

TEN YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR \$2.50; OFFER HOLDS ONLY UNTIL APRIL 15th

The Socialist

THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER

TO ORGANIZE THE SLAVES OF CAPITAL TO VOTE THEIR OWN EMANCIPATION

A Cartoon Weekly

"I find your paper makes votes." Hundreds of correspondents say that.

One year - 50 cents
Six months - 25 cents
Ten Weeks - 10 cents

SEND US SOCIALIST ADDRESSES

THIS IS FOR YOU

THE SOCIALIST, Seattle, Wash.

Enclosed find _____ cents, for which send THE SOCIALIST to

Name _____

Address _____

Published by The Socialist-Educational Union

116 Virginia Street., SEATTLE, WASH., MARCH 29, 1903



The number on the label opposite your name is the number with which your subscription expires.

No. 138

The Non-Union Man Helpless, Workingmen Unite



THE STREET CAR STRIKE IN TACOMA.

The hand of a street car trust rests heavy upon the cities of Puget Sound. The Seattle Electric Co., the Tacoma Railway & Power Co., the Inter-Urban Co., are all branches of the Stone and Webster Combination of Boston. They broke up the Union in Seattle by hiring spies to work inside the Union ranks. In Tacoma the men had better fighting qualities and went on strike this week. All the Unions of the city are in full sympathy with them and are boycotting every one who helps the scabs.

The worst feature is that men can be found in Seattle mean enough to take the places of their fellow workmen in Tacoma. For a bid of 20c an hour extra, conductors and motormen are said to be taken from their places on the Seattle lines and put to work in the places of strikers in Tacoma.

If they were all Socialists, no such thing could possibly happen. A Socialist will stand by his class or any organized portion of his class against the capitalist exploiter, no matter what the sacrifice required of himself. It is an outrage on class consciousness that any workingman should be found low enough in the scale of manhood to take advantage of the fight of a fellow workingman to get more for himself. We were ashamed we lived in Seattle when we read of these Capitalist hirelings who were going from this city to scab on their brothers in Tacoma.

Our artist has well shown the merciless character of the street car companies in dealing with their men who talk of "community of interests" between that hand and the crushed employe in his iron grip? Strike at the polls, boys. It is the only way to win every time and to win the whole thing. Join the Socialist Party and put a ticket for April 7, and all vote as you strike; then you will find they will give you anything you ask for. Nothing they are afraid of like votes, especially Socialist votes. STRIKE AT THE BALLOT-BOX.

Organize! Organize! Organize! you slaves of capital in the shape of the Boston Street Railway Syndicate. Stand together, or you will fall separately.

The Boston Globe says: "Since the recent town elections throughout the state the result of the big gains made by the Socialist Party has been clearly felt at the state house, and the representatives of the party have been given undivided attention almost on every occasion on which they have spoken."

"Since the town elections Socialism and its gaining strength in this state have become somewhat of a specter to the legislators. In committee hearings, when petitions for various matters have been heard and opposition appeared, in a number of instances the committeemen have been threatened that if they did not report favorably upon the matters heard the Socialist vote would increase, not ten per cent., but one thousand per cent., at the fall elections. The same sort of talk has been made in the sessions of the lower branch, and not always by Socialist members. At the hearing granted the labor organizations upon the referendum, the Socialist vote increase was again in evidence in the argument, and the Socialist members of the house have not failed to hold it forth upon all occasions."

Every man who works for the Seattle Electric Co., or the Inter-Urban Railway between Seattle and Tacoma, or the Tacoma Railway & Power Co., should join hands with every other employe of these companies and compel them to disgorge a little more of their enormous profits.

"The Socialist" goes to hundreds of towns where there is a single subscriber. We especially invite the attention of such subscribers to the offer at the head of our first page. We don't like to see you too lonesome. See?

Breathes there a man with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said— This is my own, my working class, If such there be, his name is—Scab!

John C. Chase reports on his Southern tour as follows: "My meeting at Jacksonville, March 2, was very good, and at Valdosta, Ga., next day, my audience was composed mostly of colored people, who were very appreciative and enthusiastic. At Birmingham, Ala., on the 5th the meeting arranged by the carpenters and tailors was successful. I spoke at Belle Sumner on the 6th, a large mining camp, to a big house and a local will result. Rain prevented a large meeting at Decatur on the 7th, but the temper

of the audience showed that Decatur is a good field for Socialism. A local was formed. By special invitation I spoke before the regular meeting of the Birmingham Trades Council on the 8th, and next day addressed a meeting arranged by local comrades. Rain interfered again at Bessemer on the 10th, but attendance was good. I returned here on the 13th by request and spoke to a full house despite another storm. Bessemer has good prospects for the future. At Patton Junction on the 11th, I addressed two meetings, one of white people in the afternoon and colored people in the evening by request. Both were well attended and enthusiastic. Formed local and provided for another at Sterling, nearby. At Cordova, next day, had a very large outdoor meeting, composed mostly of farmers, and was well received. Altogether, the Alabama trip was very successful and am much pleased with the situation. The Birmingham district especially presents a good field for Socialist agitation."

Requests have been received for a return visit of Chase to Alabama, and this will probably be arranged.

New Jersey State Treasurer reports that party membership is rapidly increasing and the sale of stamps exceeds all previous records.

Every Socialist should strain every nerve to organize the street car men of Seattle to help their brothers in Tacoma.

State Secretary Holman, of Minnesota reports that "Hibbing, Minn., cast two Socialist votes at the last election. We organized a local there a month ago, and on March 10 they held a town election, and Oscar Hooker, for chairman got 55 votes; John Kohn, for supervisor, 60; and John Hill, for clerk, 154. Comrade Lucas of Minneapolis spoke there three nights during campaign. This shows what organization can do. Hibbing will soon make a Massachusetts record."

Every workingman of Seattle and Tacoma should take up the fight of the street car men of Tacoma! The way to fight is to fight.

Comrade George D. Herron will leave for Europe next month, and his tour of the West under the direction of National Headquarters is postponed until after his return.

Comrade M. W. Wilkins, of San Francisco, will begin an agitation tour under the direction of National Headquarters, through California, Oregon, Washington and other Western states.

IF YOU READ THE DAILIES, YOU DON'T GET THE NEWS



SUPPRESSING THE NEWS OF SOCIALISM.

The dead silence of the dailies of Seattle concerning the great Hagerty meeting in the Grand Opera House last Sunday afternoon, was really remarkable as well as funny. It reminds us of the remark of one man who came into this office after the last election. He said he had been looking through the election returns in the daily papers ever since the day of election, and he had about concluded that he was the only man in the city who had voted the Socialist ticket. He was quite surprised and delighted, when he read in "The Socialist," that there were 800 Socialist votes in this city.

In the same asinine manner the dailies ignored the biggest political meeting held in Seattle for the last six months. In fact, it was the largest gathering of men ever seen in the Opera House. It was probably the most significant and impressive audience of workingmen ever brought together in the city. Long before the doors were opened, the waiting crowd reached entirely across the street.

A magnificent speech was delivered there, a speech packed with scientific and revolutionary sentiments, a speech on a subject of the highest political interest concerning a party which is attracting the attention of the whole world, but these NEWS-papers had not a single word to say. Did they not know they were the laughing stock the next day of at least 2,000 people who attended that meeting and who looked in vain for a report of it? The absence of the report was the occasion of far more comment than its presence could possibly have been.

Some have suggested that the omission was due to the late discovery that the local Catholic authorities were not favorable to Father Hagerty. This seems to have been the fact. Some one circulated the report among the faithful that the speaker was not a priest in good standing. This was absolutely false, but the lie served its purpose of frightening off some who otherwise might have heard some wholesome truths. Anyhow, it seems hardly likely the papers would suppress the news to please a few ignorant and interested bigots who were trying to prevent their followers from getting out of the old ruts.

Our artist has depicted the old fogies of the Daily Press of Seattle vainly endeavoring to throw the news of the greatest movement of modern times into oblivion.

The Greater New York lodges of the Int. Ass'n Machinists have formed a "Committee for Political Education," composed of delegates from each of the several lodges. Monthly lectures are arranged for each lodge. Comrades F. P. O'Hare and Sol. Fieldman have been secured as lecturers, and each devotes one night a week to the work. Comrade O'Hare addressed Manhattan lodge March 7, and New York City lodge March 13. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested at each of these meetings, and several hundred pamphlets were purchased by those present. Comrade Fieldman will begin work next week. The machinist comrades are to be congratulated on the effective method they have adopted to propagate Socialism.

Local Seattle City Central Committee will hold a basket social on Saturday evening, March 28th, at the Headquarters, 509 Third Avenue. The ladies bring lunches in baskets, which are auctioned off to the gentlemen—who then eat the lunch with the fortunate lady. Great sport!

Birmingham, Ala., Socialists have put up a municipal ticket for the first time, with C. W. Love for mayor. There will soon be a state organization formed in Alabama.

The greatest evil of our times is the prevailing cowardice. We do not dare to assert our opinions, and to bring our outward lives into harmony with our inward convictions. We believe it to be worldly policy to cling outwardly to relics of former ages, when at heart we are completely severed from them. We do not wish to shock any one nor to offend any one's prejudice; and we call this "respecting the convictions of others"—those others who in return do not respect our convictions, but who ridicule and persecute them, and who would like best to exterminate them and us at the same time.—Nordenau.

Jas. F. Morton, Jr., of Home, Wash., will speak at Carpenters' Hall next Sunday night in Seattle. He is the editor of the suppressed "Discontent" and of the new paper, "The Investigator." He is the grandson of the author of the hymn, "America," and has inherited much of his independent and lovable spirit. We expect he will talk peaceable Anarchy, but Socialism long ago disposed of that individualistic scheme as a method of securing economic justice.

"What determines Prices?" asks the beginner. "Wages," replies one who thinks he knows. But listen to Karl Marx on this matter. He says:—"The dogma, 'The prices of commodities are determined or regulated by wages,' this dogma is an antiquated and exploded fallacy. It was the great merit of Ricardo that he fundamentally destroyed the old, popular and worn out fallacy that 'Wages determine prices.'—Extract from Marx' "Value, Price and Profit."

"Labor must become a seeing rational Giant, with a Soul in the body of him, and take his place on the throne of things."—Carlyle.

The Roadmaster's Objections

By Father Hagerty



I was sitting in the conductor's arm chair in the caboose of a mixed train coming from British Columbia to Montana when the conversation chanced to turn upon the burning question of the day, Socialism. The brakeman, who, with the fireman, does the hardest part of the train work, came in just as the word "Socialism" was mentioned and blurted out at me:

"What'll you do you take us for? Here I'm slaving away for twelve and often sixteen hours at the time, with a wife and five kids to take care of, and I tell you I don't get much champagne and porthouse steaks on my measly sixty dollars a month. Do you think that I'm going to divide my hard-earned sixty with a lot of hoboes who won't work?"



THE ROADMASTER.

The rotund roadmaster listened to him with evident agreement and, before I had time to reply to the poor brakeman, interposed with a tirade of abuse against the section hands and extra gangs who were making it more and more impossible for the division superintendents and roadmasters to show a decent record at headquarters out of their labor.

"When I've a bad stretch of track and I get orders to put it in shape, these d—n lazy 'snipes' won't do a d—n bit more than they do any other time. They don't take any interest in the road; they don't put their heart into their work; and just as soon as they get enough ahead for 'booze' they go off and leave me in the hole. Where in hell would they be if it weren't for Jim Hill? Who gives them their jobs? Who opens up all this new country and gives the workmen of this country plenty of work? Ain't it Jim Hill? Who's got more right to own this road, Jim Hill or a lot of 'snipes'?"

"Your questions, my dear sir," I replied, "cover a great deal more ground than you imagine, just as a professor in the final college examinations can put a simple-looking question which will take up ten hours' hard writing to answer, as, for example, 'Explain the origin, history and various developments of the science of chemistry.'"

"In the first place, if we are to measure the laziness of which you speak by the amount of wages which the 'snipes' receive as compared to the amount which you get, they are the most active, diligent, and strenuous employees on the entire system. You never handle a crow-bar or shovel and the greater part of your work, which is purely clerical, is done by your under-paid clerk. You do not exude much perspiration in signing your reports and tripping passes and occasionally pocketing the monthly rake-off from section bosses. What right, in the essence of things, have you to make a

record out of other men's work? There are scores of 'snipes' on every road who are just as competent to fill the position of roadmaster as you are. Many of them are men of splendid education, who, finding brains a drug upon the capitalist markets, have been driven by the lash of hunger to accept any sort of work which offers bread and meat enough to keep them alive. You ask me in what county in the nether regions they would be if it were not for Jim Hill's giving them a chance to work. I answer you that Jim Hill's stocks and bonds would not last as long as a snow-ball in Georgia if they did not derive their value from the stolen labor of the section hands, brakemen, switchmen, etc. Jim Hill does not open anything newer than Mumm's Extra Dry in his private car, or, perhaps, now and then a jack-pot.

"You speak of the 'snipes' spending their money in 'booze.' Did it ever strike you that the conditions of their work, the sordid surroundings of the ordinary section house, the loneliness of the life they lead, the absence of the ordinary means of pleasure, and the contempt in which their position is held by the world at large have a good deal to do with driving them to drink? If you were a physician, you would understand that exhausting toil, exposure to all sorts of weather, and the lack of sanitary conveniences, coupled with the horrible monotony of the occupation, constitute strong predisposing influences to drink.

"The section hands really do the hardest part of the work on railroads and they get the smallest wages. Why should they love their work? Why should they put their heart into it and make still greater exertions for the interests of the company? They are bound to be robbed of all the fruit of their toil over and above mere existence anyway. A man is a fool, under the present industrial system of exploitation, to do any more work for the robber corporations than he can not help.

"The whole system of industry today is one of dividing up. Here is this brakeman who raises such a howl about dividing up his measly sixty per month with a lot of hoboes who won't work." But you don't hear him raising any howl about dividing up his monthly labor with a lot of richly dressed hoboes on Fifth Avenue, New York, who draw their income from stocks in this road, or in other words, from the toll of the laborers on this road.

"Ten to one, he would have an attack of acute megakcephalitis—that's a medical term for the swelled head—if one of these same Fifth Avenue hoboes who is living off the sweat of his brow, should condescend to notice him swinging gracefully onto the last step of the caboose as his freight pulls by her private car. And if she should go so far as actually to speak to him as she stands buttoning her gloves—which he has helped to pay for out of his exploited labor—on the platform, he would forget to bring home the corned beef for the kids' supper.

"Your questions, my dear sir," I replied, "cover a great deal more ground than you imagine, just as a professor in the final college examinations can put a simple-looking question which will take up ten hours' hard writing to answer, as, for example, 'Explain the origin, history and various developments of the science of chemistry.'"

"In the first place, if we are to measure the laziness of which you speak by the amount of wages which the 'snipes' receive as compared to the amount which you get, they are the most active, diligent, and strenuous employees on the entire system. You never handle a crow-bar or shovel and the greater part of your work, which is purely clerical, is done by your under-paid clerk. You do not exude much perspiration in signing your reports and tripping passes and occasionally pocketing the monthly rake-off from section bosses. What right, in the essence of things, have you to make a

"You fellows make me tired. You are, at best, nothing more than wage-slaves, who are too confoundedly ignorant to know that you are being robbed. If you got mashed to a jelly in making a coupling, Jim Hill wouldn't lose one minute's sleep and wouldn't feel half as sorry as if one of his carriage horses went lame. The Employer's Liability Law would exempt him from the expenses of your funeral, but it wouldn't supply him with a new horse free. Your widow wouldn't have a big bank account wherewith to

take care of the kids. Do you know the reason? It's because you and men like you have been voting the world and the fulness thereof into the exclusive ownership of Jim Hill and his class; and voting hunger and all the wretched narrowness and uncertainty of poverty for your wife and little ones.

"Here are some pamphlets for you wage-slaves to read, and here's a copy of The Socialist to which I advise you to subscribe. When you shall have finished them, you will know more than Jim Hill and you will cease crawling on your bellies in the dust and cinders of this road before a lot of glided hoboes with whom you have been dividing up the hard-won product of your labor and to whom you have been voting silks and diamonds every election day while your wives and kids go in calicoes and brass jewelry."

THOS. J. HAGERTY.

THE HEADQUARTERS REFERENDUM.

Two referendums, those called for by the locals, fully explained in another column, are now to be submitted to the party vote. The forms have been sent to the state secretaries, and will be sent by them to the various local secretaries. The vote should be taken as soon as possible, and as many as possible of the party members should be got to vote, so as to have a full an expression of the whole party will at possible.

We believe that all three propositions of referendum No. 1 should receive an unqualified Yes, and all four propositions of referendum No. 2 should be given an equally unqualified vote of No. Voting No on the first proposition of No. 2 will give an opportunity to disapprove the summary manner of the removal of the old local quorum, while voting No on the second proposition will refuse to reinstate the old quorum. Voting Yes on the three propositions of No. 1 will establish the headquarters at Chicago and name a new local quorum grouped in five states adjacent to Chicago.

We believe Omaha and the present quorum should be rejected for at least four reasons. First—Because the five states, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa and Missouri are distinctly agricultural states, casting a very light Socialist vote, and we are not ready to turn the Socialist party over to the control of men who represent, in the main, a farming constituency. Every one will say, and rightly, that the Socialist party has become a Farmer's party, a new edition of the Peoples' party.

Second—Because it is openly argued that "the class-conscious farmers the rural proletariat of this country, are the sincerest and truest guardians of the interests of the working class." Ernest Untermann, certainly one of the most active and influential members of the new quorum, is the author of this language, in an argument favoring the new Omaha headquarters, as the proper center of the Socialist movement in America. A. M. Simons and W. T. Mills are equally ardent supporters of this new move in favor of the "Rural Proletariat." Simons has declared in favor of Omaha in the last number of the International Socialist Review. It was to be expected, in view of his position as the author of "The American Farmer," which is an argument for the farmer to join the Socialist party. It will certainly be a Revolution in the Socialist party if it turns away from the wage-workers and commits itself, its headquarters and its executive management to the agricultural "Middle West."

Third—Because the man who was most influential in securing the establishment of the headquarters at Omaha, and who is now its warmest defender, is a man who ignores the Class Struggle as the central element in our political program. The selection of Omaha will be regarded as the triumph of Walter Thomas Mills in the counsels of the party. He stands for an equal appeal to all classes. That is a more revolutionary position to take than to address the chief appeal to the farmers. The fact that the Omaha comrades themselves are class-conscious and clear, has no bearing. They have practically nothing to do with the local quorum. It is the general drift of this "New Departure" that is to be discovered.

Fourth—Because it puts a very influential member of the national executive in the office of the "Appeal to Reason." Considering that this paper has until within a few weeks, utterly ignored the class struggle and stood for state socialism, it will appear to "a man up a tree" as if the Socialist party had put itself in a very equivocal position when it allows itself, even in appearance, to draw its inspiration from the "Appeal" sanctum.

Taken all together, the whole four reasons, (1) the farmer states for headquarters, (2) the argument for the "Rural Proletariat" as our "truest guardians," (3) and (4) the influence of Mills and Wayland, both hitherto uncertain as to the working class

basis of our party, both with strong Populist antecedents, together with the farmer mania of Untermann; Simons and other supporters of the Omaha headquarters; and it will be seen that a vote for Omaha is a vote for a veritable change in policy in the Socialist party.

A vote for Chicago means a vote for Working-class Socialism. A vote for Omaha means a vote for no-class Socialism, or for a farmer-class leadership.

THAT REFERENDUM ON NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

Complete Report by Secretary Mally. National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., March 19, 1903. In view of the general desire expressed for information on the referendum on the location of national headquarters and composition of the national committee, the secretary submits the following statement of the method of procedure, leading up to its submission to the membership.

After the two demands for a referendum had been received from a sufficient number of locals, the secretary referred them to the local quorum, together with his proposition drawn up by himself. The quorum acted, and the following circular letter to the national committee, with a report of the quorum's action, is self-explanatory.

N. C. CIRCULAR NO. 2. To the National Committee, Socialist Party: Comrade—I herewith submit for your consideration and action the enclosed demands for a referendum, numbered respectively No. 1 and 2, that they were received at this office. The Trenton, N. J., demand has not been received from any other local.

Demand No. 1 was received from Locals Toledo, Akron, Fremont, Findlay, Massillon, Springfield and Branch 1, Cleveland, Ohio; Lynn, Lawrence, Natick, Chelsea, Salem, Worcester, Malden, Haverhill and Everett, Mass.; Portland, Me.; Rochester, N. Y.; Beaver and Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Indianapolis, Marion and Terre Haute, Ind.; Locals Louisville, Covington, Ky.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and Branch 1, Milwaukee, Wis., sent in the same demand, with the exception of the third demand.

Demand No. 2 was received from Locals Omaha, South Omaha, Grand Island and Plattsmouth, Neb.; Kansas City and Pleasanton, Kan.; Lincoln Heights, Kansas, and Sioux City, Iowa. Comrades Work, Roe, Lovett and Turner of the local quorum, voted to submit demands for the location of headquarters and composition of the national committee, as worded, but the local quorum, as a whole, did not assent to my proposition. I withdrew it, so as not to embarrass the local quorum. I submit the national secretary (a copy of which is enclosed) submitted to the committee, in reason for this action being given herewith.

I believe that if the two referendums as demanded, should be voted upon by the local quorum, the result would be a disaster to the party. When the other members of the quorum did not assent to my proposition, I withdrew it, so as not to embarrass the local quorum. I submit the national secretary (a copy of which is enclosed) submitted to the committee, in reason for this action being given herewith.

I believe that the members who desire either Omaha or Chicago, will be satisfied to vote upon the referendum as worded. As it is now, certain members of the national committee have already declared they believed the proposed referendum on Chicago, as demanded unconditional. If a majority of the committee should decide this way, then the way is opened for great dissatisfaction of greater magnitude than has been avoided if possible. All that the membership wishes is to be given a chance to vote intelligently upon the question and have its rights considered at issue. My proposition abrogates no member's rights nor does the national committee overstep its powers, when necessary, in the interest of the membership.

If this explanation seems to be too verbose, I trust the committee members will be patient with me and remember that no one feels the existing situation, as does the national secretary. Every day this question is delayed in settlement makes my work for the party harder, as someone must ask consideration of my proposition on its merits. For the good of the party this question must be settled as quickly and fairly as possible.

In view of the expressed opinion of several members of the national committee that the referendum, No. 1, is unconditional, and can not be submitted to the membership, I have drafted the enclosed questions so as to get a direct vote of the committee on the entire subject. Committee members are requested to bring their action upon this circular reach the secretary not later than March 15, so that the referendum can be held within the required thirty days. Making allowance for time necessary to prepare the referendum for submission, the vote should be given at least forty days for the membership to act. Fraternally submitted.

Method of submitting referendum, relative to the location of headquarters, proposed by the national secretary. Articles are numbered, No. 1 and 2, in alphabetical order of cities. National Headquarters. No. 1.—That Article VII of the constitution be amended to read: "The headquarters of the national committee shall be at the city of Chicago, subject to a referendum of the party. Vote yes or no." No. 2.—The headquarters shall be located at Omaha. But said headquarters may be changed by the national committee, subject to referendum of the party. Vote yes or no.

Local Quorum. That Section Article IV of the constitution be amended to read: "The national committee shall elect a committee of five from the membership of the party within the territory adjacent or convenient to the national headquarters, the said territory not to exceed five states adjacent or conveniently located for reaching headquarters, to supervise and assist the national secretary as the national committee shall direct. Said committee of five shall form a part of and be a part of the national committee, but shall be subject to removal at any time. Vote yes or no."

The Trenton, N. J., Demand. To the National Committee, Socialist Party: Samuel Lovett, Temporary Secretary, 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Local Trenton, State of New Jersey, requests in accordance with Article VII of the national constitution, that you submit the following proposition to a referendum of the party membership: Shall the action of the national committee at St. Louis, Feb. 1, 1903, in removing party headquarters to Omaha, be approved? Meeting at which above request was made, held Friday, Feb. 20, 1903.

Since March 5, additional endorsements of demand No. 1 were received from Local Minneapolis, Minn.; New York; Arlington and North Yakima, Wash. The state committee of New Jersey and Locals San Francisco, Cal.; Kings Co., N. Y.; and Madison, Wis., sent special resolutions demanding a referendum.

Along with the foregoing circular the national secretary sent the following blank form to be filled out by each national committee. Action upon submission of referendum, to be filled out by each national committee. 1. Do you favor the submission of referendum No. 1 to the party membership? Vote yes or no. 2. Do you favor the submission of referendum No. 2 to the party membership? Vote yes or no. 3. Do you favor the submission of the national secretary's proposition, but shall be subject to referendum of the party membership? Vote yes or no.

Shall May 1 be set as the time for the vote of the membership upon these referendums to close? Signed: National Committee La Kamp, Colo.; Sweatland, Conn.; Miller, Idaho; Fox, Maine; Fox, Montana; Halbrook, Okla.; Barnes, Tex.; Kerrigan, Texas; and Tenny, Utah, did not report any action nor acknowledgment receipt of the circular letter. The national committee acted as follows: To submit No. 1—Berlyn, Ill.; Work, Iowa; Dobbs, Kentucky; Talbott, Minn.; Christensen, Neb.; Berger, Wis. Against submitting No. 1—Healey, Fla.; Mills, Kan.; Turner, Mo.; Goebel, N. J.

EMPIRE LAUNDRY First Ave. and Pike St. PRICES REASONABLE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED Goods called for and delivered to any part of the city. D. C. KEENEY, Prop. Seattle, Wash.

REMEMBER THE Edgewater Grocery & Creamery Co. Is headquarters for all kinds of Fancy Groceries. We buy direct from the manufacturer, therefore we can defy any competition in the city. Call and see our store and get prices. EDWATER GROCERY & CREAMERY CO. T. D. CORLEW, Manager. 1100 Kilbourne Avenue, Fremont.

I. B. CUNNINGHAM Dealer in COAL and WOOD Cor. Third Ave. and Clay St. TEL. LAKE 311. SEATTLE, WASH.

DUWAMISH DAIRY CO. Wholesale and Retail Dealers MILK and CREAM ICE CREAM A SPECIALTY Phone Main 157. YOU'RE SAFE AT VAN'S H. A. VAN FOSSEN STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES COR. WOODLAWN AVE. & 73rd ST. GREEN LAKE Telephone Pink 136

Massey, N. D.; Critchlow, Ohio. To submit No. 2—Healey, Fla.; Critchlow, Ohio; Talbott, Minn.; Turner, Mo.; Work, Iowa; Goebel, N. J.; Massey, N. D.; Critchlow, Ohio. Against submitting No. 2—Dobbs, Ky.; Berlyn, Ill.; Berger, Wis. For the national secretary's proposition—Mahoney, Ind.; Carey, Mass.; Raebel, Mich.; Talbott, Minn.; Claffin, N. H.; Hilquist, N. Y.; Lovett, S. D.; Boomer, Wash. Against the national secretary's proposition—Healey, Fla.; Mills, Kan.; Dobbs, Ky.; Turner, Mo.; Goebel, N. J.; Massey, N. D.; Berger, Wis.

The national secretary, in presenting his proposition, had hoped that it would be unanimously accepted by the committee. In view of the widely different opinions expressed by the committee members upon it, the secretary withdrew his proposition. He was not to further complicate the situation, and the two original resolutions endorsed by the locals specified, have therefore been submitted in regular form to a referendum of the membership.

National committeemen explained their votes as follows: Richardson, Cal., did not vote for or against submitting either of the demands but said, "I prefer the national secretary's wording to that of the locals; but I do not like even that as worded. It is subject to a referendum of the party. As some now claim, it means that the act shall be submitted by the national committee, without request from the locals. I ask that the wording be changed to oppose its submission. This is the very point of which the difficulty has all grown out of. It is in effect that it is settled once for all. I favor the submission of the part relating to the local quorum as worded by the national secretary. Healey, Fla., who are the highest authority, the amendment is required. Art. VII gives the power of removal to the national committee, subject, strictly now it clearly follows that the removal of headquarters, and composition of quorum, is agreed to by the membership, who are the highest authority, the words St. Louis change by that process to Omaha, also all other conflicting parts of the constitution. I do hold that we will have to amend the constitution before the membership can initiate a place for headquarters, other than that initiated by the national committee or the national secretary. The National Committee or the national secretary do not prevent the submission of any proposition to the referendum when demanded by the membership. The required number makes all matters constitutional, so if the secretary's proposition does not carry, which in effect embodies the substance of both the others, then the others must be submitted." Work, Iowa, voted to initiate this referendum, but I believe the national committee has a constitutional right to carry, which in effect embodies the substance of both the others, then the others must be submitted." Work, Iowa, voted to initiate this referendum, but I believe the national committee has a constitutional right to carry, which in effect embodies the substance of both the others, then the others must be submitted."

When the national committee acts the national party has acted and it acts by majority vote. If a referendum is taken on its action and the referendum rejects or refuses the action of the national committee, then the party has acted in a different way than the committee has acted, coming to a different conclusion and cancelling its former act. Lovett, S. D., objected to the national secretary's proposition, and said: "Of course, I favor the submission of referendum No. 1 to the party membership. I think it is perfectly clear and needs no amendment or change to enable the party membership to pass upon the points involved."

Turner, Mo., of an opinion that the referendum No. 1 involves the violation of that part of the national constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 3, which says that the national committee shall elect a local quorum; also Art. VII, which says the national committee may remove the party headquarters, which it has done and now its act is for approval, is so. If not approved it should go back to St. Louis or the national committee should select another place. The power granted to the national committee by the constitution can not be taken away except by an amendment to the constitution. For these reasons I do not favor the submission of referendum No. 1."

Hilquist, N. Y.: "It is perfectly clear from the reading of our constitution that the framers of the document intended to constitute the party at large the supreme judge on all matters of party organization, including the location of headquarters and the composition of the local quorum, and there can also be no question that the party must be

BUILDERS' HARDWARE Garland Stoves and Ranges General Kitchen Furniture Plumbing and Tin Work. Phone Main 944. 1409 SECOND AVENUE. GEO. H. WOODHOUSE CO.

Removed to 1411 First Avenue A. E. GREENUS & CO. Wall Paper, Paints, Brushes, Glass, Signs, and all kinds of Painting, Papering and Writing. Tel. Main 989.

TELEPHONE MAIN 1100 PATRO Drivers' Union Ice Co. NIZEL. Chemically Pure ICE Pure Factory, Foot of Wall Street. Office, 2415 Western Avenue.

303 Pike Street. 303 Pike Street. The ABBOT BATHS and Shaving Parlors MADOLE & GIERCH Proprietors. Union Shop.

BALLARD BUSINESS DIRECTORY PHONE RED 718 Thos. Hegdahl Dealer in FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, STOVES, HARDWARE, SASH AND DOORS, ETC., ETC. Opposite Postoffice BALLARD AVE., BALLARD, WASH.

allowed to exercise such prerogative upon the demand of at least five locals in three different states. Now that more than the requisite number of locals have demanded such referendum, it would be petty quibbling to discuss the question as to whether or not the demands have been worded in proper terms. The intention of the demands embodied in the resolutions of the various locals is perfectly clear, and all that remains for the national committee to do is to submit the referendum in an intelligent manner. It belongs to the national secretary's proposition to propose the question substantially, although it does not comply in detail with the demand as to the composition of the local quorum, and in view of the widely different opinions expressed by the committee members upon it, the secretary withdrew his proposition. He was not to further complicate the situation, and the two original resolutions endorsed by the locals specified, have therefore been submitted in regular form to a referendum of the membership.

National committeemen explained their votes as follows: Richardson, Cal., did not vote for or against submitting either of the demands but said, "I prefer the national secretary's wording to that of the locals; but I do not like even that as worded. It is subject to a referendum of the party. As some now claim, it means that the act shall be submitted by the national committee, without request from the locals. I ask that the wording be changed to oppose its submission. This is the very point of which the difficulty has all grown out of. It is in effect that it is settled once for all. I favor the submission of the part relating to the local quorum as worded by the national secretary. Healey, Fla., who are the highest authority, the amendment is required. Art. VII gives the power of removal to the national committee, subject, strictly now it clearly follows that the removal of headquarters, and composition of quorum, is agreed to by the membership, who are the highest authority, the words St. Louis change by that process to Omaha, also all other conflicting parts of the constitution. I do hold that we will have to amend the constitution before the membership can initiate a place for headquarters, other than that initiated by the national committee or the national secretary. The National Committee or the national secretary do not prevent the submission of any proposition to the referendum when demanded by the membership. The required number makes all matters constitutional, so if the secretary's proposition does not carry, which in effect embodies the substance of both the others, then the others must be submitted."

When the national committee acts the national party has acted and it acts by majority vote. If a referendum is taken on its action and the referendum rejects or refuses the action of the national committee, then the party has acted in a different way than the committee has acted, coming to a different conclusion and cancelling its former act. Lovett, S. D., objected to the national secretary's proposition, and said: "Of course, I favor the submission of referendum No. 1 to the party membership. I think it is perfectly clear and needs no amendment or change to enable the party membership to pass upon the points involved."

Turner, Mo., of an opinion that the referendum No. 1 involves the violation of that part of the national constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 3, which says that the national committee shall elect a local quorum; also Art. VII, which says the national committee may remove the party headquarters, which it has done and now its act is for approval, is so. If not approved it should go back to St. Louis or the national committee should select another place. The power granted to the national committee by the constitution can not be taken away except by an amendment to the constitution. For these reasons I do not favor the submission of referendum No. 1."

Hilquist, N. Y.: "It is perfectly clear from the reading of our constitution that the framers of the document intended to constitute the party at large the supreme judge on all matters of party organization, including the location of headquarters and the composition of the local quorum, and there can also be no question that the party must be

Union Bakery and Restaurant For Good Things to Eat 1413 2nd Ave. Tel. MAIN 880. MECHANICS' TOOLS

Removed to 1411 First Avenue A. E. GREENUS & CO. Wall Paper, Paints, Brushes, Glass, Signs, and all kinds of Painting, Papering and Writing. Tel. Main 989.

TELEPHONE MAIN 1100 PATRO Drivers' Union Ice Co. NIZEL. Chemically Pure ICE Pure Factory, Foot of Wall Street. Office, 2415 Western Avenue.

303 Pike Street. 303 Pike Street. The ABBOT BATHS and Shaving Parlors MADOLE & GIERCH Proprietors. Union Shop.

BALLARD BUSINESS DIRECTORY PHONE RED 718 Thos. Hegdahl Dealer in FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, STOVES, HARDWARE, SASH AND DOORS, ETC., ETC. Opposite Postoffice BALLARD AVE., BALLARD, WASH.

Buy Your SHOES OF THE Plymouth Shoe Co. 707 Second Avenue.

FRENCH & NELSON Dealers and Leaders of Quilts and Prices. As Follows—Clothing, Men's Furnishings, Shoes, Dry Goods, Hosiery and Underwear. BALLARD. 221 Ballard Avenue. Sehram & Gordon Dealers in HARDWARE, STOVES and RANGES BUILDING MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS. Cor. Second and Ballard Aves. BALLARD.

Correspondence

"DO NOT CHANGE THE NAME."
 Sioux City, Iowa, Mar. 18, 1903.
 The Socialist, Seattle.
 Dear Comrade:—Rename the paper? Why this destroying the name of THE paper that has from its birth stood firmly upon the platform of scientific class-conscious Socialism? So do not change the name. It will always be THE Socialist to us, a grand name of a TRUE paper, that advocates as pure a principle as ever found place in the hearts of men.
 Yours for the cause,
 E. J. HANSEN.

N. B.—Please note that we contend that farmers will act as indicated, not because they are farmers, but because they are property holders or hope to be. All property holders seek to protect their immediate material interests. Is our theory. Is this theory true or false?
 Respectfully,
 D. BURGESS.

"A FEW CRITICISMS."
 Pullman, Wash., March 1, 1903.
 Editor Socialist:
 I have a few criticisms to offer, which are as follows:
 There is an element in the Socialist Party who are very much opposed to fusion, but who are in a measure responsible for the Californian and other entangling alliances. They have promulgated the idea that the Socialist Party was simply a weapon whereby labor organizations can get their demands of shorter hours and better pay. Or—in other words, a tail for the labor union dog.
 If this were true then the logical condition would be that the Socialist Party should be merged into the Union Labor Party, for why should the tail continue to wag the dog?
 This same element are trying in every way to get entire labor organizations to endorse the Socialist Party when the majority of such bodies have very little conception of what socialism is, but have a vague idea that socialism is going to help them some way, who, at any time, are willing to turn the whole Socialist organization over to the Labor Party.
 In my opinion labor unions are no more socialist than are bankers' unions.
 Socialism is not taught in either, or until very recently socialism, or political action, are not mentioned in a labor union body.
 The only reason that socialism is now tolerated in a labor union body is that many, or some, of the members are Socialists and have become Socialists outside and independent of the unions. There are also many who do not belong to any union, or who even do not work for wages, who are good Socialists.
 This same element in the Socialist Party insist that the control of the party be left in the hands of the wage-earners to the exclusion of farmers. Some even go so far as to oppose the admission of farmers to membership. They oppose the headquarters being located at Omaha, for fear of the farmer influence.
 This is all wrong. Farmers can be, and are, just as good Socialists, and their interests are just as much for socialism as any other class.
 For my part, I think Omaha a good place for headquarters.
 Perhaps the quorum acted a little hasty in locating the headquarters at Omaha, but they are justified in a measure for so doing, because I consider an emergency existed.
 The conditions were such that summary measures were adopted by the delegates in removing the old local quorum and the secretary, and I consider it perfectly justifiable to remove the headquarters away from the influence of St. Louis at once, without waiting for a referendum.
 Chicago was the headquarters of one wing of the old Social Democracy and there is still an influence there which will breed anything but harmony. I believe a referendum should be taken, but I believe the quorum should be sustained.
 George Boomer, who dubs himself "Our Uncle Sam," thinks that if a farmer got against the legislature he might vote against a bill providing for shorter hours for farmhands.
 I would like to ask him how this would in any way affect the cause of socialism?
 If I understand properly, socialism is not a question of longer or shorter hours, high or low wages, but of the complete abolition of the wage system, so that each shall receive the full benefit of his toil and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.
 Comrade Burgess made us an excellent speech last fall, but there is one proposition on which he and I can not agree. He stated that each line of industry would, under socialism, get the full benefit of its particular product. For instance, if productive machinery were invented so that the work of one man would equal the work of fifty men in the old way of making shoes, and the work of one man would equal ten men at plowing, it would follow, under Comrade Burgess' plan, that the shoemaker would get five times the remuneration for the same time that the farmer got for plowing.
 This would not be equitable. I believe in absolute equality in the division of labor products amongst all the laborers provided all have labored equally faithful.
 Industry is already socialized to such an extent that one worker can not say to another, "I have produced more than you."
 It is impossible to tell how much each individual has produced. Read "Bellamy's Equality."
 Dr. Titus made a speech here last fall in which he stated that each worker family now produced about \$3,000 worth per annum and that under socialism this would probably be trebled.
 I believe this would be ample for anyone. So that there would be no need of one receiving more than another, except shorter hours for exhaustive labor.
 Dr. Titus also said that Jim Hill, being an expert, would probably be chosen superintendent of the transportation department of the transport, and asked the doctor if he thought Jim Hill would be satisfied with the same remuneration that an ordinary train-hand or section man got? Dr. Titus replied that Jim Hill would probably be paid more than the ordinary person got.
 Now, this upsets my whole theory of socialism. It would cause socialism to be divided into classes and castes, the same as at present.

LECTURE FEES.
 Editor Socialist, Seattle, Wash.
 The current issue of THE Socialist is apt to give an exaggerated impression as to my lecture fees. It is true that in some instances the fee is high, necessarily so, since it costs considerable money to journey to the Coast and back again. But these instances are exceptions, and against them must be considered those points where no fee whatever, not even sufficient to cover hotel expense, is collected. For instance, when I last spoke in Seattle you will remember that I received not one cent and that I paid my railroad fare to and from Seattle and all my personal expense. Neither did I receive any fee at Spokane, where I delivered two addresses and paid my own railroad fare to and from the city. At Olympia I received \$25.00 through the kindness of the Rev. Mrs. H. S. Geneva Lake, and this, suspecting that it came from her private pocket, I accepted under protest. At Elberton I received \$10.00 and this is all that was paid me in the entire state. It need scarcely be observed that I had to borrow money to carry me along, and that when the trip was completed I had not only given my addresses free of charge, but was out a considerable amount of money for expenses.
 Many other instances might be cited but I am simply making explanation of a specific case, and not attempting any defense.
 For a full year I gave my entire time and traveled constantly from coast to coast for the Social Democratic party at a nominal salary of \$1,200 per year. I never received, nor claimed, a dollar for such service and the records will show that I paid most of my railroad fare and personal expenses. Prior to this I did the same for the American Railway Union, likewise leaving my salary undrawn and borrowing money to pay my expenses while organizing, which has never been paid, nor ever claimed.
 Prior to 1895 I never accepted a dollar from any source for any speech, lecture or address, although I had delivered hundreds on all kinds of occasions and in almost every part of the country.
 It is not pleasant to tell what one has done for a cause. It savors of self-laudation, the peculiar quality of small minds. I have no desire to avoid criticism, nor to placate an enemy. I have been impelled to say this much in the interest of simple truth.
 EUGENE V. DEBS.
 Terre Haute, Ind., March 19, 1903.

LET US HAVE FACTS AND STUDY THEM.
 Tacoma, Wash., Mar. 21, 1903.
 Editor Socialist.
 There is, I think, a manifest and growing tendency to discuss party matters in a spirit of fairness and without impugning the motives or opinions of the last issue of THE Socialist, as well as many preceding issues, was a fine illustration of the foregoing observation.
 Socialists are beginning to appreciate the fact that free, open, fair discussion is essential to progress. This is encouraging, it is inspiring. When a statement is made, or a theory advanced, we do not ask: "Who is authority for this?" But we ask: "What are the facts?" With us no amount of authority can dispense with a knowledge of the facts. Imperious, dogmatic statements by our prominent party members do not go any longer.
 If such people expect to retain the respect of the rank and file of our party they must give us facts by their support of any position taken by them. When the "Appeal to Reason" asserter "Omaha is the center of the revolutionary section of the United States and this fact is so well known that no argument need be adduced to prove this to a Western man," and when the International Socialist-Review lends its aid to this view, but furnishes no facts in support of its contention, we refuse to be influenced by such assertions.
 I admit that the farmer of the plains is becoming alarmed at the specter of the improved farm machine, which now stalks before him. I have found him quite willing to listen to an exposition of Socialist philosophy, but I have failed to find farmers in large number who are willing to relinquish land tenure.
 These farmers approve of collective ownership of factories, mills, shops and mines, for this would give them cheap commodities, as they think. And the city wage-worker could then buy farm products liberally and at "fair prices."
 The farmers of the Western plains say they are revolutionary, but their ideas of revolution do not agree with the ideas of revolution as advocated by Socialists. These farmers would smash the trusts, purchase the railroads, large factories, mines, etc. To do these things would result in an upheaval in a bloody war, and they ask: "Ain't the revolution?"
 Socialists do not regard such ideas as revolutionary.
 Here are two theories: First, that farmers as a class will not join the Socialist movement so long as they own anything; second, that farmers will ignore immediate material interests and join the Socialist movement.
 I suppose all Socialists wish they could endorse the second theory, but to many of us the facts seem to be against this theory, but in common with hundreds of others and, as I hope, thousands, I am ready to study the facts.

Under socialism I don't think we would have any use for such men as Jim Hill in his present role.
 It is true, we would need a superintendent of transportation, but there are, perhaps, thousands who could fill the place better than Jim Hill could.
 We will have Father Hagerty here. It will cost us about \$50. This seems a little steep, especially since five speeches we had last fall did not cost us that much, one of them being ex-Mayor Chase, from Massachusetts.
 I believe some of the Socialists have a wrong idea about W. T. Mills being against the wage-laborers' interests. I took his lessons and in them he urged all Socialists to belong to their respective trades unions.
 Yours truly,
 J. F. BAYMILLER.

KITSAP COUNTY, WASH.
 Burley, Wash., Mar. 17, 1903.
 Editor Socialist, Seattle, Wash.
 Dear Comrade:—I have just gotten home from a trip around Kitsap County organizing the party.
 As I have been making my headquarters in Burley I organized the local here. On the evening of March 6th I held a meeting at Long Lake to organize the Socialists in the country tributary to Colby, and although it was a stormy night a sufficient number of the comrades attended to enable me to complete the organization. A meeting was arranged for the evening of the 14th, after which the application for a charter was sent in, bearing fourteen signatures.
 I spent the 7th and 8th in Bremerton, but without result, as the comrades there are of the opinion that if a local was to be formed there every man that joined who worked in the navy yard would be discharged.
 They claim to have evidence of their statement that anyone whose words or acts do not agree with those of the powers that be will be let out of their jobs. They say every other man is a spy and that full information concerning the membership of the local would be at once placed at the disposal of the commandant. Of course, I did not urge them to join. I considered they were the best judges of what their obligations were.
 Last year Charleston and Bremerton cast a total Socialist vote of 39 for judge of the Supreme Court.
 I put in the 9th and 10th at Browns-ville, where Comrade Gass received me kindly, but the weather was very bad, so the organization was not completed, but I expect they will have a local there in a few weeks.
 I organized a local of five members at Poulsbo the evening of the 12th and expect to see a membership of at least twenty there soon, as there are many Socialists in the vicinity.
 There is a loyal and enthusiastic lot of comrades at Bredidablik and they cheerfully organized and are rolling up their sleeves to make Port Gamble a Socialist precinct. The local has a charter membership of fifteen.
 Kitsap County politics have been about as rotten as can be found in this land of working-class ignorance. It has been the usual game for the sawmill companies at Port Gamble and Port Blakeley to nominate the candidates and elect them. If a candidate was successful it was a sign that he had the support of these companies and it didn't matter which ticket he was elected on. Just before election large numbers of men are hired and brought to the county. They decide the election for the men are hired and support a family, pay heavy taxes while those two companies pay on a nominal valuation.
 You have all heard about the Port Blakeley mill being sold a while ago for \$500,000. It generally pays taxes on a valuation of about \$20,000.
 The working class here are waking up and you can see Socialism grow.
 They expect to hold a county convention next year, and I advise that it be held in Poulsbo, as it is at the end of the coasting steamer's run and is away from the immediate espionage of the navy yard.
 Fraternally,
 S. P. WALSH.

ANOTHER WORD FROM DENVER.
 Editor Socialist.
 Enclosed find \$2.50 in postal money order for which send to my address ten subscription cards of your paper, as advertised in THE Socialist of Feb. 22. If we could put your paper in the hands of every Socialist of the state we would soon have a clearer movement. There is a demand for a paper with more Socialist articles in it.
 The "Appeal" has had a large circulation in this city and state; the result is a Utopian movement. Their plea is that it serves to jar people away from the old parties, but it only jars them and fills their heads full of dreams which it is impossible to dislodge. It is pretty expensive to get jarred, too. How much better it would be to learn right and save both time and expense. I heartily approve of your work in clearing the "Appeal," but it will bear watching yet.
 The condition of the Socialist Party in Denver is bad. It is the headquarters for sending all sorts of wrong ideas through the state. It is the means of routing expensive and ignorant speakers. The so-called Socialist press is against those that favor pure scientific Socialism. We have had a hard fight to get free discussion at our meetings. We have only had it about two months. Speakers come here who can not stand discussion. They are allowed by the chairman to speak so long that there is no time left for anything else. Although the chairman has been instructed to cut him off at a certain time and free discussion has even been put in the constitution of the local, but even that has not at all times saved it.
 Still Wilson will again be in the state in May. He will speak on "Life." He will not permit discussion; he wants peace and harmony—so do we, but we can not tolerate the confusion he makes by infusing religion and opportunism into the few Socialistic utterances he makes. There is a plea made by local Socialist speakers for each side to concede something. But the concessions they want would mean

McDEVITT ELECTED

Editor Socialist:
 The Local Quorum has canvassed the vote for State Committeeman with the following result:
 McDevitt 47
 Smart 5
 Crawford 5
 Whelan 5
 Ford 5
 Don 5



WILLIAM McDEVITT.

McDe-Craw-Whelan-Smart-viz-ford-don

Cedarhome	5	5	5	5	5
Arlington	5	5	5	5	5
Lake	5	5	5	5	5
Freeland	5	5	5	5	5
Lyman	5	5	5	5	5
Tacoma	5	5	5	5	5
Yelm	5	5	5	5	5
Echo	5	5	5	5	5
Fairhaven	5	5	5	5	5
Aberdeen	5	5	5	5	5
Norh Yakima	5	5	5	5	5
Renton	5	5	5	5	5
Skamokawa	5	5	5	5	5
Burlington	5	5	5	5	5
Clarkston	5	5	5	5	5
Hoquiam	5	5	5	5	5
Seattle	5	5	5	5	5
Classe	5	5	5	5	5
Totals	47	103	4	29	

There were in addition 7 votes cast by some Local—which one the Quorum was unable to determine.
 U. G. MOORE,
 Secretary.

to give up some of the Socialist principles, and that we can not do. We have been willing for them to dominate the tactics of the party, as can be seen by the history of the party in the last two years, but we can not stand the results which have followed the teaching of ignorant or designing teachers bringing large numbers of unmanageable elements into the party, and now, when we protest, they raise the cry of heresy hunters and say we are trying to use a club. Stitt Wilson ordained Carl D. Thomson as bishop of this state. The bishop then went on the platform with a leading follower of Henry George and it was said that you could not tell the difference between them.
 Eugene V. Debs has put his ear into the mixup here by lauding the Crusaders. It might have been better policy for him to stand by a clear-cut movement and the workingmen, but at present there isn't a hundred dollars a speech in that. He was routed through the state by Wm. H. Wise, the national secretary of the Crusaders, thus ignoring the state committee and yet using the locals of the party to further his ends.
 Yours for the cause,
 WILLIAM HUFFMANN.

WASHINGTON REPORT FOR FEBRUARY.

Seattle, March 16, 1903.
 Editor "Socialist": Following is report of receipts and disbursements by the State Treasurer for February:
RECEIPTS.
 Dues—Local Aberdeen, \$5.80; Clayton, \$1.00; Jordan, \$1.30; Edmonds, \$1.60; Spokane, \$1.00; Brush Prairie, \$1.10; Tacoma, \$5.70; Ferndale, 40c; Olympia, \$4.25; Orhards, \$1.80; Arlington, \$1.80; Fairhaven, \$6.00; Yelm, \$1.50; Burlington, \$1.10; Seattle, \$10.60; Tumwater, \$1.10; Freeland, \$1.60; Hoquiam, \$1.10; Kenton, 50c; Clarkston, \$6.45; Silvana, \$1.40; Anacortes, \$1.50; Granite Falls, \$1.60; Lyman, \$1.20; La Conner, \$1.00; Spanaway, 80c; Echo, \$3.60; Mt. Pleasant, \$2.10; Washougal, \$2.00; total, \$80.70.
 Charter applications—Local Jordan, 60c; Burley, \$1.00; total, \$1.60. Members at large, 30c; supplies, \$2.10. Total receipts, \$84.70; balance from January, \$15.19. Total cash, \$99.89.
EXPENDITURES.
 Postage, \$2.25; stamp and pad, 65c; letterheads, \$2.50; telegrams re. Father Hagerty, \$1.65; expenses of Secretary-Treasurer to Spokane and return, \$29.00; February dues to National Committee, \$40.35; total, \$76.40. Balance on hand, \$23.49.
 The comrades are improving in the matter of payment of dues, although several locals are still delinquent. The list of members at large is increasing and we may expect these members to begin an organization at each point before many months roll around.
 Comrade Cameron is at work in Skagit and Whatcom counties, but from all the Secretary can learn his financial support is not what it should be. Many times a Socialist speaker

is left by the comrades to shift for himself, no attempt is made by the members of the local to find out whether he has a place to stop, how his expenses are to be taken care of, etc., but as soon as the meeting is over every one clears out and leaves the speaker to himself. Ask yourselves whether this is what is due from you to the Socialist movement.
 "The man who foots the bills is the one who controls the office holders."
 Fraternally,
 U. G. MOORE,
 Secretary-Treasurer.
 New address: 4325 Phinney Ave., Fremont Station, Seattle.

FROM THE SOCIALIST CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

Hyde Park, Cincinnati, Jan. 25, 1903.
 The Socialist Educational Union, Seattle, Washington.
 Dear Comrades:—It is only during the last ten days that my attention has been directed to the quality of the work you are doing by publishing "The Socialist." My excuse is that there are so many papers and I have been studying history and scientific sociology in every spare minute. I wish to congratulate you upon your diagnosis of the various Socialist platforms. The enclosed copy of "The Cincinnati Platform" is submitted for your criticism. This has been much affected by your work in recent numbers of "The Socialist."
 I have handed my subscription to one of your agents here and will look forward with interest to the receipt of succeeding issues.
 Yours fraternally,
 HARRY C. THOMPSON.

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CINCINNATI.

We, the Socialist Party of Cincinnati, in presenting our candidates for municipal office to the working class voters and those in sympathy with them, base our appeal upon the following historic facts:
 All existing governments are only committees of the capitalist class. All the resources of this nation are now held as private property by financial trusts which care nothing for human life and happiness, but only for enormous dividends. Labor has produced all wealth and capital is but that portion of wealth in use to produce more wealth. The working class has always been used to produce wealth for others and their share has always been a mean and uncertain subsistence while dependent for employment upon the owning class.
 In view of these facts, we declare that all natural resources and all capital which gives power over the lives of others, should be the common inheritance and the property of the whole nation. We declare that every citizen has an inherent right to the use of land and machinery, so that by individual and united effort, poverty and suffering may be removed and prosperity become universal. We declare that the system of manufacturing for private profit must be displaced by manufacturing for use and consumption.
 Therefore, we pledge that when our party is in public office, all legislative power shall be used to advance the interests of the working class and tend toward the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth based upon the completed scientific organization of industry. In which every citizen shall have equal rights in the control and use of an undivided national estate and be secure in the private possession of all the wealth he or she creates. The Socialist Party is the party of the working class.
 Unanimously adopted in convention, January 24, 1903.

BUCKLEY BUSINESS DIRECTORY

J. F. JONES
 Headquarters for
STAR ESTATE RANGES, WESTERN OAK HEATERS.
 Furniture, Picture Mouldings, Bamboo Goods, Carpets, Rugs, Linoleum, Matting, Etc.
 BUCKLEY, WASHINGTON.

M. F. SHAW

Buckley, Wash.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND SHOES :
 The store that treats all alike. Your money is as good as your neighbor's.

615-617 First Av. THE HUB First Av. 615-617
THE WORKINGMEN'S STORE
 WORLD BEATERS FOR OVERCOATS.
CIGAR AND TOBACCO PRICES
CIGARS
 Owls, 7 for 25c
 Exports and 4 birds, 9 for 25c.
 Floradoras, 12 for 25c.
SMOKING TOBACCO
 English Curve Cut, Dill's Best, Lucky Strike, Mastiff, Seal, Yale Mixture, two 1 2 3 oz. packages for 15c.
 Two packages Bull's Eye, 3 1 2 oz. for 15c.
 Two packages Lime King, 3 1 3 oz. for 15c.
 Two packages Pedro, 2 1 2 oz. for 15c.
 Two packages Sun Cured, 2 1 2 oz. for 15c.
 Westover, 30c per pound

is left by the comrades to shift for himself, no attempt is made by the members of the local to find out whether he has a place to stop, how his expenses are to be taken care of, etc., but as soon as the meeting is over every one clears out and leaves the speaker to himself. Ask yourselves whether this is what is due from you to the Socialist movement.
 "The man who foots the bills is the one who controls the office holders."
 Fraternally,
 U. G. MOORE,
 Secretary-Treasurer.
 New address: 4325 Phinney Ave., Fremont Station, Seattle.

FROM THE SOCIALIST CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

Hyde Park, Cincinnati, Jan. 25, 1903.
 The Socialist Educational Union, Seattle, Washington.
 Dear Comrades:—It is only during the last ten days that my attention has been directed to the quality of the work you are doing by publishing "The Socialist." My excuse is that there are so many papers and I have been studying history and scientific sociology in every spare minute. I wish to congratulate you upon your diagnosis of the various Socialist platforms. The enclosed copy of "The Cincinnati Platform" is submitted for your criticism. This has been much affected by your work in recent numbers of "The Socialist."
 I have handed my subscription to one of your agents here and will look forward with interest to the receipt of succeeding issues.
 Yours fraternally,
 HARRY C. THOMPSON.

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CINCINNATI.

We, the Socialist Party of Cincinnati, in presenting our candidates for municipal office to the working class voters and those in sympathy with them, base our appeal upon the following historic facts:
 All existing governments are only committees of the capitalist class. All the resources of this nation are now held as private property by financial trusts which care nothing for human life and happiness, but only for enormous dividends. Labor has produced all wealth and capital is but that portion of wealth in use to produce more wealth. The working class has always been used to produce wealth for others and their share has always been a mean and uncertain subsistence while dependent for employment upon the owning class.
 In view of these facts, we declare that all natural resources and all capital which gives power over the lives of others, should be the common inheritance and the property of the whole nation. We declare that every citizen has an inherent right to the use of land and machinery, so that by individual and united effort, poverty and suffering may be removed and prosperity become universal. We declare that the system of manufacturing for private profit must be displaced by manufacturing for use and consumption.
 Therefore, we pledge that when our party is in public office, all legislative power shall be used to advance the interests of the working class and tend toward the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth based upon the completed scientific organization of industry. In which every citizen shall have equal rights in the control and use of an undivided national estate and be secure in the private possession of all the wealth he or she creates. The Socialist Party is the party of the working class.
 Unanimously adopted in convention, January 24, 1903.

BUCKLEY BUSINESS DIRECTORY

J. F. JONES
 Headquarters for
STAR ESTATE RANGES, WESTERN OAK HEATERS.
 Furniture, Picture Mouldings, Bamboo Goods, Carpets, Rugs, Linoleum, Matting, Etc.
 BUCKLEY, WASHINGTON.

M. F. SHAW

Buckley, Wash.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND SHOES :
 The store that treats all alike. Your money is as good as your neighbor's.

615-617 First Av. THE HUB First Av. 615-617
THE WORKINGMEN'S STORE
 WORLD BEATERS FOR OVERCOATS.
CIGAR AND TOBACCO PRICES
CIGARS
 Owls, 7 for 25c
 Exports and 4 birds, 9 for 25c.
 Floradoras, 12 for 25c.
SMOKING TOBACCO
 English Curve Cut, Dill's Best, Lucky Strike, Mastiff, Seal, Yale Mixture, two 1 2 3 oz. packages for 15c.
 Two packages Bull's Eye, 3 1 2 oz. for 15c.
 Two packages Lime King, 3 1 3 oz. for 15c.
 Two packages Pedro, 2 1 2 oz. for 15c.
 Two packages Sun Cured, 2 1 2 oz. for 15c.
 Westover, 30c per pound

Frederick & Nelson
FINE FURNITURE
HEATING STOVES
 ADAPTED TO LOCAL CONDITIONS
 Every heating stove on sale here has been tested and found to be adapted to local fuel conditions—requires but a small amount of fuel.
 This feature is very important because it is not the cost of the stove but the cost of the fuel to run that stove which demands attention. Heating stoves of every price are here, each one the best value you can find anywhere in the Northwest.
 We are sole agents in Seattle for Round Oak Heaters, the best Heater made, a stove that is famous the world over for its small fuel consumption and the satisfaction it gives its user.

FREDERICK & NELSON
 COMPLETE HOUSEFURNISHERS
 Second Avenue, Madison and Spring Streets

Max Ragley, 1405 Second Avenue
Drug Company
 (Successor to Barrington)
Free Delivery to all parts of the City

Brown's Painless Dentists
 All work guaranteed for 10 years. Teeth extracted, filled, or crowned absolutely without pain by my late method applied to the gums. Extracting is free when other work is ordered. Give us a call and have free examination and our prices will please you.
 GOLD FILLINGS \$1.00 FULL SET GOLD CROWN \$5.00
 SILVER FILLINGS 50c
Brown's Dental Parlors, 713 First Avenue
 One door south of McDougall & Southwick. Parlors, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Union Block.
 Office Hours: 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Northwestern Mutual Fire Association
INSURANCE AT COST
 Call up Black 8765
 J. D. CURTIS, Agent. 1735 Eighteenth Avenue.

GEO. B. HELGESEN IF YOU PATRONISE US
 Wholesale and Retail
GROCER
 Alaska Outfitter, Importer of Norway and Swedish Specialties.
 1928 First Avenue, Corner Virginia Street, Seattle, Wash. Telephone Buff 281.
COON BROS.
 1412 First Avenue.

PARLOR MARKET
 FRED LEISSLER, Prop.
 510 Denny Way, near Cedar St.
 When Hungry Go to . . .
Maison Barberis
 RESTAURANT OR LUNCH COUNTER
 Open Day and Night. Private Dining Parlors.
 614 First Avenue, SEATTLE 602 2nd Ave., Cor. James.

THE FAIR of WHATCOM
 Is the Best Place to Buy
Clothing, Shoes, Dress Goods, Millinery, Underwear and Groceries
 Our aim is to do a square, honorable business, and our best bid for patronage is on that basis. Send us your address and we will mail you our Catalogue.
THE FAIR, Whatcom, Wash.

SHAMEK'S UMBRELLA STORE
 1307 Second Avenue
 Umbrellas Wholesale and Retail
 Pacific Coast Agent for HULL UMBRELLA CO., Norwalk, Ohio
Germania Real Estate Co.
 HENRY KNUST and THEODORE SCHMIDT
 Phone John 241
 512 SECOND AVE., SEATTLE, WASH.
 Our advertisers have found out that Socialists help those that help them. Socialists have to eat and wear clothes just like the capitalist rabble.

THREE DAYS OF UNDER PRICES FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY

MARCH 27th, 28th, and 30th

Every Item Just One-Fourth Less Than You Would Expect to Pay for These Seasonable Goods

SHIRT WASTS

Made of Linen, color India Linen, 3 rows of Arabian Insertion, regular \$1.50 grade, each **\$1.19**
White India Linen Waists, nicely trimmed, latest style, a splendid value at \$1.25, each **75c**
Sneaper check Madras Waists, Piped with Black Mercerized Satine, you would expect us to say \$1.39, each **\$1.00**
Sun Linen Waists, Piped with White Linen Tape, box plates in back and front, actually worth \$2.50, each **\$2.00**

SKIRTS

Made of all Wool Black Venetian Cloth, lined with spun glass, three rows of Satin tipping, also drop ornaments, a splendid \$7.50 skirt, each **\$5.50**
All Wool Grey Melton Cloth Skirts, corded seams, with fourteen rows of stitching, this is one of our best \$5.00 grades, each **\$3.50**

Oxford Grey Mixed Cheviot Skirts, full flare, a splendid street skirt, regular price \$2.50, each **\$1.98**

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Corset Covers, Lace Insertion, extra full, regular 40c ones, each **28c**
Gowns, Skirts, Drawers, Skirt Chemise, regular \$1.89 quality, each **\$1.00**

RIBBONS

Solid color, Marie Silk Ribbon, 3 inches wide, regular 25c quality, while they last, the yard **10c**

The Hoisery Department

Joins this sale with its share of good values, women's Fast Black Cotton Hose, double heel and toe, spliced foot, regular 15c grade, the pair **9c**

Children's Double Knee Ribbed Hose, all sizes, worth 15 and 20c a pair, the pair **10c**
Women's Fancy Hose, lace effects, with white figures, regular 3c quality, the pair **19c**

TEA

We received Tuesday, direct from the tea fields, a lot of English Breakfast Tea, and our lot was the only one passed by the Custom Officers, on account of purity. You will find this Tea equal to any you have paid 50c for, introduction price, the pound **25c**
Para Mocha and Java Blend Coffee, that you pay 35c for, the pound **25c**
3 pounds White Castile Soap, the bar **25c**
White Borax Naptha Soap, the bar **4c**

SALE AGENTS FOR COSMOPOLITAN PATTERNS. THESE HAVE SEAM ALLOWANCE

RICHARDSON'S EMBROIDERY SILKS

The Famous Try me Shoes For Women

WORKINGMEN'S SHIRTS

Made of extra heavy duck, in Black and White Stripes, regular 50c quality, each **39c**
Fleeced Lined Shirts and Drawers, regular 50c quality, the garment **38c**
Fast Black Cotton Socks, regular 12 1/2c quality, the pair **8c**

Misses and Children's Dresses of Every Description, Cheaper Than You can Make Them During this Sale.

120-122-124 Pike Street Cor. Second Avenue Mail Orders Filled at Sale Prices. **THE FAIR DEPARTMENT STORE IS THE PLACE TO SAVE MONEY!** 120-122-124 Pike Street Cor. Second Avenue Mail Orders Filled at Sale Prices.

NEBRASKA BREEZES

There's a kid out there in Frisco That used to write "Advance," Who has got to belly-achin' Cause they swiped him in the pants, When in "upstart" dense obtusion Wierdly wailed his fond delusion As he howled for votes by "fusion" Cause they had so good a chance.

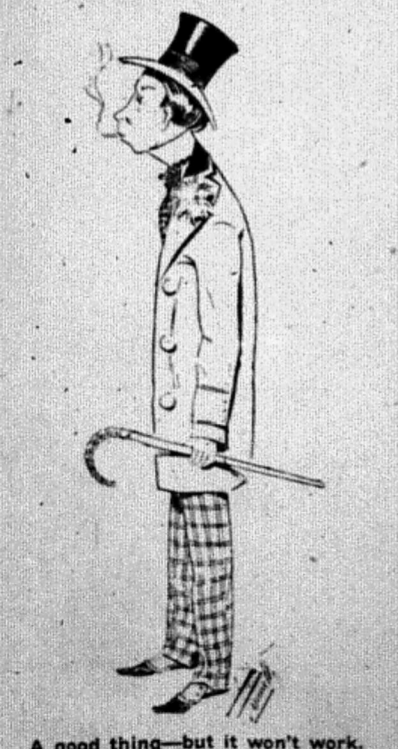
The "six kicks" of the ex-editor of "Advance" have the ring of the bullseye that's been "hit" and the ire of a Presbyterian who creed has been attacked.

If I am in fault, not understanding the situation and have unjustly criticized Comrade Harriman, I beg pardon. I said but little of Comrade Harriman and nothing personal. If the California comrades can not tolerate candid criticism, their backing is not complete, and, by the way, say, the ex-Advance man expresses his soul fear that the middle class agrarian element will dominate the S. P., and deplores the location of national headquarters at Omaha; now "whence come those thoughts" from the Advance man? Has he forgotten the California state convention? Was there a very conspicuous agrarian element in that convention? Did they dominate the party? Did the Advance man "shriek" out his soul-fears of middle class domination when shrieking was in order? Did he? I do not know, but if not, whence this change of heart? "Whence come these shrieks?" Echo answers: "Whither whence?"

No, I can not pose as an "intellectual" "as far as school-teaching allows one to be," as hints the Advance man. Tho' I have spent some years teaching school I am a ragged homeless revolutionary proletaire, as far as slaving in the shops, rolling mills on the section (tamping ties and shoveling in the ditch) permits one to be. My conclusion is that the working class—the work-soiled ones, not the respectable, cologne-scented ones—must dominate the Socialist party and will dominate it or make trouble for their finer-haired brethren with the gilded slave collars.

Omaha comrades are preparing for a warm city campaign. The invincibles of the second precinct of the sixth ward are giving the C. C. C. cards and spades on how to organize. They keep their kitchen conventions at white heat, have captured nearly everything worth while in sight and will soon run out of territory. Get a move on, 519, N. 16—or the second precinct, sixth ward, will move on you unaware and batter down the walls of the capital. Shall we move the headquarters out to the sixth ward? Call for referendum.

AN OBJECTOR TO SOCIALISM



A good thing—but it won't work. —The Comrade, New York.

Are the Socialists doing business? Drop into rooms 9 and 10, Arlington Block, Omaha, and watch National Secretary Mally and Comrade W. E. Clark for a few hours. If you're not on rushing S. P. business and can get in a word on any other subject between the hours of 6 a. m. and 10 p. m. you are a dandy—but no capitalist. "What in the devil do them fellows up there in the Arlington Block find to do so much?" exclaims the information seekers. "Attending to S. P. business," he reply: "Well, how in the devil can a little one-horse party have more business than the Republican and Democratic parties combined? But time is opportunity, and we do not stop to explain other than ejaculating: "To those who sit in darkness and in the night of the capitalist mind, these things are hard—ye can not grasp them—ye must be born again!"

Comrade George E. Boomer, national committeeman for the State of Washington, gave three addresses at state headquarters. It was an inspiration to listen to this logical, typical workingman explain the revolutionary working-class movement of the world and expose the fallacy of sentimental twaddle and middle-class instinct. His lectures were by far the clearest, strongest and most productive of good results of any yet given in Omaha. This is the judgment of the writer. The Omaha comrades, as a rule, are very clear, thorough students of Marx, and having no patience with twaddle, middle-class domination or the so-called respectable elite working class daffodils, who handle Marxian Socialism with a pair of tongs—Boomer, with his "threw to the line" "ever and at all times," "working-class party," "for working-class interests," was a feast to their souls. Somehow Boomer's thrusts, in epigram, wit, logic and satire, seem to stick to the ribs of a workingman, though they go down like poison pills or codliver oil to the gullet of the "respectable" "Christian Socialist" or "social reformer," who "bitterly opposes CLASS LEGISLATION" and longs to help the working class without injuring the business of the capitalist class. Yes, that Boomer, he's a slim jim, but he strikes out from the shoulder. When he raps you, you will think that he has smashed you with a boulder. If it hurts you, grin and bear it, you'll forget it when you're colder.

Spoke on "Socialist Philosophy and What it Teaches" at Plattsburgh, Neb. the 12th. Held business meeting at close of talk. Invited all the working men not Socialists, who cared to do so, to remain for business meeting. Explained our method of organization, cards and due stamp system. The seven working men who remained for business meeting not Socialists all joined that night.

Moral: Not speech-makers, but organizers! Windy are the wind jammers for they createth a commotion in the elements, but blessed are the organizers, they are even now at work on the foundations of the Co-operative Commonwealth, and their work createth a consternation in the capitalist camp. ORGANIZE!

Here we are wallering around in the mud at Brock—every other fellow here a Socialist and no organization. Afraid of the 10c due system. Another instance of waiting for Socialism to appear on a platter. Will the slaves have vigor enough to work their jaws when eating-time comes? Spoke in the street last night. Only one hall in town—and six churches. Tried to rent this measly hall for Sunday night, but the little hunchback merchant who owns it said: "Sir, it is the Lord's day, NO, SIR, you can't have my hall." So me and the Lord, or the Lord and I (to please the intellectuals) talked and laughed the matter over last night and after comparing the modern pharisees who keep "the Lord's day" sacred to hypocrisy alone—with the ancient pharisees who persecuted him for breaking the Sabbath, we fixed it up to occupy a street corner Sunday p. m., which, with a soap box for a pulpit, we will proceed to,

dedicate to the Lord and Socialism. Oh, ye pharisees, how I love you. As Boomer says: "My heart bleeds for you." One hall, one school house and six churches in this poverty-stricken, church ridden, capitalist-cursed village, and me and the Lord—or the Lord and I—have got to stand in the mud and rain, and preach salvation to the working class, the world's disinherited. "Blessed are the poor, for they shall inherit the earth," when turned out of halls and churches, and today we get the mud.

Oh, ye churches of Brock, how often would I have thrown you together in one big coliseum dedicated to Socialism—where Socialist agitators could preach a salvation that sticks to the poor man's ribs, and ye would not.

EDWARD MORGAN, State Secretary and Organizer for Nebraska.

N. B.—Comrades, we need money to help organize the state. Write us at headquarters.

"I hope that President Roosevelt will get a hustle on himself, and prevent this matter of men having more than one wife being popular. As it now is, most men are content if they have one wife, and some cannot afford that. But there are some who could afford several wives, and probably would permit, no matter if some other men should go wifeless. For the life me I can't see the distinction. If a man can have all the coal, land, and other property he can grab, why not as many wives as he pleases? True, many of us would find it very inconvenient to be deprived of our wives, but other men are now at liberty to deprive us of our land and the means of support for our wives and children. If might and cunning are right, why should I grumble if some Apostle, or Elder, or Deacon deprives me of my wife and children? They can now, if they wish, strip their fellow man of everything else he has or needs, and turn him and his wife and babies out on the highway to perish."—Walter Price in "Dakota Ruralist."



CONCESSION TO SOCIALIST GROWTH.

But This is Not Socialism. This is State Capitalism. Some Call it "State Socialism." Anyhow This "Government Ownership" is Not Socialism. (Leading Editorial from Collier's Weekly, Jan. 31, 1903.)

The chairman of the House Committee on Judiciary, Mr. Jenkins of Wisconsin, has introduced a resolution calling upon that committee to report to the House its opinion as to the power of Congress to seize the coal mines and coal railways. The resolution is not likely to have immediate results of far-reaching importance. This is not the Congress for radical action. The less it does the better its leaders will be satisfied. But the resolution is most extraordinary when one considers that Mr. Jenkins occupies a high position in the section of Congress that is supposed to be most deeply concerned for the rights of property and against the progress of Socialism. The chairman of the Judiciary Committee is a good deal more radical than most of his associates. But he is a staunch Republican and head of one of the most important of Congressional Committees. The interesting feature of his action is that it should be taken by a Republican and in a Republican Congress without arousing a hurricane of indignation from all parts of the country. A few years ago Mr. Jenkins would have been denounced as an anarchist or worse: he would have been gibbeted with Debs and the late Governor Altgeld. To-day his resolution is discussed with respectful toleration when it is noticed at all. The fact is another symptom of the growth of the idea of government ownership of natural monopolies. In less than ten years it has ceased to be treated as the obsession of dangerous enemies of government. It is discussed with every evidence of amiability by notorious patriots. In a mild form it is mildly advocated by the professors of colleges. It finds its way into bills in Congress without causing the roof to cave in. It even colors the public utterances of cabinet officers and federal judges. In short, it has become respectable. We mention this merely as a political phenomenon worthy of the attention of all our readers who care to indulge in the luxury of political philosophy. It may come to nothing in the end. We have seen many instances in our own generation of the rise of a political doctrine from obscurity, and its relapse into oblivion within a few years. Possibly, we may even say probably, this is what will happen to government ownership. Private ownership is more faithfully defended here than in any other country in the world. This will always be true while the abundance of the land makes it possible for individual industry and intelligence to crown itself with riches. But in the meantime it is interesting to observe that such a resolution as that introduced by Mr. Jenkins should not arouse the fathers of the party from their graves, and that government ownership should become a subject for rational discussion between persons who admit each other's patriotism and good faith.

That lot of land which was donated by Comrade Besse to "The Socialist" was won in the drawing by E. A. Johnson, a carpenter, on ticket number 30. But he too good a Socialist to keep it. So he has given it back to "The Socialist."

Shall we offer it as a premium? Shall we sell it? Shall we keep it for a speculative price? Or shall we raffle it off again?

NOTICE. The following persons have applied for membership in the Socialist Educational Union, said applications to be acted upon at the next regular meeting on May 1, 1903, viz.: J. C. Robbins, Ballard; E. E. Martin, Olympia, and Willard Hyde, Fairhaven. J. D. CURTIS, Secretary S. E. U.

New Zealand and Australia are filled with the unemployed. You can't eat initiative and referendum.

Fairhaven Business Directory
We are ready for your Winter purchases in
DRY GOODS and MEN'S FURNISHINGS
The new stock is the best yet, and we want to sell you early.
Try us first; you'll find it here.
CHICAGO DRY GOODS CO.
JAMES G. JOHNSON Dealer in Furniture, Carpets Oil Cloth and Linoleum Fairhaven, Wash.
G. A. McIntosh Dealer in Hardware, Stoves, Steel Ranges MECHANICS' TOOLS Loggers, Graders, Fishermen's and Mill Supplies Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash and Doors Plumbing and Tinning Phone Main 821 1708 Eleventh St.
Prescriptions a Specialty
But we carry all side lines usually kept in large drug stores.
ENGBERG'S PHARMACY
Mason Block.

419 PIKE STREET TEL. MAIN 933
PIKE STREET PHARMACY
We expect your trade not merely because this advertisement appears here, but because we attend to your wants promptly and thoroughly.
DRUGS AND TOILET ARTICLES AT REASONABLE PRICES PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

DENNY-CORYELL CO.
716 FIRST AVENUE.
Stylish Stationery Artistic Printing Office Supplies and Blank Books

DENNY-CORYELL CO.
716 FIRST AVENUE
YOU SHOULD STOP AT THE
Main Street Lodging House
413 MAIN STREET
AND EAT AT THE
Dwamish Restaurant
508 KING ST.
W. H. BENSON, Prop.

Seattle Candy Kitchen
Cor. First Ave. and Stewart St., Seattle.
Cigars and Tobaccos } C. P. Dakagion
Fruits, Candies, Etc. } Proprietor

Great Northern
Leave Depot, Foot Columbia St. Arrive
8pm Flyer Spokane, St. Paul Chicago and East 8pm
8:30 a m Everett, Spokane, Snohomish
8:00 a m Everett, Spokane, Roseland, Kootenai pts
9:10 a m Everett, Whatcom, Hamilton and Anacortes
7:50 a m Everett, Whatcom, New Westminister, Rockport and Anacortes
9:00 a m
9:00 a m
11:30 a m
5:10 p m
5:10 p m
For Rates, Folders, etc., see A. B. C. DENNISTON, G. W. P. A., 612 First Avenue.

OSCAR ANDERSON
Watchmaker and Jeweler
Thirty Years' Experience
408 Pike Street SEATTLE
A Meal Without Flesh as Food
GOOD HEALTH RESTAURANT
Vegetarian
616 Third Avenue, Seattle, Wash. Meals 15c up. Hours 6 a. m. to 7 p. m. He is wisest who puts the best materials into his bodily structure.

Puget Sound Commission Co.
GEO. H. BIGGS
Wholesale Farm Produce
Eggs, Butter, Poultry, Dressed Veal and Pork Specialties
811 WESTERN AVE.
Tel. Main 198. Correspondence Solicited.

Professional Cards
DR. SAMUEL J. STEWART, 20-1-2 Star-Boyd Bldg., Pioneer Sq. Res. "Rainier."
W. M. MEYER, TAILOR, 2228 1st Ave., Seattle, Cleaning and Repairing.
CHAS. E. CUMMINGS, M. D., Third Ave. and Pike, Heusy Bldg. Res. Phone 114.
EDWARD HOLTON JAMES, Lawyer, 302 E. Mutual Life Bldg.
WILLIAM TRAILL, EXPRESSMAN, Weed Hotel, 1405 First Avenue, Seattle. Tel. John 1201 and L 527, 1 Bell.

For Good Values in
FOOTWEAR
GO TO
WALLIN & NORDSTROM,
318 Pike Street

A Man can do an honest day's work if he begins breakfast with
GOOD COFFEE
It is the best stimulant known. Our coffee, we import and there none better sold. Every grade.
We buy CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE in jobbers' lots and name lowest prices on

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Odd Piece Art Ware, Etc.
RHODES BROS.
1214 SECOND AVE.
(Sign of the Big Coffee Pot.)

SHOES Reliable Make
SOLID LEATHER and at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

Raymond & Hoyt
918 Second Avenue.

MINERS' HOTEL
Alfred Johnson, Proprietor
Furnished Rooms 25 cents per day. \$1.00 per week and up.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS
1449 Western Avenue.

EW. J. CREEVEY S. C. POSTER
CREEVEY & FOSTER
Sanitary Plumbing
Estimates Furnished
Phone Red 7542 3415 Fremont Avenue, Ind. Phone L 7142. Seattle, Wash.

M. A. GOLDMAN
Jeweler and Optician
901 Second Avenue.

Everyone asks for your trade on the ground of low prices—everyone—there is no exception. You can buy cheap groceries at a cheap price. Don't think for a moment you are getting more than the worth of your money; you may sometimes get less, but never more. "Our groceries are worth their price."

Chicago Grocery
226 Pike Street, cor. Third Avenue
Phone Main 1006

THE NEW CENTURY
Typewriter is manufactured by a company that has had over SEVENTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCE in the business.
You take no RISK when you buy a NEW CENTURY.
IT IS ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE. For Durability, Convenience and Easy-Running; it stands at the head.

THEY ARE IN USE THE WORLD OVER
We have different makes for rent from \$5.00 to \$5.00 per month. Expert repair work on any machine.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE COMPANY
708 Second Avenue SEATTLE