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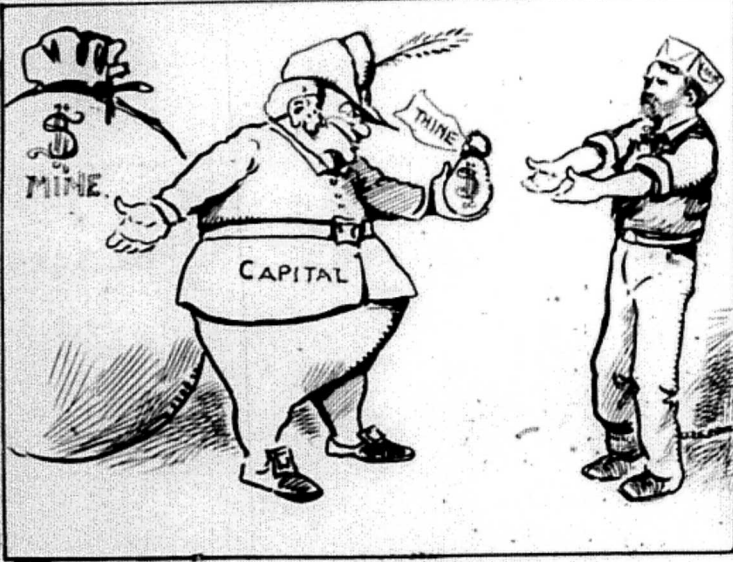
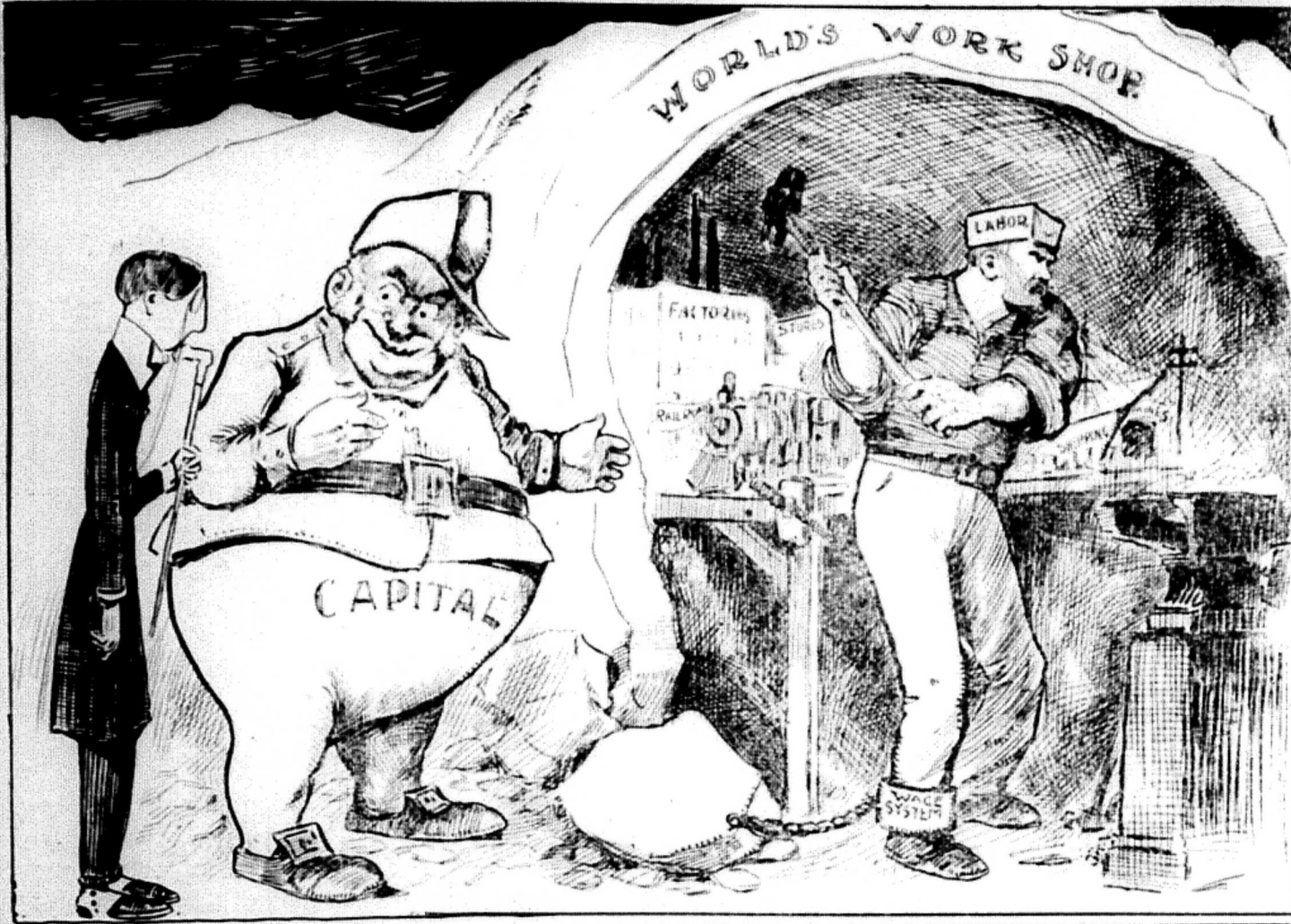
SEND US SOCIALIST ADDRESSES

Published by The Socialist Educational Union

116 Virginia Street., SEATTLE, WASH., MARCH 22, 1903

No. 137

SOME REAL FAIRY STORIES-NO. 1.



"Yes," said the ogre to his son, "I have a most wonderful magician in that shop there. He produces everything that the heart can desire and the brain imagine. Then I take all that he produces and sell it, and, as the beautiful picture will show, I divide this wealth with him. Being a very shrewd ogre, my son, I manage to get his share also.

"Now, my son, its your business to keep this wonderful producer working for you when I die."

"But suppose he won't work," said the son.

"Oh, get out one of those U. S. injunctions and make him," smiled the ogre.

THE MISSION OF THE CARTOON

The aim of "The Socialist" is to strike at the heart of the system of Wage Robbery. No side issue will be tolerated until the central fact of the origin of Surplus Value is clearly apprehended by the working class.

The whole social atmosphere is surcharged with Capitalist thought, as ignorant of the scientific laws that control social progress as modern literature forty years ago was destitute of the evolutionary idea. It is the mission of Socialists to create a new foundation for public thought. We have to interpenetrate the social air with the great economic truths concerning society as it has already been interpenetrated with the Darwinian discoveries with respect to organic development.

No medium of reaching the common mind is so effective as the cartoon. Through the up-to-date cartoon, circulated among the working class, we believe we can make history. The soil, that is the working class itself, is prepared. The Law of Surplus Value interprets to this class its own blind struggles and opens up before it a glorious prospect of a glorious

mission. It becomes self-conscious, "class-conscious." It rises in its might and does the thing for which all history has waited.

Ignorance may delay, enlightenment will hasten, this consummation. Our work is to enlighten, to teach, to drive the idea into hard heads. The essence of teaching is contained in the following principles, as well as the essence of all good writing: First, Be so perspicuous that every one can understand. Second, Be so vivid that every one must understand. Third, Specify, not generalize.

Now, the good cartoon is simply the embodiment of those principles. It will first of all be clear and perspicuous, needing no label even; speaking a universal language, too, equally well understood by an American or a Russian. It is also, above all things, forcible and vivid. The true cartoon also hates generalities. It never is prosy, it is invariably specific and practical.

To these three qualities a fourth must be added, more important than either and all of them, namely, Veracity. Truthfulness. Reality. The true cartoon strips off masks, reveals falsehoods, makes sport of conventionalities, hunts for facts, no matter how relentlessly these facts may expose the foibles of individuals and communities. The hypocrites of Capitalist customs, the cruelties sanc-

tioned by religion, the plots and counterplots of warring interests stalking in the garb of High Principles, the hideous central injustice by which the ruling class maintains itself in power, all these and many other facts of our social life need effective uncovering such as the fearless insight alone of the Socialist cartoonist can and will accomplish.

Such is a hint of what we conceive to be the mission of our paper. We propose to help make all falsehoods as despicable as it really is, and to make all reality appear attractive and pregnant with good as it actually is.

THE SOCIALIST AX.

Woodville, Wash., March 15, 1903. Editor of the "Socialist":—Dear Sir: I learn of a desire of some person or persons to change the name of the "Socialist" (paper). Permit me to suggest that you call it the "Ax." a name that every man, woman and child is familiar with; a name that will attract the attention of every one who sees it and excite curiosity to read, as the tool of that name is about the commonest and most useful one in the world. It is not only the newest name to date for a newspaper, but I think, will be very appropriate. For

instance, the ax of Socialism is cutting away and demolishing the rotten house of capitalism, in which the people now live, and is getting out new timber with which to build the new and comfortable governmental house for the people. The "Ax" will quickly attract the attention of even the capitalist politician, as many of them have heard of the ax that fell and the official head rolling into the basket.

Yours Truly,
F. E. APPLE.

"THE SOCIALIST" AS GOOD AS ANY.

West Hoboken, N. J., March 7, 1903. Dear Comrade: According to this week's "Socialist" I see that you are contemplating a change of the paper's name. I did not receive last week's issue (February 21) and therefore am not aware of the reason for a change. I think "The Socialist" is as good a name as any that might be suggested. If you are intent upon a change, however, I would submit the following names as appropriate: "The Emancipator," "Labor's Herald," "The Workers' Cause."

Of the three names here submitted the first would seem to me the best title.

Yours very fraternally,
CHARLES UFERT.

FLYING SHOTS

By MARKMAN

Of the thirteen new United States Senators nine are wealthy lawyers, two are bankers, one a rich farmer and the other, Gorman of Maryland, a capitalist. That's certainly an unlucky number—for the workers whose votes make Senators.

The capitalist who says that prostitution is "a necessary evil" invariably has a large rent roll in the local tenderloin district.

The latest West Virginia mining tragedy is another reminder that workingmen are cheaper than ammunition.

Nine cases out of ten the "broad-minded" reform writers who say the "political" Socialists are too radical are professional journalists who earn a dubious livelihood by writing that way.

Henry George Jr. is authority for the statement that the single tax has made New Zealand prosperous. But then New Zealand, like Henry George Jr., is away off.

Social Settlements will always be preferred by capitalists to a Socialist settlement of the poverty problem.

It is both significant and comforting that the Socialist vote has grown simultaneously with Mr. Samuel Gompers' open opposition to Socialism.

Working women may well revolt at the thought of bearing children so long as industrial conditions exist that may turn them into "scabs" and heroes for modern educators.

Socialists should hail the nomination of Hearst for President. It will give us a chance to get even with him for all the lies he's told about us. And we can all swipe him at once, too.

Congressman Dolliver of Iowa says "the organizers of labor in every land have deliberately turned their backs on the church." Maybe it's because their faces are turned toward the future, Mr. Dolliver.

The capitalists will raise wages every time rather than yield the power to raise prices.

Ryan Walker's series of Cartoons, "FAIRY STORIES FROM REAL LIFE," begin with this number. Hurry in your orders to begin with this number, No. 137. See top of page 1.

Colorado papers are full of the troops-business at Colorado City and the impending sympathetic strike at Cripple Creek. The Western Federation of Miners puts up a hot fight. With its Socialist leadership, there is no disposition to bring about any impossible harmony between Labor and Capital. The Injunction and the Militia are making Socialists out of Union men at a great rate.

THE FARMER QUESTION.

From Socialist Candidate for Governor of Missouri.

The "Socialist," Seattle, Wash.—Dear Comrade: Find 50c to renew my subscription to your paper.

I read many of the Socialist papers, including "Deleon's Weekly Black-mall," and I can say that I find a distinctive place for the "Socialist."

I am a resident of a farming district and the longer I am in the Socialist movement the more I am convinced that the only safe ground for our party is along the distinctive wage earner line. There are many farmers, yea, thousands, whose economic condition is not as good as that of a wage slave who has anything like a steady job, yet they are slow to grasp the revolutionary idea of class-conscious Socialism. They must come to the wage worker, for if he goes to them he loses his strength and becomes a mere reformer. I like the clear position of your paper along these lines.

Fraternally yours,
CALEB LIPSCOMB.

Moline, Ill., has placed a full ticket in the field for a "Laboring Man's Party." The circular says: "A vote for any other party than the Socialist Party is a SOCIALIST VOTE."

Duval county, Florida, has a Socialist ticket in the field for a "Laboring Man's Party." The circular says: "A vote for any other party than the Socialist Party is a SOCIALIST VOTE."

SOCIALIST NEWS

WEEKLY PRESS BULLETIN.

National Headquarters Socialist Party. Omaha, Neb., March 14, 1903.

Socialism has broken out in Minnesota. At the town election in Austin on March 10th, the Socialist Party elected its candidate for alderman at large, P. H. Zender, by a vote of 497 out of a total of 904. Socialists are also credited with defeating new charter which attempted to limit right to hold office to freeholders only. Let the "campaign of education" go on.

Comrade George E. Boomer will make a short tour of Idaho, in the interest of organization, the national headquarters co-operating upon his expenses. Boomer has spoken in Kentucky, Chicago, Cincinnati, West Virginia, Omaha and Grand Island, Neb., since the National Committee meeting and reports progress everywhere.

Comrade John W. Slayton, Socialist councilman and business agent of the Trades and Labor Assembly of New Castle, Pa., will make a three months' lecture tour of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Missouri and Virginia, among the carpenters' unions, under the direction of National Headquarters. The tour opens at Pittsburgh, April 1st. Applications for dates are coming in rapidly.

Comrade John C. Chase fills dates in Louisiana as follows: March 23, Covington; 21, Clinton; 23, Lake Charles; 24, New Orleans. He begins a two weeks' stay in Arkansas at Pine Bluff, on March 26, and Little Rock, March 27th. He will visit the various Arkansas locals and facilitate the formation of a state organization.

Comrade Costley, organizer of San Francisco local, writes National Headquarters that "Fusion here is dead and buried. We are building up rapidly again, and will soon have a membership of 400 in good standing, and expect to make it a thousand before next fall election." An organization boom is on all over California.

In view of Comrade Enrico Ferri's prospective visit to this country next fall, the National Headquarters would like to hear from the various cities where French and Italian comrades are located, relative to the arrangements of meetings for Ferri. By this means the national officials will be able to estimate just what responsibility to assume for Comrade Ferri's tour. It should be easy to arrange for meetings in the larger cities. Address the National Secretary, Omaha, Neb., as soon as possible.

Socialists at Barre, Vt., are increasing right along. In 1901 they polled 222 votes; in 1902, 246 votes, and at the spring election just held they polled

ed 352 votes, while their opponents polled 952 votes. Republicans and Democrats are already talking of uniting. Debs' lecture in Barre, recently, helped greatly.

Kansas senate last week killed the child labor bill, which provided that no child under 12 years of age should be employed in any factory, shop or mine. Children are cheap in Kansas.

The Omaha "World-Herald," Bryan's leading daily in Nebraska, is troubled about the Socialist Party. In a two-column editorial the World-Herald admits that "The Socialist vote is now a factor to be reckoned with," and that the only solution for the democracy is in retaining Bryan's leadership. All of which is an admission that the Democratic party will soon be as dead as Jefferson.

A charter has been granted to a local in Washington, D. C., which starts out with 28 members.

The new platforms are ready, \$1.00 per thousand. Locals in organized states should order from state secretaries, and locals elsewhere, direct from this office.

The National Headquarters will co-operate with the Nebraska State Committee in promoting State Secretary Morgan's organizing tour of that state. Morgan will make a special effort to firmly establish the due stamp system.

The three Socialists in the Massachusetts legislature succeeded last week in securing reconsideration of their bill to give the Socialist Party representation on the state ballot law commission and the local election boards. The previous refusal of the two dominant parties to give the Socialists just recognition, raised such a protest in many parts of the state that the old parties were forced to concede reconsideration. This victory was not gained without a fight, and Carey and MacCartney had to protest against the methods used in trying to defeat them. Carey threatened that if representation was denied them the Socialists would demand a re-count on all occasions, and the consequent expense to the state and the additional work caused the election boards would not be desirable. Upon re-consideration the bill was re-committed to the committee on election laws.

Inquiries for information on organization were received at National Headquarters the past week from states so far apart as Arizona, Florida, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Virginia, Wyoming, Massachusetts, Texas, West Virginia, Louisiana, Vermont and the Indian Territory.

You get Two Dollars a day. Then your employer keeps two dollars more that belongs to you. What do you let him do that for?

What is Socialism? It is the political party of the working-class organized to get their rights by means of the Ballot.

HEARST LIES ABOUT CHASE

Omaha, Neb., March 12, 1903.

Dear Comrade:—The New York Journal and American of January 24 contained a dispatch from Norfolk, Va., purporting to be a report of an address delivered there by myself January 23 to the Building Trades Council. This dispatch quotes me as saying that "The best friend of labor in this country today is the New York American; that paper, through its proprietor, W. R. Hearst, has fought the cause of the laboring man with untiring energy, and the title of the 'people's champion' has been well earned by that unselfish American. His fortune has not been made by greed, and he pays his men according to their work."

This entire matter is a bare-faced lie from start to finish. I not only did not say what the Journal and American claims, but did not even mention Mr. Hearst or his paper. If I had, it would have been for the purpose of branding him as the most unscrupulous liar and fakir in America. Certainly it is true that he is the most unmitigated liar in politics today, if he will thus deliberately report a man as booming him and his papers, who is unalterably opposed to him and his policies.

At the meeting mentioned I talked Socialism from start to finish, and at the close of the meeting we organized a local of the Socialist Party. There was not even the shadow of an excuse for quoting me as Mr. Hearst did. It is but a part of the game that Mr. Hearst is playing to capture the working class and corral them into the Democratic Party, in support of himself.

I hope you will give this statement the fullest publicity. It will written a denial of the article mentioned to the Journal, but it will undoubtedly never be heard from.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN C. CHASE.

Birmingham, Ala., March 9, 1903.

THE FARMER QUESTION BY A FARMER'S WIFE

North Yakima, Wash., March 10, 1903.

Editor Socialist.—Being a farmer's daughter and a farmer's wife I wish to congratulate you on the stand you have taken on the issue, "A Farmer's Party or a Workingman's Party?" It must be a Workingman's Party only. All classes must come to the men who work for wages. The farmers today are the hardest to be made to see their interest in the economic question. In this valley they believe they are superior to and independent of the laborer, and are giving the magnificent sum of \$1.00 per day and carry their own blanket, and if it were not for the men, women and children that come to this valley every year, to pick hops, pick and pack fruit, dig and pick potatoes, where would the blooming Yakima Valley farmer get his independence, and where would the business man get his great prosperity?

You see, the Hobos are the salvation of the community, all talk to the contrary notwithstanding. The farmer is the very hardest to be made to see the basic principles of Socialism as shown in the county division in our own county.

Our mission is to obliterate all lines, not to make more. What is more disgusting to a woman than to see men act as though their little community interests were the seat of the entire world-wide move? What can our crushed comrades in Russia or other nations, as well as in the United States, gain by making class distinctions among the working class such as an East and West in this country? Our entire country is filled up with people from all parts of the world, trying to escape from a system that they still vote to maintain, go where they may.

It is Capital and Labor, and the Laborer must recognize his own power to emancipate the people of the entire world. No other can be trusted, as the Populist Farmer Party has proven. They were working for their own interests, not the laborers', just as the framers of our glorious Constitution were looking to their own interest, not the interest of the colored slave or the Indian. Forcing one to labor for him, and stealing land from the other. While slavery exists there is no freedom.

Yours for Socialism,

ADA GATCHELL.

The Old Quorum Heard From

GREENBAUM LEAVES THE PARTY—ROCHE DEFINES UNION LABOR PARTIES

THE TRADE UNION RESOLUTIONS OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF SOCIALIST PARTY

FROM A MEMBER OF THE REMOVED "QUORUM."
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 28, 1903.
Editor The Socialist.

Dear Comrade: While you and I have serious differences concerning party problems, I yet must credit "The Socialist" of Seattle with being the fairest paper published in this country and its fearlessness at this time only serves to more clearly expose the cowardice of other party organs who think by closing their columns to the "Union Labor Party" discussion they can best settle the question. I trust you will find room for the enclosed, as it is intended to bring to an issue the question now arising, viz: "Should the Trade Union movement dominate the Socialist Party and determine its policy?"

With best wishes for a happy solution,

Fraternal yours,
JAMES S. ROCHE.

I enclose clipping and comment worth attention.
J. S. R.

WHERE WE BELONG.
"Win the organized workers and we will win all the rest."—Seattle Socialist, Feb. 22, 1903.

The quotation above is a truism at last becoming generally recognized by the members of the Socialist Party and it is a gratifying sign of the times. Not long since, if memory serves correctly, the Seattle Socialist was giving expression to an entirely opposite view—which was summed up in the cant phrase: "The Trade Union movement only represents a minority of the wage working class, while the Socialist Party represents the class as a whole." Considering that numerically the strength of the Socialist Party is infinitesimal compared with the Trade Union organization, this claim smacked of the ridiculous. That the organized force is the only expression of a class movement—and hence is the movement itself—regardless of its actual membership, should have been palpable from the start to a "scientific Socialist," and only the ego of the Socialist Parties reflected in the "holier than thou" attitude toward the Trade Union movement could have blinded us to the fact. The fundamental error is in the conceived relationship of the Socialist Party to the Trade Union movement. Just in proportion as the Socialist Party seeks its level with the economic organization as its servant and not as its master, will its progress be recorded and its fitness to survive determined. Political parties only exist to subserve the economic class interests. The economic organization—the Trade Union if you please—is the concrete expression of the wage working class and its interests, and this being so the political party of that class must necessarily be subordinate to and take its orders from the Trade Union organization. Our attitude in the past has been the grossest paternalism—in fact it is still so—toward the Trade Union. In a superior, fatherly way we warned them that they were really too young to manage their own affairs—on the political field at any rate and hence we would act as guardians during their minority. Even while assuming this great responsibility for their salvation, we were loudly proclaiming that the emancipation of the wage working class must be achieved by the working class itself. Much to our chagrin the workers in line with the theory of self-emancipation have moved independently on the political field, and to check such insubordination we must needs issue an injunction against them through the Supreme Court of the party. "O, wad some power the giftie gie us, to see ourselves as ithers see us, it would from many a blunder tree us, and foolish notion."

Let us "get off the perch" and (painful though it may be to superior minds) let us learn our lesson—what is that the Socialist Party of the future is to be the handmaid of the Trade Union movement and not its governor.

JAMES S. ROCHE.

SOCIALIST PERSONALS.

Comrade Smith left last night with his family for a protracted stay in Europe. He has been receiving \$1.50 per day when the weather was good, but he is an honest, industrious man with a saving disposition, and notwithstanding that he is the father of seven children, he and his wife have been able to accumulate enough in the last five years to take themselves and the children for a year's tour throughout Europe. There has been much sickness in the comrade's family, so this trip comes at a time when it will be of great help from a standpoint of health. Comrade Smith has no use for those people who say that a workingman has no chance.

Comrade Moses, the iron molder, is erecting a \$250,000 home on one of our principal residence streets. He came here four years ago with nothing, but by thrift and enterprise and hard work he has been able out of his wages to save enough to erect this home. The future looks rosy to him.

Comrade Gideon, one of Frye Bruhn's meat cutters, is a great dog fancier. His kennels are well stocked with dogs of fancy pedigrees. In fact there is not a kennel in the West that contains such thoroughbreds. His famous setter bitch, Fannie G., has taken the prize at any number of bench shows and he values her at \$1,000. He has recently purchased a thoroughbred bull pup for \$750. His entire kennel is valued at some \$100,000. He has worked in Seattle for some five years at his trade, and although he has been obliged to put in ten to twelve hours a day he has still been able to gather together this fine kennel. He is a hard worker, careful of his money and expects some day to be a rich man. And it will be because he has the stuff in him that can't be kept down.

Comrade Israel, a hard-working stenographer for one of our large dry goods houses, has just purchased the handsome Globe Block at a purchase price of \$250,000. Israel came to this city penniless ten years ago, but being shrewd, long-headed, industrious and careful of his money he has been able to save enough out of his monthly salary of \$65 to make this purchase



Father Hagerty's Latest Photo HE SPEAKS AT GRAND OPERA HOUSE, SEATTLE, SUNDAY AFTERNOON 2:30

and place himself in the front rank of Seattle's honest and hustling business men. He believes in equal rights for himself.

Comrade Jonah has swallowed a whole, i. e., he has just purchased a quarter of mile of water front and proposes to erect thereon four enormous wharves for the purpose of accommodating the monster steamers to be operated by the steamship company he has just organized. It is estimated that these improvements will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000, and that the three steamers which will be placed in commission within the next two years will cost \$3,000,000 each. Most of this money will be furnished by Jonah himself. He has been working for the past twenty years as a deck hand on one of the Pacific lines, and after making a careful study of conditions decided to make his investments in Seattle. U. G. M.

69, BUT STRIKES SLEDGE-HAMMER BLOWS.

Western Chehalis Co., Wash., March 12, 1903.

Dear Comrade of "The Socialist," Seattle: I see that my subscription has expired, and as I expect in a few more days to start on my first visit to my birthplace in Ohio for fifty years you will not find my name on the list I send you, but in place thereof I give you the name of a nephew. His address at the bottom of list is where I am going. I also inclose a blank card. In it you will find \$5. Two dollars and a half of this money you can apply on the organization fund. And, comrades, as I have passed my sixty-ninth birthday with good health and a fair amount of vitality, I may yet live to see the end of capitalism and in its stead the Co-operative Commonwealth. The Socialist wedge is being driven home at a good all-around rate. Let each worker add a little more force to its sledgehammer blows and Socialism will be on the home run many lengths ahead.

With best wishes for the success of "The Socialist," I am,
Your comrade,
N. VORHIES.
P. S.—Send me a button

UNIONISM INVADERS FARMERS' DOMAIN.

"Hired Men" and Transient Laborers Uniting for Mutual Protection.

Movement Takes Definite Form in the Central State Belt, and Farmers Are Anxious as to Outcome.

Chicago, Ill., February 28.—Farmers in the central states are confronted with a new terror. The "hired man" and the "hobo" who toil the fields when stress of circumstances compel them to form labor unions, Frederick W. Job, who returned today from a trip through Illinois organizing employers' associations, says the farmers are flocking to the new associations by the hundred in the hope of finding protection against the demands of the wage workers.

"In Burlington I assisted in the organization of the Citizens' alliance," he said. "The men comprising this are the employers of labor, and the purpose of the organization is similar to that of the employers' association, which has proved a success in Chicago.

When the meeting was held in Bloomington some 500 men were present. "What does this mean?" I asked. "There are not half that number of people in the city hiring help." "Oh," I was told, "many of these are farmers whose hands have organized." That seems to be the case. The regular hired men have been going into unions rapidly; furthermore, all the chance 'hobos' who toil occasionally, and to whom the farmers in all central and western states look for help in the rush seasons, have given in their names. The stubble chasers, who roam from one section to another, following the harvest, are organizing. "These men do most of the work of gathering the grain in Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas. Then there is another class which appears, like birds of passage, with the first warm weather that marks the opening of

spring. Without them the farmers would not get their spring plowing done in time. The broom corn planters, on whom the growers in central Illinois are absolutely dependent in gathering their crops, are parties to the new unions. The men who are needed to pick the fruit are going in. I can't say what are the demands of the farm hand's organizations, but they will surely be for shorter hours and uniform wages. No wonder some farmers are excited at the prospect that they will be able to work their help only twelve or fifteen hours a day.

Respectfully submitted to Simons, Untermyer & Co., with a plea for "immediate demands" to prove identity of interests of the farmers and the wage workers.

JAMES S. ROCHE.

LEON GREENBAUM WITHDRAWS FROM SOCIALIST PARTY.

Decatur, Ill., March 12, 1903.

Comrades: I have taken the trouble of having a few copies of my resignation as a member of the Socialist Party prepared for the use of the very limited number of prominent party publications which have not become the personal organs of a "master class" in the party, who consider "suppression" a part of the scientific program. I recognize in your journal one which, however it may differ with myself or others, has uniformly respected the ethics of decency, and especially that "truth and justice toward our opponents" (referred to by Lassalle) which is so sadly lacking at present in the Socialist Party itself publications. These being my sincere beliefs, you will have no difficulty in understanding that I have resigned from the Socialist Party because I am a Socialist. With best wishes for the future and certain that we will at some time in the future be found together in a Socialist Party, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
LEON GREENBAUM.

A RESIGNATION.

St. Louis, Mo., March 9, 1903.

Mr. David Allen, Secretary, Local St. Louis, Socialist Party.

Dear Sir and Comrade: At the second annual meeting of the National Committee of the Socialist Party held in this city on January 23, 30 and 31, so-called "fusion" and "trade union" resolutions were adopted by said committee embodying among other things statements to the following effect:

1. That Union Labor Parties have proved and will continue to prove disastrous to the labor movement.
2. That any alliance with Union Labor Parties or other independent political organizations of the wage-working class is dangerous to the political integrity of the Socialist Party.
3. That there is no necessity or excuse for such alliance and no member of the Socialist Party shall further the organization or interests of Union Labor Parties or other independent political action by the wage-working class.
4. That it is unwise to invite trade unions to representation in the conventions of the Socialist Party.
5. That any subdivision of the party or member thereof violating these provisions be expelled.
6. That the above be appended to all copies of the national constitution of the Socialist Party.

As you are aware the writer of these lines was one of the minority in said committee, all of whom were arbitrarily deprived of both voice and vote on said resolutions. Since the adoption of said declarations a sufficient interval has occurred to permit of any considerable question of or opposition to the committee's acts.

At the time that the committee passed these resolutions I believed that they acted in conformity with the majority sentiment and tendencies of the Socialist Party, and my view is now confirmed by the general acquiescence of the members. The above declared expressions of the National Committee have therefore become to all intents and purposes a part of the organic principles and laws of the Socialist Party, and I believe it to be my duty as a Socialist to either accept the decision in good faith or sever my membership.

It is my conviction that the policies of the National Committee above quoted are not based on an actual understanding of the facts as pertaining to the present development of Union Labor Parties (and which the committee denied me the opportunity of presenting as a national executive officer of the party); that the committee's official expressions are not only very unjust, but remarkable for their lack of faith in and respect for the intelligence and integrity of the general labor movement; that the said policies are in violation of the letter and spirit of the national platform of the Socialist Party, and ut-

terly conflict with the principles and are at variance with the historic development of the International Socialist movement.

Believing that the committee's declarations of policy indicate a defective and erroneous conception of the class struggle as now developing in the United States, and finding it incompatible and impossible as a Socialist to accept said policies in the true interests of the wage-working class, I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Socialist Party. I inclose herewith my membership card, together with dues in full up to date.

Yours fraternally,
LEON GREENBAUM.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the National Committee of the Socialist Party at the annual meeting held in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 29 to Feb. 1, 1903.

Resolutions on Trades Unions.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual session assembled, hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade union movement as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the Indianapolis convention of 1901.

We consider the trade union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tending towards the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggle for the emancipation of labor, that it devolves upon the trade unions to conduct the economic struggles of the working class, that it devolves on the Socialist Party to fight the political battles of the working class, and that the interests of labor as a whole will be best conserved by allowing each of the movements to manage the affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other.

The Socialist Party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the economic struggles of organized labor regardless of the affiliations of the trade unions engaged in the struggle, and will take no sides in any dissensions or strife within the trade union movement. The party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade union movement as against another.

We also declare that we deem it unwise to invite trade unions as such to be represented in the political conventions of our party.

Anti-Fusion Resolutions.

Whereas, The history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that a Socialist Party is the only political organization able to adequately and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class, and

Whereas, All "radical and reform" parties, including the so-called "Union Labor Parties," have, after a brief existence, uniformly succumbed to the influence of the old political parties and have proven disastrous to the ultimate end of the labor movement, and

Whereas, Any alliance, direct or indirect, with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the Socialist Party and the Socialist movement, and

Whereas, At the present stage of development of the Socialist movement of this country, there is neither necessity nor excuse for such alliance, therefore be it

Resolved, That no state or local organization, or member of the party shall, under any circumstances, fuse, combine or compromise, with any political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations in order to further the interests of candidates of such parties or organization.

MRS. SMITH GROSSLY INSULTED.

Seattle, Wash., March 17, 1903.

To the Editor—Dear Sir: The attention of this League has been called to the fact that Mr. Clayton, editor of "The Patriarch," either misunderstood or willfully misrepresented this body in regard to the acceptance of his recent challenge.

Said challenge was accepted in good faith by this League as a body, and Mrs. Irene Smith selected as our representative, she personally having nothing whatever to do in the matter. Notwithstanding this, Mrs. Smith has been grossly insulted and sneered at by this party (as though she were seeking notoriety), which is entirely unbecoming and out of place.

By giving these facts publicity you will do justice to our comrade and greatly oblige.

Yours fraternally,
The Woman's First Economic League
By M. RUTH DAHNKEN,
Secretary.

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THOUGHTS BY YOUR UNCLE

Had a unique meeting Friday, the 6th, at Omaha, and it was a huge success. Slips of paper were distributed to everybody as they came in, with the request that they write some question or objection to Socialism. They were then collected, and there was a haul of them. You can understand what I was up against. The first question I got hold of was "Will marriage be a necessity under Socialism?" And the last question was on confiscation. There were about twenty questions altogether, and you can see the range of subjects the average audience expects the common Socialist speaker to be familiar with.

Went to South Omaha Saturday evening and held a big and successful street meeting. One man got so enthusiastic that he begged for a few minutes on the soap box himself, and I willingly gave him the opportunity. "I've heard lots of Socialist speeches," he said, "but this is the first one I ever understood. I am an employer of labor, and yet I think the Socialists are 75 per cent right. I have always voted the Republican ticket, but I see now I am at least two-thirds Socialist, and I guess I will vote the Socialist ticket after this. I run a blacksmith shop down the street here," he went on. "You all know me. I employ two men, and I expect they will turn out \$40 worth of work a day. I pay them \$3 apiece and keep the other \$34 myself. I only hire them because I see a chance to exploit them, and when I can skin 'em I fire them. It's nothing to me that they need to pay rent or support a family. I am in business and I have to run the business on a business basis. If I can't make money off of them I have to let them go."

He said more along the same line, and the evidence from a capitalist backing up my statements and the Socialist position was relished and loudly applauded by the crowd as much as by myself.

Left Tuesday for Grand Island and finally arrived there late in the day, after the train had wandered over half of the railroads and branch lines in the state to avoid the numerous floods and washouts. Found a very small and weak movement. The middle class, as a rule, hold off because the Socialist party is too radical. There are a few members who are solid and clear and they manage to keep the movement going. Had a very good meeting in the city hall and by request of the audience stayed over and held another meeting Wednesday night. One man, an insurance solicitor, who gets \$4 a day and expenses, and who claims to have been a Socialist for twenty years, held me a great argument Wednesday afternoon at the hotel. He objects to everybody being "leveled down" to a common salary, despite my protest that we intended to "level up." "Well," he said, "the Socialists will never win while they are so radical. If they will drop some of their radical propositions out of their platform I'll be with them, and help them to win, but they can never win while demanding such radical things." Come to find out his idea of Socialism was something to "bust the trusts," but leave the little fellow in business remain. "Do you," he asked, "expect the little business man and farmer to come in while you stand in with the trust to help put them out of business?" Despite the expectations of some of my more optimistic comrades in Chicago and elsewhere I said "No."

The greatest mistake some comrades make is to sugar-coat our propositions in order to aid their being swallowed by those whose immediate material interests are opposed to the immediate material interests of the working class.

I want to say one word about the Omaha comrades. I was surprised at the solidarity and clearness of their position. They had trouble, some time ago, with the sentimentalists and middle class humanitarians, but there happened to be a determined bunch of working class Socialists in the local, and after a somewhat fierce struggle the latter came

COMRADE NEILL TO COMRADE CROSTON—A REJOINER.

Comrade Croston: Will you please give me through the columns of "The Socialist" your ideas as to the proper course for me to pursue as a Socialist under the circumstances in the following cases?

I want the reason for your answers in each case.

A banker has a case in which he desires my legal services to assist him. The facts, and the law, give him a remedy, but I discovered that he wanted more than "his pound of flesh." He desired to have the court, in addition to the ordinary judgment, pronounce as a principle that the private ownership of property is a divine right, and that labor has no right which the owner of capital is bound to respect. I informed him that he could employ me to assist him in securing the rights which the law gives him, but he could not employ me if he insisted on my advocating those principles.

He finally hired me on the condition that I would try his case on the law and the evidence according to my best ability, and that he would not consider that I owed him any duty (other than as a lawyer, under my oath and conscience, in that particular case) and that the acceptance of employment from him was not to be considered as an indorsement by me of his views of economics.

As a Socialist did I have a right to accept employment from him under these circumstances?

The city of Pullman has a Democratic Mayor and Republican Councilmen. It is sued for damages. The Council desires to employ me to defend the action. If I win the case the capitalist taxpayers will be saved the money and a wage earner, the plaintiff, will be the sufferer.

Should I as a Socialist accept employment in this case from the city?

The city of Oakesdale wishes to buy my legal advice on the question whether men employed by it can be required to work for ten hours for a day's work.

If I advise them I must tell them that under the law they can require of men working for them ten hours' services.

Should I sell them this advice?

The city of Colton wishes me to draw a set of ordinances to carry out a capitalistic policy, on which the Council was elected.

Should I as a Socialist sell my legal services to them for this purpose?

A citizen of Unlontown desires me to join the Town Council from furnishing free water to the citizens.

Should I as an attorney accept this case?

Can I be a Socialist and at the same time continue to sell my legal services to capitalists and the public generally.

Kindly give your reasons for your answers.

Yours fraternally,
THOMAS NEILL.

Ryan Waiker's series of Cartoons, "FAIRY STORIES FROM REAL LIFE," begin with this number. Hurry in your orders to begin with this number, No. 137. See top of page 1.

"THE POLITICAL ARENA."
Editor Socialist.

Comrade:—Your advertised in the columns of your paper for names. I see from this week's issue you have an answer, the "Ex Rays," which is very good and a name I had suggested the time I read your advertisement, but I have got one still better, in my opinion. I am an Englishman who has been made, in twenty years of American life, an Inbred American Socialist. The Political Arena is the name I would like to see you use.

Respectfully,
GEO. A. BRILL.

HELL AND THE WAY OUT.
I cannot send any money with this, but I wanted to make a suggestion in respect to the name of the paper. A name in harmony with the character of the paper is Socialist Forum.

As pictures may be called a "universal language, I suggest Universal Interpreter, or Interpreter, Socialist Mirror, The Reflector, Socialist Demonstrator, Socialist Kodak, Revealer, The New Revelation, Pictured Events, Dynamites of Ideas, Current Events in

Picture, Photograph of Current Events, Hell, Pictures from Hell, the Workingman's Hell, HELL AS IT IS, In the Midst of Hell, The Fiery Furnace, The Ballot, Industrial Peace, The Collectivity, The Owner, The Creator, Workman, Diary of the Workingman, The Idle and the Creator, Idle Creator, In Picture, Creator-Possessor. Respectfully,
D. B.

LOOK THIS LIST OF NAMES OVER

1. Coming Struggle; 2. Socialist Sentinel; 3. Workers' Watchman; 4. Socialist Mirror; 5. Gauntlet; 6. Battle Cry; 7. Workers' Revolt; 8. The Modern Slave; 9. Thunderbolt; 10. The Millions; 11. Socialist Clipper; 12. The Last Struggle; 13. Rough on Parasites; 14. Rough on Capitalists; 15. Rough on Capitalism; 16. The New Era; 17. The Coming People; 18. The Universal Republic; 19. The Cornucopia; 20. Socialist Vanguard; 21. The Light of Reason; 22. Workers' Paradise; 23. Workers' Hell; 24. The Revolutionist; 25. The Crisis; 26. The Coming Crisis; 27. The Conqueror; 28. The Unvanquishable; 29. The Last of Slavery; 30. Slavery's Doom; 31. The Volcano; 32. Sword of Damocles; 33. Industrial Democrat; 34. Progress; 35. Forward; 36. The Irresistible Force; 37. The Solid Phalanx; 38. The Awakening Giant; 39. Paradise Lost; 40. The New World; 41. The New People; 42. The Civilizer; 43. The World's Pulse; 44. The World's Heart; 45. Industrial Liberty; 46. Economic Freedom; 47. Workers' Revolt; 48. Crusade; 49. Impending Struggle; 50. Millennium; 51. Spirit of the Times; 52. Spirit of Revolt; 53. Spirit of '76; 54. The New Order; 55. Social Order; 56. The New Society; 57. Decent Society; 58. The Signal; 59. Call to Action; 60. The Cry of the Dark; 61. The Death Knell; 62. The Renovator; 63. Labor's Demand; 64. The Ultimatum; 65. The New Dispensation; 66. The Coming World; 67. The Coming Republic; 68. The Coming Order; 69. The World Clash; 70. The Uplavah; 71. The Eradicator; 72. The Obliterator; 73. The Last Stand; 74. Final Conflict; 75. Class Strife; 76. The Last Step; 77. The Inevitable; 78. The Social Necessity; 79. The Imperative Necessity; 80. The Eruption; 81. The Seething Mass; 82. Social Turmoil; 83. The Last of Capitalism; 84. Death of Capitalism; 85. The Radical Change; 86. The Eye-Opener; 87. The Socialist Pointer; 88. Social Civilization; 89. Social Revolution; 90. Labor's Destiny; 91. Exploited; 92. The Real Struggle; 93. The Exploited; 94. The Oppressed; 95. The Cry for Help; 96. Labor's Duty; 97. Labor's Hope; 98. The Enslaved; 99. The Expropriated; 100. The World Movement; 101. Toller's Voice; 102. Socialist Educator; 103. The Converter; 104. Labor Tribune; 105. Uprising; 106. Socialization; 107. Socialist Standard; 108. The World Struggle; 109. Paradise Found; 110. The Grand Rally; 111. The Onslaught.

Fraternally yours,
J. McMULLEN, Seattle.

ANOTHER GOOD SUGGESTION.

Dear Comrades: Seeing that you want suggestions for a new name for our paper the spirit (or something else) moves me to suggest this: **THE REVOLT.** You may either use or refuse this as you like.

J. G. ELLIOT.

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