

# FROM THE BLACK HOLE OF SEATTLE

## Vivid Reports from Vile Jail--Com- rades Tell Their Own Stories

We devote this page to the Fight for Free Speech on Free Streets in Seattle.

The picture of nine comrades who spent the night in the city Jail forms the centre. The "Daily Evening Times" got the photo taken and made the cut.

The Socialists in Seattle have been astonished and gratified at the attitude of this paper. They know very well the Capitalist Editor, Blethen, has no love for socialism, but they are perfectly willing he should advance our cause, even if his motive is personal and political revenge. We like to see the dogs fight each other, so long as we get the best of them.

The most interesting and vivid writing about this contest is to be found on this page.

Talk about proletarians not being able to write!

Read Sladden and Wagenknecht and Allison and the rest and tell us where you will find better statements. The editorials of Blethen and Blethen in "P.," and "Times" are stupid in comparison.

All these comrades were asked to write something for this page, but some were too busy.

## HOW IT HAPPENED

By A. Wagenknecht

It is 7:30 Monday evening, October 28, and we are off. The market place is black with people and umbrellas, for it is raining hard. No less than 1500 are present to witness the arrest of Socialist street speakers. The meeting has been well advertised.

John Downie, state chairman, has mounted the box which has been placed in an entirely unused section of the Market Place. The crowd cheered. He told them of the arranged parade to the city council chamber.

Downie is arrested and Ribb, Anderson, "The Socialist" newsmen, mounted the box. He announced the Labor Temple meeting for Sunday, Nov. 3. Said he was glad to see so many people who believed in free speech. (Immense applause.) He then asked all not to forget the parade to the city council and was arrested.

James Lund of Redondo, Wash., was next. He was dressed for the occasion. He knew the jail was filthy from a previous experience. He asked the audience not to forget to parade to the council chamber and he started on his trip to jail.

E. T. Allison, secretary of Local Branch, Wash., was next in line. He announced the Labor Temple meeting. He was then accommodated with his first auto ride in the police patrol.

A. G. Ball, member of Local Portland, Ore., then tried to exercise the right of free speech. "Workingmen, Working Women and Parasites," said Ball. That's all. He followed the others.

E. B. Ault jumped on the box, cried out against the outrage, jumped from the box in the hands of an officer.

H. M. Wells, a Seattle Socialist, lawyer, recently admitted to the Seattle bar, came next. The crowd was reminded by him about the parade to the council chamber and announced that a woman would be the next speaker. And he was arrested, as was expected.

Mrs. Titus is on the box. She asks if her hat is on straight and is assured that it is. She then talks of the Revolution of '76. The officers seem timid in placing her under arrest. She said a word or two about our Revolution. That seemed to settle it. Officers were afterward heard denouncing the officer designated to arrest Mrs. Titus for his hesitation.

The immense crowd commenced moving toward First Avenue. Calls

## SOCIALISTS WHO BRAVED THE BLACK HOLE STOKS



Reading from left to right: A. Wagenknecht, Elmer Allison, E. B. Ault, Hattie W. Titus, Al. Ball, John Downie, Robert S. Anderson, H. M. Wells & James Lund.

were heard on every hand reminding us of the trip of the council.

A Wagenknecht, while walking towards the City Hall, was arrested for asking people to parade to the council, and was placed in the police auto. Wm. Nietman, a Seattle Socialist, called out "Good-bye Wagenknecht" and was promptly arrested further along at paring. He went with Wagenknecht to police headquarters.

We are all here in one cell, except Mrs. Titus who occupies the cell to the left and Robert, Anderson the one to the right. We walk the floor and tell our several stories. All are good natured.

The air is getting unbearable. There are 19 men now in this cell, hardly room enough for all of us to lie down, conceding that we do not care to be in a mixture of water, dirt, nor close to one "crummy" man, three drunks nor one individual who takes a particular liking to vomiting. He vomits because he wants to. He drinks a cup of water and then sticks his head down his throat, holds down his fist and lets it run out again. He does not always hit the toilet bowl either, and as a result, he makes tracks of his vomit in his walk around the cell. Spitting on the floor of the cell is being strenuously objected to and some are kicking against smoking.

The jailer is heard. We kick against the cell door and demand fresh air. Many of us are in our shirts with suspenders off of shoulders. Shoes are being taken off. We are beginning to sweat. The jailer hears us. He opens the door and demands to know who wants fresh air. We all want fresh air. He commands us to come with him. We put on our clothes and shoes and follow, all except the dead drunks. Even the man with the vomit habit stays with us. We would much rather have left him behind. He has vomited eleven times since our imprisonment.

We go down two flights of stairs and are shoved into a big iron cage about 18 by 12 feet. One man is already here. There are 14 of us altogether. The air is damp and we feel chilled. The cage is divided into three parts. Two cells with four sheets from bunks each and a corridor.

The drunks are using the toilet bowl. It does not, flush. The chill, damp air becomes foul. The bunks are covered with dust one fourth inch deep.

The vomit fiend has obliged us with three more vomits. The last one hit the floor only. The corridor floor of the cage becomes slimy.

Everybody is cold. The jailer who handed us the gold brick has appeared several times and was made the recipient of scathing denunciation by the Socialists and umbelous language by the drunks. The jailer remarks that what we wanted was fresh air.

It is morning. Daylight is visible. The trustees are beginning their work. We ask them as they pass if they are Socialists. We tell one of the condition of the toilet bowl. He crawls upon the cage and it seems to us as if he were pouring water down a funnel into a pipe that leads to the bottom. The bowl leaks at the bottom. The wash is running all over the floor.

We are getting wet feet. The chain gang passes. We ask them all if they are Socialists. We see them shakled.

Our remarks are caustic and can be heard by the chain gang and guards.

Jailer again appears and pities us. Says we have been misled. We tell him to keep his pity and bring us ham sandwiches. Trustees appear with breakfast. A sumptuous repast. Dirty coffee and a half loaf of stale bread each. The coffee is hot and we drink it to get warm. We tell trustees to take bread to Wappy with our respects.

Ault uses a loaf of bread for a pillow. Says it serves. Downie is so mad he can't sleep. Wells adapts himself to his environment and does. Lund, who was a sailor, talks with the sailor drunk. Allison philosophizes upon stink. Ball is kept busy telling us the times. He smuggled in his watch. We all smuggled in one thing and another. The Communist Manifesto, "No Compromise," "Socialism Utopian and Scientific," papers and pencils; all with us.

The trustees return and gather the tin cups and let-off bread. One trustee dumps the leftover coffee in toilet bowl and he hits the cups against the inside of the bowl to empty them.

A new jailer appears. We demand to be transferred to a dryer and warmer cell. Our arguments are heeded. We again find ourselves in our former cell. The Socialists are occupying the best corners.

Our visitor is just in the midst of his sixteenth performance. The head drunk is brought whiskey by the jailer. He is sick from whiskey and needs more. Jailer says he feels sure we don't drink. We admit we don't.

Jailer calls out the State Organizer. Times reporter wants to see the pictures. We all consent and it is done.

We hear the Marselliate sung in Stregth in the women's cell. Vietnam and some others of us sang it in German in the cage below.

Everybody is walking, anxious for trial. The door opens. The Socialists are called out one by one. We are marched to the police clerk's window. We are met by comrades who tell us we are free. The trial has been postponed. We walk up Third avenue. We all breathe deeply of the good fresh air. We eat, we wash. We are ready for another skirmish with capitalist hirelings.

## A BETTER WAY

By Al. Ball

When you are tired of life under this system of government, do not wait until you join the Seattle Free Speech Club, then you can't break into the city jail if you cannot pass in your checks fast enough otherwise. In No. 2 and 3 receiving cells all you will have to do is to ask Jailer Corbett for a little fresh air and he will put you in a place where your misery will soon end, and therefore die in a good cause and avoid disgrace.

Yours for the Revolution.

AL. BALL

Wappenstein says there will be a riot yet if these Socialists meetings and it won't be the police that are killed either. So, if there is a riot, it won't be the police that are killed. It must be the police that are to do the killing. And if it is the police that are to do the killing, who will be the victors.

## "IS LIFE SO DEAR?"

By Tom Sladden

I arrived in Seattle Sunday the 27th of October on the invitation of the State Committee of Washington to take part with the regular organization of the Socialist Party of the State of Washington in their fight to establish a right for the Socialist, as well as any other law-abiding organization, to use the public streets, (which belong to no man) to tell as little or as much as they may know to any that are willing to listen.

I find the fight here is a fight between Socialists who are law-abiding citizens, and certain city officials, who are, properly speaking, anarchists, who do not consider the spirit but the letter of the law only, and who interpret the law, not in the interests of the good of the community, but according to their individual prejudices and bigotry.

We will have with us in this fight not only every real Socialist, but every man and woman in whose veins circulates a drop of red blood, every person who is worthy of being a link in the chain which will carry humanity upward and onward.

We have advanced all through the dark ages until today, man, in this the beginning of the 20th century, has developed certain ideals and certain desires. And one of the ideals of humanity in all civilized countries at this late date is that no person shall be persecuted on account of their religious or political convictions.

In spirit and sympathy the community is with us in this struggle, and although arbitrary police power is a strong thing in its way and at times, yet the public sentiment once aroused is the force that sways society.

In the place that the Socialists attempted to speak last night no law was interfered with or could be interfered with unless it was some person who was going down that street with suicidal intent. It was a blind street and the only place anyone could be going would be to jump over a bluff.

I did not come to Seattle to be arrested, but to insist on my rights. If arrest is the cost, I, like all the Socialists in the City of Seattle, am ready.

A right which is not worth standing up for at any cost is not worth having. One of the primal desires of man is that desire for a relative personal freedom, an unfettered brain, unshackled limbs and an untroubled body. But in human society there is that which is worse than shackled limbs, and that is a shackled brain, a dishonorable mind and a cowardly heart.

Patrick Henry one time was interrupted by one of his co-patriots, who made the remark in fear and trembling: that even the walls have ears. The answer of Patrick Henry, an answer that comes ringing back through all the years intervening was this: "Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, that you would sacrifice at the price of chains and slavery?"

And does the mayor of Seattle think that Socialists in the United States are a lawless mob? He is right. The rights which all the Henrys of all the ages have demanded—the right of speaking freely to the public, because he holds over them a policeman's club and a bayonet!

Even if a side street was obstructed here, the fact that four or five thousand people wished to use it for a certain purpose, should be sufficient

for that street to be surrendered to them for the time being.

The comfort of five thousand people should be of more weight than one drunken, desirable citizen, an automobile, and a chippy—let them go around. In a country road this would be impossible, in this city, the most an obstructed side street could amount to would be a trifling inconvenience to a very small minority.

If 40 men in the Chamber of Commerce wished to rope off a dozen streets for a street fair, who doubts but what these thoroughfares would be blocked for a week if they wanted to stop us as well in a hall. We might as well open the question, "when is a street a street and when is a street not a street?"

If the authorities of Seattle can stop us speaking on the streets they can stop us as well in a hall. We might as well start the fight first as last.

I try to be honest; I try to do as nearly right by my fellow man as possible. I try to obey the laws, but when such laws are passed that I cannot obey them and retain my self-respect, I shall retain my self-respect.

## THE DANGER OF RIOT FALSE LABOR LEADERS

By H. M. Wells

Wappenstein has changed his base of attack. Realizing at last the overwhelming public opinion against his poor pretext of "obstructed" streets, he has changed the theory of his persecution.

Wappenstein fears riot.

Now, riot is a very horrible thing. If the chief fears are genuine he and his men should have the sympathy of fair-minded citizens, regardless of the degree of their conservatism.

There is nothing more cowardly than mob violence; there is nothing more difficult to control. But I want to say after my experience at Pike Place last night that there will never be a riot nor anything approaching turbulence at any Socialist street meeting in Seattle, unless incited by those whose duty is the preservation of the peace.

I am proud of the audience to whom I addressed two pacal sentences before being pulled from my improvised rostrum. No crowd could have responded more courteously to the requests of those under whose auspices the meeting was called. Massed in the unused southwest corner of the market place, they waited quietly and patiently in the falling rain, now and again breaking into quick applause, then smothering it at the request of the speakers.

One German boy, unable to speak English, was arrested for saying "Good-night" to a friend who was being put into the patrol wagon. A quiet companion, who was a distinguished spectator, engaged in a quiet conversation with his neighbor, giving it as his opinion that Socialists ought to have the same rights as were accorded the Salvation Army. Suddenly his arm was twisted behind him by a patrolman's man, and he was hustled out of the crowd and to the station. J. W. Hingham said in a conversational tone that the crowd was going to the city council, and K. Newman addressed a similar remark to those beside him, and both fell in to the clutches of the officers. All of

these men were unconnected with the Socialist organization, and were taken out of a crowd whose low-colored comments showed them to be almost solidly in sympathy with the arrested Socialists. Yet there was no demonstration, other than a few good-natured cheers as the crowd dispersed after the last arrest. The fact is that Seattle crowds have been already educated up to the necessity of preserving order. They are a fair-minded, friendly crowd, who gather to listen to Socialism expounded on the streets, and they realize what Socialists continually warn them, that there is nothing that will injure Socialism so much as a display of disorder.

But the authorities who desire to injure Socialism realize that fact also. It will not be strange if their desire to see Socialists discredited by a riot will not lead them to encourage one.

I will suggest to Wappenstein a plan to avoid the danger he so greatly fears. Everyone will admit that a Socialist street meeting without police men is in no danger of riot. We will furnish Wappenstein with a list of our speakers and where they may be found after our meetings. If he desires to punish them for alleged obstruction of the streets he can then do so without danger of riot. If, knowing this, he continues to use such tactics as these he employed last night and trouble results, will Socialists be responsible?

An open toilet bowl is in one corner within two feet of the drinking faucet and sink. Two very ill drunks take turns about vomiting at the toilet bowl. The air which they breathe is the same as the fresh air which comes from the fresh air intake. It is laden with rot and there we discover the manner in which some of the stink enters the rest room. By reason of it coming from the floor. The heated breath of nineteen men confined in so small a space soon generates an atmospheric condition that is to be understood must be endured.

Yet this is the condition which the real Socialists of Seattle and vicinity are up against if they try to maintain the right of free speech. Needless to say we are not going to fall down before even that putrid odor. Fifteen hours of it on Monday night have not diminished the conviction of us who endured it until we felt like the well-known cat which wouldn't stay away—and we won't until the right to teach Socialism on the streets of Seattle is established.

## FREE SPEECH FUND

Comrades have responded quite liberally to our call for funds with which to carry on the fight for free speech in Seattle. The State Secretary has been detained in Seattle on account of this fight and has received since in Seattle from various sources, \$46.50 and more promised. In next week's issue of "The Socialist" a full and complete statement of all moneys received and expended will be published. However, owing to the fact that some lists of subscribers are very long and the number of the remitter can only be published. Our fight will be a long one, nevertheless victory will be in the end be ours. Again we call upon all comrades who can to assist us, either by sending money or by sending contributions.

RICHARD KRUEGER,  
State Secretary.

Dr. Falk subscribed twenty-five dollars to the free speech fund.



# HERMAN CALLS FOR FAST PRICES

To my mind Comrade Riggs's answer to my last is confusion worse confounded.

He seems to have the knack of skillfully evading the central point involved in this debate. I refuse to be side-tracked by any skillful manipulation and again assert that this debate arose out of a definition of "Surplus value" and "Labor cost" by Comrade Riggs to which I took exception. He now opens his last article by claiming that I misrepresented him when I contended that the difference between us is that he maintained that "surplus value" is extracted from the consum-

ers instead of the producers of wealth and then proceeds to defend that very proposition.

I understand very well what he means and has meant by the term "labor cost" but still insist that his application is wrong. "Labor cost" does not express what the workers receive in wages for producing a commodity, but the actual value of the commodity and is the basis of exchange of one commodity for another—including the commodity money.

I again repeat, therefore, that surplus value is acquired, not by selling commodities above their value but

at their labor cost of production. I am just as desirous of getting somewhere with this debate as Comrade Riggs and I suggest that if he gives us a basis from which he draws his conclusions it may be a stimulant, and I, therefore, for the second time request that he define what constitutes "labor cost," what determines its value, on what terms it exchanges with other commodities and what regulates its price.

Comrade Riggs says: "If goods were sold for no more than the workers receive in wages for their production there could be no surplus value and therefore no exploitation"—true, but such a condition is impossible. So long as private ownership in the means of wealth-production continues no capitalist—unless he is crazy—will pay more for the labor-power which he buys than its market price and under the new order—the co-operative commonwealth—wages will be a third of the past for the simple reason that wages express only the value of labor power and not the value of the labor performed.

I assert that we do not agree on what labor cost will mean under socialism any more than we agree on what it means now.

To me "labor cost" under socialism will express the same idea as it does today, namely, the amount of necessary social labor crystallized in a commodity, therefore, under socialism ship-builders, as well as all other producers will receive an equivalent for services rendered, which will enable them to take back from society in the form of consumable wealth the exact equivalent of what they give to society in the form of labor.

Today they receive an equivalent for only part of the labor performed—this is known as wages, the rest is paid labor or surplus value which is distributed among all members of the capitalist class, both strong and weak, in accordance with their economic power to exploit labor and to control each other.

To say that Socialism would abolish the capitalist wage system and substitute another wage system is ridiculous. Wages implies robbery; therefore the wages system must be abolished before the working class can be emancipated from economic bondage.

Comrade Riggs says: "Comrade Herman thinks he only pays for some shabby clothing, etc. I not only think it, but I know it. The \$20.00 which I pay for that shabby suit represents the wages which I receive for producing say \$100.00 worth of wealth the same as the \$100.00 represents the wages paid to other workers for producing the suit. The difference in both cases is a surplus value which never passes through our hands as our own, and consequently is not paid by us (though the capitalist or otherwise) for the suit and other fine things which they (the capitalist class) enjoy. The next illustration used by Comrade Riggs is so enormous that any school boy could pick it to pieces. If Mr. Hard-Working Farmer pays \$100.00 to some other capitalist what cost him in labor-power and raw material \$20.00, and if Mr. H. W. Farmer is the one exploited in this transaction kindly point out to us just how much better would be it if it were sold to Mr. H. W. Farmer for \$20.00 instead of \$100.00?"

I did ask the question: "Can a capitalist who never produced a penny's worth of wealth in his life be a capitalist?" When Comrade Riggs states "He now tells us they exploit each other," he is simply begging the question. Kindly bear in mind, there are capitalists who produce no wealth and there are other capitalists—such as the farmer and other petit bourgeois—who do. Those of the first class are not exploited for the simple reason that their economic power is so great they need not submit to it, while those of the second class are so weak economically that they are forced to give up the greater portion of what they rob from the proletariat as well as what they produce themselves, all of which goes to still further increase the power of those who are already the strongest, and all of which is used to still further crush the dying middle class—who, while they like to skin the working class, they don't like to be skinned themselves, and therefore set up a bowl of "bust the trust" and demand the government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, etc., all of which would do about as much good to the working class as the hole in a doughnut would do a starving man.

Comrade Riggs also states: "I do not understand how he (the farmer) ever had any wealth to retain." All I need say in reply to that, is, if he never had any to retain he never had any to be exploited of, and therefore would have no kick coming. In conclusion I would suggest that Comrade Riggs do not allow his imagination to carry him all over creation, but get back to the point at issue—what is Labor Cost and how is "surplus value" extracted.

EMIL HERMAN.

## MONTANA DEFENDS MRS. HAZLETT

Helena, Mont. Oct. 27, 1907.

Seattle Socialists:  
Dear Comrades: The enclosed material is a copy of a letter sent to the Saturday Evening Tribune by registered mail. I do not suppose that he will print it, so send you a copy with a request that you publish same.

Fraternally,  
JAMES D. GRAHAM.

Helena, Mont. Oct. 27, 1907.

"Saturday Evening Tribune,"  
Seattle, Wash.

Comrade: In your issue of October 19, 1907, the headline of "Pinkerton Socialists" you make a dastardly attack on the editor of the "Montana News" and classify her with Pinkertons for the purpose of embarrassing the "Appeal to Reason" by involving its correspondent, George H. Shoaf, in trouble.

When a copy of the paper containing the affidavit in question reached the office of the "Montana News" from an Idaho and investigated the entire Montana, I immediately wrote to Boise, Idaho, and the Socialist Party of unknown source, on behalf of the "Montana News" relating to Mrs. Hazlett.

After a thorough investigation, I secured ample evidence to prove conclusively that Ida Crouch-Hazlett, editor of the "Montana News" did not inform the police authorities of the fact of Shoaf's arrest, or have any dealings whatever with the authorities of Boise or Ada county. On the contrary I secured enough evidence from reliable witnesses to prove beyond a doubt that the conduct of Shoaf was known to boarding and lodging house keepers, and the press of Boise before Mrs. Hazlett was acquainted with the facts of the case.

Moreover, the entire contents of the affidavit are false from the beginning to the end. The affidavit you speak of was not made by a woman but by a girl fifteen years of age and the one whom the authorities of Boise allege that Shoaf had criminal relations with.

People who know the girl claim that she is not capable of writing the story that is in the affidavit and without a doubt the affidavit bears the marks of the pen of George H. Shoaf who had succeeded in getting the girl to swear to the slanderous article of his pen. Shoaf, with the end of his tongue to clear himself, he stoops to the lowest act a man can be guilty of, that of endeavoring to ruin a woman's character and reputation.

Instead of Shoaf being the victim of a conspiracy, it is Mrs. Hazlett who is being made the victim by Shoaf and his friends for no other purpose than that they are all jealous of the work she has done in reporting the trial at Boise and are making a determined effort to affect her effective work for the party and in doing so, we make the most effective means of attacking a woman at her most vulnerable point, that of scandal and her honor.

If the affidavit was really written by the girl, it will become the editor of the "Saturday Evening Tribune" to take the work of an irresponsible fifteen year old girl and without making any investigation, use the same to blacken and slame the character of the activity of the American Socialist party and who has devoted so much of her time to the cause of Socialism as Mrs. Hazlett. Especially when there is a letter on file in the office of the "Montana News" that Mrs. Hazlett received when in Boise from Walter Thomas Mills requesting her to send a weekly report of the Hywood trial to the "Saturday Evening Tribune" for publication. A request she has complied with and the authorities of Boise and Idaho are quite capable of enforcing the law without any assistance from Mrs. Hazlett or any other Socialist.

Let one thing be must remember, that the Socialist Party cannot stand sponsor for, endorse or encourage in any way acts of violence or moral depravity whether such acts be committed by a Socialist or a representative of a Socialist party, regardless of whether the individual be George H. Shoaf, Walter Thomas Mills or anyone else. Moreover, any Socialist party that will raise the word, threat-bare cry of conspiracy when anyone is charged with the same, is a detriment and a disgrace to the Socialist Party at this time.

Pinkertons are usually people who will stoop to anything for money, and are the most despicable element that we have in society. When you put Comrade Hazlett in their class, the Socialist Party of Montana will have to repent.

Mrs. Hazlett has worked for the Socialist Party of Montana for two and a half years, the second longest ever given by any one person to the movement in this state as an official, and her record with the Montana movement has been above reproach, her entire time being devoted to the work, and the stability and thoroughness of the work she has done needs no apology. Moreover, every cent that Comrade Hazlett has earned from the party over and above her cost of living she has always donated back to the party to assist in carrying on the work of organization.

Before coming to Montana Comrade Hazlett gave her entire time to the movement in Colorado, and from her wages as a State Organizer she gave every cent over and above her living expenses back to the party work in various states. If this is the material that Pinkerton Socialists are composed of, then I hope that we have a large growth of them within the party

(Continued on Page 2)

## THE GROTE-RANKIN CO.

Complete Furnishers of Homes, Hotels and Steamboats

# The Proper Place to Buy Furniture

Is the place where quality is given due consideration, prices are fair, service is prompt and treatment courteous.

In the short time we have been in Seattle, we seem to have gained a reputation for selling

## "Good Goods at Reasonable Prices"

as well as for making it easy for the laboring man to enjoy the pleasures and comforts of a well-furnished home by paying what he can when purchases are made, the balance being paid in installments at intervals to suit purchaser.

You are perfectly safe in buying at the Grote-Rankin Co., as every effort is put forth to see that store service is the best, that goods are marked fairly, and that every customer is satisfied, no matter how small or how large his purchase.

Watch our advertisements in the daily papers for Special Bargains.

The Store  
That  
Saves You  
Money

Everything  
to  
Make the Home  
Comfortable

## Wallin & Nordstrom

Well Known Shoe Dealers

New Location Arcade Building, 1327 Second Avenue.

PARKER & BROWN, Lawyers—Practice in all State and Federal Courts including the U. S. Supreme Court. Offices: 20, 21, 22 Union Block, Phone Main 2928, Independent 1588 Seattle, Washington.

DR. G. M. HAWKINS, Physician and Surgeon—Phone Sunset Queen Anne 125. Hours, 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M. 105 Fifth Avenue N., corner Denny Way, Seattle, Wash.

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON STEWART, Physician and Surgeon—Residence 222 Twelfth Avenue S., Beacon Hill. Office 609 Pioneer Block, Pioneer Place, Seattle, Wash.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST MISS E. L. HARR, Expert Stenographer. Verbatim reporting a specialty. 607 Peoples Savings Bank Building, Phone, Independent 272.

DR. FREDERICK FALK, Physician and Surgeon—Office hours 10:15 A. M., 2-4 P. M., Sundays and evenings 607 Peoples Savings Bank Building, Phone, Independent 272.

THE BROWN DENTAL PARLORS—Dr. E. J. Brown, 713 First Avenue, Parlor 14 Union Block, is pleased to announce that he is now giving his personal attention to his dental practice and may be consulted from 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily; Sundays from 12:30 to 12:50.

Calhoun Denny & Ewing  
Insurance and Real Estate

ALASKA BUILDING SEATTLE

AMERICAN UNION—UNITED GREEN BACKS  
OF AMERICA  
COPYRIGHT TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1904

CONTRIBUTION TO  
National Organization Fund

The Socialist Party

WORKERS PREPARE FOR 1908!

SUBSCRIPTIONS

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_  
STATE \_\_\_\_\_  
TOTAL SUBSCRIBED \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Do It Now!

## Drugs Help Us and We'll Help You

Give us your trade, we will treat you right Both Phones, 982 Free Delivery

## Swift's Pharmacy

Second Avenue and Pike Street - Seattle, Wash.

## Fruit ICE CREAM SODA 5c Candies

Always Fresh Best in the City Best for Least Money

## BOSTON CANDY KITCHEN

913 Second Avenue - Near Madison Street

## LOWMAN & HANFORD

## STATIONERY

ENGRAVED CALLING CARDS

THE LARGEST STOCK OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS IN THE NORTHWEST

616-620 FIRST AVENUE SEATTLE

## Star Paint and Wall Paper Company

LATEST AND MOST POPULAR PAPER HANGINGS Distributors of Sherwin Williams Celebrated Paints 1303 SECOND AVENUE SEATTLE, WASH.

## UNION BAKERY RESTAURANT

GOOD THINGS TO EAT Both Phones Main 850

THE ONLY PERSON, WHO VOLUNTARILY GIVES SOMETHING FOR nothing is the Workgiver. I do not pretend to do that but when you buy a Diamond, Watch, Clock, Artistic Jewelry, Silverware of me, or have your eyes fitted with glasses by me I try to treat you in a way that makes you a permanent customer. My light expenses and long experience in the business enable me to serve you economically.

## Chas. Lampe, 422 Denny Way

On Cedar St. and Virginia St. Car Lines Phone, Independent A7894

## Enterprise Hardware Co.

THE TOOL HOUSE HARDWARE We Guarantee Every Tool We Sell PHONES: Main 4702, Ind. 2974 409 PIKE STREET

## Spring 1907 Regal \$15 Suits Now Here

## THE HUB

615-17 First Ave. Seattle, Wn.

On the Square Opposite the Totem Pole

## You Socialists Just Can't Win!

You haven't got the organization to win, and that's a fact. When you sap the resources of the enemy by making Socialists and party members of working men who now support capitalism you will have some chance.

Dreamers, rightly, are those who give no thought to organization, and imagine the enemy will fall before their individual knowledge and effort.

The Socialist Party started the last Presidential campaign with 15,975 members, made some noise, and had 409,230 Socialist votes counted.

The party membership now numbers about 30,000; it can be made 40,000 before the end of the year. If the vote in the next campaign is proportioned, as previously, to the membership, America will take her rightful place in the international procession and STAND A MILLION STRONG.

Are you a member? If not, then do something worth while, join the party and have the President of the United States talking about you in his next speech. Here is an application blank. Below you will find your State Secretary. Do it now; today.

## Application for Membership in the SOCIALIST PARTY.

I, the undersigned, recognizing the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, and desiring to see the working class constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and separate to all parties formed by the propertied classes, hereby declare that I sever all my relations with all other parties, and I endorse the platform and constitution of the SOCIALIST PARTY, and hereby apply for admission to membership in said party.

Name in full.....

Street Address.....

City or P. O. .... State.....

## LIST OF STATE SECRETARIES.

Alabama.....Thos. Freeman.....Fairhope.  
Arizona.....J. G. Kroon.....Box 510, Globe.  
Arkansas.....Dan Hegan.....Huntington.  
California.....H. C. Luck.....353 Seventeenth street, Oakland.  
Colorado.....Thos. L. Reie.....1484 Champa street, Denver.  
Connecticut.....Alfred W. Smith.....746 Chapel street, New Haven.  
Florida.....Henry L. Drake.....Box 183, St. Petersburg.  
Idaho.....T. J. Conard.....Emmett.  
Illinois.....James S. Smith.....143 Randolph street, Chicago.  
Indiana.....S. M. Reynolds.....309 1/2 Ohio street, Terre Haute.  
Iowa.....Edw. J. Rohrer.....Nevada.  
Kansas.....A. O. Grigsby.....Fifth and Seeca streets, Lawrence.  
Kentucky.....Frank H. Strine.....327 West Tenth street, Newport.  
Louisiana.....Geo. F. Wellier.....1022 Orange street, New Orleans.  
Maine.....W. E. Peasey.....418 Equitable Building, Baltimore.  
Maryland.....J. M. Carey.....699 Washington street, Boston.  
Massachusetts.....G. H. Lockwood.....1012 Lexington street, Cambridge.  
Michigan.....G. H. Lockwood.....1012 Lexington street, Cambridge.  
Minnesota.....O. H. Wash.....45 South Fourth street, Minneapolis.  
Missouri.....Otto Pans.....254 Chestnut street, St. Louis.  
Montana.....Jas. D. Graham.....Room 33, Crosses Block, Omaha.  
Nebraska.....J. P. Rea.....Box 231, Claremont.  
New Hampshire.....W. W. Wilkins.....Box 231, Claremont.  
New Jersey.....W. R. Kittling.....424 Williams street, Orange.  
New York.....John C. Chase.....339 East 54th st., New York, N. Y.  
North Dakota.....A. M. Brooks.....Box 113, Grand Forks.  
Ohio.....Otto F. Branstetter.....309 Davis street, Portland.  
Oklahoma.....Thos. A. Sladden.....229 Davis street, Portland.  
Oregon.....Thos. A. Sladden.....229 Davis street, Portland.  
Pennsylvania.....Robert R. Rieger.....628 Walnut street, Philadelphia.  
Rhode Island.....Fred Hunter.....1293 Westminster street, Providence.  
South Dakota.....M. G. Opeahl.....1503 Fell.  
Tennessee.....T. T. Dill.....104 Madison street, Nashville.  
Texas.....W. J. Bell.....108 West Ewitt street, El Paso.  
Utah.....W. M. Lachman.....First National Bank, Salt Lake City.  
Vermont.....Richard Kruger.....295 1/2 Pacific street, Boston.  
Washington.....Geo. R. Kline.....McMechen.  
West Virginia.....Wm. L. O'Neil.....204 South Fourth street, Laramie.  
Wisconsin.....Wm. L. O'Neil.....204 South Fourth street, Laramie.  
Wyoming.....Wm. L. O'Neil.....204 South Fourth street, Laramie.

Speaking of Presidents, gather in the members, and we comrades will elect one of our very own. Every new party member brings nearer the day of deliverance. The tools required for the job are a Red Card for yourself and a membership application blank for your friend and fellow worker. Easy, isn't it? Well, that's the way to win.

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary, 809 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

## Good Health Assured If You Eat At The VEGETARIAN CAFE

214 Union St. Seattle

The Abbot Barber Shop and Baths

Everything First Class B. H. KAST, Prop. 303 PIKE ST.

## GEO. B. HELGESEN Grocery -- Meat Market

Importer of Norwegian and Swedish Specialties--Wholesale Agent for "NUTRETO"

Phones, Main 2438, Ind. 1284

1925-29 First Ave., cor. Virginia Street

Sunset Main 223--Phones--Ind. 223

## A. KRISTOFERSON PASTEURIZED MILK AND CREAM

1218 First Ave., S. SEATTLE

## The Frisco Lunch

Fried Chicken, Corn Island Sandwich, Etc., Etc.

125 Second Avenue, S.

W. V. Keeler E. C. Keeler

## KEELER & CO.

Plumbers, Gas Fitters

All Makes of Gas Lamps and Repairs, Mantles, Etc.

No. 828 Yesler Way

Phone Ind. L 4664

"Those 'Undesirable Citizens' but are going fast. Only a very few more left. The price is still 5 cents by mail prepaid."



# Buy Stock The Trustee Printing Co.

Publishes "The Socialist" and conducts a general Job Printing business. Incorporated for \$10,000. A safe investment. You will get your dividends in the rapid spread of the Principles of Revolutionary Socialism. One hundred more Stockholders wanted. Terms easy

1-10  
Down  
1-10 per  
Month  
\$1 a  
Share

## WALTER MORGAN'S RECORDS--

By Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago

Mills has deluded the party membership in so many sections of the country and disrupted the party so often that it becomes the duty of every loyal Socialist to enlighten his comrades as to his record. In pursuit of this purpose "The Socialist" requested Thomas J. Morgan, of Chicago, to present a succinct account of Mills' career. Comrade Morgan is one of the oldest and most active party members in Chicago. He has never been accused of being an "impossibilist." He belongs rather to that Opportunist wing where Mills himself is supposed to shine. But Morgan is a pretty level-headed lawyer and will hardly write anything of a personal nature which he cannot be responsible for.

This account of a career thick with "busted" schemes will be a revelation to many devout hero-worshippers in the Socialist ranks.

Mr. R. H. Auld: In reply to yours of the 14th, I submit the following:

In the winter of 1905 Mills originated a scheme for a lecture course in the Loop District of this city independent of the party, yet with the aid of its name, headquarters, weekly paper, editors, manager and county secretary. I as executive committeeman protested and was forced to present Mills' public record as a menace to the party. We defeated the scheme and here is a brief statement of his public record at that time as I presented it:

Mills was a minister, an evangelist, temperance lecturer, etc., in 1892. He was appointed by the World's Fair directorate to have charge of World's Labor Congress. Using his prominence in the above matter he built a dormitory (hotel) in Harvey, high 29 miles from the World's Fair, for costumed actors to that exhibit, made contracts in advance, etc., and when the people came and found where and what it was there was a public scandal and the place was finally burned down before the end of the fair.

Next he organized a colony scheme up in Michigan, got a lot of people there, who put in their money, and that busted.

Next he organized a school near Kankakee in Illinois, got a lot of people interested financially, and that busted.

Next organized some co-operative scheme, near stock yards, this city; that busted.

Next organized People's University or institute, in Berrien Springs, Michigan, got a lot more people to invest their money and property and from there stepped into the Socialist party because, as he publicly avowed, his Berrien Springs enterprise was on a solid financial basis, needed his assistance no more and he could see a wider field for his activities in the Socialist party. A few days after he made this declaration the Berrien Springs enterprise busted all its pieces and Mills was in a fair way to be put through the courts for his share in it.

With this public record salted in the files of our daily papers I insisted it was dangerous to set him up as the representative of Socialism in Chicago. When I set this up, of course he made a fuss, and we had to cut face to face, and I called his attention to the fact that from the day he entered the party he had by one scheme or another fed on the organization and its members.

Since then I have learned more, which I now refer briefly. His immoral conduct in New York state has excluded him from party affairs there. To save the good name of the two families of comrades who were victims no official action was taken to punish. Information obtained from State Secretary Chase.

His book, "Struggle for Existence," was mainly written by another comrade and credit denied. Information,

## GENERAL NOTES

A late issue of the "Chicago Daily Socialist" has an editorial in which it is stated that wiping out the class struggle "can only be accomplished when the workers own the capital with which they work, only when laborers are capitalists." And more of the same effect. When a man of such prominence in the movement as Simons makes such a break like that, it is time to ask what the Socialist party is coming to. Simons is one of our "scientific" Socialists, too. Any Socialist who does not know that the triumph of the working class must be the abolition of capital, or else be barren, should be required to take a course in the fundamentals before being allowed to edit a Socialist paper.

The "Miners' Magazine" takes occasion in a recent issue to tell the Socialist papers how they should conduct themselves toward each other. Perhaps the "Magazine" could make use of some of that advice itself. Comrade O'Neill is not known as the most pacific man on earth when somebody does something not to his notice.

It's certainly a shame that I cannot get the credit for the work I do. A recent issue of the "Nevada Workman" contains a reply to my note criticizing its typographical appearance. In the first paragraph Comrade Titus is called to task for the statement, though he had been absolutely wrong to do with it, at a glance at the head of the department would have shown the "bookworm" man from Nevada. Also he indulges in some "airy phraseology" by calling us "comrades," presumably a play on comrades. If Mr. Bland has any arguments in favor of "direct action" he had better trot them out instead of saying silly things about "dropping a chewing gum wrapper into a ballot box in the hands of the enemy."

Even the "Weekly People" has "seen a great light" and comes to its milk by raising the subscription price to \$1.00 per year. Pretty soon some of the rest of our papers will find the impossibility of making both ends meet by charging for subscriptions only about one-fourth what it costs to get out a paper.

I send five dollars—half the organizing fund and half to the free speech fund. I am in my 74th year and haven't got much to show for my 54 years of work on the Pacific Coast. I can't at present do much for Socialism as I would like, but I will do all I can. "The Socialist" came to hand last night and I finished the pages before laying it down—and myself as well. If that issue don't wake up the Reps. of Seattle as a sense of

Comrades Benton and G. R. Kirkpatrick. A lecturer at \$10 per lecture he used the opportunity to work each place for sale of book and left each place financially dry.

His Kansas City scheme was interesting. A school for Socialists paid for by Socialists.

A barn-like structure on a bleak bluff back the stock yards, reached by worst car line in the city. Rented for one year; \$2,000 spent in furnishing it; the school term was three months.

Reports of a school destroyed by Mills to read good and draw comrades on. Side lines to school, a publication, a teacher, a teacher, got out for one year from all over U. S.; died in three months.

Colony scheme located on Comrade Yates' farm; some money made and some lost. Mills' scheme for a Socialist settlement on Rosedale hill, Kansas City. Building sites blasted in side of hill. Houses to be built like old Mexican missions. Got comrades to labor in hopes of pay. Never realized, as scheme busted.

How Mills got new typewriter for his school. Old hand locky to Judge Cross, no money, etc. The judge gave him a new \$110 machine. He then surprised the judge by paying \$100 for photograph camera. Got an outfit for visit of him and family to the Yosemite Valley, Cal.

In this Kansas school enterprise Stitt Wilson, Stargery and other names were used on bill heads without authority.

Information relative to Kansas enterprise may be had from Farmer Yates, known to State Secretary Palmer of Nebraska; Emil Schultz, 1612 N. Main St., Kansas City; C. C. Tyler, Highlands, Cal.; Frank and Kate Richards O'Hare, Miles, I. T.

Next, a scheme to supply material for insertion in Capitalist papers at \$2 per month to Comrades and Branches. Comrades got matter inserted in their local papers.

The last enterprise, his present paper. Another scheme overlooked.

A colony and school in Colorado. This scheme was advanced in the "Alliance of the Rockies" Editor.

Information on this, Louis Dalgard, manager advertising Chicago Daily Socialist.

The ability of Mills to continue in his peculiar work in the party is due to the silence of those whom he has bitten and fooled, and while he is unable to show your organization the comrades ignorant of his record are ready to welcome him here because of his ability to play the game.

Fraternally yours, THOMAS J. MORGAN.

I hope when you are through with Mills, his name means will be adopted to make his exclusion from the party permanent.

What labor is getting in that capitalist ruled city, I can't imagine what can.

Nathan Vorhies, Ocala, Wash.

A number of copies of the "Fibonacci Labor Spy" still on our shelves. The book to show your trades-union friends to open his eyes. Price, 25 cents, prepaid.

FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Many letters are being received applying for definite dates for Comrade August Bebel involving an enormous amount of unnecessary correspondence. Comrade Bebel will surely not arrive in this country before April next, probably not till May. Any January or February applications will be solicited and no information regarding date can be given before that time.

Charters were granted by the National Office to Locals (Gastonia, North Carolina, six members; Wake, N.C., five members; and Estancia, New Mexico, ten members).

On National Referendum A. 1907 State Secretaries should compile and file with the National Secretary a complete tabulated statement of the vote by Locals in the respective State territory on or before Nov. 1st, 1907.

Eleven locals have been organized in the State of Florida during the three months of July, August and September. Applications for dates for Comrade Ben Tillett, of England, who is expected to reach San Francisco the middle or later part of November, have been received from several points in California, St. Louis, Mo., and Cleveland, Ohio.

National Committee Motion No. 15, which provides for a campaign of protest by the Party from November 1st to May 1st against the "Dick Military Law" has been adopted by the following vote: Yes, 31; no, 17; not voting, 17; vote closed October 22nd.

Official returns of the recent election in Oklahoma, from all but four counties, shows a Socialist vote of 5,476. The Socialist vote in the last Presidential campaign was 4,412.

National Executive Committee is now voting on motions by Comrade Work, first to authorize the National Secretary to torah cut and press sheets for speakers toured. Second, that the State Organization headed by George Wells as State Secretary and

G. C. Porter as State Organizer be recognized as the bona fide State Organization of the Socialist Party of Nebraska and that the National Secretary be instructed to sell due stamps to that organization and no other.

Comrade Andrew Jacobson, of Oklahoma City, who was a member of the State Executive Committee for two years, died Oct. 15th. He was a member of the Tailors' Union and one of the most active and fearless workers in the cause of Socialism.

Contributions to the National Organizing Fund reached a total of \$1,057.26 up to October 25, 1907.

The prosecution at Boise, Idaho, is again responsible for the postponement of the trial of Geo. A. Puribon. The new date set is Oct. 25th. Meanwhile the continued confinement is breaking down the prisoner's health.

The cases against Vincent St. John and other members of the Western Federation of Miners, charged with conspiracy to murder one Silva, at Goldfield, Nev., were dismissed upon motion of the district attorney.

National Organizer Geo. H. Goebel recently organized locals at St. Paul and Winston, Ark. National Organizer Guy E. Miller organized locals at Midland, N.Y., and Cottonwood, Texas.

By a recent referendum W. S. Baldwin, of Fairhope, has been elected a member of the National Committee for Alabama.

CUTOUT THOMPSON

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 2, 1907. J. Mahon Barnes.

Dear Comrade—"I move that Carl D. Thompson be withdrawn from the list of national speakers and organizers until after his recent action in speaking for an organization supported by and to the S. P. of Nebraska has been investigated and Comrade Thompson is accused of having done the S. P. of the various states recognized by the National Organization."

Comment—"I make this motion and hope it will be favorably received by the N. C. because I think it is high time that S. P. speakers and organizers be expected to work in harmony with and not against—as Carl D. Thompson is accused of having done—the S. P. of the various states recognized by the National Organization."

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DODGES

I have the following to report regarding the consideration given to the motions submitted Oct. 1st.

On the question of recognizing and selling stamps to George Wells as State Secretary of Nebraska. Comrade Work voted "Yes"; Comrades Hanford and Hillgutt voted "No." Other members of the Committee, there was no expression. No action has as yet been taken.

LETTER OF COMRADE HILLGUTT.

"I can see no reason why the National Executive Committee should at this time reconsider its action in the matter. The action was taken in accordance with and in accordance with the provisions of the national constitution and interpreted by the members of the committee. Comrade Work has failed to show where my interpretation of the constitution was erroneous, must also take exception to his statement that at the March meeting of the Executive Committee, the entire committee was convinced that the Wells-Porter faction was the Socialist Party of Nebraska." I for one, was and am far from being convinced of it.

On the question of furnishing cuts and press sheets to locals for speakers toured, Comrade Hanford, Hillgutt and Work voted in the affirmative. Comrade Berger in the negative. The motion is therefore adopted.

LETTER OF COMRADE BERGER.

"Please record me as voting 'No' on the motion of Comrade Work that 'A National Secretary is authorized to furnish cuts, etc., to locals for speakers toured by him, on the basis of the money in the National Treasury for more important affairs than to advertise the faces of the orators.'"

LETTER OF COMRADE HANFORD.

"I voted YES on this motion, as it is permissive, and not mandatory. At the same time I am under the impression that it is unnecessary, as the National Secretary already has the necessary authority."

LETTER OF COMRADE UNDERMAN.

On submission of Oct. 2nd. Received too late to be included in report on that subject.

"After reading the recent developments in the Nebraska controversy, as stated in your letter of Oct. 2nd, I am convinced that the National Secretary will not settle the difficulty in any way to merely recognize Comrade Berger and ignore the other faction. We have already done so, and the trouble is not yet solved."

"I concur, for this reason, in Comrade Work's suggestion to suspend the State of Nebraska, let each local dues directly to the National Office, and continue this until such time as the various locals shall agree on a common basis for the settlement of their difficulties. To go into the identical campaign with the organization in its present shape will practically lay Nebraska lame, and the chances are that they will get together sooner, if we eliminate both quarrels and their National Committeemen for the present and let the locals do their propaganda work without this double-headed hydra."

MRS. HAZLETT DEFENDED.

(Continued from Page 3.)

The motto "Never attack anyone under the flag" that the "Tribune" carries at its mast head, does not harmonize with the utterance of its editor, and it is now up to you to drop that motto, and apologize to Comrade Hazlett for your slanderous remarks or place yourself in the ranks of the hypocrites.

JAMES D. GRAHAM, State Secretary S. P. of Montana.

## Portland

### Socialist Headquarters 309 Davis Street

Propaganda Meetings Every Sunday Evening at 8 p. m.  
Business Meetings Every Tuesday Evening at 8 p. m.

## Furniture and Hardware

New and Second-Hand — Mechanics' Tools a Specialty  
M. OSTROW  
Believes in "a square deal for every body"  
44 N. THIRD STREET PORTLAND, ORE.

With the September issue of the Socialist Party Official Monthly Bulletin it enters upon the fourth year of its publication, with No. 1, Vol. 4.

"It is a paper that all workmen ought to read. I renew for three months and send another sub. I will try for more."—E. H. Ellis, Des Moines, Ohio.

National Committee Motion No. 15, upon which vote closed Oct. 1st, was adopted. Vote: Yes, 30; No, 6; Not Voting, 26.

Motion No. 15—"That the National Secretary be instructed to give the Party Papers operating a job institution the entire job printing contract of the Party. Time only preventing."

"I am sending a sub. I think we can get him on the right track after reading your paper three times. I will mail one every time I can in the Idaho mountains."—T. E. Files, Cambridge, Idaho.

We still have a few more "Under-the-Cellars" Buttons for sale, 5c each. "The Socialist," Seattle.

## Good and Reliable Work

I can not do anything else. You need not wait any work for it. Find it out. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Phone, Pacific 1513. Home, 3916.  
HAARON GLASCOE,  
Watchmaker, Engraver and Jeweler.

210 1/2 Madison St.  
EVERY LAWYER

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

# Reduced from 25c Terrible Truth About Marriage By Vincent Harper

In order to make room for a new and better edition we have reduced the price on this book from 25c to 10c in any quantity. Order early while the supply lasts.

"The Socialist"  
Box 1673, Seattle

Reduced from 25c



