

Join The Union of Your Craft

The Socialist

Join The Party of Your Class

THE WORKINGMANS PAPER A CARTOON WEEKLY

To Organize the Slaves of Capital To Vote Their Own Emancipation

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SLAVE MARKET REPORTS

Conducted by D. Burgess.

"Hey, dey! and what's the matter now, cries Grandma with angry brow," and Grandma represents the great capitalist class.

Having been trained for ownership, it finds itself disqualified for the performance of any other function in society, and since ownership by this class is no longer vital to society, there is no further excuse for the existence of this class.

The markets are still "unsteady," "lifeless," "declining," etc. Corn is reported as strong.

Steel firm, and it ought to be firm and without blow-holes now that Andy is doing so much to instruct the young generation of slaves, who never get time to gaze at the ugly, blood-stained structures which his dirty dollars helped to erect.

Cotton is reported as strong, but all we purchase is deficient in this quality. Wheat is rising, although the flour we get generally refuses to rise; there is too much clay in it.

Pigs, pork, beans, leather and scrap iron have their fluctuations, their ups and downs, but labor is plunging, going down, down. As the price of labor falls the spirits of the vultures of society soar.

The real capitalists, those who have some sense of responsibility, are perplexed. They find they have conjured up powers that are beyond their control. They have prescribed large doses of "stand pat," but the results are far from satisfactory.

The wise men of the East have been summoned and their magician is preparing doses of "contentment" and "submission."

The priest has been instructed to go before the people to still their troubled spirits, and waving his wand he shouts, "Whom the Lord loveth, he chasteneth," but this does not restore quiet, for the people are growing hungry and they are tired of stones; they demand bread.

And this is what troubles the masters, for their markets have deceived the slaves and caused countless thousands to mourn. These mourners are saying one to another, "Let's destroy the markets, these slave markets, for by these markets we are cheated; we will produce for use and not for sale."

When the masters hear this language they are troubled, their hearts quake, their limbs tremble and they shudder and grow sick. And when they have recovered a little from their fright, they call their servant, the President, and tell him to do something to get the slaves to return to their tasks.

The President, with flushed cheek, flashing eye and loud voice, shouts to the multitude, saying, "We must render our army more efficient and we must construct and maintain a larger navy," and thereat all the masters shout long and loud, but the slaves are dumb.

The slave that has a master is rebellious, and the masterless slave wants nothing so much as a master. This is why the labor market is falling. This is why the future looks so gloomy to the slave.

The custom of sending clippings to this office is a good one, and one that I hope to see extended, but all who do this should mark upon each clipping the name of paper and the date also.

A group made up of ranchers, wage-working loggers, country store-keepers and a sample lot of the common laborer was discussing the obvious tendencies of industrial affairs. All admitted that the prospect was gloomy and most were of the opinion that nothing can be done to prevent these recurring periods of desolation.

that collective ownership might be tried. This mild and apparently harmless suggestion threw the whole group into a state of intense excitement. They all talked at once, and in every pitch of voice in the gamut. They shouted, screamed and howled that such an attempt would destroy the home, ruin the state, wipe out religion, desolate the world, end in the blackness, darkness, etc., etc., and when the noise and confusion had subsided, a young man sprang into the air and shouted that such an attempt would destroy incentive, and then he fell back, exhausted.

Just at this juncture there appeared upon the scene a young man of a mild and subdued mien. He held "The Socialist" in his left hand and with the index finger of his right hand pointed to the cartoon in which a dagger is thrust through the figure of Rockefeller. This young man was manifestly seeking to make himself impressive. He struck a tragic attitude and thrust his finger on the figure of Rockefeller repeatedly, and then said, "Socialism stands for m-m-u-r-d-e-r-r, does it?" And then, with soft and plaintive tones of pleading tenderness, he told of the love, mercy and infinite tenderness of the Savior of the world, and then he looked upon his listeners in a way that said as plainly as words, "This is my moment of triumph."

I asked him if he knew that the dagger in the cartoon was simply a symbol of the ballot, the most peaceful way known for the expression of the collective will? He answered not, but I then recited the facts upon which the cartoon is based, and paused.

In the interval during which I had told briefly the story of the tyranny and oppression of the Colorado miners, the whole attitude and bearing of this man had changed. Now his eyes glared, his face was flushed, and so soon as I ceased to speak, he broke in with explosive force, saying: "The miners of Colorado should be shot into submission."

The group saw the contrast between the soft, plaintive, melting plea for submission on the part of the slaves, and his ferociously savage assertion that the masters must be allowed to shoot these same slaves into submission.

Nothing more was said. Our boat sailed into port and we marched ashore in silent procession like an assemblage of mutes might have done.

I consider "The Socialist" one of the best Socialist papers in this country. It is clear cut, scientific, Socialistically uncompromising, fearless, revolutionary, and best of all it's a wage workers' paper. I was brought into the Socialist Party by reading the "Appeal," but not until I saw the first copy of your paper with its cartoons, which are the greatest help for the paper, did I realize why I joined the party. I am now conscious of my class. Yours for Socialism not in 1908 but when economic conditions are ripe for the introduction of it. As I understand, Socialism will be simply the outgrowth of this present capitalist system. I am a blacklisted "box maker," so you see that accounts for my being a Socialist. I haven't had a job more than two months at a time in the last year and a half.

LEE W. LANG.

Fellow Workers, let us all be true to ourselves. Look up this great class struggle. See if we can't do something for the Socialist Party. Their whole aim seems to be for our benefit.

A BOLT CUTTER.

Up the Skieow Slough, Skagit Valley.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good. The business suspension breeze will blow homeward many an absent one either via Blind Baggage or Palace Car, but either way, boys, bear in mind that a dirty face and seedy clothes are more honorable than glittering equipages that have cost the possessor no effort.

J. M. B.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Joe McDonald, formerly superintendent of the Frisco mine at Gem and now superintendent of the Tredwell mine in Alaska, is under a cloud charged with murder, so the news dispatches say, and the United States authorities are investigating the matter. McDonald is charged with the murder of a man who was sent by the company to investigate his management and ascertain if he was stealing from the company, the same as Whitney was sent to Gem to investigate and was mysteriously murdered. This time the charge against McDonald did not come from a labor union, it was made by the manager of the company's supply store. The news dispatches say that McDonald drove the manager out of business and by some unknown means got the witnesses out of the country and that he was the principal witness in his own behalf before the coroner's jury. Some day there may be a deathbed scene and a confession may clear up the Whitney murder committed at Gem several years ago and some day it may be learned just who was the incipient spirit behind the Wardner riot in 1899. Chickens are sure to come home to roost.—Wallace (Ida.) "Eagle."

This McDonald is one of the prominent union busters of the Coeur d'Alene, from 1892 to 1899, and may have been a co-conspirator with the "well dressed, dignified and ill at ease gentleman on the steamer Multnomah."

The slaves who create wealth in Bellingham for the use of the masters have a most vivid illustration of the fact that slaves have no interest in such fights as that now going on there for the capture of the mayoralty. Bennett, if elected, will serve one faction of the class that robs the slaves in the mills, mines, factories and logging camps up there, and if Black is elected he will serve another faction of the same class. Where is the gain to the slave class?

A reporter for the Seattle Daily Times grows jocular at the expense of one of the products of the system which the Times supports with so much ardor, a tramp. The hobo stopped in front of a gaudily decorated and brilliantly lighted window. The existing slave system had not entirely crushed his emotions, his love of the beautiful and the bright, and because this victim of a cruel and unjust system had retained a remnant of human desires and tastes the Times grows merry. Well, very little is expected of the Times by people who know its mission. It exists to do the bidding of the master class and the instincts and training of its force well fit it to do such dirty work.

The brigade of sky pilots in Spokane who set out to reform the scarlet women by giving such women employment at good (?) wages met a rebuff the other day, according to a press report. George Wallace, the main guy in this brigade, had declared that he would hire any girl from the red light district if she would reform. He must think a condition of slavery favorable to the development of heavenly qualities. When a girl from the proscribed district called at his house, he offered her a job in his mother's house where the girl had to do washing for a family of six, wax a hardwood floor, do general housework, but could not use the bath. The salary was \$15.00 a month. The girl did not sell herself to this pious fraud, but went back to the slums. This good man thinks that if these girls will not accept the conditions of slavery imposed by the "best elements" in society they should be sent to jail, and in this way these "holy" people would force wages down.

AS IT IS IN CHICAGO.

"We have a great many calls for your paper, and believe it to be our duty to fill the demand, if possible. We handle 30 different papers on our literary tables, and yours is one of the best sellers in the lot, and there is never one left over."

T. K. BATES, Manager "Chicago Socialist."

THE TWO STOCKINGS



Uncle Sam: "And jest think, them boys is called twins"

PHYSICAL DEGENERATION

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 17.—Scientists are busy with the fact that the European nations (especially those in which Capitalism is rapidly working out its destiny) are degenerating physically. In Great Britain they have in the last half century lowered the physical standard of recruits in height four inches and in chest measurement two inches. Now we gather from statistics compiled by the German Minister of War that little over one-half of the young men called for military service are fit to be enrolled. Dr. Stricker gives causes for the degeneration. "Boys being worked beyond their powers at an early age, and in the lower strata of workers, insufficient nourishment. This being worked beyond or up to the limit of their power naturally causes them to take to stimulants, which also becomes a factor in the case."

The Socialist indictment of the capitalist system in the exploitation of the worker stands good, and its resultant effects are here candidly admitted. Neither can we boast that in our free America such things cannot be. The results of conditions in the effects on the workers are with us to see, so that he who runs may read. The iron worker in the large plants in the East is the exact prototype of his European brother in Great Britain, Germany or France. Clothes them alike, shake them up, shut their mouths and you could not tell their nationality, except in some few very pronounced types. The factories of shoes, cotton, tobacco, our coal mines, and all other industries, but more especially those in which child and woman labor enter largely, are producing the same results here as in European industrial centers, but the "god" profit, and the capitalist philanthropist smile benignantly and say all is well. Do you agree? T. G. J.

Why are the great body of the working class in Seattle dead to their own interests? Because the Daily Press is in capitalist hands.

LINES On Seeing a Young Lady Kiss Her Pet Dog.

BY A WAGE SLAVE.

She kissed the dog, the nasty thing! I know the girl, the time and place; But know not what on earth can bring A maiden's lips to such disgrace.

Her mother is an honored wife, No word of scandal e'er was heard Her father, rich, still leads a life Of honest toil by him preferred.

How comes it then, thine winsome slip Of maidenhood, do you suppose, Could hug a dog and place her lip Upon his filthy, slimy nose?

Perhaps she saw, as I have seen, Rich ladies' dogs go riding by Tucked in with cushions, gold and green And drawn by prancers trim and spry.

Perhaps she thought, as I have thought, That those with nothing else to do, For whom such dogs are dearly bought,— Their lady masters kiss them too.

I have one special case in mind, A poodle sent to ride, each day, With footman tending him behind. Could I but have my own sweet way

I'd plant that dog, so highly prized, And on his tomb a question carve— Are Christian nations civilized While poodles ride and children starve?

Such stories might be multiplied But I am tired, and what's the use? 'Twould only hurt some nabob's pride And bring a shower of vile abuse.

No wonder 'tis that children learn To prize a dog above its worth. And play with it, but coldly turn Away the child of humble birth.

Indulgent reader, should you find Some youthful maiden slim and nice With poodle fancies on her mind, Just hand her this—a friend's advice—

Pray go and wash thee, erring miss, Careless no more that horrid brute Your actions show no honest bliss, But bad example bearing fruit. CHAS. MINER, San Francisco.

CHIMPANZEE IN SOCIETY.

Big Simian Achieves Popularity in Parisian Drawing Rooms.

Paris, Saturday, Nov. 21.—Mrs. Bull, the wife of a distinguished oculist of Paris, made a "lion" of a monkey this week. In her invitations to a reception she informed her guests that they were to meet Consul, a celebrated chimpanzee, which drew crowds to the Folies Bergeres.

Consul was duly presented to the company, garbed in faultless evening dress, and with manners leaving nothing to be desired. He ate ice cream and flirted with the women like a "vieux marcheur." In fact, he did everything except sing. The novelty was pronounced a hit.

Why not show a "Workingman" next time? He would be an even greater novelty in those dress circles.

What is "The Class Struggle?"

The conflict between two opposing classes, the working class and the capitalist class, to possess the wealth that the one class—the working class, creates. FRANK E. WHITE, St. John, Wash.

It is a strange superstition that makes men regard what they know to be elementally good as dangerous in practice; and what they know to be elementally wrong as practically safe.

(Why I am a Socialist: Rev. Geo. D. Herron.) If I am amazed at the general character of this paradox, I am utterly confounded when I seriously consider the part ministers of the church play in it. They stand in their pulpits, in their flowing robes, with uplifted hands exhorting, beseeching, commanding their listeners to follow certain lines of conduct which they themselves do not follow, which their hearers will not follow, which they know that their hearers will not follow, which their hearers know that

they know that they will not follow; which nobody has the slightest intention of following, or could follow if he would with out bringing unavailing and useless suffering upon himself and those dependent upon him.

Rev. Sumner K. Breeze, in "Christ & Economics."

Comrade Chas. H. Coulter, Mayor of Brockton, Mass., has brought an action for libel in the sum of \$20,000 against the "Million," the anti-Socialist paper published at Haverhill, for false statements made in connection with an attack made upon him by a disappointed office seeker, who formerly claimed to be a Socialist. The attack was instigated in an attempt to defeat Coulter for re-election, every voter in Brockton having received the paper. One of the defendants in the libel suit is F. G. R. Gordon, editor of the paper. The Sheriff was placed in charge of the "Million" office and press pending trial.

Stand Pat, Brewers

The Boycott of Rainier Beer in Seattle is evidently hurting the Seattle Brewing and Malting Co., by the way that new manufacturers' Association is squealing. The Butler Hotel is run by the Brewing Co. and will not unionize its cooks and waiters. Every workingman in the city should stand pat on the boycott. No Beer rather than Rainier Beer, should be the slogan.

That the brewery workmen who claim to be Socialists are not standing pat, is the one blot in the situation. Socialists should show all other workers that Labor is one, that when capital touches one workingman, it touches all. If Socialists are untrue to their own motto, what can they expect of others?

Sharp Questions Answered

Sloux City, Ia., Dec. 13, 1903.

Editor of "The Socialist," Dear Comrade: Your attack on my position as not being class conscious is unwarranted. My reference to Liebknecht's "No Compromise" was a mistake. I am sure I saw it in some other writing of his which I cannot recall at present. He refers to the small merchants, the professionals and the tenant farmers, whose inevitable destiny compels them to cast their lot with the Socialists. This is scientific and true. This does not mean that they can become Socialists and still cling to the dying hopes of their class. They never make real Socialists until they can fully realize that they have joined a party which stands for the economic death of their own class, along with any other class except the class of the useful producer.

"The Socialist" displayed very prominently for some weeks at the head of the paper, in large type, the following headline, which, while thoroughly inconsistent with what it aims to teach, is very timely and practical:

"What we say is that the Socialist Party is the party of the working class which the farmer should join."

The farmer is a class, according to "The Socialist" (which is correct) with distinct interests of his own, with hopes of reforming the rotten system of capitalism to suit his own peculiar position and be greatly benefited by it. If this be true, why should the farmer be trusted any more than the rest of the middle class? Why this appeal to the farmer? It may be argued that the farmer does not live on interest and profit, but let us not forget that in nine cases out of ten the farmer is a direct exploiter of his hired help, which is equally as bad.

The reason of appealing to any other class than the wage-workers by "The Socialist," the reason of this seeming inconsistency is the following:

When we talk of a straight line we mean a mathematical line, one without a body, simply a division between two planes; it possesses only one quality, length. As soon as we begin to illustrate the line, or practice our theory, as soon as we actually draw a line with a pencil, no matter how sharp, we have really not created a line at all, we have substituted a body for an idea, a body that has all the qualities of a body—having width and thickness, no matter how insignificant. It is a practical method of expressing a theory. It is getting to the theory as near as we can, but not nearer. Men of all classes must be allowed to join our movement, if they express well our philosophy, while they, themselves, might be transplanted from a foreign soil and acclimated with us. Socialism in the theory is a pure working class philosophy.

Repeal. Some of the ambitious, self-seeking sort will join us too fast. Others, the noble, self-sacrificing sort, will come anyhow, and are exceptional, too.

What we say is: make our main appeal to the class of wage-workers, the true proletarians, and pay no special attention to the other classes or sub-classes.

When a Socialist worker thinks it of more consequence to make a convert out of a lawyer or a doctor or a clergyman or a storekeeper than to convert a hod-carrier or a knot-sawyer, or when he can refer to any man in overalls and jumper as "only a workman," in fact, so long as he has any lingering preference for the respectable classes of society, and thinks of the wage-workers as "the class beneath," he has no place in the Socialist movement.

Comrade Brodkey, we are glad to note, comes pretty near accepting this position in the first half of the above letter, but not quite unreservedly. He still thinks the movement would be in pretty bad shape without its Hyndmans and Wilshires.

We explicitly challenge anyone to find any hard names in our language. We point out as clearly as we can the errors of the men and papers that we believe to be fundamentally wrong. But we have never attacked persons—never.

Now it seems to us about time the comrades quit judging "The Socialist" by what Wayland and Mills falsely said of it when unable to refute its arguments concerning their non-Socialistic position. Certainly it is no proof that we call names because others say so. Find out for yourself, Comrade Brodkey. Hunt through "The Socialist" from No. 1 to No. 177 and you will not discover a word from the pen of the editor that is an attack on an individual. More than that, we have repeatedly criticized our correspondents for using abusive language. We refused to publish the "Teller County Manifesto" on account of its abusive language.

"The Socialist" is perfectly willing to be judged on its record. But we demand of our critics that they produce proof instead of eternally repeating what they have heard somebody else say about us.

Third, "The Coming Nation." Comrade Brodkey says he does not blame us for representing "The Appeal" as middle-class on account of its "past sins." Time was when he thought "The Socialist" was altogether wrong on the "Appeal" question. Just so the time may not be far distant when he will see what "The Coming Nation" really stands for.

The editor of "The Coming Nation" will not deny that he is in sympathy with Walter Thomas Mills' conception of the Socialist movement rather than, say, with Morris Hillquit's conception of it.

For example, Prof. Mills in "The Coming Nation" of November 6, under the heading, "How to Get Members for the Socialist Party," gives directions that chime exactly with the general method of "The Coming Nation." He does precisely what Liebknecht deprecates in "No Compromise," he "blurs the principles of the class struggle on which our tactics must be founded."

Mills says in so many words, "Don't make the mistake of supposing that men who work for wages are the only working men." He argues that we are a working class party because under Socialism everyone will have to work. Absurd and muddled as that sounds, that is his argument.

"The Coming Nation" itself is quite like its favorite contributor in this indefiniteness with respect to the proletarian basis of the Socialist Party. When asked, "What is the Class Struggle?" the editor replies, "Society is divided into two classes; one is on top, while the other is on the bottom. Those on the bottom are fighting to get on top; those on top are struggling to stay there," and more equally indefinite. Not a word about the economic facts. Not a word that the wage class is robbed in the payment of wages. Not a word that Socialist tactics are based on the economic fact of the class struggle.

The editor laughs at those who are urgent about "party tactics." He dismisses with an easy story those who "are putting in a good deal of time figuring on the best way to establish Socialism." By this he means "The Socialist;" for instance, always insisting that there is great danger of our getting into our ranks a host of middle-class men who will be content with public ownership of monopolies, and who have no real revolutionary aims.

The most characteristic feature of "The Coming Nation" is an easy-going optimism combined with a skillful use of Socialist terms and an almost total absence of economic teaching. When economics is introduced it is quite as likely to be wrong as right. For instance, we are repeatedly told that the wage-worker is exploited both in production and consumption, and the very latest cartoon depicts the worker as paying the taxes to support the army.

In line with this "blurring of class distinctions" are some of the most prominent quoted articles, "The Last Hope of the Workingman," by Jere Baxter, president of the Tennessee Central Railroad, was published without comment and with apparent approval in the issue of October 10. This speech was a middle-class, Democratic argument against the trusts. It might have better been printed in a Hearst paper as a plea for the workingman to support the Democratic ticket.

We have no hesitation in classifying "The Coming Nation" with the "liberal" and "broad" wing of the American Socialist Party, that wing represented by Mills and Carl Thompson, and which denounces insistence upon the wage-class basis as "De-Leonistic."

On the contrary, as we have said a hundred times before, we sincerely believe if this method is pursued, the Socialist Party in 1910 will be just about where the Populist Party now is.

Only on the fundamental economic facts of the situation, only on the basis of the class struggle between the wage class and the capitalist class, only on the homogenous interests of the wage class, can a stable political party be built up.

If we are wrong in this judgment, then the International Socialist policy is wrong. If that is wrong and Socialism can really be achieved in 1908 through a grand union of the wage class and small business class and farmer class interests, no one will be gladder to be proved wrong than the editor of "The Socialist." But he doesn't expect to be proved wrong by cheerful whistling.

OAKLAND NEWS.

The hall will seat about 300 people, and is furnished with chairs, tables, desks, book cases, piano, etc., etc. The reading table is provided with the current Socialist papers and magazines, and in addition to this the reading room is equipped with a free circulating library consisting of 150 volumes suited to the study of Socialism from a historical and scientific standpoint.

Everything in the hall is the property of the Local and when fully completed and decorated, as it soon will be, we will have one of the largest and best equipped headquarters owned by any Local in the United States.

The headquarters are devoted exclusively to the business of the Socialist Party. A propaganda meeting is held every Sunday evening, which is well attended, and numerous other meetings, in connection with the party's work are held every month.

The Oakland comrades have had the Union Labor Party to contend with during the two last campaigns, but, unlike Locals San Francisco and Los Angeles, this Local spurned every proposition looking toward fusion or compromise, and fought the good fight against all comers with the result that the integrity of our organization has been preserved and the revolutionary spirit of International Socialism has been strengthened for the great work that is before us.

We are not looking for shortcuts to the Co-operative Commonwealth, but we will be found fighting along the line of the Class Struggle, under the banner of International Revolutionary Socialism. Yours fraternally,

H. C. TUCK,
Organizer Local Alameda County.

POOR PAT SCULLIN IN FRISCO.

509 Jones St., San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 11, 1903.

Dear Comrade—It may be interesting to your readers to know that the "Patrick Scullin Arbitration" expose was a grand success. Mr. Scullin had consented to meet Mr. Lewis in a public debate and discuss the question of Arbitration, and after the hall had been secured and part of the advertising done, Scullin backed down, giving as his reason that the people who were behind him objected to him debating with a Socialist. In exchanging credentials, Mr. Scullin put into Mr. Lewis' hands a roll of papers containing very "interesting" information. It was more than evident now, why the debate had been called off. The information which had been placed voluntarily in Mr. Lewis' hands by Mr. Scullin was too good to keep, and Mr. Lewis made plans to make it public.

Turk Street Temple was crowded on last Saturday evening with people full of curiosity. Prominent business firms of Buffalo, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco were on the list of financial supporters of the scheme. Archbishop Montgomery, of this city, for \$25, and Mayor Schmitz, the "Labor" Mayor of San Francisco, for \$15, and others.

The following sentence from the book which Mr. Scullin is distributing by the tens of thousands on the Pacific Coast, will explain the reasons for his numerous financial backers. "To his numerous financial backers, the fallacy of the pernicious Socialist doctrine that is being disseminated among the working men today by a class of economic demagogues who are as ignorant on the subject of political economy as a parrot is of the meaning of what I might term its mechanical outpourings, a class of men who refuse to work, who, themselves prey upon the credulity of the very men whose cause they pretend to champion." It takes no argument to prove that the capitalist class will put up money to spread this kind of doctrine. A number of gentlemen who had given their moral and financial aid to this arbitration scheme were invited by Mr. Lewis to be present and explain their position; but none of them ventured to put in an appearance. It was well they did not, for the enthusiastic principal of the audience, applauded every blow that was hurled at the Arbitration theory, would have made them feel very uncomfortable. They would have learned something about a class war which is now going on between labor and capital. The meeting was pronounced by many, as one of the best Socialist propaganda meetings ever held in this city.

I have arranged for a public debate with Miss Laughlin, of New York City, National Lecturer and Organizer for the Woman Suffrage Association, to take place in this city Tuesday, Dec. 29th, at 8 p. m. in the Academy of Sciences hall, 819 Market Street. Admission 15 cents. Subject for discussion: "Should women work for economic freedom rather than the right of suffrage?"

We are holding street meetings here while the weather is pleasant. We sold after one of Epie's "From Utopia to Science" at one street meeting last week.

Yours fraternally,
LENA MORROW LEWIS.
No doubt Pat made good advertising for you, comrades, in Frisco. Here in

Pat Scullin is mentioned. He has evidently taken in a few notables along the coast, and is making his living off them. But don't take him too seriously.—Ed.

PAYING OFF OLD DEBTS AND PUSHING NEW ORGANIZATION.

National Secretary's Financial Report for November, 1903.
Omaha, Neb., Dec. 1, 1903.

National Dues from State Committees:	
Arkansas	10 00
California	97 50
Colorado	80 00
Connecticut	15 00
Illinois	30 00
Indiana	25 00
Iowa	25 00
Kansas	3 90
Kentucky	20 00
Massachusetts	110 05
Michigan	15 00
Minnesota	25 00
Montana	15 00
Nebraska	25 00
New Jersey	50 00
New York	100 00
Ohio	25 00
Oklahoma	14 80
Oregon	17 05
Pennsylvania	50 00
South Dakota	11 00
Texas	15 00
Washington	89 40
Wisconsin	25 00
Total \$843 80	

Locals in Unorganized States and Territories—	
Dist. of Columbia	2 00
Georgia	1 60
Indian Territory	6 20
Louisiana	1 30
Maryland	1 50
North Carolina	50
Rhode Island	15 00
South Carolina	1 00
Tennessee	8 20
Virginia	4 80
Wyoming	10 70
Total \$896 60	

Supplies	74 50
Special Organizing Fund	65 19
Brown & Hanford, Printing	24 25
Total \$1,060 54	

Expended:	
Exchange	\$ 85
Expenses	21 47
Freight and express	13 74
Office equipment	35 00
Office help	139 00
Postage	38 21
Printing	204 50
Telegrams	16 17
Wm. Mailly	\$83 00
W. E. Clark	60 00
C. R. Martin	22 60
A. S. Edwards	50 00
Chas. H. Vall	50 00
Total \$1,572 59	

Nov. 1, Balance	677 42
Receipts for month	1,060 54
Total	\$1,737 96
Total expenses	\$1,572 59
Dec. 1st, Balance	\$165 35

WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

ABOUT THE NATIONAL LECTURERS.

John W. Brown enters California Dec. 10 for a series of dates which will cover six weeks at least. Many complimentary letters about Brown are being received at National Headquarters. Mrs. Mila Tupper Maynard, of Den-

Are you thinking of getting a suit? If so, don't fail to examine our line before you place your order. It is the best that ever happened.

100 STYLES
Strictly all-wool goods. Suits ranging in price from \$11.00 to \$20.00. Pants, \$3.00 to \$7.00. Besides an unlimited number at higher prices, and all bearing the Union made-to-measure label as a guarantee of high-grade workmanship. We guarantee fit, workmanship and wearing quality. No one can do more.

NOTICE
If you will call on our agent or send post card for him to call on you, you can see our line and have your measure taken for anything that you may want. Don't be afraid to look at the goods. A look costs nothing. It does not matter if you live where the agent does or 50 miles from the agent's headquarters. Just send your agent a request to call on you, stating as near as possible where you live, in town, shingle mill or logging camp.

Comrade Augustus J. Sorge
Expert Measurer & Fitter,
P. O. Box 593, Seattle, Wash.
Agent for:
Great Western Tailoring Co., Chicago, Ill.
Progress Tailoring Co., Chicago, Ill.
The People's Tailoring Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Great Exposure

Every Socialist in America should read the exposure of the De Leon E. F. F. written by Lucien Baulin in the Socialist Standard. Issue of January 1st.

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ver, writes: "Since Comrade Brown was here I have wanted to write you how well pleased we were with his address. He is forceful and effective, an ideal Socialist speaker. Too many of our lecturers are afraid of their audiences intellectually. They should understand that Socialist audiences are hungry for the solid meat of our philosophy. They can arraign conditions for themselves and picture their own Utopias; what they demand is scientific doctrine, undiluted. Comrade Brown uses no big words, but he drives home and clinches every essential nail in the Socialist structure. Let the comrades keep him busy."

Comrade F. C. Childs, of Carbonade, Colo., says the audience there "was not large, but listened for more than two hours to Brown's masterly argument and pungent wit. He is all right and will help the cause."

Comrade Metcalf also writes: "Brown's meetings were two of the best we ever had. There were about 250 present Friday and double that number Saturday. Comrade Brown not only pleased his audience, he thrilled them. He is a very forcible and eloquent speaker and has a natural gift of oratory. He made a most powerful impression upon the trade union men, whom we have never before been able to induce to attend our lectures in any number. Comrade Brown is certainly the most powerful and efficient speaker to that very jealous and suspicious element which comprises the majority in most trade unions, that we have ever had. At the same time no one can listen to him without being convinced of his deep earnestness."

MRS. M. CLARK AT CARPENTER'S HALL, SUNDAY NIGHT, DEC. 27.

JAS. F. CAREY'S LECTURE TOUR.

Dates for James F. Carey's lecture tour have been arranged in Pennsylvania as follows: Jan. 4, Philadelphia; Jan. 5, Reading; Jan. 6, York; Jan. 8, Meadville, Jan. 9, New Castle. Carey will then enter Ohio for about two weeks. Applications for dates in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, should be made through the respective state secretaries and in Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, Michigan and Nebraska to the National Secretary, Omaha, Neb.

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News and Correspondence

CALL FOR STATE REFERENDUM ON A NATIONAL DAILY SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER.

Whereas, There are about one hundred Socialist papers published in the United States, and

Whereas, Said papers are supported and read almost entirely by the Socialists themselves, and

Whereas, In so being they are an unnecessary burden and fall short of their mission as propagandists, and

Whereas, Privately owned newspapers are more capitalistic than Socialist, and

Whereas, Such papers produce party strife and foster a continuous struggle between the editor's principles and his pocketbook, and

Whereas, The daily press is the best builder of public opinion, and

Whereas, The capitalistic press has already begun preaching a false Socialism.

Resolved, By Local Spokane that the necessity of the hour is a national daily, embodying full press dispatches, with Socialist cartoons and editorials. And be it further

Resolved, That said daily shall be owned and controlled by the Socialist Party of the United States of America. And be it further

Resolved, That a referendum of the Socialist Party of the State of Washington be called on the above question and copies of this resolution be sent to the press. If the question carries in the state, be it further

Resolved, That the above resolution be referred to the National Committee, demanding a national referendum of the whole Socialist Party of America

Seconded by Local Aberdeen. Aberdeen, Wash., Dec. 20, 1903.

E. E. Martin, State Secretary Socialist Party: The inclosed resolution was approved and seconded for a referendum vote of the Socialist Party of the state of Washington by Local Aberdeen, of the Socialist Party of the State of Washington.

JOHN T. DUFFY, Chairman. A. JONAS, Secretary.

Comment on Proposed Referendum.

The above resolutions introduce a subject of greatest importance, which should be carefully considered and thoroughly discussed before voting.

A daily owned by the National Party, by centralizing power has proved disastrous to the Socialist Party.

A free press is one of the surest guarantees of a free membership in the party.

We ought to know more of the experience of the Socialist Party in Germany. If some comrade who knows the exact relations of the Socialist press to the Social Democratic Party in Germany we should have more light by which to form our judgment on this proposed referendum.

A great Socialist daily would be immense, that is easy to see. But whether we would be better or worse off with such a paper at this stage of our progress is hard to determine. It will cost a mint of money and failure would be a bad setback.

The comrades in New York who have been gathering funds for a daily these past two or three years, and who must have put much thought and study into the question, should also be heard from before we take a vote.

Of course a big New York or Chicago daily could not cover the various local fields, and the weekly press would still be a necessity in many parts of the country.

By the way, some of the "whereases" named above will hardly hold water. For instance, "Privately owned papers are more capitalistic than Socialist," contains a principle which would logically lead us to establish colonies and co-operative industries of all sorts; but we are not aiming to establish Socialism in the midst of capitalism. Or again, "Whereas, Such papers produce party strife," might more truthfully be written, "Whereas, Such papers produce free and full discussion of all party questions and thus lead to practical unity."

We think also these resolutions are wrong in assuming that the present free party press does little good in the way of propaganda.

But after all is said, the main objection to a great party-owned daily is the almost overwhelming influence it will bestow on the National Committee of Publication.

THE COLORADO SITUATION. San Francisco, Dec. 15, 1903.

Editor Seattle "Socialist":

At the last regular meeting of Local San Francisco, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Locals of Teller Co., Colorado, are appealing to the National Committee to investigate the conditions existing in the Socialist party in the State of Colorado, and

Whereas, The said Locals declare that an element known as the Crusaders has captured the Party machine by trickery and has unscrupulously expelled several hundred loyal class-conscious members, and

Whereas, The experience of California Socialists with the said Crusader element justifies us in believing the charges made by the Teller Co., Locals to be well founded.

Therefore, be it resolved that Local San Francisco most earnestly appeals

to the National Committee to send a National Organizer to thoroughly investigate the Party affairs in Colorado, and if necessary to reorganize the Party in that State.

Fraternally yours, I. SHENKAN, Sec. Local San Francisco.

THE IDAHO SITUATION. As Reported to the National Committee.

On November 23rd the National Secretary received from Secretary E. B. Ault, Local Lewiston, Idaho, a letter, with resolutions adopted by that local on November 8th, declaring that "the present State Committee of Idaho" had "failed to call for a referendum for the election of state officers in April last, as provided by the State Constitution," that the State Committee had failed to receipt for dues paid by locals, and requesting that the "National Secretary be requested to refuse to officially recognize the present State Committee and National Committeeman for Idaho," and that "Organizer Wilkins be sent into the state immediately to prepare for assembling a state convention for the purpose of electing new state officers and transacting such other business as may properly come before said convention."

Secretary Ault enclosed a copy of the state constitution adopted two years ago, which shows that all officers were to be elected annually, the term of office to begin on April 1st. Ault states that just prior to the time for officers taking their seats last April, a referendum was initiated in the state (by whom is unknown) which sought to change the basis of representation in the state committee, and to change the term of officers from one to two years. These changes, Ault states, were adopted, although Local Lewiston never received notification of the fact. Nevertheless, Ault maintains, these changes could not apply to the officers already elected, and a new election should have been held, which was not done up to the time the resolutions were adopted (Nov. 8th).

Afterwards, however, Local Lewiston received from the secretary of Local Boise, a blank for referendum for state officers. This blank (a copy of which has been received at the National office) is dated Nov. 14th, and the vote upon same is called to close Nov. 25th. The referendum blank is signed "Fred Carter, Secy., of Local Boise."

The officers called to be elected are National Committeeman, State Secretary-Treasurer, State Organizer, State Local Quorum, located at either Boise or Pocatello, whichever place was selected as the location of state headquarters: The nominations for these offices were stated to be made by Locals Boise and Pocatello, and seconded by Locals, Weiser, Burke, Silver City, Emmett and Caldwell. There are 26 locals upon the Idaho list upon file at National Headquarters.

The National Secretary, upon receipt of the foregoing, wrote to the State Secretary, A. M. Slatery, Idaho Falls, for information and an explanation. Before receiving a reply to this letter one was received from Comrade Slatery dated Dec. 1st, in which he stated that he was about to resign, that there were not a sufficient number of locals in good standing in the state to ensure a representative opinion of comrades throughout the state, and he would recommend to the Executive Committee the appointment of a temporary secretary so that a referendum could be had.

Later a letter was received from the secretary of Local Boise, relating the negligence of the State Committee and stating that "We have a State Constitution that states specifically what course to pursue, and after one or two abortive efforts over the state to effect a reorganization of the state organization, Local Boise took the matter in hand, nominated a ticket, got the required number of seconds and issued the referendum," that Local Pocatello had also nominated a ticket, which was seconded by Local Boise, and the two tickets were sent to the referendum, which states that "out of 54 referendums, sent to the various locals of the state, 13 were returned," and that the following officers were chosen: W. E. Stache, Wallace, National Committeeman; L. E. Workman, Boise, Secretary-Treasurer; A. G. Miller, Boise, State Organizer, and the Local Quorum with headquarters at Boise.

A letter has also been received from W. E. Stache, stating that he has been elected National Committeeman, and explaining that the election of state officials initiated and conducted by Local Boise, was based upon Article XIII, Section 1, of the State Constitution, which is as follows:

"Any five locals in three counties may demand or initiate a referendum of the membership of the state on any proposition or any action of any officer or committee."

"Comrade Slatery (State Secretary), replies to the National Secretary's request for information to the effect that

he believes "the best thing would be to send Organizer Wilkins into the state immediately," as suggested by Local Lewiston, and that "we are so disorganized that perhaps this will be the easiest way out," that (Slatery) "did not know that Local Boise had started a referendum," and that the Constitutional provision for an Executive Committee from each county had not been carried out. Slatery also says, "there will not be any trouble if there be any competent person appointed to straighten matters out." He also gives a list of payments of dues made since August, which shows that Locals Gibbonsville, Halley, Gardfield, Farnum and Harrison are the only ones mentioned as remitting dues to the State Secretary.

Secretary Ault again reports that Local Lewiston on Nov. 22nd reaffirmed its resolutions of Nov. 8th, requesting the National Secretary to refuse to recognize the referendum initiated by Local Boise, "as an arbitrary usurpation of the rights and duties of the whole membership of the state," inasmuch as the nominations voted upon "were made by only six locals, without the knowledge of and secretly from the rest of the locals in the state." Secretary Ault also claims to have remitted a money order for dues for three months, in October last, to the State Secretary, and no report has been received from the latter.

The last remittance for dues received at the National Office from Idaho was in August, to the amount of five dollars. In one of the letters reported above (dated Dec. 1st), Comrade Slatery states he was remitting \$7.45, but that a mistake by the postmaster in making out the money order caused a delay. The remittance is not at hand up to this writing.

The foregoing statement of the salient points in correspondence received by the National Secretary shows a complicated condition of affairs in Idaho. It is evident that the state officials had neglected their duties, that a referendum for new state officials was initiated by one local, with the nominations seconded by five others, that the other locals in the state had not had an opportunity to make nominations, that only eleven days were allowed in which the locals throughout the state could be reached and subsequently take action upon the referendum, that only 13 locals altogether voted upon the referendum, and that none of the locals named as initiating and conducting the referendum are reported by retiring State Secretary Slatery, as paying dues, although general claims are made that dues have been paid.

Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that no National dues have been received from Idaho in four months, and that retiring State Secretary Slatery endorses the recommendation of Local Lewiston, it would seem to be just to all concerned that National Organizer Wilkins be sent into Idaho to investigate and get the state organization into working order again, if possible, and that pending his report all communication between the National Office and Idaho be suspended.

As it is reported that in order to secure a place on the official ballot a state organization must be in working order by Feb. 1st, immediate action should be taken, and if the above recommendation is approved Comrade Wilkins will be sent into Idaho at the earliest date possible.

Fraternally submitted, WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

SIFTINGS BY WASHINGTON'S SECRETARY.

Secure a Date For Brown.

Only thirty-five lectures can be given in Washington by Comrade John W. Brown, of Massachusetts, who is filling out the tour of Ben Hanford. Several dates have already been spoken for. It's up to you, comrades.

Send in National Referendum Returns at Once.

No votes will be counted on this National Referendum that reach this office later than January 1, 1904. Act quickly.

Show Your Colors.

Latest design party buttons for 25 cents per dozen. The gold-rim button for 15 cents each.

National constitutions, platforms, application cards and other leaflets at 15 cents per hundred. Membership cards 1 cent each. 75 cents per 100. Literature at a large discount in quantities.

Scatter Seeds of Socialism. Our campaign is an educational one

and may be done mainly by stirring the thought and getting our literature into the hands of the world's toilers.

Many New Locals.

Five locals were granted charters since last report, and as many more are pending action of Local Quorum. Three or more locals are in arrears. Pay up back dues and don working clothes. Prospects for 100 locals by 1904 is flattering.

Okanogan to the Front.

December 1 J. W. O'Keefe wrote from Alma, saying, "There's a hen on. Keep your eye on Alma." He wished instructions as to organizing.

Well, in the regulation "three weeks" there comes a splendid local organization, accompanied by an order for literature. Comrade O'Keefe says, "Don't think this is our limit, for we know many good men (get the women too, Comrade O.) who are with us as soon as we are ready to take them in. We will extend our influence to the limit of the county. The old veterans whose names are subscribed to this application will, to the extent of their means, spend money freely for the cause. Some of them have contemplated this organization, but it seemed the opportune time did not present itself..."

Deer Park, in Spokane; Loon Lake and Clayton in Stevens county, will soon be in harness to stay this time.

White Salmon wants to be organized. Delphi, in Thurston, is ripe for a local. Try try and "merge" them on my holiday trip to Olympia. Room for two or more locals in Pacific county from recent work therein.

County organizations will soon be effected in Chehalis, Clarke, Kitsap, Spokane and other counties. Requests for organizers come from various isolated points that cannot be sent for lack of funds, making a true Socialist heartick. Try the Alma experiment, comrades, organize yourselves, not for a picnic, but for a pitched battle between the producer and the parasite. The ones who will carry our cause to final victory are not those who "know we'll win in 1905," but those who are willing to die in the last ditch—face to the foe in 1904 if necessary.

GET BUSY, BOYS!

Will try to prepare a "Roll of Honor" of all live locals for the New Year issue of this paper. Secretaries are especially asked to examine your records and get square on the books for 1904. Don't fall in this, comrades. We need the money and you need the eased conscience. Clear the decks for a battle royal in 1904.

E. E. MARTIN, Secretary-Treasurer.

HE IS HOT.

Editor "Seattle Socialist," Dear Sir: As a member of the S. E. U. I ask space in "The Socialist" columns.

I now recognize the fact, and I think that all members of the S. E. U. of Seattle, in fact all members of the Socialist Party of the state must recognize that the feeling now existing between a combination consisting of Comrades Scott, Hutchinson, Selbert and a few others of the S. T. U. must be threshed out, and that to a finish.

The abuse, vituperation and misrepresentation such as was vomited forth at Carpenters' Hall on last Sunday night will soon make the Socialist Party of Seattle the laughing stock of everyone.

I have been a Socialist for some time, and voted the Socialist ticket before I made application for membership in the party, which was about a year and a half ago. Very shortly after I joined, at a meeting in Ballard, Comrade Scott took occasion by insinuating and innuendo to cast reflections on the S. E. U. I asked him for an explanation, and all I could get out of him was, "Wait, you will see." In order to see, I immediately made application for membership in the S. E. U., was accepted and have been a member a little over a year, have attended most of its sessions since, but have not seen yet.

Some time after Scott, Hutchinson came over to Ballard, and it was the same "You will see," and I have heard Selbert say, "Wait, you will see." Now, I am from Missouri, the central part, and have got to be shown, and I hope those who were at Carpenters' Hall last Sunday night, in fact, I hope all who have taken sides in this matter, will investigate, will throw aside prejudice, join the S. E. U., find out for yourselves.

I have not always been in accord with the editor of the paper, and along with others, have so expressed myself. I thought the paper too deep for propaganda work, and not interesting to a beginner, but am pleased to note that it has undergone considerable change, especially since Comrade Burgess has been connected with it.

If the Scott-Hutchinson-Selbert combination want a paper, for God's sake let them stop throwing dirt and start on. There is lots of paper and room in Seattle, and thousands all over this land who need Socialist literature.

Now, boys, if you want to venture into the field of journalism, make a start, but do it so that you will command the confidence and respect of the public, and especially a great and growing party. Make a start. It don't take much money or labor, and as for brains, they are not to be considered. But whatever you do, don't select your editor on account of his ability to vomit up vituperation and misrepresentation.

Just why comrades should persist in trying to besmirch the character and impugn the motives of all those who do not agree with them I cannot

see. The statement made by Fowler that the S. E. U. was not composed of wagers was a misrepresentation which must have been willful and intended because he has had full opportunity to inform himself.

If those who are so sore would go to work and work for the interest of Socialism, they would wear off their socialism. Look over the list and see if the members of the S. E. U. are not working to advance the interest of the Socialist Party as much as any men in the party. Besides publishing the paper, they are the hardest kind of workers wherever they live. This is to be a long pull and a hard pull; let's pull together, comrades.

If Fowler had investigated, he would find that out of a membership of 34, only nine by any construction whatever could be placed in other than the wage-working class. Now, don't "Wait and see," but examine and find out. Show that disposition that should characterize every Socialist. Investigate. Don't let any one else do your thinking. Just play that you are from Missouri. A good Socialist will recognize no leader and can smell a grafter from afar off. According to Fowler there was but one perfect Socialist between Seattle and Omaha, the National Committee not excepted.

I hope that every Socialist in Seattle will think over this and then unite and advance on the common enemy. The S. E. U. has never asked the party for anything except the subscription price of the paper, and in return for that they expect to furnish ten times its price in clear-cut, class conscious Socialism. But further, it will guard with jealous care the principles of International Socialism, and such a mess as was vomited up last Sunday night will not deter it. It will expose and try to thwart any attempt to graft on the party.

This same combination went before the last state convention and were so unmercifully sat down on that they did not know where they were.

Now, members of the S. E. U. or Socialists in general are not that class of Christians who believe in turning the other cheek. Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and if it has got to be a fight or an insult every time certain members of the Socialist Party attend Carpenters' Hall, then "lay on, MacDuff, and damned be my first cry." Hold it! Hold it!

My idea of a Socialist is one who sees and recognizes the class struggle, one who can and will divide himself of those little, petty jealousies, the outgrowth of this damnable competitive system, one who, if he has any fault to find with a man, especially a comrade, will go to him as a man and tell him his faults, or else keep his mouth shut. A Socialist above all others should know that only by being just with one another can they hope for justice.

J. C. ROBBINS. Ballard, Wash.

FATHER HAGERTY DECLINES. National Secretary to T. J. Hagerty, Nov. 24, 1903.

J. Hagerty, care J. S. Smith, 181 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade: The National Quorum, at its meeting held November 14-15 and 16, adopted the following motion: "That the National Secretary be instructed to communicate with all well-known speakers throughout the country relative to acting as lecturers and organizers under the direction of the National office, and that they be requested to state their terms and furnish other information required."

It is intended, in the interest of system and co-operation and so as to provide the growing number of organized states with the best speakers whenever desired, that the National Lecture Bureau assume charge of such speakers. By this means it is expected that the increasing demand for Socialist speakers from all parts of the country can be met and satisfied, while at the same time offering speakers who wish to work continuously in the field the opportunity to do so. The rapid approach of the national campaign also makes it essential that a systematic method of routing and dating speakers be adopted. In conformity with the Quorum's instructions I shall be glad to open negotiations with you with a view to your becoming attached to the National Lecture Bureau, and trust you will inform me of your terms, length of time you are at liberty to all engagements, territory you would prefer to cover, and such other information as will assist in arriving at a definite understanding and mutual agreement. The information will in turn be submitted to the Quorum for its consideration and action, subject to the approval of the National Committee.

Hoping for an early reply, I am, Fraternally yours, WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

T. J. Hagerty to National Secretary, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 28, 1903.

Wm. Mailly, National Secretary, S. P., Rooms 303, 304 McCague Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

My Dear Comrade: Your letter of the 24th inst. was delivered to me on

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my return to Chicago last night. Permit me to thank you for the offer to open negotiations anent my coming into the National Lecture Bureau. Just at present the ill feeling, as narrow as it is unreasonable, against so-called "high-priced speakers" is so rampant in our party that I do not care further to expose myself to it by placing myself in, as it were, a public pillory, as an object for its unrestrained attack.

I am getting all the engagements which I can fill at my own regular terms, which, in all probability, are considerably in excess of what the National Lecture Bureau could afford to offer. If at any future time I should have any open dates, not in conflict with the fixed amount of time which I set aside for my studies, I should be glad to give them to you at mutually satisfactory terms.

Fraternally yours, THOS. J. HAGERTY, Care W. J. McSweeney, 5513 Monroe Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FATHER McGRADY DECLINES. Bellevue, Ky., Dec. 2, 1903. Mr. William Mailly, Omaha, Neb.

Dear Comrade: Your kind communication of the 24th ult. received. In reply I regret to say that it will be impossible for me at the present time to accept the invitation of the National Quorum to affiliate with the National Lecture Bureau, as it would interfere with the work that I have planned for

the future. Later on I will gladly embrace the opportunity to serve the Socialist Party through the agency of the National Lecture Bureau.

The question of terms can not be considered, as it would depreciate my ability and destroy my efficiency on the rostrum to accept a price that would be satisfactory to all the comrades. Therefore, I wish to say that my services will be free whenever I am in a position to respond to the invitation of the Locals. I can not give you much of my time in the near future, but when I shall have completed my course of law studies I intend to devote all my energies to the cause of Socialism.

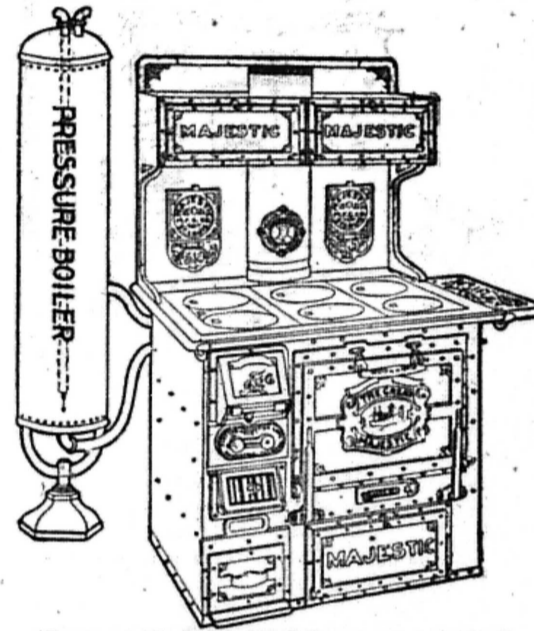
With very best wishes, I am yours fraternally, T. McGRADY.

OMAHA LOCAL NEWS. Comrade A. W. Simons, editor of the "International Socialist Review," delivered two lectures in Omaha under the auspices of the regular organization on Sunday, November 22.

The first lecture was held in Washington Hall, at 2:30 in the afternoon. A large crowd was present. Comrade Simons spoke upon "The Fundamentals of Socialism," saying that when any class becomes essential to progress, that class is bound to become the dominant class. Continuing, he said, "The present ruling class, the capitalist class" (Continued on Page 4.)

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THE FAIR, Whatcom, Wash.

THE HUB GET INSIDE THIS OVERCOAT ITS FROM THE HUB

The Hub's selling Overcoats for less money than any clothing store in town.

Fact. New, long, swaggar styles, that are all the go—at Made of Oxford Vicuna and properly tailored. Can't touch 'em for less than \$15 anywhere else. Get that Habit.

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The Hub

FIRST AVENUE

NEW YEAR'S JOLLIFICATION

New Year's Eve, Dec. 31st, 1903.

At Labor Hall, 1510 Second Avenue, Corner of Pike Street.

Everybody invited! Invite your friends!

A New Year's Tree. A present for every one!

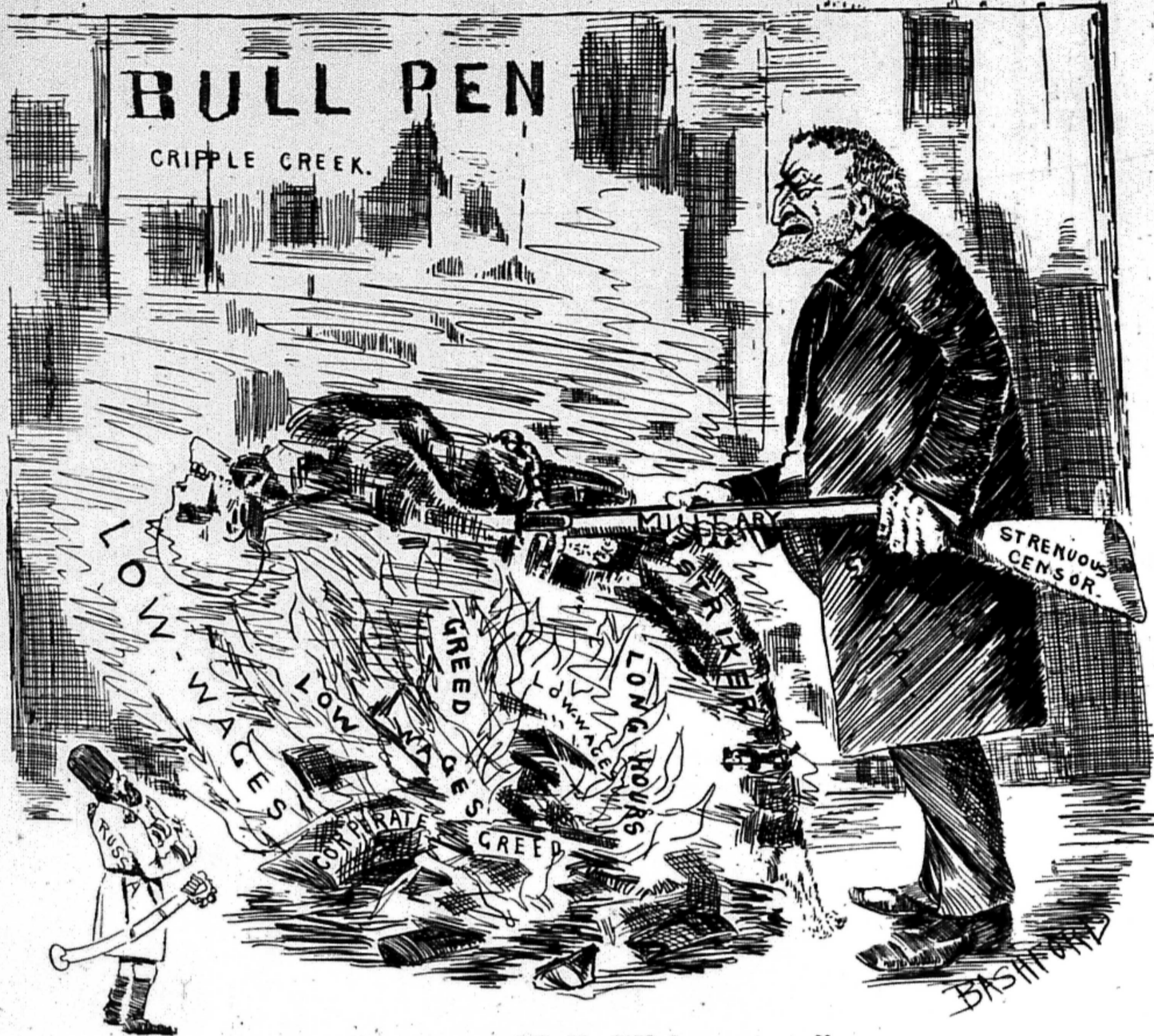
Dancing—Violin and Piano!

Entertainment—it will be to laugh!

Speech of evening by H. F. Titus. Subject, "New Year's Resolutions."

Come! Join in singing the Old Year out and the New Year in with good old Socialist songs.

BULL PEN LAW



Russia: "Well, I'll be —"

The state troops that have been and are now here under Generals Bell and Chase have partaken more of the nature of a lawless mob than that of well disciplined soldiers, by dragging peaceful citizens from their beds at dead of night and holding them in the military bull pen, without warrant of law and without any charge being preferred against them. The soldiers have held men up in the public road and fired at men on the public highway. The sheriff has been prevented from doing his duty as a civil officer. The militia has intimidated the civil court by surrounding the court house with sharpshooters and Gatling guns, and stationed soldiers with fixed bayonets in the court-room. The military officers have openly defied the court by refusing to obey the mandate of civil authority. The soldiers have insulted women and arrested children. They have gone so far as to arrest county officials. They have entered places of business and without warrant of law arrested the whole crew, proprietor and workmen. They have not even respect for the dead, but have entered the death chamber and without warrant arrested men engaged in paying their last tribute of respect to a departed brother. All this and much more has been patiently borne by the peace-loving people of this district.—Press Committee of Labor Unions in Cripple Creek, Colo.

In The Name of God, Wake Up!

Right now, today, the United States of America are in the throes of revolution.

It is reported that in Colorado the military authorities have issued an order commanding every person within a certain district to deliver up all firearms they may possess.

Another order forbidding any person to criticize the governor, the militia, or the president. ANY PERSON VIOLATING EITHER OF THESE ORDERS WILL BE SHOT.

If this is true (and the capitalist news service would hardly give it out if it were not true), if such a condition exists in our sister state, then the military despotism that Socialists have predicted is beginning to be real. This outbreak of militarism may not spread at once—it may subside when the conditions in that locality become normal; but just as surely as the appearance of a certain peculiar eruption upon the skin indicates the presence of a certain organic disturbance within the body, just as surely this first show of COMPLETE military despotism indicates the existence of social disturbance within the body politic. Only under certain conditions of society can such an exhibition of militarism be possible. Those conditions

are: (1) abject weakness of the people; (2) unlimited power of the ruling class, and (3) a struggle going on between this ruling class and that weakling class. Now, this class-struggle may exist (as it has existed in all its intensity since the feudal age), and yet affairs on the surface of society may pursue the even tenor of their way; but the moment the ruling class resorts to its last weapon—military despotism—then the social disturbance has reached its acute stage, and a revolution of one kind or another is at hand.

It may be a retrogressive physical revolution. The military may quell the strikers in Colorado by means of lead, and the act be repeated in other states at different times, until the workmen, thoroughly subdued and humbled, shall bow their heads and put them in the yoke their masters have made for them—the yoke of eternal wage slavery.

Or, it may be a progressive physical revolution. The workers may be enraged out of their weakness, gather up their strength, and then, in red, red blood, my brothers, they will wipe away the stain that capitalism has made upon the earth.

God forbid that either of these cal-

amities befall the human race. Socialists—world patriots—if you love your brothers, if the song of freedom can stir your hearts—arise!

Our freedom is at stake, and the social structure hangs in the balance. A mighty crime is being perpetrated down in another state, and it may drive our brothers mad.

There is work for us to do, and our duty is plain. The toilers have the ballots—teach them to use them. They have found that strikes have failed, that boycotts have failed, they will soon find that their trades unions will also fail, and then, they will be face to face with the fact that the only weapons left them are the ballot, or the bullet. If we do not persuade them to vote, they will surely, some day shoot.

Those men down in the Colorado mines, and all the toilers throughout our land and across the seas, are sorely in need of that help that will guide their energy to safe issues—and we are the only ones who are able to give them that help. Socialism is the only thing that can save those who toll. And the class-conscious Socialist is the Socialist of whom labor is in need. Sentimentalists, stand back. Your place is not here. When the conflict

is over and the battle won, you will have to help us to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth—but the man of the hours is the man who is class-conscious, the man who knows that the worker is a slave to the master-class, knows how and where he is being enslaved, and who realizes that the way to abolish the slavery is to stand on the working-class battle ground and fight for the overthrow of the wage system.

The coming revolution may be a peaceable one, or it may be violent, but it must result in one of three issues—slavery, chaos, or socialism.

To the Socialist who is fired with the unquenchable spirit of the class struggle, there is nothing to be said but a word of encouragement. He is always where the war clouds hang, doing yeoman service to mankind. To the Socialist who is dreaming on the hilltops—IN THE NAME OF GOD, WAKE UP!

Workers of the world, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain.

"O, ye that love mankind. Ye that dare oppose, not only the tyrant but the tyranny, stand forth!"
T. P. HUGHES,
Helena, Mont.

OMAHA LOCAL NEWS.

(Continued from Page 3.)
class, has ceased to be an essential element in industrial progress. The capitalist is no longer needed. He has turned over production and distribution of the wealth of the world to the working class. If the entire capitalist earth it would not affect the wheels of industry a hairsbreadth.

At the evening meeting at Socialist Headquarters Hall, Comrade Simons talked of the relations of the farmer to the Socialist movement. He said "the farmer is exploited, not in consumption, but in production. He does not derive his revenue because of ownership in the farm, but in the ownership of the necessary labor power required in farm production. For this reason the interest of the farmer is with the wage-working class. As soon as he begins to think, he will find out that he has been deceived in believing his interest is with the capitalist class."

Comrade Simons said, in reference to his book, "The American Farmer," that it was written for Socialists, and that by the time it was off the press he felt that it should be revised.

A regular mass meeting was held on Wednesday, November 25. After the

regular routine matters were disposed of, the reading of the proposed constitution was taken up, and its initiation was carried out. The points mostly debated upon were that no officer should hold office more than two consecutive terms, but after retirement for a term would again be eligible. This proposition was lost. Another proposition which caused so much furor. It was proposed by the ones who introduced it, seeing that it would not fit in the movement as today organized. This question was today drawn out affair. Comrade Hawkins led for the "80 per cent resolution," pleading that as a working class organization we should carry the resolution and it mattered little how much the opposition might be, that the party was young and that now was the time for the operation; that sooner or later it would have to be performed. The "80 per cent resolution" was lost. The constitution was then voted on as a whole and indorsed and will be submitted to the other locals for consideration at an early date.

The following members of Local Omaha signed an application for an appeal in the Tompkins Smith case: George Wells, C. F. Huber, Mrs. Allie Conant, N. Benson and H. Cross. The action of the City Central Committee in the expulsion of said Smith was taken

at its regular meeting, on Thursday, October 29. The said Smith was notified the next day of the action of the aforesaid committee and apprised of the limit of the time for an appeal. On December 1 J. B. Randolph, representative for Smith, submitted the appeal to the City Secretary. The City Central Committee at its meeting December 2, took up the matter of appeal and found that thirty-three days had elapsed since the action of the City Central Committee. According to our city constitution, thirty days is the limit of appeal. The members who signed the appeal were notified to that effect. In order to get five members of the party to sign the petition, J. B. Randolph, who calls himself a Socialist (shining light of the Propaganda Club), had to resort to a barefaced lie and tell one of the signers that the petition was circulated by Secretary La Bille.

On Friday evening, November 22, the Woman's Socialist Union held a box social at Headquarters Hall. An entertainment of singing and recitations was first given. The boxes were auctioned off, Comrade Clark acting as auctioneer. The Woman's Union realized a snug sum from the proceeds. Hot coffee and lemonade were served with lunch, after which dancing was indulged in until 12 o'clock.

There will be a Christmas tree and entertainment held at Headquarters Hall on Sunday evening, December 27, also a New Year's social to watch the old year out and the new year in, in which to grind out more profits for our capitalist masters.

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NEBRASKA PARTY NEWS.
A proposition will be submitted at the next meeting of the City Central Committee of Local Omaha for the local to take up the study of Socialist history, using Comrade Hillquit's History of Socialism in the United States as a text.

The financial reports from the three organizers who have been working under the direction of the State Quorum have been submitted by Secretary La Bille of the State Lecture Bureau. The reports show that the organizers simply received expenses for their work. They also illustrate the fact that a working man is not a success at extracting large donations from his fellow workers, even to pay his own expenses in taking them the message of Socialism. In some places the boys hesitated to accept a cent, knowing that it was coming from the overworked and underpaid members of their own class. The Revision Committee has com-

pleted its work and submitted the proposed constitution to the locals for their consideration and action.

Much has been said recently about the good work that the women of Omaha are doing for the cause of Socialism. Too much cannot be said. It is inspiring to see them go out in all kinds of weather to distribute cards advertising Socialist meetings, and to listen to reports of visits to various factories, where the women and girl wage-slaves of Omaha are wearing out their lives to secure a miserable existence. But the most inspiring of all their work is that of their children's schools. In these schools children are taught the methods of producing and distributing the necessities of life from their inception to the time when, for instance, a pair of shoes is sold to the wearer by a tired and poorly paid clerk. They teach from the concrete to the abstract. Great interest is manifested by the growing classes. When these children grow up, they will understand the materialist interpretation of history. They will be Socialists who cannot be moved an hair's breadth.
J. P. ROE,
State Secretary.
Omaha, Dec. 5, 1903.

REPORT OF NEBRASKA STATE SECRETARY FOR NOVEMBER, 1903.

RECEIPTS.	
Beatrice	\$ 2 00
Broken Bow	2 20
Chadron	2 00
Crawford	70
Dakota City	1 10
Fairfield	3 75
Fremont	40
North Platte	2 90
PAGE	2 00
Schuyler	60
Shelby	50
Star	10
Campaign and Org. Fund: Comrade Fineaux, of Simeon	1 00
Omaha comrades	3 20
Balance, Nov. 1	27 89
Total	\$59 74

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Office Rent	\$ 4 70
Postage	7 87
Stationery	80
National dues	25 00
Organizing Expenses:	
J. A. Easton	5 00
B. McCaffrey	5 05
A. L. A. Schiermeyer	5 05
	53 47
Bal. Dec. 1	6 27
Total	\$59 74

From the foregoing you will see that we are steadily growing, both in numbers and finances. Comparing the receipts of the past month (\$31.85) with the same month last year (\$13.50), it is very encouraging; especially in view of the constant effort on the part of the politicians in the state, with the aid of some "great men" from without to divert our energies. We expected the capitalists to fight our organization, but we hardly expected to have members of the party in other states fight our party also. Yet in spite of the double opposition, in spite of the fact that men who should have been propagating socialism have been fighting the Socialist Party organization of Nebraska, we have made constant progress. When the history of our movement in Nebraska is published the party will then know what a terrific war has been waged against the Socialist movement of our state.

But we have won in the two most notable skirmishes—that of last year against a "convention" held by a half dozen politicians, some of whom had been driven out of the party, and of this year against the same men in another role, and who were aided by members of the party elsewhere, party members, mind you, who should have been fighting capitalism instead of fighting the Socialist Party of Nebraska.

In view of this, your attention is called to the necessity of standing firm and working unceasingly for the advancement of the cause in our state. The real struggle has just begun. Now that we are a growing power, political adventurers will do everything in their reach to disrupt our organization, as they have done with other third parties in the past. It remains with you comrades in the state whether this can be done or not. By your help and devotion to the cause we drove the rascals out last year. And by your help we can keep them out, no matter how many "great men" rush to their aid.

Let us have your co-operation and counsel in spreading the message of Socialism to the workers of the world.
J. P. ROE,
State Secretary.
Omaha, Neb., Dec. 6, 1903.

NEBRASKA PARTY NEWS.
New Locals have been formed at Laurel and Lexington. Charters are being held pending investigation, as is the rule of the state organization, a rule of which every Socialist will approve, after reading an account of the Chadron affair.

After a thorough investigation and on the withdrawal of two charter members who held office in the Democratic party, a charter was granted and Secretary Stanton writes that the work is promising.

Acting on the advice of Organizer Hyland, a charter has been granted to Local Oakland.

Many letters of commendation have been received giving unstinted praise of the speakers sent out by the State Lecture Bureau. Since Comrade Hyland re-entered the state to speak and organize under the direction of the State Committee, we have received many letters which more than justify his selection. An exceptionally good letter was received this week from Secretary Dewey, of Local Oakland. After referring to the Nazarene Carpenter who left his tools to work among the people, Comrade Dewey says:

"When you sent Comrade Hyland to you sent a noble man. He is not a congressman, seeking re-election; nor a supreme judge, who can abrogate laws; nor a political trickster of any kind.

"We realize that he too was a laborer, that his tools were left idle on the bench when he went out into the

glorious work; his heart and mind had so well fitted him to it.

"He did not come to us with pompous dignity. Self esteem does not overshadow the good qualities of his heart. He is plain. He is posted. He is intelligent. He is a good man."

After reading this letter about Comrade Hyland's work, you will be better able to judge of the many slanderous falsehoods that have been carted through the state by a prominent speaker who should have been teaching the scientific principles of our Party instead of slandering the Party officials and the members of the State Quorum and our lecturers.

The State Lecture Bureau has been instructed to arrange another tour for Comrade McCaffrey. Many letters have been received asking for him to fill return engagements at places visited on his first trip, among these was a request from Maywood, the place that has been a frequent text for purposes of vilifying the Nebraska State Quorum. This only proves that the Socialists of Nebraska prefer scientific discussions of Socialism to political buncombe, reason to campaign oratory, intelligent and progressive action to blustering and spluttering anarchy, the teacher who works with the Party organization to and instead of

the free lance who would rather work with corrupt political boodlers than with the regular party organization. Time will continue to vindicate the Socialists all over Nebraska who have waged a constant and successful warfare against every effort at disruption. The "Strike at the Ballot Box" is giving way to an educational campaign which must necessarily end in a better and more solid organization, one that will put the party in fit condition to withstand the attacks of the capitalist class.

J. P. ROE,
State Secretary.
Omaha, Neb., Dec. 12, 1903.

OAKLAND NEWS.
Socialist Headquarters, 405 Eighth St., Oakland, Cal., Dec. 9, 1903.

Editor of the "Socialist."
Dear Comrade—Enclosed find fifty cents in coin in payment for one year's subscription for the "Socialist." Please send the paper to Socialist Headquarters, 405 Eighth street, Oakland, Cal.

Two months ago Local Alameda County rented a large room on the ground floor at the above address and has fitted it up for a lecture hall, reading room and headquarters for the party in this county.
(Continued on Page 2.)

THE FAIR
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CLOSING OUT

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Talcum Powder, per box, worth 15c, for	7 1/2
All Perfumes and Toilet Goods at just half their marked prices.	
Emerald Soap, regular 5c cakes, at	30
Castile Soap, 3-pound bars, at	250
Good Pins at the paper	10
Hooks and Eyes, the package	10
Shirt Buttons, 12 dozen, per package	60
Spool Cotton in white and black, three spools for	50
Crepe Paper, worth 10c, all shades, at	60
Fancy Crepe Paper, 25c rolls, for	150
Feather Stitch Braid, the 6c kind, at the piece	2 1/2
Pearl Buttons, all sizes, per dozen	2 1/2
Table Oil Cloth, fancy colors—you know the value—per yard	150
Oil Cloth Table Cloths in fancy patterns, 15 different designs to choose from, per table cloth	500
Laces, large variety, from 1c a yard up	
Men's Underwear, suitable weight for fall and winter, our entire stock, also Men's White Shirts, all going at half price.	
Women's Hosiery, complete line, marked down to just half price.	
100 pieces of Print—all the different grades and patterns, including the very best makes, worth 7 1/2 and 8c per yard, on sale at	50
Men's Working Shirts, of farmers' satin, regular \$1.75 value, for	\$1.00
Men's Working Shirts, of molenkin, regular price \$1.35, at only	50c
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