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The Socialist

To Organize the Slaves
of Capital to Vote Their
Own Emancipation

Ninth Year—No. 424

Seattle, Washington, Saturday, June 5, 1909

Price Five Cents

Several thousand copies of this paper will be distributed free at the great Haywood meeting to be held at Breanland Rink, Seattle, Sunday evening, June 6, and it will constitute, in a manner, a souvenir of the meeting, containing, as it does, so much interesting matter about the man Haywood and his family. . . . "The Socialist" is peculiarly fitted to present this matter because of its close connection with the historic trial which foiled the conspiracy of the mine owners to put Haywood and Moyer and Pettibone out of the way and thus make it easy to disrupt the Western Federation of Miners. The Editor of "The Socialist" was the first friend to greet Haywood after his arrest and kidnaping to Idaho, and from that time until the trial was over "The Socialist" furnished the working class of the country with the most complete, reliable and interesting reports of the proceedings against these representatives of the working class. We are again giving in this issue some of the material gathered during the progress of this battle in the war for the emancipation of the working class. . . . For nearly nine years "The Socialist" has fought the battles of the working class on every field. In the Street Car Strike in Seattle in 1902 "The Socialist" was published daily for several days in order to meet the falsehoods of the capitalist press as soon as they were uttered. . . . More recently, in the great Lumber Strike in Portland in 1907, "The Socialist" had its representative on the ground almost as soon as the strike began and gave reports of the progress of that fight as it developed. The Portland strikers had no way of reaching the public with their side of the story, and "The Socialist" supplied them with the means. It was during this strike that Haywood wrote from the Boise jail, "Keep it up; you are doing good work. Help the strikers all you can." . . . Hundreds of you who read this do not take this paper regularly. You may, perhaps, subscribe for other Socialist papers, but many of you take none. This article is written with the express purpose of reaching you. You are residents of Seattle. You know the constant stream of capitalist misrepresentation that the other papers in the city turn out. You know the need for a strong, live, reliable paper that will voice Labor's needs, both politically and industrially. . . . We have told some of you what "The Socialist" has done. With a thousand more readers in Seattle, we could make the capitalist class in the city sit up and take notice every week, and we could compel them to constantly grant concessions to the working class that could not be gained except through the influence of a powerful local working class press. . . . We have all the things necessary to the start of a working class daily as soon as it is needed. . . . The Trustee Printing Company, which owns this paper, is a group of working men and women, together with trades union organizations and Socialist party locals, who have got together and given of their scanty means to build up a working class printing house. The company is equipped to do all kinds of job printing, and is now printing two weekly papers and two monthly papers, the latter being official organs of unions. We are doing job printing for a great number of unions and for Socialist party locals all over the country. . . . Here is the only working class printing office in the city. . . . Now we know what you should do after our showing. . . . You cannot invest a dollar better than by subscribing for a year for this paper. . . . You will be repaid in the higher wages and better living conditions you are able to force from the boss because of your support for this paper. . . . You will find a subscription book at the side of the hall. . . . The sooner you act, the sooner you will get results. If you have no money with you, leave your name and our collector will call, or you can send the money to The Trustee Printing Company, Box 1908, Seattle, Wash. . . . The sooner you act, the sooner you will get results.

"BILL" HAYWOOD -- THE MAN



HAYWOOD'S MOTHER

"Who died shortly after the acquittal of her son. Her death was hastened, if not directly caused, by the terrible strain through which she passed while the trial was in progress.

HAYWOOD AT HOME

Here is a photograph of Haywood's old home at Silver City, in Southern Idaho. It is the first picture ever taken of this miner's cottage on the bleak hillside. The editor of "The Socialist" had it taken Sunday, July 22, when he was in Silver City to address the miners. It was in this cottage that Haywood lived from 1895 to 1901, work-

missed a work-shift in years. He was not dissatisfied in the least. He was one of the best workmen in the mine, though some of the bosses, notably ex-Leut. Governor "Joe Hutchinson," disliked him because of unionism.

It was out on the stony canyon-side above this cottage home that Haywood was accustomed to carry his invalid wife in his arms of hot summer evenings after his day's work, that she might be cheered and refreshed by the cooling air and purple sunset.

It was out of this six years hard miner's experience and faithful struggle to maintain a home, that Wm. D. Haywood was called to become Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners. He knew every detail of the wage workers' dreary existence. He was strong and young. He had ambitions and hopes and love and thought. He felt the awful impossibility of the working class position. It was no dream but a year's long fact, "Nothing to lose but his chains," even in Silver City, miles away from a railroad. Seven thousand feet above sea level.



"AFFIDAVIT" VAN DUYN

A character study of the Prosecuting Attorney of Canyon County, who swore that of his personal knowledge Haywood was on the ground at Caldwell at the time of Stuenberg's murder. This cartoon was drawn by Haywood and was first published in "The Socialist" November 3, 1907. This is the first time it has ever appeared with the name of the artist given.

It was in this mountain mine, where Capital drew its millions from Labor whereby to supply its wives and children with health and strength and education and beauty, that the young man Haywood, carrying his crippled wife in his arms to the occasional theatre, learned the true fact of the Class War and enlisted himself in the Emancipation Army of Labor.

It has also been falsely reported that Haywood's influence has been to create violent disturbance in the conduct of Union affairs. As a matter of fact, in the course of his administration as Secretary of the Miners' Union in Silver City, there was never anything approaching violence. There has scarcely ever been a peaceable conduct prevailed been a peaceable of any magnitude in the Silver City mines. Yet it is a fact that Haywood, with his strong Union town, has hour shifts and as good wages as in other places.

Haywood's whole record in Silver City is that of a sober, peaceable, thrifty, skilful, hard working man, domestic and loving, but strong and firm.



HAYWOOD'S SILVER CITY HOME

From a photograph taken for "The Socialist" and never shown elsewhere.

their own satisfaction, were disappointed when they found their scientific (?) interpretation reversed. And since then, their "prayers" for Local Seattle have been tinged with a surlous expression.

I am proud to say, that along with other comrades, I have had a hand in the work we are doing. We do not expect to be patted on the back. We may be able to do that for ourselves, if necessary. The only struggle we are in now, is the struggle of each comrade to do the most of the necessary work. Instead of putting the shoulder to the wheel and pushing the wage of agitation, there is a tendency to shoulder it, in order to facilitate the forward movement.

On with the Revolution!
JOS. S. HISCAY,
Sec. Local Seattle.

CALL FOR STATE CONVENTION.

Office of State Secretary, Seattle, Wn. May 29, 1909.
Comrades:
The annual state convention of the Socialist party of Washington is called to meet in the city of Everett, Saturday, July 3, 1909, at 10 o'clock a.m. The place of meeting will be the G. A. R. hall, corner of Hewitt avenue and Baker street, Everett. The G. A. R. building has a dining hall, which also has been secured, and arrangements will be made to furnish meals to delegates at as near cost as possible.

Delegates are to be elected on the basis of the apportionment list that is sent with this call. . . . Credentialed blanks also are mailed to local secretaries, in original, alternate and duplicate forms. The original credentials are to be retained and brought to the convention by regular elected delegates. Credentials for alternate delegates shall be issued to comrades taking the places of regular delegates unable to attend, and local secretaries should not fail to insert the name of the regular delegate that the alternate delegate is to succeed. Duplicates should be returned to the state secretary immediately after the election is held. . . . Members-at-large delegates will receive their credentials direct from the state secretary. . . . All delegates are required to bring to the convention their real membership cards showing them to be in good standing. . . . Railroad and boat fare of delegates will be paid in proportion to the amount in the delegate expense list and July 1, 1909. . . . Any additional information will be cheerfully supplied by the state office. Fraternally submitted.

W. H. WALYNYK,
Temporary State Secretary.
HAYWOOD HEARD IN BRILLIANT SPEECH.

William D. Haywood, the noted labor leader whose sensational trial and acquittal in Boise two years ago of conspiracy to murder Governor Stuenberg attracted the attention of the entire labor world, addressed a huge

audience at Eagle's hall last night, and with his wonderful magnetic personality instilled into his hearers even a greater spirit of social equality than had filled their veins before.

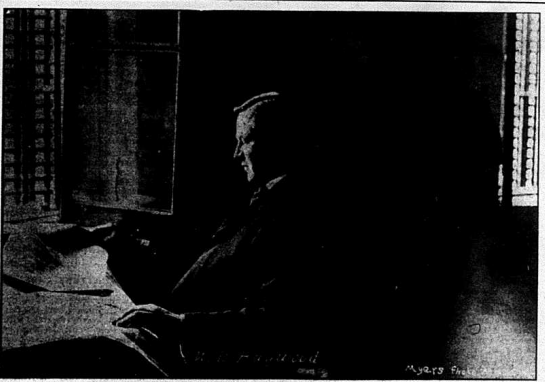
The large hall was filled to capacity with laboring men, followers of socialist ideas and men who had been drawn to the place out of curiosity to hear the famous labor leader's eloquence.

Haywood took for his subject "The Conspiracy of Labor." He began slowly, elaborating clearly on the more intricate portions of the machinery of the labor fight. He told of methods being used to down the laboring man, and of keeping him down. He spoke of the thousands of men who are refused work on account of class differences. And finally, he launched eloquently into a voluble discourse on socialism.

Haywood did not appeal to his audience. That is not his style. He stated facts and then made his demands upon his hearers, and when he was through the entire audience rose in a body and cheered until the rafters vibrated. A vote was taken at the close of the meeting to send a petition to President Taft asking the abandonment of military law in times of labor trouble.—Tacoma Times.



This portrait of the Editor of "The Socialist" was made some seven years ago by cartoonist Egwiler. It may be of interest to know that the Editor's condition is about the same or more so, and that he is suffering from a disease that requires the same remedy that the artist prescribed. See what you can do for him.



STUDYING LAW IN HIS CELL IN THE BOISE JAIL

One of the best photographs of Haywood ever made and published in "The Socialist" before appearing in any other paper. This is especially interesting in view of the announcement that Haywood is ready to take his law examination and thinks seriously of locating in Washington to take up practice.

IS LOCAL SEATTLE DEAD?

I have often heard expressions against Local Seattle and its inactivity in the past few months. Even the Capitalist papers have come out with statements that we were dead, and in an effort to make good their word, lined up against us like true exponents of parasitism. Many of the uniformed comrades are of the opinion that the propaganda work of Local Seattle has fallen flat.

As a matter of fact, the record of the street meetings for the past few months, is something any local in the country would be proud to have to its credit. The comrades through the state know, or ought to know, that Local Seattle was attacked on all sides during March and April. In spite of the fight which forced nearly all the local members to rally behind our organization, we were as active, and probably more so, in propaganda work as any local in the state that had no such disadvantages. Neither did we ask for outside help in this line, but depended on our own members.

During March and April we held 14 and 12 street meetings respectively. The bad weather hampered us considerably. At this time we were defend-

ing ourselves against all comers, practically. We were then charged with inactivity and our answer was: "Give us a chance, and we will show what we are made of."

At the beginning of May most of the rubbish was cleared away and we had a chance to go ahead with our regular work. We were ready to prove how "dead" we really are. . . . The weather prevented us in holding many of the scheduled meetings, but in spite of this we got through with 41 street meetings, checked up for May. Literature to the amount of \$114.25 was sold that month. . . . I think this will compare favorably with any local in the country or the combined work of the locals of the state. We expect to make a higher mark for June and only bad weather can prevent, and it will have to be very bad at that.

Of course, we realize what a shame it is to thus smash the prophecy of our enemies. . . . But we can not be expected to be very considerate, as to the feelings of the opponents of Revolutionary Socialism. Our enemies who dreamed of a general and expounded the dream to



THE HAYWOOD FAMILY

This photograph was taken for "The Socialist" in the jail yard at Boise and shows "Vernie" Haywood on the extreme left, sitting beside Mrs. Haywood, who is in the invalid chair. Opposite them are Haywood with his younger daughter "Hainie," and next to them Mrs. Haywood's nurse, Miss Westerman.

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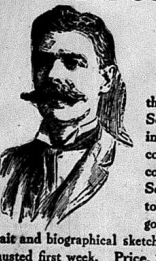
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SOCIALIST PRINCIPLES

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only with assured air freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing or shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land and machinery are necessities of human life. Human labor creates machinery and applies it to the land for the production of food, clothing and shelter. Who ever has control of land and machinery controls human labor, and with it human life.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, his control cannot dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more complex and expensive, and requires effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wide circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, the influence of the nation and in the world increases. They bring over larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are controlled by the machine owners. Millions of formerly self-sufficient farmers thus become the property of the dominant class of machine owners.

The flow of economic power of the ruling class grows it becomes less useful in the life of the nation. All the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the class who own only property in its material and mental form, and who have little land and little effective means of control of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming wealthier and more parasitic.

The class struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting proprietary classes on the one hand and the exploited propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class can only gain relief from any reform of the present order at the expense of the dominant class. (As adopted by the National Convention, this should read after the words, "to the benefit of all the social elements of class society.")

1.—The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforestation of over and waste lands, by restriction of aid acts, and the building of public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the government for an eight-hour work day and at the prevailing industry wages. The government shall also loan money to States and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their members and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

2.—The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamships and other means of social transportation and communication. 3.—The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist. 4.—The public domain shall be reserved for the use of the people to include mines, quarries, timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain for the freedom of press and speech and assembly.

Industrial Demands
 1.—The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers. (a) By shortening the workday without loss of the increased production of machinery. (b) By securing to every worker the right of not less than a day and a half in each week. (c) By securing to every worker effective inspection of workshops and factories. (d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age. (e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor and of other and all unsuited factories.

2.—By abolishing official charity and the system of pauperism. 3.—By abolishing official unemployment insurance against unemployment. 4.—By abolishing, invalidism, old age and disability pensions. 5.—The abolition of the Senate. 6.—The abolition of the power granted by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by set of Congress.

Political Demands
 1.—The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the number of beneficiaries. 2.—A graduated income tax. 3.—Unrestricted and equal suffrage for the general adult population, pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction. 4.—The creation of direct representative representation and the right of recall. 5.—The abolition of the Senate. 6.—The abolition of the power granted by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by set of Congress. If this should be made unamendable by majority vote of the whole people.

7.—The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department of the government. 8.—The preparation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a bureau of industrial relations. 9.—That all judges be elected by popular vote, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation. 10.—The free administration of justice.

"Such measures of reform as we may be able to force from the capitalist class, but preparation of the workers to take the initiative in their own hands. In order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance."

SOCIALIST PARTY AND THE TRADES UNIONS

The following is the address to an organized labor drafted by the committee and adopted by the Socialist National Convention.
 "The movement of organized labor

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