branches in the same predicament. They had paid-up their dues and were therefore entitled to seats in the Convention, but they had no stamps to show for it. A motion was made instructing the Credentials Committee to accept the testimony of the Branch Secretaries that dues had been paid, even if the stamps were missing. For over two hours this motion was fought by every parliamentary device, Walter Thomas Mills leading the fight in person. Divisions were demanded on every motion, standing votes called for and tellers appointed to count

Again and again the compromisers lost by votes usually averaging 66 to

Finally, Mills moved an amendment that the Branch Secretaries must show their books to prove that comrades had paid their dues. This was lost, as it became more and more evident, as the hours went by, that it was outrageously unjust to shut out comrades who had paid their dues and

could prove it. The real trouble was, the Compromisers knew if the Finnish comrades were allowed to vote, there would be no chance for Mills and his tactics, as the Finns are clear Socialists, every one of them.

Mills even opposed the chairman's ruling that one of the Finns should translate the motions to the rest of his countrymen, so that they could know exactly what they were voting

In spite of all these obstructive and

could be met face to face by his critics? He had organized an attack on the State Committee and the State Constitution. He had selected a slate delegates for the express purpo of doing both. He was met by a "No Compromise Ticket" and by an open accusation in "The Socialist" and in a circular letter sent out to members of Local Seattle in company with that ticket, an accusation that his slate meant compromise and fusion and vindication from the Vic-

Why did he completely ignore this issue? Why did he not boldly challenge his accusers face to face and have the whole thing debated on the floor?

If the time had not been consumed with the obstructive tactics described above, the No Compromise comrades would have demanded that the candidates on the two tickets stand up and say what they stood for. But there was no time for any such proper discussion because the Mills followers had used the whole day in fighting the Finns.

The charges against Walter Thomas Mills are exceedingly simple and direct. We reprint them on this page as found in the letter of the Dominion Executive Committee to the Washington State Executive Committee.

Comrade Mills has only to say something like this:

"SINCE I JOINED THE SOCIAL-IST PARTY, NEVER IN VICTORIA OR ELSEWHERE HAVE I SUP-PORTED CANDIDATES OF ANY PARTY OPPOSED TO THE SOCIAL-IST PARTY AND OPPOSED BY THE SOCIALIST PARTY."

That is all. Mills says the charges

are not definite enough. The date is not named, etc., etc. But why higgle in such legal ways? Just come out flat-footed and deny the whole charge, date or no date. We hereby invite Comrade Mills to make such denial in the next issue of "The Socialist," the last which will appear before his trial by the Local on April 28, at 10 a. m., in the Labor Temple. If he exasperating tactics, the comrades is guiltless, it certainly cannot harm

Heikkinen, Miss Hilja

Peurala, I. O. Wahlman, Chas. A

Koski, Matt. McCorkle, J. A.

Wagenknecht, A.

Curtis, J. D. Brown, E. J.

Ault, E. B. Maurer, Miss E.

Herman, Emil

Long, Thos.

Martin, J. Hawkins, Dr. G. M.

Steele, J. H. 16. Behrens, H. J.

Hotz. Leo.

Lund. Jas. O. V. Stapp.

20. M. McCracken. The five alternates elected werer

J. C. Carlson. H. F. Titus.

Sam Williamson. A. G. Dehly. R. Kreuger.

"Don't Believe Anything You Hear"

Comrade A. Hutchison is now Walter Thomas Mills' chief lieutenant in Seattle and in Washington. In an envelope of "The Saturday Tribune," the following letter was received by Comrade Johnson, of Puyallup. It must have been intended for some other Johnson, living in some other town, but it was addressed to him all right.

Comrade Johnson is a member of the State Committee and as such one of "The Ring" and "The Gang" referred to in the Hutchison letter. This letter reveals the plot of Mills

organization for Compromise and Fu-

the 20 delegates he was sure of in

and Hutchison to capture the State

The writer was a poor prophet, a

ONE HUNDRED BOOSTERS IN PORTLAND.

Correspondence

"COME THEY MUST."

Editor Socialist:

Received late copy of "The Socialist," and see that Comrade Price, of Outlook, is still fighting our "proletarian hobby horse." Well, he acknowledged through the columns of "Prosser Record" there were only 28, per cent of the people in the United States that own their homes. Then there are 80 per cent that do not own homes. Since it only takes 51 per cent to win in this political revolution, we have plenty of our own and to spare, as soon as educated and organized, as I should think any school boy or girl of ten could solve such an easy problem.

girl of ten could solve such an easy problem.

Our proletarian Hobby Horse being 80 per cent of the whole is now a thoroughbred asking no favors from the braying animals on the other side of the fence, for there are enough striped beauties (or those that should be wearing stripes) kicking the balance out of the herd over the fence to enlarge our hobby horse tall, as it is only the tall that is coming now. We have nothing to compromise. Come they must, with or without their consent, and the sooner they get "next" the better for all concerned.

Three years an organizer and not mathematician enough to solve anything so simple.

Yours for the working class.

ADA GATCHELL,

North Yakima, Wash.

HOT STUFF FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

Tacoma, Wash., March 6th, 1907. Carl D. Eshelman,

Carl D. Eshelman,
Chairman Democratic Committee.
My Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of
your letter urging me to go out
among the boys and stir up all the
enthusiasm possible for the ancient
and honorable Democratic party.
As our relations have always been
pleasant, I feel that I ought to ftell
you frankly that I am out among the
boys, and that I am stirring up some
enthusiasm, but the work I am doing,
and the enthusiasm that I am stirring
up, is not in the interest of the Democratic party, but will, redound to the
interest of the Socialist party, the
party that represents the interests of
the workers.

the workers.

That the Democratic party has had a mission, I do not doubt. I am still proud of the glorious work of the Democratic party, but I realize that the mighty sweep of revolution has relegated this party to the rear of the

With all due respect for the splen-did achievements of the Democratic party, I suggest that you do now bury the corpse with decency, placing a marble slab at its head on which you inscribe, "Sacred to the Memory of the Democratic Party, which died, as do all organisms in this universe, be-cause of a failure to perform any vital function." vital function.

cause of a failure to perform any vital function."

For decades this party has been a miserable survival of the halcyon days of small industry.

The revolution that has taken place in industry, demands a new agency, and this demand is met and fulfilled by the Socialist Party, and it affords me real pleasure to be able to inform you that I am now a member of the only truly democratic political party that has ever existed. This party is international in scope and purpose; it stands for the emancipation of the world.

I invite you to make an honest study of the principles and program of the Socialist party. It is on its triumphant march in the conquest of this world. Better get on the band wagen.

Yours for the earth and all that therein is,

GEO. D. DAVIS.

KEEP AWAY.

Denver, Colo., March 25, 1907.
The Socialist.
Seattle, Washington.
Gentlemen:—I am in receipt of a telegram from the secretary of the Miners' Union at Ellamar, Alaska, requesting me to notify the laboring men of Seattle that a strike was on at the present time, and that, no doubt, the mining companies would attempt to secure men to take their places in Seattle. Would you kindly assist us in advertising the fact that a strike is on at Ellamar, and that men are reis on at Ellamar, and that men are re-quested to stay away from that dis-trict until the trouble is satisfactorily

With best wishes, I am, Yours fraternally, JAMES KIRWAN, Asting Sec'y-Treas. W. F. M.

WORDS AND DEEDS.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 14, 1907.

Dear Comrades, Titus and Ault, and All the Rest:—I hope the \$8.25 I sent you will help to cheer you up a little. I hope every comrade subscriber will get just real good and mad and we'll get fust real good and mad and we'll get all the \$1 subscriptions he can, 50c. or even 25c. But the last does not bring much financial help, but it counts one, and will make a longer term subscriber to "The Socialist."

That first issue is a hummer, a cracker jack, a whole team and a lot more. Harper is just grand, and that editorial. "Factions," is what every Socialist needs to know more about and to wisely understand, and how to use factions or to know the right faction. Minneapolis, Minn., March 14, 1907

I hope you can keep up the excel-sence of first issue. No friend of the paper must despair, even though he gets only one name for the paper. If every one does that much, it means double circulation; but many of us

double circulation; but many of us can do more.

I need three or four more copies to get more subscribers with. The first issue, unless your second is better. But hurry them along now, and send three or four of the next issue later. Please write me a personal letter, telling me if you feel all right now.

Yours fraternally,

WM. H. BROWN.

Thanks, Comrade Brown. A thousand like you would make us always cheerful.—Editor.

A PROTEST.

Centralia, Feb. 20, 1907.

Centralia, Feb. 20, 1907.

A. K. Brundage,
Sec'y. Twelfth Ward Branch,
Local Seattlé, S. P.
Dear, Comrade:—While it is undoubtedly too late for this protest to
have any weight or influence in the
matter of selecting speakers for the
Moyer-Haywood meeting, I. nevertheless, wish to register it.

As a member of Local Scattle, I feel it my duty, as well as privilege, to say a word in regard to this matter. Can it be possible that Local Scattle has again fallen under the control of those who condone party treason? Did we fight the fight for clear-cut, revolutionary, working-class Socialism in vain? Surely there are enough of us revolutionaries in Scattle to keep the element who are forever puting the man ahead-of the principle in the minority. As a member of this branch, I wish to urge upon every member of the branch to carefully weigh and consider this matter without regard to the persons involved. When we allow six members of our party to decide a matter for us, especially one involving a fundamental principle, democracy has ceased to exist. The doings of Local Scattle have been a disgrace to the Socialist movement, and the local that should have been the inspiration of the smaller locals throughout the state, has, in fact, been the stumbling block. It seemed that when the local was re-organized last spring that we had gotten on the right road at last. Now the work of the past few months is to be ruthlessly torn down by a few who insist upon finding a bone of contention, or in producing one, instead of fighting hand in hand with us against the common enemy.

I trust that Local Scattle will be able to settle this matter without having to bring it before the membership of the state. If she cannot, she deserves to be harshly dealt with; and until she can conduct her affairs with dignity that becomes the political organization of the working-class in the largest city in the Northwest, she deserves no recognition from the membership of the S. P. of Washington.

Fraternally, ELECNORA MAURER.

Fraternally, ELEONORA MAURER.

REJECTED RESOLUTIONS.

Comrades:—Following resolutions refused our local press, the editor saying that he like to write the politics for his paper. He seems to be afraid his readers might get something in their "think-box" that would not sell well with his G. O. P.

He professes to be a sympathizer and supporter of organized labor, but "Consistency thout art a jewel."

Yours,

Yours, THOS. J. COONROD.

Resolutions of Respect Adopted by Local Emmett, Socialist Party, Idaho, to the Memory of Comrade Jacob Seitz:

Jacob Seitz:

Whereas, The working-class of Emmett has suffered the loss of a friend and valiant defender; the cause of Socialism a strong advocate, and the Socialist Pariy an active member in the death of Comrade Jacob Seitz, and Whereas, Comrade Seitz, always a deep student of social and industrial conditions, clearly perceived that the working people, who by their labor created the wealth of the world, suffered intolerable wrongs and the grossest injustice.

sest injustice.

He saw on the one hand wealth pling up the most colossal the world has ever seen, on the other hand poverty wider, deeper, and ever on the increase.

He saw on one side a class living

increase.

He saw on one side a class living in niter idleness and enjoying the fruits of labor in untold abundance, and on the other side another class working long hours for the barest necessities. One class living without toiling, another class toiling without living.

living.

After years of residence in Germany and America, Comrade Seltz came to the conclusion that the tolling class could expect no relief from its burdens nor amelioration in its condition as long as the capitalist system of industry, with its caste and class divisions of society, prevailed. Therefore, he was always found warking with the only revolutionary forces in the present society, the class-conscious protestriat, for the abolition of the capitalist system of industry and the inauguration of a system of industry more in harmony with working class interests, doing away with all classes, being in accord with industrial progress and economic evolution, and promoting a higher form of civilization.

There he it Resolved That Local

There be it Resolved, That Local Emmett, of the Socialist Party, realizing the great loss to the Working Class and the Socialist Party in the death of Comrade Seitz, extend our sympathy to the bereaved wife and relatives, and take this means of conveying to them its high appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by Comrade Seitz during highlife to the cause of Working Class solidarity and emancipation from wage-slavery; and he it further

and be it further Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved wife, a copy be furnished the press, and they be spread in the minutes of this

THOS. J. COONROD. Attest: Sec'y. Treas. Local Emmett Dated January 20th, 1907.

GOING AT IT RIGHT.

Carlton, Oregon, March 24, 1907.

Carlton, Oregon, March 24, 181
H. F. Titus,
Seattle, Wash.
Dear Comrade:—Please find enclosed P. O. money order for sixmonths' subscription for the "Socialist." You are going at it right. I will try and help out some here.
Yours for the revolution,
CHAS. D. LASH.

CHAS. D. LASH.

COULD NOT SHUT HIM OUT.

Seattle, Wash., April 16, 1907.

Editor "The Socialist."

Lust Thursday night my card was submitted to the Sixth Ward Branch of Local Seattle for transfer from Lyman. I did not think there would be any question as to my right to membership in said branch as my place of residence for the past year has been The Franklin. I registered from this place and voted at the last school election. The only reason, therefore, that I was rejected is because the Mills faction were in the majority at that meeting, and wished to bar me from the mass convention to be held the next Sunday.

I was determined, if possible, to participate in said convention, and on being informed that the Third Ward Branch would meet Saturday evening, April 13th, I changed my place of residence to 526 Thirtieth avenue south, apiled for and was admitted to membership in the Third Ward Branch.

EMIL HERMAN.

EMIL HERMAN.

Seattle Advertisers

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

Communications intended for publication should be mailed in time to reach he Socialist" office not later than Monday.

HERMON F. TITUS	Edito
VINCENT HARPER	
ERWIN B. AULT	Managing Edito
ALFRED WAGENKNECHT	Business Manage
HATTIE W. TITUS	Advertising Manage
RYAN WALKER	

JOHN F. HART......Cartoonist

THOS. A. SLADDEN......Oregon State Editor

- Specia	l Contributors.
JAS. D. CURTIS	Socialism and the Schools
EDWIN J. BROWN	Socialism and the Law
THOS. C. WISWELL	Socialism and the Church
E. C. JOHNSON	Socialism and the Church
EMIL HERMAN	
E. L. RIGG	Socialism and the Farmer
C. W. BARZEE	Socialism and the Middle Class
	Socialism and the Middle Class
EVERETT LLOYD	Socialism and the Press
O. V. STAPP	Socialism and Literature
EVSTAFIEFF ROSE	Socialism and Art
	Socialism and the Home

Postoffice Fiadlesticks!

More power to the Trusts, we Socialists say, as tending to hasten on the social revolution.

It by no means follows, however, that mere municipalization, or even nationalization, under our present wage-slave competitive system, is of any great advantage to the mass of the people. That entirely depends upon circumstances. What is absurdly called Municipal Socialism-collective gas and water and electric and tramway wage-slavery, that is to saymay even head back the essential transformation by gulling the public as to the advantages gained. Thus the shameful maladministration of the nation-city of London by the Progs, Prigs, and Puritans who have ridden rough-shod over us for the past eighteen years has not only been harmful in itself, but has actually helped reaction by the disgust and contempt their unlimited incompetence has aroused. The ratepayers have been harried: the workers have not been benefited. And there are other municipalities of which the like may be truly said. The whole problem has, in short, been regarded solely from the profit-mongering point of view. If the Trusts had been in control there would probably have been a genuine revolt against them long ere this. The pretense of popular management has, however, deceived Londoners all round.

So with the Post Office. Some So-cialists actually talk of the Post Office

as a "Socialist Institution." Fiddlesticks! The Post Office is merely a national profit-mongers' Trust. It is a combination of a sweating-den for the workers with a swindling-crib for the public. The one object of the appointed State managers at the top, who are not subjected to competition. is by the most unscrupulous use of both sets of machinery, to squeeze out several millions of profit, whichare applied to the reduction of taxation on the well-to-do. A State Trust of this description, handled entirely on the lines of competitive wage-slave industry, is a curse to the country and tends, like the wretched bourgeois municipalism, to close the eyes of the majority of our countrymen to what is actually going on.—H. M. Hyndman, in London "Justice."

General Notes

An attempt of the Socialist dele-An attempt of the Socialist delegates to have the convention of unionists who have organized the Ontario Labor Party adopt the platform and recommend support of the Socialist Party of Canada was riotously received and incontinently tabled. Comrade Simpson, vice president of the Canadian Trades Congress and Socialist member of the Toronto school board, led the fight to have the unionists go into working class polities, but ists go into working class politics, but the labor fakirs and the satisfied men were too much for him.

"Socialist Voice" announces the placing of an order for a linotype and the necessary equipment for issuing a daily beginning May 1. An urgent appeal is made for subscriptions to the stock of the "World Press Com-pany" which is controlled by the local.

Comrade Paul C. Paulsen of San Comrade Paul C. Paulsen of San Francisco was arrested on April 4 by the United States authorities charged with being an Anarchist. This was undoubtedly que to his ac-tivity in the Moyer-Haywood-Petti-bone protest conference. As a matter of fact, Comrade Paulsen is not an Anarchist, but a Socialist and a mem-ber in good standing of Local San Francisco. This is the third similar attempt to transport Socialists from the port of San Francisco on charge of being Anarchists, and comrades there are going to fight the matter to a finish. An appeal for lunds has been made. Address all re-mittances to H. C. Tuck, 528 Tel-graph avenue, Oakland, Calif.

Another daily Socialist paper is on the way! Fritz Merrick, the active young man who has been stirring things up in Wheeling and Parkers-burg, W. Va., for a couple of years with his "Social Rebel." announces that as soon as he has received 1,500 paramises to subscribe he will issue promises to subscribe he will issue the "Parkersburg Daily Truth." The "Daily Truth" seems to be in a fair way to succeed, for in but four days after its proposed publication had been annonneed, 213 subscribers had been secured.

"The Chicago Weekly Socialist" is ao more. The daily has received such tremendous support from all over the tremendous support from an over the country that the weekly has been lost sight of entirely by the subscription rustlers, so from now on the remain-ing subscribers to the weekly will get the Friday issue of the daily till their subscriptions expire.

A careful estimate of the number of those who have thus far lost their lives in the cause of Russian freedom appears in a recent number of "Die Neue Zeit" of Stuttgart, Germany. Up to the close of 1906 it is estimated apon official returns that the number of victims was 26,000 dead and 31,000 wounded, while at least a million and a half more are imprisoned. The hor-

ror of these totals can only be arrived at from a comparison with the French revolution of 1793, which has been heralded as running with blood, etc. During the entire "Reign of Terror" but a few more than 2,000 persons met death, which compared to 26,000 is infinitestimal. Of course the fact that the former victims were members of the aristocracy while the latter were only workers must be taken into consideration, too. One could hardly expect that a worker's life could be considered of as much consequence as that of a capitalist. consequence as that of a capitalist.

R. A. Dague, of Tacoma, proposes in the "Social-Democratic Herald" of recent date, the organization of a new universal religion with the central confession of faith, the statement, "God is Love:" The "Herald" does "Social-Democratic Herald" of

Another opportunist stronghold that can chronicle a decrease in its vote at the past election in St. Louis, which failed miserably to reach the vote secured in 1905. Perhaps the loss of a few more votes—for that seems to be all that touches them—will teach the opportunists that their tactics are no good for anything, not even to get non-Socialists to vote for them.

It is reported that he "Lebensmit-telverein," the great Swiss co-operat-ive society, was captured in its en-tirety by the Socialists at the last election of officers and will now be administered in the best interests of the working class and the Socialist party. This is a great step in advance as the co-operative societies in most of the European countries have been the greatest obstacles the party has had to contend with in reaching the

"No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

That is rather a stately sentence

that has a place among the amend-ments of the Constitution of the United States, but the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Moyer-Haywood case has yanked the mean-ing out of this stately sentence, so that it is now an empty shell.—Bur-

UNDER SOCIALISM.

The less that professed Socialists know about Socialism, the more they can tell about how things will be "Under Socialism," and this is finely illustrated by the following story:

Johnny was busy with his pencil

and paper. His mother asked: "Johnny, what

His mother asked,
are you doing?"

Johnny replied: "I am drawing a
picture of God."

The mother said: "Why, Johnny,
nobody knows how God looks."

"Well." said Johnny, "they will
know when I get this picture done."

—Burgess.

From Vincent St. John

Goldfield, Nev., April 12, 1907.

Goldfield, Nev., April 12, 1907.

H. F. Titus,
Seattle, Wash.
Comrade:—I return the slip you enclosed from the Oregon "Journal," saying I. W. W. ordered "Chronicle" prinfers to leave town. The I. W. W. here has never ordered anyone to leave town. Neither has the W. F. M. in any manner departed from its past record in labor troubles, and we are standing pat.

I believe that it is but a question of a little time till we win the fight.

of a little time till we win the fight.
Wish you would run a note that
when the trouble is settled, official
notice will be sent to all labor papers
and to pay no attention to any other.
Yours in haste, for Industrial Freedom,
VINCENT ST. JOHN.

Financial Repor			y, Be
		Supplies	Total
Renton	\$3.00		\$3.0
Walla Walla	3.00		3.0
Tiger	4.95	0.05	
Centralia	1.65		1.6
Lopez	2.40		2.4
Sunnyside	1.65		1.6
Pacific Co	6.00	1.00	7.0
Everett	6.00	0.25	6,2
Granite Falls	5.70		5.7
Pullman	6.30	0.20	6.5
Riverside	1.80	****	1.8
Tacoma	6.00		6.0
Marble Mound	3.00		3.0
Seattle	15.00		15.0
Spokane	24.00		24.0
Ferndale	4.50	****	4.5
Natchez	6.30	****	6.3
M. A. L	0.50		0.5
M. A. J	0.50	****	0.5
J. A. McCorkel.	••••	0.15	0.1
E. C. Johnson		0.15	0.0
T. F. Burns			1.5
D. Burgess			21.5
Totals	\$103.75 xpense:		\$126.9

Office	.35
T. F. Burns-Trip to Belling-	
ham	15.00
Richard Krueger-Salary	33.33
Delegate expense fund	13.90
Total	117.58
Cash on hand	9.41
Delegate Expense Fund.	
On hand March 11 \$	179.00
Accumulation since during	
month	13.90

Total\$192.90 \$12 Local Spokane is credited with is for dues of a former period. Actual expense of trip to Belling-ham is \$13.50—\$1.50 was returned by

Comrade Burns.

This report is for the month of March and not February, as heading

Fraternally submitted RICHARD KRUEGER, State Secretary.

IDAHO.

February Financial Report, 1907. FEBRUARY FINANCIAL REPORT, 1907.

Receipts.	
Local Bellgrove	\$2.25
Local Carlin Bay	2.58
Local Council	2.10
Local Emmett	1.20
Local Elo	2.70
Local Fairview	1.95
Local Mullan (N. F. T.)	1.00
Local Rathdrum	1.60
Local Russell	1.35
Local Wallace	2.70
Donation to state funds—Thos. J. Coonrod	.92
Total	\$20.33
Total	7.6
Grand total	\$27.93
Balance on hand March 1, 1907	0.00
Overpaid dues to national office	\$2.10
Expended.	
Postage	

Money order		
Supplies (office)		
Telephone		
Due stamps (national office).		10.
Salary secretary-treasurer		15.
Total Summary of Receipts		\$27.
Summary of Neceipu	A 12 11 10 12	

Summary of Receipts.	HE HELE
Dues	\$10.4
Extra dues	6.6
Special organizing fund	1.5
Supplies	
State fund (donation)	
Total	\$20.3
Liabilities.	
Expenses-Executive Com	* \$5.8
Printing	
National Delegate	
State Organizer	
Total	\$236.
What is the matter, Comrade	
Dues received during Feb. '07	

Dues received during Feb., '06... 11.50 Dues received during Feb., '05... 23.66
Dues received during Feb., '04... 24.10
Draw your own deductions. If I am in the way say so. Let me hear from you, please. Fraternally,
T. J. COONROD.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF OREGON. Monthly Report of State Secretary.

Balance in treasury, March 1	33.
_ March receipts—	
Flora	4.
Sodaville	1.
Ashland	
Medford	1.
Walton	1.
Albany	3.
Salem	6.
Baker City	3.
Lakeview	
Marx	9.
Heppner	2
Prineville	3
Pendleton	
Bourne	5
Nehalem	
Sweet Home	i
Astoria Finnish	
Portland No. 5	4
Portiand No. 5	6.
Myrtle Point	1
Cottage Grove	2.
Clakamas	6.
Ontario	1.
The contract of the contract o	MINH

_ Total\$	100.44
Expenses— National dues	40.00
Salary	10.00
Mimeograph supplies, stencils.	2.75
ink ,	1.75
Carbon and ex-light paper	1.25
Stamped envelopes, stamps and	
incidentals	4.69

1.10

Total expense for month..\$ 59.94 Total in treasury, April : 440.56

Sociatism and the Farmers

in a late issue of "The Socialist," he and I agreed to discuss some points of difference between us. I observe that he refuses to proceed until I expressly state that I recognize him as a Socialist. I may best express my attitude on this position of his by relating a little story.

Jones and Browne were opposing attorneys in a case before Judge Greene. Jones always referred to Browne as if his name were spelled Brownie. Browne protested, but

Brownie. Browne protested, Jones was obdurate.

Jones was obdurate.

Finally, Judge Greene interposed, saying to Jones: "Mr. Jones, Browne justly complains at your pronunciation of his name. His name is spelled Browne, but is pronounced as if spelled Brown. I spell my name Greene, but you would not call me Greeney, would you?"

Jones replied: "That all depends upon what your indgment is in the

upon what your judgment is in the case now before you."

And so I may say of Comrade Price, my estimate of his Socialism may depend upon his attitude at the close of our discussion. However, this will probably not be

satisfactory to Comrade Price, and I will say frankly that I believe him to be entirely honest and sincere. I am sure that he sees that the social evils of today are a direct result of private ownership of the means of wealth production, and so seeing and so believing, he would substitute col-lective ownership and control for pri-

In an important sense, a man who holds such ideas must be considered a Socialist. In this sense and to this extent I believe Comrade Price to be a Socialist. I greet him as a comrade, and I do this in good faith, but I am not sure but both of us have much to learn about the historic mission of the wage-working class. Comrade Price says he is sensitive on the ques-tion as to whether I consider that a

farmer can be a Socialist.

I am convinced that some farmers are good Socialists, but not many of them are. But this is no reflection on their character or their intellectu-

al endowments.

If I were looking for an architect, and, coming up with Walter Price, should ask him where I could find an architect, and he would say to me: "I can draw plans for you," he would not feel offended if I should say: "I thought you were a farmer!"

not feel offended if I should say: "I thought you were a farmer!"

There would be no offense intended and none would be felt. Walter Price may be an excellent architect, but it is not a common thing to find architects among farmers. So when I express surprise, no one is offended. So when a man holding property of any kind announces that he has embraced Socialism, all of us accept this announcement with some caution. Experience teaches us that such an one perience teaches us that such an one is apt to be muddled. Just as a black-smith who may have talent and liking for drawing, but having never had opportunity to practice, may be mud-dled.

To say that he is muddled when he attempts to do things outside his regular avocation, is no reflection up-

So it is with farmers. Most of them So it is with farmers. Most of them have been trained, drilled and disciplined in the private ownership of the primitive tools with which they work. Tradition, superstition and hereditary survivals of many kinds tend to narrow the farmer's vision. He may be mentally, morally and socially superior to the wage-worker without having the comprehension of the economic conditions of the wagethe economic conditions of the wage-worker that the wage-worker himself

Almost every farmer Socialist has illusions that no longer blind the

illusions that no longer blind the wage-worker.

Neither deserves either praise or blame for this; it is a natural and inevitable result of environment.

While I feel that I have a much bet-

ter comprehension of Socialism by reason of my experience as a wage-worker. I am ready to admit that worker. I am ready to admit that.
Comrade Walter Price, without such
experience, may have a better grasp
of Socialism than I do. If so, I hope
to be benefitted by this discussion,
and if the sequel shall prove that I
have a clearer conception of Socialism
than Walter has I hope this discusthan Walter has, I hope this discus sion may be of value to him.

I do not enter upon this discussion

to win renown, nor to gain a person al victory; my hope is that we may be able to gain in knowledge and in

D. BURGESS.

Economic Status of the Farmer

The farmer is a peculiar social fac-

tor.

His problems, his history and his future evolution present complications and relations unknown to any

other social factor.

At the same time he is more closely united to great world questions than any previous tillers of the soil. He occupies the paradoxical posi-

He occupies the paradoxical posi-tion of being at once and the same time a communist, a slave holder, a serf, a landlord, a capitalist and a wageworker; for different sections of him reflect one or more of the econ-omic epochs through which the hu-man race has evolved since man first organized into primitive communism.

He reflects the communistic era in as much as he exchanges labor with his neighbors and shares with his family the pleasures and comforts, the hardships and misery of a life of drudgery or ease as the case may be. He reflects the chattel-slave econ-

omy to the extent that he is compelled — by economic necessity — to pelled — by economic necessity — to make slaves of his wife and children

make slaves of his wife and children with no other remuneration than food, clothing and shelter and, sometimes an education for his children, which is no more—excepting the education—than the slaves of antiquity received from their masters.

He reflects the fuedal system; first in that, when he is a tenant he must pay tribute to the landlord either by sharing the crop or giving him an equivalent in the form of money; second, in that, when he is a landlord be exacts tribute from the tenent for the privilege of allowing him to till the soil; for instance, in South Carolina islands where the famous "Sea island cotton" is raised, a complete feudal system is arising by which the farmer is practically bound to the soil and is required to give a certain number of days each week for the

Price a Socialist privilege of using the land. See Special Rept. of U. S. Dept. Agriculture; No. 47, page 41.

As stated by Comrade Walter Price in a late issue of "The Socialist," he and I agreed to discuss some points of difference between us. I observe that he refuses to proceed until I expressly state that I recognize him as a Socialist. I may best express my as a Socialist. I may best express my

ent periods.

Last, but not least, there is that portion of the farming population who till their own or rented farm as a side issue—working for wages whenever possible in order to eke out an exist-

This diversity of interests among This diversity of interests among the farmers makes it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for them to organize for any definite purpose. When the farmer is a landlord he wants high rents; when he is a tenant he wants low rents; when he is an employer of labor he wants long hours and tow wages, and when he finds it necessary to work for wages himself, he wants short hours and high wages. However, with the introduction of

However, with the introduction of scientific methods and ever more and more improved machinery in agriculture it is only a question of time till the land will have concentrated into the hands of a few.

The landlords owning the land will do nothing and accumulate much.

do nothing and accumulate much, while the tenants or wage-workers, owning nothing, will work long hours and accumulate nothing.

EMIL HERMAN.

Socialist Public Ownership

In our last article we considered the capitalist brand of public ownership. We found that farmers would not get transportation cheaper because they would be paying interest on government bonds, issued to purchase the roads with, instead of dividends on the capital stock as at present. The same would apply to all other industries. That the industries thus owned, would in all probability be intentionally mismanaged, because the capitalists who control both the old parties would want the people disgusted with

ists who control both the old parties would want the people disgusted with public ownership, in order to head off further progress along that line.

However, this capitalist public ownership would be of great help to the Socialists when they came into power, in solving the problem of obtaining possession. How easy it would be to enforce the graduated direct tax, which the Socialist Party has already incorporated in its immediate demands.

Karl Kautsky, one of the most scientific Socialists of Europe, thinks that the most feasible mode of obtaining possession would be by purchasing with interest bearing bonds, and then with interest bearing bonds, and then a graduated direct tax on these bonds to pay interest and principal. There are some Socialists who would be less considerate, and prefer a direct mode of confiscation, but we must remember that the majority rules in the Socialist Party, and it will be as that majority says.

chaist Party, and it will be as that majority says.

Let us in this examine the Socialist brand of public ownership. Socialist public ownership is peculiar in this, that it eliminates all surplus value. Now what does that mean? To get a complete idea it would be necessary to quote the first volume of Capital by Karl Marx, some 800 pages. It will be sufficient for our purpose at present to define surplus value as that part of the wealth which the workers create but don't get, in other words, that part of the wealth which the capitalist class get from the workers without giving anything for, usually summed up as interest. Part and profit.

Does that really make so much difference? Take railing and for instance. The actual lab is cost of one ton ten miles is \$.0049 or about half a cent.

miles is \$.0049 or about half a cent. At that rate we should pay \$13, freight on a car load from idaho to Omaha. whereas, the farmer must may \$150. The farmer and all other workers must pay a still higher rate on most of what they consume, for when it ectaes in less the car lots the rate is algher. Before we go farther, let me say that this labor cost includes not only the train labor, but all labor expended in administration, maintenance, repairs,

etc.

Now we are ready to see how much surplus value we ((all consumers) pay to get our lumber, hardware, grocer-ies, etc., shipped to us, for the retail merchant presents the freight bill to us in the shape of higher prices. The labor cost is \$13. The difference beget our lumber, hardware, grocer tween the labor cost and the \$150 which we actually pay is \$137, the

which we actually pay is \$137, the surplus value.

Coal is an interesting subject just now. According to the Interstate Commerce Commission investigation held at Salt Lake, the mine owners stole the coal lands after the most approved fashion of highway robbers. And the citizens of Idaho are stealing the stolen coal. Whether it is wrong for the people to steal from thieves who are too rich to be put in jail, we will have to leave to capitalist courts.

How much surplus value do we have to dig up on each ton of coal that we

to dig up on each ton of coal that we use, provided, of course, we didn't steal it. By going to the 13th Annual

to dig up on each ton of coal that we use, provided, of course, we didn't steal it. By going to the 13th Annual Labor Report, page 77, we find the labor cost of mining one ton of coal to be 43 cts.; labor cost of transportation 500 miles, 25 cts.; total labor cost 68 cts. Usual price of coal in Idaho is \$8. Suppose we live 500 miles from the mines, and get the coal from the car, we find the surplus value to be the difference between 68 cts. and \$8. or \$7.32. How do you like to pay \$7.32 more than there is any just need of, and perhaps soliloquize while you toast your feet, that it was probably stolen from the government in the first place?

Would not a public ownership that would eliminate all surplus value be worth something to the farmers?

Nelther the Republican nor the Democrat politician dare to tell the farmers and other workers anything about surplus value. Nor would they promise to do away with it. The capitalist parties would only give us the shadow, not the substance. The term it (surplus value) is known by under private ownership (dividends on the stock) would be changed to interest on government bonds. The capitalist, instead of receiving dividends on the stock, would get interest on his bonds. Now is it possible to save the workers from paying this surplus value and yet not hurt the industries in the least? Emphatically yes. Not only would it not hurt them, but they would work so much more satisfactorily to the working class—than under either capitalist public ownership.

working class—that and the interest it alist public ownership or our present private ownership.

We have no surplus value to pay in our public school system, especially the country schools. Not that I think our country schools are better than

the city. That is not a fair comparison; they should be compared, not with city schools but with common country schools under private ownership. I take country schools because they are democratically managed by the workers who use them, as the Socialists would have them. The surplus value we pay on books, coal: lumber, etc., used in connection with the schools should be charged to those industries respectively.

If these schools were privately owned, we would have to pay the labor cost we now pay, and in addition, surplus value to the capitalist owners. If private ownership of the industries we collectively use is best, would it not be good common rense to sell out our public school to a trust? If not, why not carry the idea further? When the farmers once grasp the full import of surplus value, and how much they are needlessly digning up on account of it the Socialist and how much they are needlessly dig-ging up on account of it, the Socialist Party will have to buy new presses to print membership cards fast enough. For "The Socialist,"

E. L. RIGG.

Business

are sent all stockholders monthly. It you receive such a notice, but have already made payment or have paid up in full, then the notice does not apply to you. In such cases the notice is sent you just to keep you posted. If the notice does apply to you, kindly remit as promptly as you can. Promptness is essential to good

What They Say

Am out of the race at present, maybe forever. The doctors have passed the sentence and tomorrow I will be split open. If I die, I die a Socialist. If I recover, I will take up the fight where I left off. Having been nothing but a poorly-paid wage slave, with n sickly wife to care for, you will readily pardon me for not sending the third installment.

A. H. AXELSON, Portland.

I want your paper till after Moyer-Haywood trial, and if I like it as well then as I do now, I will renew and take it forever if I should live so long. J. H. BARKLEY, Ontario, Ore.

Allow me to congratulate you on the birth of "The Socialist" again. I am very pleased with it and wish you success. I promise you that I will do all I can for your paper.

ERNST BESSELMAN, Jamestown,

I can't afford to be without "The Socialist." I stake my all on Socialism. My constant desire is for freedom for Moyer, Haywood and Petti-; bone. W. A. BALMAIN, Tyrola, I. T.

We would like to have your best price on posters in lots of 300 or more. We will give you all our work in that line. Those Goebel posters ordered thru the state secretary were very satisfactory.

J. D. HARDY, Sec'y Local, Bismarck,

As one of the 30,000 Socialists in this country I am willing to donate \$1.00 to apply on fund to establish the Trustee Printing Company, and if all others do likewise there will be no lack of means to make a good begin-

ning. The dollar is enclosed. ROBT. BANDLOW, Cleveland, O.

I cheerfully put in some of my time getting subscribers. MRS. ACKIE CREWS, Sec'y., Gold Hill, Ore.

"The Socialist" is the best paper out. F. CLEMENT, Puyallup, Wash.

What are your new rates for bundles? I will do all in my power to help you along. GEO. N. COHEN, Lit, Agt., Philadelphia, Pa.

subscriptions were raised by Jordan Johanson. It might not be too much to send him a note of thanks. MICH. CLASSEN, La Conner, Wash.

Rest wishes for success in Seattle.

The enclosed ten dollars' worth of

First copy received yesterday. It is splendid. LOUIS GOAZIOLL, Charle-I think local Socialists will gradually see the necessity of a home pa-

per and will, after a while, drop others and take "The Socialist." A home paper is the most needed now.

GEO. W. HILLMAN, Fin. Sec'y., La Grande, Ore. The "new Socialist" received. I am

pleased to say "it is great." If you can keep up your "lick" you will get there sure H. P. HARKNESS, Liberty, Wash.

Want to congratulate you, in this short letter, for the noble fight in which you have always stood first. Am sending subscribers for four comrades who want to get acquain ed

I miss the paper a whole lot. Drop me a line and let me know when to expect it. K. H. HALVORSON, Gemmel, Minn.

with your worthy paper.

AD. HEYMANN, San Francisco, Calif.

Received the first Seattle copy and I must say that it was a fine issue and I read every word of it Sunday afternoon. It was a treat,

LEE W. LANG, Muscatine, Ia.