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# The Socialist

To Organize the Slaves  
of Capital to Vote Their  
Own Emancipation

Ninth Year—No. 395

Seattle, Washington, Saturday, October 10, 1908

Price Five Cents

## DIRTY DOLLARS

By Ben Hanford

(Socialist Party candidate for Vice-President.)

§ § I have a copy of the last Annual report of the United States Steel Corporation. It is for the year ending December 31, 1907. The gross receipts of the Steel Trust for the year were \$757,014,767.68. Of this amount \$564,166,777.12 went for "operating expenses," and it was out of this latter sum that the employees were paid such "wages" as they received. It was out of the item of "operating expenses," also that such sums were taken as went to pay the company's lawyers their fees and "retainers," the fancy "salaries" of the officials, whatever it may have cost to "influence" and "educate" judges, city councilmen, members of State Legislatures, members of Congress and United States Senators, together with whatever blackmail executive officials may have secured, if any or all of these items required attention, and they often do require attention on the part of progressive and strictly up-to-date corporations—and the Steel Trust is all of that.

§ § Deducting \$564,166,777.12 for operating expenses from the gross receipts of \$757,014,767.68, leaves "net" receipts of \$192,847,990.56, and of this latter amount the sum of \$35,385,727 went to the payment of dividends. This \$35,385,727 distributed as dividends was strictly "something for nothing." Those who received it did no work for it. Whenever they did any work in the steel industry, in the capacity of officials, directors, etc., they received for such services liberal payment in the form of fees or salary, which was taken from the item given above called "operating expenses."

§ § The "work" the receivers of these dividends did in order to secure them was exactly the same as the "work" done by an industrious burglar, and consisted simply in "getting a wedge in." These people, however (the receivers of Steel Trust dividends) have given the subject of burgling intelligent study, and so, instead of stealing a few measly dollars in defiance of the law, they first get the law-making power, and pass laws to suit their special game, and then steal MILLIONS OF DOLLARS annually—all in accordance with law. THEIR LAW. It should be added that, far from being considered robbers, these people are known as "distinguished gentlemen" and "eminent citizens," and instead of calling the proceeds of their "industry" by the name of "swag," the regular term used by honest thieves, our "eminent citizens" who get something for nothing in the form of dividends, call them "profits."

§ § Again, after deducting \$35,385,727 of dividends from the net receipts of \$192,847,990.56, we find that the United States Steel Corporation paid "fixed charges" to the amount of \$36,381,773.95. "Fixed charges" generally include taxes, rentals, and interest payments on bonds, the latter item usually being by far the most considerable. With the exception of the sum paid out as taxes, which is usually a small part of the whole, "fixed charges" are as much "profits" as are dividends on the stock. The only difference between the two items is that they are paid either to different parties or else to the same parties under different headings. Neither interest on bonds nor dividends on stock are payments for work performed. They are something for nothing. They are simply the "rake-off" of the fellows who have the "graff." Both are "profits" in the sense that they are values produced by labor, values withheld from labor, and values diverted from labor to exploiting capitalists. SOMETHING FOR NOTHING—what a gambler calls "velvet"—what a thief calls "swag"—that is what a business man calls "profit."

§ § From the above figures you can see the exploitation of one trust in the United States in one year. It is upward of \$150,000,000 of clear "graff." All this "profit" is taken from labor, and its takers get it simply through their PRIVATE OWNERSHIP of the means for the production of one of the necessities of life. Next to bread, probably iron and steel are the most important

essentials—of civilization, and without iron and steel the production of bread in sufficient quantities to feed the people would be a problem, the solution of which would be in doubt for a long time.

§ § Note the gross receipts of the Steel Trust for the one year of 1907—\$757,014,767.68. Leaving out the transactions of the Post Office Department, the Steel Trust every year does a business larger than the Federal Government of the United States.

§ § This is one of the Trusts that Mr. Bryan is going to "bust." Seriously, can any sane man suspect that Mr. Bryan or any other spineless man with weather-vane ideas and no principle could destroy this trust, even if he would? Can any sane man who knows Mr. Bryan's history suspect that he would destroy this trust, even if he could?

§ § Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft would "regulate" the Steel Trust and other trusts—so they SAY. It is interesting to note how Mr. Roosevelt "regulated" the Steel Trust in the year of our Lord 1907, when the trust had gross receipts of \$757,014,767.68. During the year the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company got into financial difficulties. This corporation was the largest competitor of the Steel Trust. Mr. Roosevelt "regulated" the Steel Trust in the year 1907 by allowing the Steel Trust to buy the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company—which the Trust did for the sum of \$34,684,977.64. So you see it is Mr. Roosevelt's idea that the trusts are to be "regulated" by allowing the big ones to swallow the little ones.

§ § It is also worthy of note that on the very day of Mr. Bryan's nomination for the presidency on a "bust-the-trusts" platform, the cable dispatches of the daily papers announced that the United States Steel Corporation had reached a working agreement with the Steel Corporation of Germany, Russia and other



### VERY MUCH ALIVE

2335 Bedford Avenue.  
Dear Titus: I send you the enclosed photo, not to show you how good I am, but solely because of my great beauty. Don't let the ladies get too good a view.  
I've had hell for four years, but I'm still alive, and while I live I kick, though I perish in the effort.  
THIS is a great year for Socialism, but I've been nothing but a damned cripple all through the campaign. Four years of illness and tribulation that went to my very soul and marrow, have left me where I could do nothing but a little scribbling, and not much of that.  
Best wishes to you, old comrade.  
Yours,  
BEN HANFORD.

Trusts and all other trusts. That countries with the exception of England. So it is the International Steel Trust Mr. Bryan will have to fight—if he ever fights any. No doubt he would do as much execution as would a boy firing spit-balls at harveyized armor plate.

§ § Now, if Taft cannot "regulate" and Bryan cannot "bust" the Steel Trust and other trusts, what should voters do? In a word they should vote for Eugene V. Debs for President of the United States, and the whole Socialist ticket. That would mean that the people would become the owners of the Steel

would mean that every man who wanted to work would be sure of a chance. That would mean that our "distinguished citizens" and "eminent gentlemen" would cease to draw interest and dividends, they would no longer get "profits," they would never again get "something for nothing." Votes for Debs and Socialism mean that the workers who do everything are going to get EVERYTHING. Do you understand, Mr. Free American Workingman?—EVERYTHING! ALL THE WEALTH PRODUCED BY LABOR SHALL BELONG TO THOSE WHO DO THE LABOR—that is the program of the Socialist Party. How will that harm you, Mr. Free American Workingman? If it will help you, vote for it.

## HI GILL RENIGS

Hi Gill, the notorious Hi Gill, of "pile-the-Socialists-10-deep-in-jail" fame, has been mayor for twenty-one days. He has had his opportunity to pile the Socialists ten deep, and has "renigged."

Last week the loud-mouthed Hiram issued an order as mayor to stop the street speaking on Washington street at nine o'clock, in order to give the saloons a chance to sell booze. This order was satisfactory to the Socialist Labor party, to the Industrial Workers of the World, to the Salvation Army and numerous other religious grafters, but it did not suit the Socialists at all. If workmen preferred listening to Socialist speeches to getting drunk, that was all the more reason why Socialist speeches should continue after nine o'clock.

Last Saturday night Arthur Jensen, formerly secretary of Local Seattle and being voted on for National Committeeman, and Arthur Callahan, spoke on Washington street.

Callahan was on the box at nine o'clock. A policeman edged his way through the crowd, until he reached the soap box.

"Well, cut that out," he said, "It's nine o'clock."

"Can't do it," answered the speaker, "Is there another question?"

"I have a question," said Jensen. And the question was asked and answered, while the policeman waited. Then he said more politely.

"You know we have orders to shut you fellows off at nine o'clock. Will you quit?"

"Not unless I am arrested," the speaker answered, "we have fought this question of street speaking out once, but we can do it again if it is necessary. Is there another question?"

Another question was asked and answered, and then the policeman said: "I don't like to do this, but I have to. Will you quit?"  
"I understand," said the speaker. "You are merely obeying orders. But

I won't quit unless I am arrested." And the first arrest followed.

On the way to the box, the policeman earnestly urged the speaker to give in and not oblige the poor policeman to arrest him. But he was refused.

The wagon was sent for, and Callahan was taken to the station. Callahan was for a long time a police reporter and was well known by those officers who were standing about.

"Did that officer tell you that an order had been issued to quit speaking at nine o'clock?" asked Police Captain McDonald.

"He certainly did," said Callahan, "and he was very polite about it."

"You Socialists don't appreciate anything," thundered Mr. McDonald. "You've pretty near had your own way here for several months and you don't appreciate anything."

"Not a damn thing," answered Callahan. "We never get anything we're not entitled to, and we never get anything unless we fight for it."

"Search him!" ordered the Captain, "and throw him into the tank!"

Meantime, Jensen had mounted the box, and he spoke for ten minutes before he was interrupted. Then another officer elbowed his way to the box, and ordered him to cut it out, and Jensen asked why.

"There was an order issued last night prohibiting speaking after nine o'clock," said the policeman.

"We don't recognize any orders issued without authority of law," responded Jensen. "Is there another question?"

There was, and Jensen answered it. A few seconds later he was arrested. He was walked to the station, searched and thrown into another tank. In a few minutes he found a crack near the floor in the partition wall, and the two comrades were talking it over.

On the following day the announcement was made that Hi Gill had renigged. When he found that the Socialists were getting ready to give him an opportunity to carry out his threat of last winter, he disclosed the fact that he had tapeworm where his back bone ought to be, and backed down. On a request for information from the propaganda committee, the police announced that it had been decided not to enforce the order.

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### CHARITY AGENT SAYS THINGS

Representatives of Charity Organization Societies met in Seattle Tuesday and made confessions.

The occasion was the annual meeting of the state conference of Charities and Corrections. The general public does not attend these functions, and those who live by the crimes and poverty produced by the exploitation of the working class, talked frankly to each other.

Miss Millie Trumble struck the keynote to the situation when she said that the people who patronize charitable institutions fall to "recognize the revolution in industry." Miss Trumble is agent of the Charity organization society of Portland, has

### THE LANDLORD TRUST

Ejectment by Sheriff's Office in Seattle.

A feeling of the warmest friendship exists between the sheriff's office and the landlord trust, represented by Renick and Jeffries, Republican candidates for the legislature in the Forty-fifth District. Ejectment suits brought by the Landlord Trust put several hundred dollars into the pockets of the sheriff every month besides money enough to pay a deputy.

Not that the sheriff's office keeps a deputy with that title, that might make unnecessary unpopularity for the landlords to call so much attention to the number of evictions which take place every week in Seattle. The sheriff and the landlords have heads too long for that. The work of ejectment is divided up pretty much among all the deputies, at least ostensibly. It is true that one of the deputies has developed the qualities that go to make either an ejectment deputy or a dog catcher, and that to him are given all the worst cases, but he is never spoken of by his proper title except in the inner circle of reporters and officials, and it was a breach of faith on the part of a newspaper reporter when he referred to him by that title one day last week.

J. D. Fee, who was arrested on the accusation of having assaulted the ejectment deputy last week, has been released. Good judgment on the part of the Sheriff's office and its side partner, the Landlord Trust, was the cause of this action: It would never do to let a case like this get before a jury.

Until Monday, September 26, Fee lived at 2121 Sixth Avenue. The "house," rented from the Pioneer company, was a decrepit shack of six rooms, and he paid for the use of it, \$25 a month. Under the agreement of the real estate agents who compose the Landlord Trust, tenants are to be forced to make all repairs on the houses in which they live.

The structure at 2121 Sixth Avenue has been for some time badly in need of repairs. Fee's month expired on the 18th, and he objected to paying this exorbitant rent for another month. To put the house in good repair would cost considerable money, and Fee knew that landlords of the trust are in the habit of raising rents on houses where repairs have been made by the tenant. At the time of the expiration of his month, he secured another house, but could not get possession until the 25th, a week later. He then made arrangements with an unwilling landlord to remain until the following Sunday, the 25th. On the 24th, Saturday, late in the day, he was informed that the family living in the house into which he had arranged to move, had changed their minds, and decided not to vacate.

On Sunday, he tried to rent the house at 2121 Sixth Avenue for another day and failed. On Monday he rented another house, and arranged for teams on the following day. When he reached the sidewalk in front of the house at 2121 Sixth Avenue, he saw the "ejectment" deputy talking to his wife at the door. As he climbed the stair at the front of the house, he saw him lay hands on her. Fee interfered, as any other man would have done, but he used no other violence than what was necessary to make the deputy take his hands off his wife. Fee's furniture was then thrown into the street.

Fee was arrested but released the next day. Aside from the fact that the Landlord Trust and the Sheriff's office does not like to have these cases come before a jury, the three days required by law before suit can be brought, was omitted. On account of the friendliness of the Sheriff's office and the Landlord Trust, this is frequently done.

Tom Sladden been teaching a few things?

Miss Trumble practically confessed that charity organizations could do nothing in the face of industrial conditions.

"The police courts are in many instances a disgrace to civilization," also declared Miss Trumble. She continued: "If the Charity Organization Society and kindred institutions want to accomplish real good they should agitate for better building laws, better inspection of buildings and better sanitation all around. Instead of peremptorily ordering the vagrant to move to the next town, the police judges should look for the cause of his vagrancy and try to cure it. What right has a judge to order a petty offender to leave the city and to force him to another community. Such a system is a disgrace to the country and to the police who execute the courts' commands."

## SOCIALISM IN LEWIS COUNTY

LEWIS COUNTY TICKET.

- Judge Superior Court.
- E. R. Taylor.....Centralia Senator 20th District.
- P. H. Antrim.....Eveline Representative.
- J. S. Brown.....Chehalis Representative.
- Dan McNeil.....Winlock Representative.
- John James.....Curtis Clerk.
- F. G. Ball.....Chehalis Treasurer.
- Orange West.....Morton Sheriff.
- J. A. Baker.....Chehalis Coroner.
- H. J. Keithley.....Winlock Prosecuting Attorney.
- Vanness Griffin.....Chehalis Auditor.
- C. W. Garrett.....Centralia Engineer.
- Jas. L. Brewer.....Winlock Superintendent of Schools.
- J. M. Vettoe.....Centralia Assessor.
- M. D. Wood.....Centralia Commissioner First District.
- C. W. Howland.....Centralia Commissioner Third District.
- F. Winterroad.....Winlock Justice of the Peace.
- S. B. Ritter.....Centralia Constable.
- Israel Bagley.....Centralia Justice of the Peace.
- T. N. Coombs.....Winlock Constable.
- D. L. McCracken.....Winlock Justice of the Peace.
- John F. Taylor.....Chehalis Constable.
- Joe Baxter.....Chehalis Justice of the Peace.
- John Monk.....Morton Constable.
- George Chapman.....Morton

On Sept. 25th The News-Examiner of Centralia devotes a two column editorial to a discussion about Socialism.

It is not clear whether any argument against true Socialism is intended, inasmuch as no argument against Socialist principles is presented, save possibly a statement which is not argument. The statement is that Roosevelt has broken up monopolies, and that the Socialists would build up the greatest monopoly ever instituted.

The question arises: Is monopoly good or bad? Both, evidently. Good for those who own it and draw its benefits, and bad for those on the outside. If monopoly is good for those who own it and draw its benefits, who would it be bad for if all of the people owned and drew the benefits from "the greatest monopoly ever instituted?"

Under Socialism all would share in the benefits of the monopoly just in proportion as they contributed labor to it, and if anybody was on the outside it must be those who are too shiftless and lazy to work, but who would have no vital kick when it was possible for them to join the monopoly if they were willing to work in a monopoly controlled by direct legislation.

An effort is made to discredit the sincerity of Socialist leaders in asserting that they are endeavoring to secure political preferment by encouraging the class feeling, and that the desired result is being secured to an alarming extent.

As our government is run and controlled by a class-conscious Capitalist Class and not by the working class, it is plain that the capitalists will legislate in their own interests. They have always done so. But when the working class begins to get class-conscious, and learn that to further their own interests they must capture the government and legislate for themselves, it is indeed alarming to the capitalists because the capitalists know that the working class is in the majority.

The workers have always been deceived as to what is their real interests. They have been taught that every man can be a capitalist. Just think of a whole nation of capitalists! The absurdity of it! Yes, hold out the bait that we can all be capitalists, and that our money would do the work since the wage slaves could all rise above it!

The capitalists have the press, the pulpit and the platform to teach us such nonsense because they know that workers filled with this nonsense cannot be class-conscious and know their own interests, and that they can then be relied upon to help keep the minority capitalist class in power.

To suggest that Socialist leaders are not sincere can only direct attention to leaders of the capitalist

parties, and question their sincerity. Since we know that the capitalists are class-conscious and know their own interests as capitalists, how can their leaders be sincere in chasing after working class votes and then when elected, legislate for the capitalists and "bamboozle" the majority as in the past? Why could they not at least be as sincere as the Socialist leaders who do not chase after capitalist votes, but who would legislate for those upon whose votes they depend? Do you get the idea?

Democrat and Republican office seekers are after the workers' votes and when elected legislate for the capitalists. The records prove it. Socialists expect the workers' votes only, and would legislate for Socialism; for the interests of those whose votes they expect and whose votes are procured by "education and not by a beer or a cheap whiskey."

Socialism means the abolition of all profit. Profit is so-called "surplus-value." It is that part of labor's product which the capitalists take off by exploiting labor, and amount to much more than the wages paid. Thus it appears that ownership in the means of production draws everything of value over and above a competitive wage.

Socialism means collective ownership of the means of production by those who work, and it can be plainly seen that this surplus value of profit would not go to idle owners, but would go to those who do the work. Production for use, not profit. Private property in plenty for use, but not for capitalistic purposes.

Speaking of temptations that corrupt public servants: What could be more tempting than the inducements that it is now profitable for private interests to hold out to men whose influence would be valuable in legislating in favor of these private interests? If a street railway company controlled by R— wanted a valuable franchise not obtainable in the proper way, how easy it would be for R— to make it profitable for certain men to vote for the franchise? This is simply an instance in the present order of things.

If that street railway was owned by the people, and not run for a profit, to whose interests would it be profitable to corrupt a public official, or officials elected subject to recall under Socialism?

The Socialist Party is an international party, and has as many votes in the world as there are total votes in the United States. The Socialists can "point with pride" to the work accomplished by a minority of legislators, not only in other countries, but in Wisconsin—in our own country. We ask you to look this up and then accuse the Socialist leaders of not being sincere.

In the editorial referred to a quasi-capitalist straw man was built up in the name of Socialism. The argument against it only goes to prove the Socialist contention.

The Socialists may not be able to shackle every grafter, but they stand for a system which will reduce the standard of living to a minimum. The present system of dog-eat-dog is the means of producing grafters. Graft is not an inherent evil in man, but is the outcropping of a weakness, encouraged by present business methods.

We ask you to investigate the class struggles all through history, economic determinism and the philosophy of surplus value.

Yes, the Socialists demand revolution: revolution at the ballot box. We will revolute from wage slavery, poverty and war to manhood, universal, lasting prosperity and peace.

We do not want a system that does out charity to the under dog of capitalism, because charity is an insult to manhood. We want a system that will promote and perpetuate manhood by insuring work and opportunity for all.

It is asserted that the Republican party has redeemed or is planning to redeem every pledge it has made to the American people. Comment on this is not necessary. Let the people judge. Perhaps, though, the "American people" are those who have business, and are entitled to respect, since the propertyless wage slave is viewed with contempt by his "superiors." Possibly they are not included in the Republican programme. This contempt is deserved by the workers just so long as they do not know enough to strike for themselves at the ballot box.

The query is made: "Which party, then, presents the greater safeguards to American interests?" We would answer without hesitation: "The Republican party," since American

Continued on Page Four

### FIFTH WARD VOTERS

VOTE FOR TITUS AND KUBASKI. WHY?

Because they are the ONLY candidates from the Forty-fifth Legislative District who represent the interest of the WAGE WORKER AND THE RENTER, and they alone demand that the renter and the wage worker shall have a "SQUARE DEAL."

Wages have gone down, but rents remain high—DOWN WITH RENTS! Many wage workers are out of employment, winter is at the door, yet if, from lack of work, sickness or other cause, you are unable to pay your rent, you have ONLY THREE DAYS' NOTICE and then THE SHERIFF MAY THROW YOU INTO THE STREET.

DOWN WITH THIS UNJUST LAW, which was procured by the Seattle real estate combine in the interest of grafting landlords.

Give the poor renter and his oft-times sick and helpless family a little chance for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." He should have not THREE but THIRTY DAYS' NOTICE before he can be evicted, as is now the law in most Eastern cities.

If you believe in justice and fair dealing for yourself and family, vote for the man to represent you in the next State Legislature who stand for those principles, and who are abundantly able to maintain them.  
VOTE FOR HERMON F. TITUS AND BARNEY KUBASKI.



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# THE WOMAN

By Bessy Fiset

Last week witnessed the passing of the Washington Equal Suffrage convention and "Tag Day."

Far be it from me to give the impression that I view both in the same light—it just happens that they came together. I have the greatest respect for the suffrage movement, but, given the franchise for women under the existing capitalist regime and it looks to me as if the working class would fare about as it does now.

Be that as it may, the women have the right to the ballot whether they are granted it or not, and the only discouraging thing about their movement is that when they get it they won't know any more how to vote than the men do now—if as much—for class consciousness is more prevalent among the men than among women, and will remain so, I'm thinking, for some time.

But "Tag Day" was a different proposition. I have been asking myself why it is that the working class—and the middle class, too, for that matter—why it is that these hundreds and thousands are willing, yes, eager, to take the responsibility of the capitalist class and put it on their own shoulders. Is there any reason under the sun why the capitalist class should not support the institutions of charity for which it is responsible? One might think so when one witnesses the wives and children of the working class running and jumping around (like monkeys on the end of a string) to see which could turn over the most money in order that the capitalist class be relieved of having to provide for the indigent and helpless, who have been made so by its system.

The Sunday papers spoke of the generosity of the manager of the Bon Marche in furnishing free lunch on Saturday to those selling tags—but they fail to mention the girls under 16 who are inmates of the Florence Crittenden Home, who are there because they can't get a living wage at that same training school for the restricted district, the Bon Marche! You working men and women stand by and see your girls go into these stores at \$3 and \$3.50 a week that you, and every one else, know they can't possibly live on, and when they have finally found a "gentleman friend" (as they are advised to do by their department managers) and are suffering the consequences, you fool working men and women dig down in your pockets and fish up the dimes to take care of them instead of rising up in your might, yes, might, the might that comes when the thousands of workers organize and push onward as one body—and demand that this terrible condition shall be abolished!

What is the matter with you? Have you no womanhood, no manhood? Has every spark of right thinking been stamped out of you? No wonder you are treated as you are by your masters—no wonder women are the slaves they are. And you still go on and think that in some way Billy T. or Billy B. will do the right thing by you. How long does it take to make the average working man and woman see that they are

not only regarded as fools, but that the ARE fools. Apropos of the subject of department store girls. The conditions described above are not confined to the \$3.00 a week girls by any means. Take a look at a trimmer in the millinery department. Suppose she gets \$25 a week. She is compelled to dress in the most up to date way (with silk lined gowns and coat and hats to match) and to stop at first class houses. The seasons lasts from twelve to fifteen weeks only, except in those rare cases where a trimmer is hired by the year, at the end of which season she can "rest" for a month or six weeks (without pay, of course). By that time the wholesale houses open and she has to pay her fare to Chicago, New York, or San Francisco, as the case may be and work in the wholesale work room producing "pattern" hats at \$1.50 a day and at the same time making herself acquainted with the new styles. When she accepts—or, more correctly, is given—a position, she is down to the last farthing. The positions are practically dominated by the travelling salesmen, the salesman having power, by his business relations with the retail firm, to keep a girl who is too independent from securing an advantageous position. So when a new trimmer comes to town—which is an event in towns of from ten to twenty-five thousand—just bear in mind that, while she may be frou-frouing around to the envy of every other girl in the store, she is relatively no better off. The only thing is she wears better clothes, and of course that is some thing in the average feminine mind, but she has just as hard a time to keep her head above water as the cash girl has, with this one difference, that her chances for securing a well-to-do "gentleman friend" are better because she usually has more style and dresses better. That sounds cold blooded but it is certainly true. Verily, the way of the wage slave is hard!

"Vox Populi, Vox Dei." I have been asked, "What is the attitude of the Socialist Party towards the question of Local Option," and my unequivocal answer is that the Socialist Party is in favor of local option. Why? Socialism contemplates a pure democracy, political and industrial, wherever the voice of a majority, as expressed through the referendum, shall decide all questions in dispute. Local Option means simply, that the people of a county, ward or precinct, may decide, by referendum vote, whether they will, or will not, have one or more saloons in their locality. This decision of Socialism on the question of local option is one of simple justice, of pure democracy, and does not in any way affect the question of either the morality, utility, or desirability of the saloon. Questions about which individual Socialists may properly differ in their opinions.

We know that the saloon is a creature of the capitalist system founded upon profit and that when Socialism abolishes the profit system, as it certainly will, the saloon, as we now know it, must inevitably go out of business. We know that it is in the interests of Capital to encourage the wage-worker to squander his meager wage for drink, because a laborer whose intellect is sodden with drink and whose pocket is empty, is more easily exploited than one with an active mind within a sound body and a little money in his pocket, and we know that the saloon is a potent factor in this capitalistic method of exploitation. Whether or not, under the present system, the wage-workers, as a class, would be most injured or benefited by the abolition of the liquor traffic, is quite another question, the solution of which will be but little if any affected by giving to the people of each ward the right of referendum on the saloon question.

A special article by Ernest Unter-  
mann, Socialist Party candidate for  
Governor of Idaho, entitled, "Politics  
in Idaho," will appear in "The So-  
cialist" at an early date.

## HERMAN DOES UP THE JUDGE

On October 1 a debate was held in Workman's Hall, Arlington, Wash., between Emil M. Herman for the Socialist Party and Judge Lat Davis for the Republican Party on the following proposition: Resolved: that the planks in the Socialist Party platform demanding the revoking of annulling of the power usurped by the Supreme court to pass upon the constitutionality of laws enacted by Congress, and the collective ownership of property should command the suffrage of the masses at the coming election.

Herman opened with thirty minutes and laid the foundation for his argument by asking four questions. First, point out just where the United States constitution gives the Supreme court the right to pass upon the legislation enacted by Congress. Second, since the supreme court has the same authority in regard to treaties as to laws how does it happen that this same court has never seen fit to pass upon the constitutionality of a treaty? Third, The Republican national platform states: "We believe, however, that the rule of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more clearly defined by statute," does the Republican Party take the working class for a lot of idiots—if the supreme court has not usurped any power, why could they not declare unconstitutional this proposed legislation to restrict their authority?

Fourth, two decisions were recently handed down by the supreme court of the United States, one declaring the boycott by organized labor illegal, the other declaring the blacklist by organized capital legal. It is self evident that these decisions are contradictory. If not in both instances, in which one did the supreme court usurp power? As to the second portion of the question, Herman declared that collective ownership of property which is socially used, is necessary because private ownership of the same makes it possible for one class to amass fortunes at the expense of the other and compels those who do the world's work to live in poverty, misery and degradation in the midst of plenty.

Judge Davis very carefully evaded answering the questions put to him so directly by Herman, and confined himself to quoting from such bourgeois writers and lawyers as Blackstone. He read a part of section two of article three of the United States constitution, said nothing regarding the plank in the Republican platform, was silent as a clam with respect to the two decisions cited by Herman, gave no reason why the supreme court had never passed upon the constitutionality of a treaty, but tried to make his case by appealing to the sentiment and patriotism of the audience.

In answer to Herman's plea for collective ownership of property he stated that he did not want all members of society to be part owners in his watch, etc. "The Socialists are going to take this property (they say) so themselves, they are going to steal it," declared this self-righteous exponent of capitalism. "For instance," he went on, "suppose you had some chickens and I should come along and steal them, do you think it would be right?"

In rebuttal Herman pointed out that Davis had not answered any of the questions asked. He read the third article of the United States constitution almost entirely to prove that the power of the supreme court did not extend so far as to pass upon the constitutionality of laws enacted by congress, stated why, and made clear why the supreme court had never attempted to pass upon the constitutionality of treaties. Herman also pointed out that it really made no difference to the proletariat whether the power exercised by the courts was usurped or not since law is nothing more nor less than a rule of action laid down by the dominant economic and political class for the subject class to obey. He made him look like thirty cents when he took up his foolish statements regarding the division of the watch and the stealing of the chickens, said we did not need or desire collective ownership of property of individually used, but that we must have collective property in those things which are collectively used before the wage-slave can be free.

The Arlington capitalist paper apologizes for Judge Davis, saying he is not a trained debater like Herman. Yet the latter is "only a working-man."

**SOCIALIST TAG**  
Not many working men in Seattle wore the Charity tag of "Tag Day." The tags issued by the Socialist County Campaign Committee, after six o'clock, were far more popular with working men, and hundreds of them were sold by a few people. This tag read as follows:  
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# "HOW SOCIALISM FAILED"

By A. B. Callahan

A discovery which ranks next to Darwin's has just been made by General Homer Lea. I do not know who otherwise General Lea is—whether he was somewhere at sometime a quartermaster general of militia, a general agent of some book concern, or whether the title is merely a title, like "Colonel" in Kentucky and his sole claim to fame rests upon his discovery.

In Van Norden's magazine for September and October, General Lea apprises us that Socialism was tried in China a thousand or so years ago, and that it failed. It is to be regretted that the General omits almost entirely to tell what this Socialism was, for it would be interesting to know what sort of Socialism could have existed before the advent of machinery. In at least one point that is made clear, however, this Socialism as developed in China, strangely differs from our preconceived notions. It was never a movement of the Working Class, but a benevolent Dictatorship crammed down the throats of a more or less unwilling people.

The Socialism for China was due to Wang An Chi, prime minister to the Emperor. General Lea thinks that when we speak of Socialism as the next step in evolution that we mean political evolution—and that since we are all politically so free and independent, the next step is industrial independence. Therefore, he thinks that the stage of evolution in China just prior to the "adoption of Socialism" was on all fours with the stage of evolution in the United States today. And he thinks Wang An Chi almost quoted from Karl Marx and the National platform of the Socialist party of the United States for 1908. Here is one of his parallels. "Human life depends upon food, clothing, and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible." Modern Socialism, as expressed in the 1908 platform. "The most important duty of a government is to manifest the utmost solicitude for the welfare of the common people and to procure for them the means of livelihood, plenty and happiness." Chinese Socialism of a thousand years ago.

Same thing, says General Lea, same thing exactly. Does it remind you of the unscientific Socialist who says that it is quite the same, whether a Socialist lecturer says we are exploited in production, or robbed in exchange? But here is another remark credited to "Chinese Socialists" by General Lea:

"In order completely to equalize all classes and to prevent the oppression of man by man, the government should take possession of all the resources of the nation and should become the sole proprietor and employer. The government should assume entire control of agriculture, commerce, and all industries. It should use every means to succor the working classes and prevent the rich from grinding them into the dust."

To those whose knowledge of Socialism is confined to such treatises as Thompson's "Constructive Program," this will seem to be just what modern Socialists propose. To those however, who have read "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," or "Socialism, Revolutionary and Reform," it will seem more like the State Socialism of Russia and Japan.

Specifically, the Socialism inaugurated was this:

The state furnished grain to the farmers for seed, the farmer returning the same amount after the harvest, and nothing more. The poor were exempt from taxes, and the levy made upon the rich according to their wealth. Tribunes were appointed to determine who were rich and who were poor. The money thus collected, when exceeding the ordinary expenses of government, was distributed to aged "paupers," working men out of employment, and to the extension of public works. At the same time, the government took possession of all the natural resources. Perhaps the Rev. Carl Thompson, John M. Work, or Ernest Poole, can tell us what kind of Socialism this is. It is quite evident that the abolition of the wage system was quite as much a "millennium dream" to Wang An Chi as it is to Poole, Work and Thompson.

Members of the yellow race in Seattle say that it is quite true that many years ago, there did prevail in China something suggesting Socialism. Whatever it may be worth as an argument for or against modern Socialism, the facts in regard to it relate to what must be an exceedingly interesting chapter in the history of human society, and it is to be regretted that General Lea, who seems to have some information about it, should have devoted eleven pages to specious argument, and three paragraphs to facts. He attempts to make up for the poverty of the facts which he presents by the most absurd deductions. For instance, without a word of confirmatory description of industrial conditions in China a thousand years ago, he tells us that these economic conditions were identical with the economic conditions in the modern world. The complex and productive nature and the costliness of modern machinery is, of course, the key note of modern economic conditions, and modern machinery was, of course, wholly wanting in China a thousand years ago.

Although the article is entitled "How Socialism Failed in China," this interesting phase of the subject is also omitted. There is a long essay on the difficulty of "changing human nature," and misery of the people is several times darkly hinted, but there is not one word of actual fact in relation to its failure. All the arguments that our opponents of today urge against us today are marshalled against the Chinese Socialism of a thousand years ago. "While laws could be enacted," says the General, "that might restrain many of the selfish human motives and passions, even enact them out of being—no law could supply others to take their place. In circumscribing all human efforts by laws and by suddenly eliminating all the old incentive for ambition, thrift and possession, the Socialists brought stagnation to the higher nation. The people could not understand a higher incentive." And so, "How Socialism Failed in China" is left to the imagination of the reader. And I infer that the working class in China got too fat to work, and were forced back to the old condition, rather than starve to death.

# STATE PLATFORM

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

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

The growing solidarity of the Proletariat industrially in Labor Unions and politically in the Socialist Party is a sign of this ultimate victory.

5. We recognize the increasing incapacity of the Capitalist Class to control Society.

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

This failure of the Capitalist Class in their conduct of the affairs of society, is a sign of approaching social dissolution.

6. We assert the victory of the Proletarian Class over the Capitalist Class will not only emancipate the victorious class but abolish all other classes as well.

Society will then be organized as one class, all enjoying together the splendid fruits of human invention.

7. We propose that the Proletariat shall conquer political power and use that power to take possession of all such wealth as is now used by the Capitalist Class to force the Proletariat to surrender the wealth it creates.

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

This is the Proletarian Revolution.

8. We know that such a Revolution cannot be accomplished in any one state. We must win full political power in the entire nation. Executives, legislatures, courts and armies must all be captured by the Proletariat in order to effect its appropriation of all property used as capital.

9. But we propose to force from the Capitalist Class while it is still in power, such concessions as we can.

Whenever Socialist Party Candidates are elected to office, the Party guarantees they shall advocate every measure which will alleviate the poverty of the Proletariat and improve its conditions.

10. As such measures calculated to improve Proletarian conditions under Capitalist rule and to assist the Proletariat in achieving its complete triumph, we advocate and demand:

- (a) Immediate public employment of the unemployed at the State's expense at full union wages on such works as irrigation, reforestation and road building.
- (b) Preservation from capitalist destruction, of natural resources such as mines and forests, in order that abundance may be preserved for social use after the Revolution.
- (c) Abolition of Court injunctions in Labor disputes.
- (d) Abolition of all Oriental immigration which is subsidized or stimulated by the Capitalist Class and all contract labor immigration.
- (e) An eight hour day and a five and a half day week for all classes of labor and further reduction when that concession has been secured.
- (f) Abolition of employment of children of school age.
- (g) Reduction of residence qualifications necessary for the franchise in a state to two months.
- (h) Absolute freedom of press and speech.
- (i) Equal suffrage for men and women.
- (j) Initiative and referendum in order to protect against continued Capitalist corruption of representative government.

11. We recognize that the class of small farmers is also a working and producing class, exploited, as well as the Proletariat, of all its product except a bare living.

We point out to the small farmer that his exploitation is due directly to the great capitalist combinations known as the Trusts.

We also point out to the small farmer that the Trusts derive their greatest income from exploitation of the Proletariat and will, therefore, continue to exist in full power so long as the Proletariat remains a subject and exploited class.

In a word, the small farmer can only secure his own emancipation by joining the Socialist Party and thus assisting in hastening the Proletarian Revolution.

12. The small capitalist is doomed. The Trusts by the laws of competition are destroying and proletarianizing the old-fashioned "Business Man." The wise among this class will recognize the facts, accept the inevitable and join forces with the Proletarian army in its march towards the World's Emancipation.

"Proletarians of all lands, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain."

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Special Contributors.
D. BURGESS, Slave Market Reports
EDWIN J. BROWN, Socialism and the Law

SOCIALISM IN LEWIS COUNTY

Continued from Page One

Interests are private interests and owned by those who now control the government. It is plain that the Republican party can be depended upon to foster capitalist interests, and let the workers look out for their own interests.

With the use of more perfect and extensive machinery there is less human labor required. This in the face of the fact that there is a continued increase in the supply of human labor.

HOW THE REPUBLICANS OPEN A CAMPAIGN IN LEWIS COUNTY.

By closing down all the mills and dismissing the city schools, admitting the children free to the races, and holding a barbecue at the close of the races in Centralia on October 1st, and by the use of the juvenile brass band of the Industrial School at Chehalis, the Republicans succeeded in assembling a fair-sized crowd at the City Park in the evening to hear Governor Mead and Congressman Cushman open up the campaign.

Governor Mead delivered a short address with oratorical effect. He discussed the Direct Primary Law in relation to U. S. Senator, but confined himself principally to extolling Republican principles.

To the unemployed millions of the United States he was entirely oblivious. Congressman Cushman followed and favored his hearers with a characteristic display of hyperbole, amusing and entertaining.

At the close of the meeting one of the candidates introduced a statement since he had listened to such exposition of "Republican principles" he felt that a speech from him would be unnecessary.

THE MILK INDUSTRY.

If milk can be produced by the rancher, put through the process ready for the consumer by those who own the factory machinery and hire the labor to do it for them, and the profit to the owners of the factories on 650 lbs. of milk is shown as follows:

Fe, camped on a claim in Oklahoma, and with his brother engaged in farming. Was married Jan. 1, 1900, to Miss Sara Taylor. Engaged in cotton farming the same year and in 1901 accepted a position in the government meat inspection service at the St. Joseph, Mo., stock yards, and in December of 1902 accepted a position in Treasury Department at Washington, D. C.

U. S. Treasury Record.

Office of the Secretary, Washington, July 2, 1906. Mr. C. W. Garrett, Centralia, Wash. Sir: In reply to your letter of the 22nd ult., requesting a statement by the Department as to your official record while serving in the Treasury Department, I have to advise you, by direction of the Secretary, that the records show that you were appointed a clerk in the office of the auditor for the Navy Department, through certification by the Civil Service Commission on July 1, 1903, at a salary of \$900 per annum.

Respectfully, (Signed) CHAS. LYMAN, Chief Div. of Appointments.

BEVERIDGE DODGES AT CENTRALIA

On Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 6, at 2:30 p. m., the special train bearing U. S. Senator Albert J. Beveridge, stopped at Centralia while all of the mill whistles were blowing. The town had been billed and the crowd that turned out was about the size of a Sunday depot crowd, including the Socialists.

Senator Beveridge talked awhile, adopting the logging nomenclature to suit the occasion, passing out some pleasantries. He then smilingly stated that he would answer questions.

The question was asked, "How about railroad rates?" The senator made an answer that ran down as far as the Interstate Commerce Commission and then called for another. Somebody asked, "Shall the people rule?" The senator answered, "You bet they will," etc., etc.

GT. BRITAIN'S UNEMPLOYED

Conditions of the "out of work" in England and Scotland are reaching a frightful state. About four weeks ago the unemployed in Glasgow issued a manifesto of which the following is an extract:

"The unemployed of Glasgow can no longer bear starvation... 30,000 men, as many women, and 100,000 children are crying for bread in this city where such tremendous riches are found. Their bodies are so weakened that they no longer can be without sufficient nutriment.

A few days later a monster demonstration was held. Thousands of unemployed marched up to the City-Hall where the city council was in session.

The demonstrators sent a committee which was received by the council after some reluctance. One of the committee employed rather violent language, saying that all attempts on the part of the city authorities to relieve the conditions of the unemployed had been absolutely fruitless.

THE NATION

TRANSLATED FROM THE DANISH IN "SOCIAL-DEMOKRATEN" BY ARTHUR JENSEN

The Socialist Movement In Its Relation to the National Question

We have seen how the capitalist development of society has a double tendency in respect to the national consciousness. On the one hand it paralyzes the nation itself, divides it into two hostile elements, the interests of which are uncompromisingly opposed to each other, thus causing an ever increasingly bitter class struggle, a social civil war.

Now, what is the standpoint taken by the Socialist Movement towards these two tendencies?

The reply is found in the future program of the Social Democracy. The final aim of our party's efforts is to abolish all class distinctions and transform society, now divided against itself, into a harmonious whole, consisting of free and economically equal human beings, or in other words to realize that form of society which must be the final ideal of every true national effort.

The Social Democracy, through its revolutionary program thus be-

comes the real champion of national interests. And every movement decorating itself with a patriotic name, and at the same time combating Socialism, is within itself false and hypocritical.

An increase of the national welfare, material as well as mental; an elevation of the conditions in which the great mass of the people live; these things are what is meant by each and every one of the reforms advocated by, and as time goes on carried out by, the organized Working Class through both the political and industrial movements.

Take, for instance, the movement by the Socialist Party for a better educational system, for the abolition of child labor, for public care of the sick, for assistance to aged and unemployed, for humanization of the alms system, for measures tending to improve the oppressed and exploited. Or take the movement by the Trades Unions for higher wages and shorter hours for the purpose of creating conditions for a healthier and more intelligent Working Class.

Or, to name a single example, which in the most obvious manner possible shows how in the last analysis the interests of the Working Class and those of the Nation as a whole are identical—take the demand for an Eight Hour Law. For the eight hour day is something more than an ordinary reform; it will, when universally carried out, mean a tremendous step forward in civilization.

Thus the activity of the Social Democracy is of a national character in the deepest and truest sense of the term.

The Social Democracy is international and necessarily so. But "international" and "anti-national" are words of widely different meaning.

While the self-conscious Working Class with increasing interest and sympathy follows the struggle for emancipation of their fellows in foreign countries and occasionally gives them a helping hand, or itself accepts a helping hand from them, it at the same time becomes animated with a feeling of responsibility towards the problems it is confronted with within the boundaries of its own country.

The blending of international and national thought found within the Socialist Movement determines its position towards people of foreign nationalities. The same right to free and independent development demanded by the Socialist Party of one country for its own nation, it also demands for all other nations.

And the constant progress of the Socialist Movement means that wars of conquest in the future become more and more improbable. The three and one-quarter millions of Germans who at the last election voted Socialist will act as a formidable brake on the adventurous politics of the German government and the German capitalists towards other European States.

A modern publishing house is owned by the party in connection with "Vorwaerts." The business in 1906 amounted to 564,000 mark and out of the profits 26,000 mark was turned into the party treasury.

Last year a school was established by the party. A circle of the most learned thinkers and best speakers within the party are employed as teachers. Sixty-four pupils were enrolled at the two first courses.

The political event of the year was the elections to the Prussian Landtag. The Socialists conquered seven seats, to the surprise of all, the Socialists included.

The organization of the "Longshoremen's Union of the Pacific" has been consummated. It includes all the Tacoma and Seattle after differences have existed as long as they have shown the confidence the longshoremen of California and Oregon have in the ultimate winning of this strike.

One thing is certain, however, namely that at present the international Social Democracy stands within class divided society as the bearer of the future of nations, and in the truest sense of the term as the most national force in modern social evolution.