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Three Months - 25 Cents

Ninth Year—No. 409

Seattle, Washington, Saturday, January 23, 1909

To Organize the Slaves
of Capital to Vote Their
Own Emancipation

Price Five Cents

THE BROTHERS OF THE WOODS

VIVID INCIDENTS IN THE BALTIC REVOLUTION OF 1905 AND 1906 —WRITTEN BY AN EYE-WITNESS

Pouren was a member of the Lettish Social Democratic Party and of the "Brothers of the Woods." He was arrested for his revolutionary activity and while in prison he was severely flogged and is now suffering from epilepsy as a result. He finally escaped and kept himself hidden in the woods for some time. While here his eight-year-old daughter was beaten by the czar's officials to make her disclose his whereabouts. After the suppression of the Baltic insurrection Pouren fled from his home country and came to New York to hide from the agents of the Russian government. This happened about two years ago. One day early last winter he was arrested on the demand of the Russian authorities, which charged

ed all sorts of crimes against him, such as burglary, arson, murder and attempt to murder.

A local organization of Russian refugees took hold of the case and found that evidently the czar's agents intended to establish a precedent through which our asylum of political refugees would be destroyed. To better reach their goal they had picked an obscure man, hoping that little or no notice would be taken of the case.

At the trial Commissioner Shields declared against him on every point except murder. An appeal was taken and October 26th of last year Pouren was discharged on the order of Acting Secretary of State Adeo, but was immediately rearrested.

His case is now pending the action of Secretary Root.

Some Horrible Incidents

The writer of these lines was himself an eye witness to many of the incidents here recorded. At eleven o'clock on the night of December 11th, 1905, soldiers surrounded and broke into the headquarters of the District Executive Committee, consisting of Countess Krasovska, Countess Fernand and Miss Gell. While being arrested these Countesses were struck and stabbed with bayonets so that on their way to the military headquarters outside the town of Windau, Birsenko, Bernan and Fernand died from their wounds. Miss Gell was later taken to the County Jail, while Karlkin was taken out of the woodshed, where he lay for twenty-four hours in a temperature of five degrees below zero. His bleeding wounds until death freed him.

entertained themselves with shooting down the chimney with cannons. When they felt everything valuable was taken along.

The next morning the same scene was enacted on the Antri farm and an hour later the czar's horses arrived at the Popovok farm, where they turned all the live stock loose, killed all the hogs, tied the best bulls on the sleds, arrested the second year old farmer, set fire to the buildings and went away. The farmer's son was forced to drive their own horses, carrying the soldiers and his father. About 200 feet from the farm house the old man was ordered to leave the sled. He took off his hat, lifted his eyes in prayer and turned away from the road. His son, knowing his father's fate, told the murderers to shoot straight and a moment later he was lying in his blood, but not being instantly dead the soldiers went and crushed his head with the butts of their guns. His only crime was that five years prior to this he had been

Christian Rudowitz is a Lettish carpenter of the peasant class, about 25 years old. He was a member of the Lettish Social Democratic Party and served during the Baltic insurrection as a member of the sub-committee of Zhergan. He was also a participant in several strikes and was a private in the ranks of the "Army of the Baltic Republic." He is charged with having committed murder, arson and robbery, although he at the time of the commission of the alleged crimes was twenty miles away from the place.

Rudowitz arrived in this country in October, 1897, and at the time of his arrest he was employed as a carpenter in West Pullman, Chicago. The case of Rudowitz was called November 21st of last year, and two days later Commissioner Foote handed down a decision against Rudowitz.

APPEAL FOR PROTECTION

By a Lettish Comrade

Citizens of the United States, we appeal to you for protection against the bloody hands of the czar! You who with enthusiasm celebrate your great national holidays in honor of the memories of your dead champions of liberty, you in whose bosoms is dwelling the ideal of freedom and justice, raise your voices in protest and protect us against the tyrant! Unless you rise in your might the Russian government, in conjunction with the American forces of Capitalism, the judges, will send us back to satisfy the bloodthirsty reactionaries! Remember the words of your judges: "In this case we must act under the Russian law rather than under the American." (Footnote.)

The Bloody Sunday Butchery

An unheard of butchery took place Jan. 22, 1905, before the czar's palace in St. Petersburg where several thousands of working men, led by a priest, went quiet and like children, with their knees before the czar and begged for bread, but they were instead shot down. This opened their eyes and removed the last hope that the czar would better their conditions in any way—except by bullets. The Red Revolutionary flag now began to wave over the Baltic, with the sign: "Down with the czar, down with the murderers—we don't want to be slaves any longer, we want our rights!"

DARROW HAS HOPES

Attorney Clarence Darrow has returned to Chicago from Washington and gives it as his opinion that the government has not been appealed to in vain in the Darrow case. He believes that the defense has established it in the minds of the state department that Rudowitz's offense was entirely political.

Revolutionary Activity Begins

The most successful meetings were held in secret out in the woods where one pledged himself to fight for freedom or die. Here and there, some of the Revolutionists were arrested through the hundreds of spies who were at work, but that couldn't stop the movement. Revolutionary leaflets and literature were distributed every night and the Revolutionary spirit of the people was growing every hour.

"RED SUNDAY"

Described by a Russian Refugee

With terror in my heart I recall a day of the past. I wish to call your attention, free citizens of the U. S., to the forthcoming anniversary of the "Red Sunday" in Russia, to remind you of that historic day.

"The Brothers of the Woods"

I could give thousands of such incidents in your name those brave heroes—free men, but these will show clearly the brutality of the Russian soldiers and officers. During the months of November, 1905, and January, 1906, over two thousand were murdered in ways similar to those described above. A great many of these "Brothers of the Woods" were both Pouren and Rudowitz.

HORRIBLE DRAMA

How the Russians Treated One Revolutionist.

Tsarysteyn, Russia, Jan. 8.—A horrible drama has just been enacted in the prisons in this district. Rudowicz, a political prisoner, driven mad by the tortures to which he had been subjected, succeeded in breaking one of his torturers with his fist and cracking the skull of a second of his torturers and seriously injuring six of the police guard before he was finally shot.

Declaration of War

The people who had been fighting for the rights and were ready to continue the fight, certainly did not approve of any such action and although the soldiers were ordered to shoot where three or four were assembled, large mass meetings were held every day, and the result was that in the first days of November, 1905, a convention of peasants and wage workers was held in the city of Riga where resolutions were passed to ignore the czar's officials and put their own representatives in their places, this action to be enforced with arms. The resolutions were published in all the newspapers of the Baltic provinces. They constituted in fact a declaration of war against the Russian government. When the delegates returned home from the convention the action pointed out in the resolutions was taken immediately and shortly after the Baltic provinces were in the hands of the Revolutionists, although the czar's troops, generally ending in victory, were being sent into the provinces. Heavy losses were suffered on both sides.

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MISS MARJORIE IS COMING OUT
By Hubert Langeroek

Did you read the latest society news about Miss Marjorie Gould's coming out? The yellow papers were full of it. Our capitalists are confining the notions of beauty and size, of art and waste. In the big dining hall where the guests were gathered, there were thousands of orchids, costing each as much probably as would supply an average proletarian family with food for a day. At Miss Marjorie's table there was a bank of other costly flowers worth thousands of dollars, and all the remainder of the lavish function was in proportion. At least the yellow papers tell us so.

But there are a few things which they don't tell, and which it is the duty of the Socialist press to put before the public.

For every time that one Miss Marjorie is coming out, there are hundreds of other girls who are going into houses of prostitution and dishonor because they can not get, through the means which conventional capitalist morality stamps as honest, one-hundredth part of the silly would-be aristocratic display of the Gould's great banquet.

Where it was ever written or foreordained that a poor girl did have no right to a small fraction of the enjoyment with which the Miss Marjories of the Gould class are so overwhelmingly endowed?

Now, it happened that when the Goulds were spending in New York, I happened to have some business around the foothills of the Sierra Nevada, where the Goulds are building the Pacific Coast outlet of their railroad system, the Western Pacific.

What I have noted there is so brutal that many will refuse to believe it, but I have seen it with my own eyes.

The camps where the railroad laborers have to live are unfit to house an intelligent farmer's pigs. All the tents are leaking—they have been in use for three years—there are no banks. Men sleep on hay, which they spread over the ground. After every shower this litter becomes wet and some fresh hay has to be thrown on the top. The men are practically sleeping on the top of a pile of manure. In day time hogs roaming around the camp enter the tents and take a nap in the same spot where most of their tired limbs are laid out at night. There is not the slightest sanitation in these camps. There are no sinks, no latrines, no stoves in the tents excepting those which the ingenuity of the men has manufactured out of oil and tomato cans.

The cook house is filthy. Dirty Japanese cooks are sparingly washing out poor grub at the cost of \$2.25 a week. Supplies are scanty and of bad quality. One camp was without fresh meat for five days.

A commissary department sells clothing at twice the standard price of the neighboring towns.

Of course, such camps have the usual three crews, one going, one coming, and one at work, for the unemployed run up into the thousands in this part of the country and all want to try to hold down any kind of a job rather than face the severity of strictly enforced vagrancy laws.

The Gould people and their contractors explain that these are glorious times to finish the Western Pacific, because labor is plentiful and cheap.

But the men claim that working on the Western Pacific is like slowly committing suicide.

And while the choice of Miss Marjorie's coming out dinner and her dances are still heard in the fashionable press, I would like to remember that it is the health, the blood and the life of the thousands of railroad laborers on Gould's Western Pacific that is paying the odds.

Russian Prisons
Continued from Page One
The General Director of Prisons, in his official report, gives a hair-raising description of the sanitary conditions of the prisons and adds: "By far the greatest part of the prisons are old buildings in such condition that the prisoners easily escape. Sixty-five prisons have during the last few years been the scenes of fierce typhoid epidemics."
The prison in Kiel was mentioned as a special horrible example. It has accommodations for 700 prisoners, but contains at present 3500. The report has the following to say in regard to this prison: "The hospital consists of two wooden barracks originally furnished with 55 beds. They are so old that they afford but poor protection against wind, rain and cold. They are at present 200 patients in the hospital and a considerable number of the prisoners have but one fourth the volume of air required." Because of the very few wash rooms the prisoners have but very seldom opportunity to wash or exchange

THE WOMAN BY BESSY FISET

HOW ABOUT THOSE STAMPS **WOMEN'S CONGRESS** **THE STORY OF BERNICE**

The Washington Suffragists are just doing things these days.

According to the Seattle "Times" may Arkwright Hutton of Spokane has had his automobile sent over to Olympia and all the dainty dames are keeping open house in their comfortable headquarters at the Capital City.

Several days ago the Equal Suffrage League of Collegiate and Professional Women of Seattle held a soiree for the purpose of talking things over and incidentally, lurching.

I have to see people having a good time. How I wish we might all have it!

Stamps, did you say? Sure! Take all you want, 15, 25, 50 cents!

The school children of the 14th ward, Seattle, have been having a hard time. What with bad air and low temperature in the big school building, the poor kids have been the ones that have been the most unhappy.

For weeks young children were occupying basement rooms—the air in all rooms is tainted with coal gas at all times—and for days at a time the thermometer registered less than 50 degrees.

The mothers are all exercised—(you tell me, what's so?)—but when the next school election comes around and the Socialist Party puts up candidates who will stand for the interests of the children and not for the interests of capital—just keep your eye on the parents who are doing the kicking now!

I'd be ashamed to vote for a thing and the kick because I got what I voted for! 'I'd be game anyhow!

(Hello, here! Don't forget Stamp Day!)

From now on the Young People's Socialist League and the Central Seattle Club of Seattle will meet on Sundays and Wednesday nights, respectively, at the new headquarters, Seventh Avenue and Olive Street.

(How many stamps have you sold already? Well, good for you!)

The Washington State Executive Committee in session on Sunday, January the 17th, voted to lend the State Woman's Committee the sum of twenty-five dollars for organizational work, the same to be paid back, when returns from the Special Stamps come in.

(That reminds me! Don't forget those Stamps for pity's sake.) We expect to dispose of the entire two thousand...

Sunday, January 21st, is to be set aside for "Stamp Day." I would really like to see how many women will get up in the morning and bring the stamps before those assembled.

(I almost forgot about those stamps!)

Well, enough for this week. Comrades. Next week I am going to tell about the plans of the Women's State Committee. And in the meantime Don't-Forget-Those-Stamps!

THE ALPHABET UP TO DATE.

- A—is for Anarchist, wild eyed and mad.
- B—is the Bomb the Anarchist had.
- C—stands for Capital, Churches and Creed.
- D—for the Death that follows the Deed.
- E—for that wonderful thing Evolution.
- F—for Freedom, though by Revolution.
- G—Graft or Gold, which all hope to acquire.
- H—is for Harriman, Hill and the like.
- I—for Industry, also Imperialists.
- J—stands for Jail, home of Socialists.
- K—did some one say, King? or is that word a job?
- L—represents Labor, now under the yoke.
- M—is for Money, Monopoly, Might, and the Militant, ready for fight.
- O—Opportunist, who thinks he is wise.
- P—for Proletariat, growing in size.
- Q—is for Quantities, withheld from the workers.
- R—evolution, to exterminate sharks.
- S—stands for Socialism, "Square Deal" for ALL.
- T—tools for Teddy, Trust-Twaddle and all.
- U—for the Union man true to his card.
- V—for Victory, triumphant though scarred.
- W—stands for Woman. At least many of the sex.
- X—for the sex, to be the unknown quantity—X.
- Y—Ah, the two million Yonkers—those who slave hour by hour.
- Z—The rounds will rise to the Zenith of power.

(By the way, did you hear about those stamps the women have gotten you? Have one on me!)

Differences Developed Along Class Lines.

Christmas week of 1908 was memorable in Russia, as the occasion of the meeting of the first congress of Russian Women. Nearly 1,000 women delegates from every part of the Russian Empire, including Turkestan and Siberia, were present. Dr. Shabanova, one of the chief leaders of the women's movement in Russia, in an opening speech of immense enthusiasm, spoke of the world-wide awakening of women to a demand for freedom and equality with men. The congress program was then divided into three sections—educational, economic, and political.

The desire of the leaders of the movement seemed to have been to form a Women's Social and Political Union on the English lines, which should declare itself independent of all the older women's political parties and work principally for the franchise. But from the outset it was clear that feeling was sharply divided.

The majority of the delegates seem to have been drawn from the wealthier classes, and several reports descended on the personal charm and beauty displayed, as well as the elegance of many of the dresses.

The police supervision of the proceedings throughout was most drastic. It was decided at the opening of the congress that but few students other than reporters could be admitted, and thousands of young men and women were turned away from the doors after what came dangerously near a free fight. Later on a paper on the militant suffrage movement in England was vetoed by the authorities.

By Saturday the differences in the congress had come to a head, the women representatives of the working class declaring that they found themselves unable to combine with the women of the possessing classes or bourgeois.

The Stuttgart Socialist Congress was consequently unable to combine with the women of the possessing classes or bourgeois. The decision of the Stuttgart Socialist Congress was consequently unable to combine with the women of the possessing classes or bourgeois.

The economic section of the congress had terrible recollections of the long waits and long hours endured by women workers to lay before their luxuriously dressed sisters Twenty shillings to 22 a month was declared to be the range for "babies die at the rate of 60 per cent." cried one speaker.

The starvation and general degradation of the peasantry was passionately described, and the difficulty of the peasant's life making common cause with the aristocratic lady who regarded the inalienable rights of her noble husband as part of the divine constitution of things, emerged more and more clearly as the proceedings went forward.

The real problem also cropped up, and an excited debate followed a statement that Russian women were indifferent to the sufferings of the Jews. Here there was no class division, for many of the wealthiest and most fashionable women in Russia are either Jewesses or of Jewish extraction, and a resolution was ultimately adopted in favor of the abolition of all Jewish disabilities.

In trying to avoid the split in the congress, Madame Milinkoff and others constantly quoted the example of the women of Great Britain, but it is doubtful whether any of their statements if they had been more fully cognizant of the facts in the case.

There are growing signs of restlessness here in our own country. Last week in the "Clarion," Julia Dawson declared a war upon a professional "women-of-all-classes" movement conducted by leaders in Empire gowns, and there is much in her line of argument that is sound to appeal to every Socialist. The other side of the question is attractively set forth in the December number of "Votes for Women," the special organ of the W. S. and P. U. It there is given an especially characteristic photograph of Mrs. Pankhurst in her prison cell.

The year's progress of the militant movement is joyously chronicled, and even the most grudging estimate of the Nation's influence must surely admit that it has carried many leagues toward the attainment of woman's right to a share in all the greater and deeper efforts for the uplifting of man kind.

But, again, there were strong democratic reasons for the separation of the Women's Freedom League, and in Glasgow and elsewhere the ranks of the Women's Labor League are being steadily opened by women suffragettes who realize that it is absolutely necessary to combine the fight for women's economic freedom with the fight for their political freedom.

W. S. and P. U. is London "Labour Leader."

BY DOROTHY JOHNS.

Editor's Note—Mrs. Johns was one of some forty Socialists in Los Angeles who went to jail for speaking on the streets. When the victory was won and they had been released, Mrs. Johns published a pamphlet entitled "Victims of the System," or "How Crime Grows in Jail."

This "Story of Bernice" is an extract from that pamphlet. It is not a real reading. But neither is "The System" a real reading.

One little colored girl, to whom I did not talk very much, but whom I watched most attentively, seemed to be a happy combination of joyous care-free child and careful housewife. When not dancing or singing or teasing some one, she was keeping things clean and in place, straightening a blanket here, picking up a bit of refuse there, gathering up the cards which the other girls left scattered on the cot, arranging the books and magazines on the table, and waging a perpetual warfare on the creeping mildew that had taken hold of the newly whitewashed walls and was hunting cover. She did not squash them, as did the other girls, leaving an ugly spot on the wall, but carefully coated them with a bit of paper and consigned them to a less sudden death by drowning. She attracted the attention of all of us by her industrious and seemingly unobtrusive housewifely ways.

One day one of my comrades laid her arm across the little girl's shoulder, and said, "Bernice, you ought not to be here. You're a natural born housekeeper, and you ought to be taking care of somebody's house."

Bernice shrugged her shoulders. "I ain't here of my own accord," she said, "and I was a-doing housework when they got me. The next time they get me I'll be for something, I'm a-coming you."

She had heard her tell the girls that she was on the street with another girl, and a cop came up and told them that they'd better come down to the station. She went, not knowing what it meant. When told that she was arrested, she was permitted to send word to the family where she worked. It was denied, and she was jailed. When arraigned next morning she was given "sixty or sixty" for vagrancy.

I heard her say, afterward, in talking to the girls: "I didn't know that that was, but I knowed I hadn't done no wrong."

However, the girl who was with her was an old offender, and had told her to plead guilty. The poor child did not know for several days after telling her tale to the other girls, that she was an innocent victim of circumstances, and that the city needed the money. But the officials were fooled in the case of Bernice. The other girl, who had already become a victim of the system, paid her fine and went home, and by her trade unmolested until such time as she would have more money for the city.

But Bernice was an honest working girl, and therefore poor, so she had to "work it out." Sixty days in that vile hole, fed body and mind on stink, fighting vermin by night, by day watching to avoid stoves, vulgar anecdotes, obscene jokes. Something besides the sixty days was worked out of the little Bernice.

Her stay was up about a week after her incarceration. We bade her good-by, hoping the best for her, trusting that her innate goodness and joyousness would prevail against all she had learned in the city jail.

Now comes the speculation which was left out of the report in the capitalist paper: When Bernice went into jail she was an innocent and unsophisticated girl. When she went out, she was sophisticated, but still innocent. However, as we had learned, within three days after her release her training in the city jail had borne its fruit, and certain dirty hirvings of the city government had earned their toll.

Several days afterward one of the girls—the most care-hardened of them all, perhaps—came to us in tears, a letter in her hand. Little Bernice Bernice, the joyous-hearted little child; Bernice, the little housewife—was in a "parlor house" upon New Street.

The next time Bernice is arrested she will have the money to pay her fine, and another avenue of income to the city will be established.

There may be many who will not be greatly shocked at the degradation of little Bernice, because she was only a colored girl. Personally, I cannot respect that feeling, though I am Southern born—perhaps because I am Southern born. And besides, I am a Socialist, and the study of the philosophy of Socialism has instilled into me, as nothing else could, the knowledge that humanity is humanity, human nature is human nature, feminine frailty feminine frailty. What happened to Bernice, under given conditions, could happen to any other woman—because it could happen to Bernice. For I believe, with Kipling, "K. B. O." is London "Labour Leader" sisters under their skins."

\$48.75 OUT OF \$500.00

This week we had arranged to make a statement of returns from our appeal for aid and to publish some of the letters received.

We got as far as the heading and then the linotype man fell down and the letters haven't been set and the editor wants the paper out immediately, so we have to go ahead without them.

We are sorry about it, too, for if you could have read some of the encouraging things these kind friends have told us, you would immediately get busy and boost a-bit yourself.

But we can say this: Of the \$500.00 we need and originally called for, less than one-tenth has been received, as you will see by looking at toe heading of this column. During the past

best of times. There are two notes past due on the big press and another falls due on the first of the month. These notes are held by a friend of the paper but he cannot be expected to await payment indefinitely.

We are putting the situation before you plainly. You know what to do.

Hard Times New Year Boost

To show my appreciation for "The Socialist" I send herewith \$_____ to help boost over hard times and enable you to start the New Year right.

Signed: _____
Donation, \$_____ Loan, \$_____