

Join The Union
of Your Craft

The Socialist

Join The Party
of Your Class

Martin, Chas R
Box 389

THE WORKINGMANS PAPER
A CARTOON WEEKLY

To Organize the Slaves of Capital To Vote Their Own Emancipation

Published by The Socialist Educational Union

116 Virginia Street, SEATTLE, WASH., JANUARY 31, 1904

50 Cents
a Year

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

This is No. 182

Capital HAS Destroyed the Family



Race Suicide—A Fact

Race Suicide

President Roosevelt thinks small families are a crime. He calls it "Race Suicide."

Gibson, the famous artist, has drawn a picture to take off this phrase, "Race Suicide." We copy it here on this page. No fear of Race Suicide in that line of young and healthy parents and offspring!

Not many such families, you say? Why not? Have you ever stopped to ask, why families are small?

Simple as A B C. They can't afford to have big families. Do you notice the childless couples in our apartment houses? Why? Can't afford to have children, that's why. Usually, both parents work. Sometimes by hard economy, they save enough for a modest home, at best a childless home, but usually no owned home at all.

Look at this other picture of ours. This is a typical "home" of the worker in the factory. Babies come fast. They don't know how and they haven't time to prevent them.

The babies come fast and they die fast. Infant mortality is terrific in the poor quarters of the city, as any physician knows.

Here is the real race suicide Mr. President. You have a big, stalwart family of boys and girls. You preach big families to the rest. But you can



Race Suicide—A Satire

afford it. You were born with a silver spoon in your mouth. You don't know what wage labor and wage slavery and wage poverty mean!

Capitalism has already destroyed the home! Nothing but Socialism will ever restore the home! Every workingman in the world might have just such a fine family

walking in the park at leisure as this in Gibson's picture. Socialism proposes to destroy such a family as this in the hovel and establish such as this in the park!

SLAVE MARKET REPORTS

Conducted by D. Burgess.

"The Socialist" exists and does its work because of the self sacrifice of a few devoted Socialists. If our readers do not become conscious of their class interests and in consequence thereof come to the assistance of the paper by securing subscribers, it is possible that those who have done so much to support the paper heretofore, will yet do more for its perpetuation, but it would be much better for all, if every reader who is in harmony with the teachings and the purposes of the paper would go earnestly to work to enlarge our list of subscribers.

We have sedulously avoided the "patent medicine" methods and the "army graft," but there has been immense pressure to adopt some of these doubtful schemes. If those of our readers who approve of our methods, will go to work in dead earnest they can easily and surely remove all such temptations.

Besides, this is as much your fight as ours. Then why should you not bear your share of the burden?

If you do not approve of our manner of conducting the paper, we could not expect your assistance, and we do not expect it in any such case, but if you are in harmony it would seem that you could not be content to leave the whole burden to be borne by a few.

Do you want the few to fight your battles? If not join the ranks and spread Socialism by securing readers to "The Socialist."

You do not want to be coddled by a few cheap schemes, do you?

Dependence upon the will of another is the very essence of slavery.

All workers today are dependent upon the owners of the machine. Hence all workers are slaves and all owners are masters.

The conditions and tendencies of capitalism are vividly reflected in recent ghastly disasters, and in the ever increasing number of the unemployed. Vice and crime are growing apace and those who are charged with the administration of social forces are powerless to prevent or even to stay the avalanche that threatens to envelop the earth.

Their pitiful wail for the enforcement of law excites only contempt in the face of the manifest futility of such enforcement.

While our reviews and reviewers are talking about an impending industrial disaster, the crisis has actually invaded every field of industry and the sad wail of stricken ones is heard in every industrial center as the sentence of discharge is passed upon the helpless slave.

These cries of distress have appealed to the masters in a measure and they are now advertising themselves as philanthropists for having doled out a little thin soup in isolated cases.

These masters do not seem to see the blood that is on their soft hands, the blood of the slaves, but slowly the slaves are perceiving the blood and the cause for its presence there.

While the masters are indulging in optimistic prophecies of the future, the slaves are seriously considering what steps they must take to end the bloody career of their vulgar and brutal masters.

When a few denizens of the fashionable boulevards in Chicago met a dismal and cruel death as a result of the attempt to reap profits, our daily papers abounded in startling announcements, and the editorial pages were illumined with caustic criticism and hypocritical professions of regard for human life.

On Jan. 25 from 150 to 175 miners were entombed in the Hardwick mine of the Allegheny Coal Company. There was no sensational announcement of this horrible disaster; no lugubrious editorials; no strenuous demands for justice. The people who suffer in this mine horror are slaves and the drivers of slaves. The streets are full of this

lotsome of modern society. The tears, the groans, the griefs of the slaves do not enter the abodes of the masters.

When a few of the idlers meet their fate as a sacrifice to profit, the rulers of earth put on mourning, but when the toilers are murdered, as in the Hardwick disaster, the masters proceed with their feasting, their dancing and with their ribaldry and songs.

If these tragedies are to cease the slaves must, through political action, take over the means by which wealth is created and distributed.

The man who owns the means by which your life is maintained is as much your master as though he owned your person. You are as much the slave of the owning class as ever was the chattel slave. When this fact is fully discerned by the slaves, they will be ready for the revolution.

The "redeemers" are about to burst upon an astonished public in Seattle. A pastor of one of Seattle's fashionable churches, the congregation of which is composed largely of parasites, proposes to do mission work among "the submerged classes," presumably at so much per. This reverend gentleman is appalled at the presence of poverty on our streets. "This poverty," says the aforesaid pastor, "shouts and laughs on the streets in the ill-fed, half clothed children of the submerged classes; it blusters in the bloated dissipations of youth, and then bursts into ravenous vice and crime; and then it begs in the palsied hand of premature age o'erworn with the struggle and strife of existence."

And this Rev. is resolved to cure the ills which he pictures so graphically and this is how he will do it: "We must go into this work with plain, practical, pungent Bible preaching." Well, that do settle it. This Rev. ought to attend a night school for a generation or two and then he might enter a school for imbeciles.

Roosevelt, who is the servant of the master class, says that the Panama matter is a "closed incident," "an accomplished fact." Yep! so is the robbery of the slaves in the mills, mines, factories and in all other places where they work, but "it is a long lane that has no turn."

Now that the country has found out how old Ann really is, it might try to

figure out how old she will be when the president sends a trust magnate to the penitentiary.—The Commiser.

Well, Mr. Bryan, if you are really anxious to know Ann's age when the exploiters are first set to doing hard labor, just add the interval between the present hour and the inauguration of the Cooperative Commonwealth to her present age and you will have solved the problem.

Mr. Bryan, the peerless, is greatly disturbed over the presence of corruption in official circles, but he has never proposed the adoption of the only possible remedy, the collective ownership and control of the means of wealth production and distribution. Nor is it likely that Bryan will ever propose the adoption of this remedy, nor could we believe him sincere if he should propose it. The slaves have nothing to hope from Bryan nor from any other person or power outside their own class. The masters can do nothing for us if they would and they would do nothing if they could. Emancipation must come from our own class.

It is said Deltrich, the Hon. Senator Deltrich, escaped conviction through a technicality, and that is the route by which all his associates have escaped. Do you suppose a technicality would be of any use to the slave?

The capitalists have scraps among themselves over the possession of the wealth which rightfully belongs to the slaves, but they never allow these factional fights to interfere with the robbery of the slaves.

Snohomish, Wash., Jan. 21.

My child was sick unto death. I had him in the doctor's home. A consultation was necessary. A doctor from a nearby city came, did his duty, bid it well, stayed for three hours and charged \$20. For days that child lay sick, delirious in pain. A young woman, refined and kind, watched him at night, made his bed smooth, tended his every want and need, spoke the word of love and encouragement, got up before her regular hour and often stayed much, much longer than the allotted space and yet at the end of a week her charge was only \$10. That nursing was worth more than the skill. Is there any injustice there? Had that woman fewer loved ones dependent on her than the physician? Is she

less entitled to the privileges and beauties of life because she is less able to assert her right, tho' more complete in the fulfillment of her duties?

D. F. B.

CONDITIONS AS PHOTOGRAPHED BY A SLAVE.

THE SOCIALIST:
You asked for reports of the condition of the slave market. Our little 2x4 weekly republican paper here told a few weeks ago that the N. P. railroad had cut wages for section hands (white) from \$1.40 to \$1.25 per day, and that all of the men of the Houlton crew quit, and that for a few days the section boss was alone, but one of the men had returned to work.

Last week's issue of the same paper (Oregon Mist) stated boastfully that the section boss had no trouble to procure a full crew of men at the reduced wages, and yet this same paper is howling prosperity every political campaign, and the pity is these poor slaves working for \$1.25 per day, boarding themselves, and giving \$1 per month cut of it back to the company to keep up hospitals which they never get any use of, really believe that we are a prosperous people and vote for the party the "Mist" upholds.

G. W. ARMSTRONG.
Pittsburg, Oregon.

A correspondent ends his interesting letter in this way: "Yours for the class struggle until it ends."

A slave writes: "I have succeeded in finding a master who will allow me to work on a pliedriver for \$2 a day and board. This will enable me to pay up some of my debts for board, etc., contracted while I was looking for a master."

The "redeemers" still have a task before them. The towns and cities which they have so often redeemed are still in need of redemption. It must pay these "redeemers" to redeem.

Tolman of Spokane says war should be waged against corruption and railway lobby, but he saith nothing at all about the robbery of the slaves in the mills, mines and factories—not at all, for this is the source of his graft. He is only concerned in getting as large a slice as possible for himself and for his class.

AT McDONALD'S

A Story of Existing Conditions in the Forests of Washington, as Seen by a Slave in One Day.

I had paid \$1.25 for the information necessary to procure a job at Coal Creek, and early the next morning saw me on the boat heading for my future master's slave yard.

The morning was not very pleasant—one of these mornings that kind make a fellow think, especially when he's on his way to sell himself for some months. Kept busy reading the latest copy of The Socialist so as to down the blues a bit.

The boat landed at Coal Creek and I got off, a bunch of old clothes under one arm and a bundle of blankets under the other. I hit the road, and after some minutes' walk I was in sight of McDonald's railroad camp, where I expected to sell my labor power for some food, clothing and shelter. The camp was situated in the low lands and it was an impossibility to mark out ten square feet of dry land. Everything was under water. The rats must have lived on top shelves.

I made for the cook house—no house in fact, but a tent, the largest tent of the four or five in sight, stepped in and stated my business and was informed that they already had a man doing the work, for a chance to do which I had paid. Did not know just how to feel for a minute—glad or mad.

Just then the dinner bell rang and about thirty slaves filed into the cookery and sitting down on crude benches began filling up on boiled cabbage and potatoes and mulligan. It was a sight. Stoop shouldered, covered from bottom to top with mud and clay, now digging into the potatoes, then into the cabbage, then scooping up a spoonful of mulligan; no talking, no merry making, not a sound was heard and in a few minutes they began walking out, one by one.

Some minutes after I saw them all walking up the hillside in single file, led by the straw boss, going back to the section to put in another half day slaving.

I stepped into the office of the company, the only wooden structure on the premises, the residence of the slave drivers. Three of these were sitting around the stove, talking and taking it easy. I had hardly opened my mouth to talk when I heard one of them complain about the unjust demands of the labor unions. He said that next time he built a house in Seattle he would deed the whole business over as wages to the men employed thereon. I dropped a sentence occasionally which seemed to irritate, and after a bit walked out.

I met the cook in the cook house and we had a talk on the scarcity of jobs. He complained because he had been unable to sleep at night. He did not fancy rats as bed fellows.

I went to the meat house with him. The rats had sampled a good part of the meat and bugs were plentiful. It all went into the pot for supper, bugs and all and I wondered if the slaves knew about this. The cook dare not dispose of it otherwise or he would have no master, and the other slaves dared not kick or they would have no master.

Well, I distributed my bundle of Socialists around the bunkhouses, put my old clothes under one arm and my blankets under the other and struck out through mud and water and slush for the boat landing, whistling a tune to keep up spirits. I do not just remember, though, what tune I whistled or the nature of the spirits I wished to encourage. Seems as though I was thinking pretty hard.

The boat was not yet in sight when I reached the landing. A few minutes' waiting brought another passenger, a young lad about 26 years old, in overalls which were wet, in shoes that were shoes, an ancient hat, an old coat and a shirt, a bundle of two blankets under his arm, mud all over. His face had the appearance of a man half starved to death. It occurred to me that the negro in old slavery days was 100 per cent better groomed. After the usual greetings strangers accord each other with I asked him where he had worked.

"Just quit McDonald's," he said, "have been up there a week now. Landed with 10 cents in my pocket and lost that after I got here. It's a rotten place."

"They went out in the morning before daylight and began to work. Worked in mud ankle deep with pick

Latest From the Seat of War

The Coal Miners' Strike in Colorado—Graphic Incidents in the Class War
Told by Mrs. Mally—New Kind of "Dead Line"—
And This is Civilization, Alias Capital.

Trinidad, Colo., Jan. 14, 1904.—Engle, some three miles from Trinidad, and farther up in the mountains, is typical of the mining camps owned by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, or the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron Company, or whatever company it may please Rockefeller to christen his slave-driving industry of Southern Colorado.

The Engle mines employ usually, when working, about 200 men. Almost all of these men live in the company's houses, on the company's land. For these miserable shacks which contain each two or three tiny rooms, the kitchen so low that a man cannot stand upright in it, the men pay from \$4 to \$12 per month. The houses have been built, most of them, 20 years, and have never received a dollar's work of repair from the company. In a few cases, men have leased land from the company and have built themselves more comfortable homes. They are now learning the fatal mistake of being prosperous enough to build houses, for now they are standing fast to their union, quitting the camp and these homes, with no probability of being allowed to return to them.

The camp, a large group of the company's red shacks, the long red mule stable, the furnaces, the tippie, and wretched dobe huts where the Mexicans live, lies in a peaceful hollow of the hills in front and near to the entrance of the mine workings.

As you approach this camp today, you notice men walking to and fro and you do not need to go very close to see that each man is armed with a Winchester rifle. You see these men in many places, on the road to the post office, down in the hollows, yonder two surly Mexicans standing close to a little black house, on the tippie, and even up above on the heights, they walk back and forth, men who are a shame and disgrace to their kind, for they can be hired to shoot down fellow workers, men of their own class. There are 38 serving in two shifts, with it, is said, seven more added yesterday. These deputies receive \$5 per day. With between 30 and 40 at this one camp and not a load of coal turning the tippie since the strike was called, the company is not profiting much.

The line marking the beat of these deputy sheriffs shows the edge of the company's land, the famous and very real "dead-line." Just in front of them, at intervals, are pine sticks set up, and nailed on a cross piece this sign:

NOTICE.

"This is private property, and all persons are forbidden to trespass thereon or interfere with the workmen employed at the mine."—The Rocky Mt. Coal and Iron Co.

This line is drawn more closely each day. Men get in and they don't get out unless they escape as from a prison. If they get out, they don't get back. Last week men were allowed to come out to get provisions for their families at the local commissary of the Union. Now it is with difficulty that little children sent out for food can get back.

In some mines passes for egress and ingress are granted by the superintendent. The following one is copied from the originals possessed by the United Mine Workers of America of America, and issued at the mine of Rugby, not far from here.

"The Primrose Coal Company, 12/26/03.
Allow bearer to go out.

P. BRENNAN, Supt.

"The Primrose Coal Company, 12/26/03.
Let bearer come in.

P. BRENNAN, Supt.

Does a state of war exist or not?

For the past two days these passes have been absolutely refused in Engle. The miners in all this part of Colorado have never been organized until this strike. A large part of them are Italians and Mexicans. Now at the meetings of the locals all business has to be carried on through Italian and Mexican interpreters as well as in English. Mother Jones spoke on the hillside here two nights before the strike was called. Another body of men called her "La blanca Madre," (Spanish for "The white mother,") and on the morning of Nov. 9th not a man went into the mines.

Today the company is making desperate efforts to get men into Engle and at work. A press dispatch of Jan. 12th stated that the Engle mine was opened on that date with a small force. The following is the truth as told by one of the three coal miners who escaped through the "dead-line" of armed deputies:

"There was a carload of 30 of us brought from Virginia. Only four of us knew anything about coal mining. They swore to us there was no strike on. When we got to El Moro and saw a man guarding the train with a gun, we knew something was wrong and sent a telegram back to the second lot not to come. When we crossed the line of armed men at Engle, then I knew there was a strike and I was ashamed to lift my eyes. We did not go into the mines and that night three of us came out. There's only one man in there that ever mined any coal. Fourteen more want to come out, but are afraid."

The mines at Engle are particularly dangerous because of gas and if the inexperienced men go into them, they will surely be killed. And not a ton of coal is coming out of Engle. It is said that one man is getting out enough to keep the furnaces going.

The woman who is now boarding these three escaped men just outside the camp, a slender girl in black, said to us:

"If the company obeyed the laws as well as our boys, I'd not be a widow today. The law says you can't have more than 10 lbs. of dynamite stored in one place, and they had hundreds and hundreds of pounds where my poor Jack was blown to pieces."

The demands of the Union in the present strike are as follows:

1. Eight hours to constitute a day's work.
2. All wages to be paid every two weeks. (Now they are paid monthly.) in United States money; all scrip systems to be abolished. Also, an increase of 20 per cent on all contract and tonnage wages.
3. 2,000 pounds to constitute a ton.
4. All men working in or around the mines to receive just as much for the eight hour day as for nine, ten or twelve hour day.
5. For preservation of health and life, to be insured of a pure air supply.

Let me close with a word of an incident which occurred two weeks ago at Engle. It will serve as an example of the treatment that the free citizens of Gov. Peabody's preserve are receiving.

Several speakers went out from Trinidad to hold a meeting. The miners got together somehow from within and without the camp. The meeting broke up finally and the men crowded the bridge just this side of the dead-line in a body to go back into camp to their families. The deputies met them on the line and refused to admit them. The speakers came and expostulated. "Bob" Lee, head deputy, an excuse for a man who boasts of his descent from Confederate General Lee and "Light Horse Harry," seated himself on a rock just across the line, got his gun easily into position and said:

"Now, _____ yez, cross the line if you want to."

The sheriff of the county in Trinidad was telephoned for. He was busy in a saloon in Trinidad, and answering that the men could take care of themselves, and that he had not time to come, hung up the receiver. Two union men drove over in a buggy for him and forced him to come under the reminder that he was responsible for the lives of the men. He came, got the superintendent out, who identified the men as, "Tom, house No. 12," "Tony, house No. 29," etc., and admitted them.

And yet the citizens of Colorado are free and the miners have no grievances.

But the men of Colorado are awakening to a sense of their wrongs and they are fighting a splendid fight that should bring them the encouragement and assistance of every workingman and woman in the United States that has sympathy to give.

BERTHA HOWELL MALLY.

NATIONAL REFERENDUM A (1904). We have a letter from Comrade Cooney of Butte demanding to know why we did not publish the communication of Local Butte printed below.

He says: "No one who has followed the course of 'The Socialist' in the past would have ever thought that a communication would be refused because it did not meet the approval of the editor on the matter." Therefore Comrade Cooney should have guessed that there were other reasons.

We had two reasons. First, the Butte Local's letter came too late to affect the vote on Referendum B of 1903. In our issue of Dec. 29, we gave both sides of this question a hearing. Even that was rather late to reach the most of the voters, as the referendum was due to close about New Year's. Local Butte's letter is dated Dec. 19 and its publication on Dec. 27 would not have affected a single vote on Referendum B.

Second, in case Referendum B carried, it seemed to us that Referendum C (that proposed by Butte) would be a step backward. Butte says: "Any proposition to give to the larger states additional committee members in proportion to their members will meet with our hearty support and approval." We anticipated that a referendum embodying this proposal would be called for. That would be a step forward, perhaps. Certainly, the method we have just adopted by a referendum vote of about 6,000 to 2,000 is better than the old unproportional rule of one vote to each state, no matter what the membership. Now Ref. C (1903), (Ref. A, 1904) proposed by Butte will drive us back to the old rule and rescind Ref. B, altogether. We did not expect Local Butte would still insist on his Ref.

In one word, it seemed to us that the Butte circular was out of date when once Ref. B had been voted on. Butte is certainly wrong in calling the present method "proxy" voting. It may be "plural," but it is certainly not "proxy." No bad reputation or prejudice attached to the word "proxy" should attach to this form of plural representative voting which now prevails in our national committee.

The old way, by which sixty Socialists in Vermont had just as much voting strength in the national committee as 1,567 Socialists in Massachusetts, was manifestly unfair and unsocialistic. Butte admits that.

Very well. Do we want to go back to that because the present method is not the very best? If Local Butte will propose something better than the present instead of going back to the old and worse way which we have just voted out by a referendum of 3 to 1, why, then, we shall be ready to discuss the new proposition.

It seems to us still that Local Butte is foolish to call for a practical reconsideration of Referendum B, which we have just settled by a three to one vote. But we print the circular in response to Comrade Cooney's protest.

BUTTE CIRCULAR.

Butte, Dec. 19, 1903.

To the Socialist Press of the United States:
Local Butte in conjunction with other locals has initiated a referendum calling for an amendment to the national constitution to abolish proxies and plural voting in the Socialist Party.

We are in receipt of a circular protesting against our action from Local Louisville, Ky., and as this circular has been given to the Socialist press, in justice to ourselves and to the other locals who joined with us in asking for the referendum, and to the Louisville comrades who seem to misunderstand our position and motives, a statement for the reasons for our action is opportune.

First—We are not opposed to proportional representation. Any proposition to give to the larger states additional committee members in proportion to their numbers will meet with our hearty support and approval. But this Referendum B does not propose to do.

Second—It carries will place the control of the national committee under the control of four to seven members of the national committee from the larger states. DO YOU WANT THIS? (It has carried by a vote of 5,599 to 2,037. It gives the control of the party to a majority of the party. The system Butte would have us go back to would allow seventeen states having 2,000 members to outvote sixteen states with 14,000 members. Do you want this?—Ed.)

Third—in the republican party, the democratic party, and in certain reactionary labor organizations, the proxy vote or plural system of voting is in vogue, and is a suitable means for carrying out the nefarious purposes of these organizations and making easier their control by a few leaders. Should we be so blind as to engraft such a system on our revolutionary, democratically governed organization?

Fourth—As Socialists we are unalterably opposed to a system which will still further tend to concentrate power and influence in the hands of individuals, while perfectly willing that a state having 2,000 members should have twenty times as many committee members as a state having 100 members (twenty committee members can be reached by mail just as easily as one). We submit that it is unsocialistic and dangerous for one INDIVIDUAL to have twenty votes. (Why, if he represents by their own choice twenty times as many comrades as the man with one vote?—Ed.)

FIFTH—When the Louisville circular states that the proposed amendment does not mean if carried, plural voting, it states WHAT IS NOT A FACT. It does mean plural voting. We are lost in amazement at the foolishness and effrontery of such a contention.

The greatest danger to the Socialist movement lies in the concentration of power in the hands of a few individuals. The recent history of the party betrays the presence in certain quarters of a spirit that will brook neither restraint of personal idiosyncrasies nor a due regard for discipline. It ignores party rules, regulations and the party organization itself. In the presence of such a significant fact we ask: Is it wise to add a clause to the constitution that will still further concentrate power in the hands of a few individuals in such an important committee as the national committee, under the suspicious presence of "proportional representation"?

We appeal to the comrades everywhere to vote No on Referendum B (the pro-proxy amendment) and to vote Yes on Referendum C (the anti-proxy plural-voting amendment).

Further in view of the facts above stated we believe the Louisville circular to be unnecessary, uncalled for, unfair, misleading and full of misstatements and plain distortions of facts.

W. N. HOLDEN,
M. G. O'MALLEY,
J. F. FOX,
N. L. PETERSON,
P. J. COONEY,
Committees Butte Local.

VANS DISCUSSED.

Editor Socialist: I see a resolution in the last issue of The Socialist from Local Spokane calling for a referendum vote on the Van proposition.

Of course I recognize the fact that the Socialist party is not in the same predicament as the old lady at the church meeting who, when asked to contribute something toward buying a chandelier, said: "I don't see any use of buying a chandelier, there is not a soul in the church who can play on it after you get it!" Not so with the Socialist Party. We seem to have scores who are willing to play on a Van.

Now, what is this Van proposition analyzed? First, here are papers that are privately owned that wish to increase their circulation (that is the primary object of the Van). Now, don't understand me to say that the editors are not class conscious Socialists. The readers of the papers are or should be the best judges of that. But this Van proposition is a business proposition with them. They sell at an enormous price their Vans, and do not give them away at all, as some of the comrades seem to think. A Van should not cost more than \$250, it should be 2 1/2 cents per subscriber for 10,000 subscribers. If the state wants a van let us go down in our pockets and buy one and advertise the Socialist movement.

Of course the "Seattle Socialist" could afford to give two vans for 10,000 subscriptions, but do we want a van at all? Certainly not, to further the interest of any private individuals. If private individuals want a van that is nobody's business, and they have a right to turn them into a meat wagon or anything else they see fit, and I can't see why the State Quorum should be asked to mix the party up in the proposition.

But let us suppose we should get one of those vans. Would those who run the van get a salary or what they could take in by collection? If the latter, it looks to me like a graft pure and simple, and I don't think the party can afford to stand for it.

But, Comrades, does not the whole thing smack too much of the patent medicine faker? It may entertain for a short time but like the patent medicine, after calm reflection it will lose favor and will bring discredit upon our grand party. Of course Barnum said the people liked to be humbugged, but if the Socialist Party of America ever amounts to anything it has got to be composed most wholly of the sober, intelligent, thinking, class-conscious wage slaves both male and female, and not of suckers, gullibles, or credulous persons who allow someone else to do their thinking.

A man or woman to be a Socialist must think and act, not by fighting one another, but appealing to the reason and judgment of those who do not understand their philosophy.

This can never be done by a Punch and Judy show, because the thinking man doesn't tarry long at such places. You have got to reach him by what our capitalist friends are pleased to call heart to heart talks. Our party has made a steady growth without these means, for it has advanced in all foreign countries. Don't let us become laughing stock. We must guard the party with jealous care. Keep the grafter in the rear and the Socialist Party will grow. J. C. ROBBINS.

WHY "THAT VAN" WAS REJECTED.

Editor "The Socialist": In your issue of Jan. 17th appears a set of resolutions from Local Spokane concerning the "van" proposition.

Your comment is a little confusing in its reference to the Quorum. The Quorum did not refuse to accept the van. This was done by the state committee.

As a member of the state committee the following were my reasons for voting to reject the van proposition:

1. The van would not likely be worth more than \$250, for which this state was asked to contribute some 10,000 subscriptions, which at 50 cents would amount to \$5,000.

2. The practicability of using it in this state is quite open to question. It could not be used during the winter months at all (except possibly in a very small portion of Eastern Washington) and only for a brief period in the summer. It would require a team of horses and harness which would have to be purchased. The cost of feeding and caring for the team, for repairs to wagon and harness and for two men would, to say the least, amount to as much as our present less ground. Centers of population are too far apart and roads too poor to justify the expense necessary as compared with the method now being pursued.

3. Even if the subscriptions had been furnished from this state your committee would not know that they had been secured by members of the party. No doubt, with that paper, as with the "Appeal," quite a proportion of its "army" does not belong to the party, and the committee would not be justified in accepting such a proposition except by instructions from the party.

4. The paper making the offer never has stood as an exponent of International Working Class Socialism, but rather opposed, and for that reason I could not give my official or individual sanction to this or any other plan to increase its circulation and influence.

Of course, the proposition is dead now as the paper has gone out of existence, and I would not take up the discussion at this time except for certain statements made in the Spokane resolutions, viz:

1. The state committee is made up almost wholly of members of the S. E. U.

2. Its action could be construed as a jealous effort to injure a rival paper.
3. It assumed power beyond its rights and duties—"dictatorial power." I believe the resolutions say.

To reply: (1) At that time there were eight members on the State Committee. Five are not members of the S. E. U., three are members of the S. E. U. and the newly elected member from Spokane is not a member of the S. E. U. I wonder where Local Spokane secured its information.

If the State Committee was actuated by the motives suggested by the resolutions, considerably more would have been heard of the Seattle Socialist through the committee. But neither the committee nor the Quorum has made any attempt to interfere with any party member in this state in regard to "The Socialist," nor has it even suggested to any member what his attitude should be toward that paper.

2. The intimation that the committee acted out of jealousy falls to the ground in view of the preceding paragraph. The State Committee's only jealousy is for Working Class Socialism and since it was elected to represent that kind of Socialism it proposes to do what it can to encourage that kind and discourage every other kind.

3. It was with some surprise that I read the "dictatorship" charge. It seems as though I heard it in Spokane a year ago. But, of course, that doesn't matter. If Local Spokane thinks the State Committee is assuming the prerogative of a boss, it has the privilege of saying so. It seems to me, however, that the State Committee is given power to act on any proposition coming before it, subject to the referendums provided, and it is yet to be shown wherein the committee has assumed any powers not delegated to it by the State Constitution. The committee's duty is to act for what it deems the best interests of the party and that it has done. The committee declined the "van" because it considered it best for the party, and it would be just as close to the facts to say that the committee wanted to raise the price of coal as to say it was "jealous" and assumed a "dictatorship." The committee as far as appears is quite sensible of its position as servant of the party.

I have not assumed in writing this to speak for the committee, but I believe it represents fairly the committee's position.

Fraternally,
U. G. MOORE.

AT McDONALD'S.

(Continued from Page 1.)
and shovel. It rains half of the day and by the time we get done, after dark, we were wet through. After we had gone through the hard work of eating what was called supper we made a rush for our bunkhouses. The one that got there first got the best place around the stove and had a chance to dry some of his clothes.

"The shacks have twelve bunks each and two men sleep in each bunk, so you see, when twenty-four men are looking for a chance for a heat up, a good many get left. Those that get left roll up in their blankets and turn 'n. Some times it rains pretty hard nights, and then the water leaks right through the canvas, and we get another wetting. In the morning we get up, put on wet socks and wet shoes (a pretty hard job, you know) and jump into our damp overalls and go to get a cup of coffee that looks blue. Then we go out to another day's hard work, as pick and shovel stuff. Say, I haven't seen a bit of reading matter until you threw that Socialist into the bunk-house."

The boat landed and we both got on. It had been raining hard and we were glad to get under shelter into a warm place.

I sat down beside my fellow slave and he, putting his hand down his inside coat pocket, pulled out a slip of paper. "Look here," he said, "I've been up there a whole week now and worked hard, the grub they fed me was worth about two 'bucks." If that much, and here is what's left," and he showed me his time slip.

Am't	\$9.70
7-13 days' board	\$5.25
Store acct'45
Hospital acct'35
Total to be deducted	6.05

Due	\$3.65
-----------	--------

"Ain't that pretty rocky?" he continued. "A whole week slaving and just this to show for it. Us poor fools get robbed about twenty different ways. Get robbed at the store, get robbed in hospital dues (it's a fake), get robbed in board bill and the company don't pay only between the 25th and 30th of every month for the former month, so if I want to get this check cashed I'll be discounted two bits and I'm robbed again. By the time I get to town and get shaved and get a square meal there won't be much left, you see. That's the hell of it. This ain't going to last much longer. Somethings got to happen."

I told him a few things about Socialism best I could. He said he had heard some Socialist street speeches in Vancouver, B. C., and had thought some about it.

Well, we got off the car and parted. "See you again," he said. "Alright," I answered.

I thought it pretty hard lines. A whole week's hard work in mud and wet clothes, food not fit for dogs and \$3 net to show for it. That's the hell of it. A. WAKENKNECHT.

Steel trust employees were permitted to buy stock at \$2.50 a share. If they have in back they can now sell this stock at \$5.
How Capital does love Labor!

Biggest Lumber Camps on Earth

The lumber and logging business is the chief industry in this Puget Sound country. It is in every sense a typical business. It is largely capitalized. Some of the largest saw mills and shingle mills in the world are situated in this country. It seems to me that to get all the facts and figures concerning the production of lumber and shingles and to present pictures of these mills, pictures of the mansions of the owners and the cheap shacks of the slaves might be of great use to friends and members of the Socialist party all over the world. To do all this is an expensive undertaking. We would have to send out a special agent, one who could see and interpret every fact in the light of the Socialist philosophy.

If the readers of The Socialist believe this to be of sufficient importance to justify them in giving substantial assistance, we will accept donations to a fund to be used for this special purpose and to circulate The Socialist among the slaves in these

Propaganda Special No. 1, eight pages of Cartoons, has made a great hit. One Seattle worker, not a "Comrade," says it compares favorably in make-up with the Metropolitan dailies. Just the thing, anyhow, to neutralize their capitalist influence. 1 Cent a Copy.

NEW STORE **LEITES' HABERDASHERY** NEW GOODS
Worsted Pants, \$3.00 Best Selected Patterns
Woolen Pants, \$2.25
Money Refunded if not Satisfactory Cotton Pants, \$1.25
M. LEITES, Prop. (Below Post Office) 1205A FIRST AVE.

Phone Red 718
THOMAS HEGDAHL
McDONALD COMPANY, Inc.
Dealers in
FURNITURE, CARPETS,
CROCKERY, STOVES,
HARDWARE, BASH AND
DOORS, ETC., ETC.
2nd Ave. & Burke, Ballard, Wash.

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

Professional Cards
DR. SAMUEL J. STEWART, 30-12 Starr-Boyd Bldg., Pioneer Square. Residence "Rainier."

SESSION LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF WASHINGTON
1903
EIGHTH SESSION

DENNY-CORVELL CO.
716 FIRST AVENUE.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

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

Thomas W. Wilson
Agent for SEATTLE TRANSFER CO. Baggage, Express and Coal.
Office, Tut's Barber Shop, 711 Western Ave., rear of Union Depot.
Phone Main 1376.

GEO. B. HELGENSEN
Wholesale and Retail
...GROCER...
Alaska Outfitter, Importer of Norway and Swedish Specialties.
1928 First Ave., Cor. Virginia St.
Phone Buff 281. SEATTLE, WASH.

The cheapest laundry is not always the lowest priced.
The caustic soda, quick lime and acid methods are "cheap" methods.
We use pure soap and water only
We make our own soap
Using pure, clean tallow. No oil or slaughter house refuse. We employ only skilled Union help.
Your clothes sent to us, last longer, wear better, look fresher that if done by cheap methods or unskilled cheap help. We serve you promptly, courteously and at a reasonable price.

The Majestic Laundry
Is not in the Trust. Our only TRUST is in CLEAN, HONEST competent work. Give us a trial.
Phones Red 3221; Ind 1667.
We mix our own Flexible Starch. No More Broken Collars or Cuffs.

EW. J. Creevy S. C. Foster
CREEVEY & FOSTER
SANITARY PLUMBING.
Estimates Furnished
Phones, Red 7542; Ind. 7142
3415 Fremont Ave. SEATTLE, WASH.

COMRADES SEND ME NO MONEY. But, a statement from the publisher of "The Socialist" that you have deposited with them the sum of \$10, to be forwarded to me when the Cancer is removed, or returned to you if it is not, and I will send you, post-paid, my formula, which is painless and has NEVER failed. Edw. E. Gore, Lawrence, Kan.

OSCAR ANDERSON
Watchmaker and Jeweler
Thirty Years' Experience
408 Pike Street SEATTLE

MINERS' HOTEL
ALFRED JOHNSON, Prop.
Furnished Rooms 25 cents per day. \$1.00 per week and up.
First Class Accommodations
449 Western Avenue.

NOTHING LIKE IT IN AMERICA

The Social Democratic Herald wants to help disseminate Socialist literature. To do so it makes the following astonishing offer.

Three Yearly Postal Subscription Cards and Two of these Fifty Cent Cloth Bound Books:

Karl Marx. Biographical Memoirs.—By Wilhelm Liebnicht.
Collectivism and Industrial Evolution.—By Emile Vandervelde.
The American Farmer.—By A. M. SIMONS.
The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State.—By Frederick Engels.
The Social Revolution.—By Karl Kautsky.
Socialism, Utopian and Scientific.—By Frederick Engels.
Feuerbach: The Roots of the Socialist Philosophy.—By Frederick Engels.

A \$2.50 VALUE FOR \$1.50.
Buy the Subscription Cards, sell them and you get the Books FREE OF CHARGE.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

News and Correspondence

NATIONAL QUORUM MEETING.

Details of Important Decisions—Convention Called for May 1, at Chicago—States Called Upon to Elect Delegates—National Secretaries Recommend New Location for Headquarters.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., Jan. 23, 1904.

The National Quorum met at National Headquarters, Jan. 16, 1904, with Quorum Members Victor L. Berger, B. Berlyn, S. M. Reynolds and John M. Work present. The first session was called to order by National Secretary Mally at 10 a. m. Berlyn was made chairman for the session and W. E. Clark the secretary of the meeting.

Reynolds and Work, who had already been selected as the auditing committee, were instructed to complete the work which Comrade Work had begun the day before. And a sub-committee consisting of Berger and Berlyn was instructed to canvass the vote of Referendum B. A recess was then taken for the sub-committees to prepare their reports.

When the committees were ready to report, Berger and Berlyn reported that the vote on National Referendum B. to amend National Constitution, providing for proportional voting on the National Committee had been duly canvassed and declared the result to be 5,599 for the amendment and 2,037 against it.

Moved by Reynolds: That report be accepted and committee discharged. Carried.

Reynolds and Work reported that the books of National Secretary Mally had been thoroughly audited, found in excellent condition, and showed that the total receipts for the year, Jan. 1, 1903, to Jan. 1, 1904, had been \$14,072.55, with total expenses of \$14,072.55, leaving a balance of \$168.44; and that since Jan. 1, 1904, to Jan. 15, inclusive, the receipts had been \$753.87; expenses, \$450.19, leaving a balance of \$303.68, as shown by bank statement and checks on hand.

The auditing committee further reported the assets to be \$2,458.58; and liabilities, \$1,245.29, leaving a balance of \$1,213.29.

Moved by Berger: That report of committee be accepted and committee discharged. Carried.

The National Secretary then made a verbal report of some of the most important matters to be considered by the Quorum.

Moved by Work: That Berlyn and Reynolds be appointed as a committee to draft call for the national convention. Carried.

Adjourned at 6 p. m.

Second Session.

The second session was called to order at 11 a. m., Jan. 17. Reynolds was elected chairman. The minutes of the first session were read and approved.

Berlyn and Reynolds reported the following call for national convention: "To the Socialist Party of the United States of America.

"Comrades: 'The National Committee' has by referendum, designated Chicago as the place and May 1, 1904, as the date of holding the national convention of the Socialist Party of America, for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice-president of the United States, and for the transaction of such other business as may legitimately come before it.

"The basis of representation in the convention shall be according to the provisions of the Constitution of the Socialist Party as contained in Article X. of said constitution, which is as follows:

"The basis of representation in any national convention shall be by states, each state being entitled to one delegate at large and one additional delegate for every hundred members in good standing.

"The membership shall be based upon the average number of dues paying members as shown by the books of the National Secretary for the period of December, 1903, January and February, 1904.

"Alternate delegates upon the same basis of representation shall be selected, and such alternates shall be provided with credentials to be presented to the convention in case of inability of delegate to attend.

"Only delegates or alternates shall be entitled to vote in the convention, and they must be residents of the states or territories which they are elected to represent.

"On March 1, 1904, the National Secretary shall call for nominations of delegates and alternate delegates from unorganized states and territories and in such unorganized states and territories the basis of representation shall be the same as provided in Article X. as above noted.

"The National Secretary shall provide blank credentials with duplicates for delegates and alternates for the State Secretary of each state committee.

"The respective state secretaries shall forward to the National Secretary on or before April 30, 1904, duplicates of credentials, containing names of delegates and alternates elected from each state or territory; the original credentials to be retained by the delegates and alternates and presented to the convention.

"The National Secretary shall announce the results of election of delegates and alternates in unorganized states and territories and issue credentials to the same.

"The originals and duplicates of credentials of delegates and alternates shall be signed by the respective officials of the state or territorial organizations.

"The hall and hour of assembling the convention shall be announced as soon as arrangements have been completed."

Moved by Work: That report be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Work: That National Committee be authorized to make arrangements for the national convention, and to request Local Cook County, Illinois, to assist in doing so; such arrangements to be reported to the Quorum by Comrade Berlyn. Carried.

Moved by Berger: "In order to insure the widest possible and intelligent discussion of party matters that will come before the next national convention of the Socialist Party, to be held in Chicago on May 1, 1904, I move:

"That resolutions of any description that are intended to be submitted to the National convention, shall be sent to the National Secretary not later than March 20, 1904; and the National Secretary shall send them out in the regular bulletins to the Socialist press.

"This is not to be understood to bar the introduction of any resolution in the convention.

"That the National Quorum appoint a committee of three members, the National Secretary to be one member, for the purpose of proposing such changes in the National Constitution as have been found necessary by experience, but without affecting the underlying principle of state autonomy; the draft of said committee to be submitted to the committee on constitution that will be appointed by the convention."

Moved by Berlyn: That, in view of the fact that the national convention is to meet in Chicago May 1, the Quorum meet in Chicago on April 28, 1904, at 10 a. m. Carried.

The National Secretary presented a proposition of the St. Louis "Labor" relative to the publication of the Socialist debate at the recent A. F. of L. convention in Boston.

Moved by Berlyn: That the proposition be declined. Carried.

The strike situation in Colorado was presented by National Secretary with suggestion that some one be sent to the field as once.

Moved by Work: That John W. Slayton of Newcastle, Pa., be requested to act as national organizer in Colorado and placed at the disposal of the state committee of that state. Carried.

A letter was read from Comrade Goebel, suggesting that a leaflet on militarism be prepared for distribution; and also relative to a new coin card for use in securing contributions to the organizing fund.

Moved by Berlyn: That suggestions be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Berger: That Ben Hanford be requested to prepare a leaflet on militarism and its relation to the resistance of labor to the aggression of capital. Carried.

Adjourned at 7:30 p. m.

Third Session.

The third session was called to order at 10 a. m., Jan. 18. Work elected chairman.

The National Secretary read letters relative to the states of the organization in Idaho.

Moved by Berlyn: That the National Secretary be instructed to communicate with Comrade L. E. Workman of Boise, Idaho; that he be recognized as state secretary de facto until a state referendum can be taken of all the locals of the state, including those locals who have sent their dues to the national office; that forty-five days shall be allowed to vote upon such referendum to give ample time and ob-

violate the possibility of future protest, and that the officers elected under such referendum shall be recognized as the regular state organization. Carried.

The National Secretary reported the result of the referendum to hold a state convention to form a state organization in Maryland.

Moved by Berger: That as an insufficient number of locals had acted in the referendum of locals in Maryland for a state organization, the referendum be declared invalid. Carried.

The National Secretary submitted a report of the referendum taken of the locals in Wyoming to form a state organization.

Moved by Reynolds: That in view of the result of referendum of the locals in Wyoming to form a state organization not deciding upon a specific date for the convention the Quorum select June 19 as the date on which said convention shall be held. Carried.

At this juncture a telegram was received from J. W. Slayton accepting appointment to go at once to Colorado. The question was raised by Work as to whether or not the rules recently adopted by the National Committee applied to lecturers who had already worked under the direction of the national office.

Moved by Berlyn: That the rules governing the selection of speakers and organizers for the reserve list are not retroactive and cannot be construed to apply to lecturers and organizers who have already been appointed by the National Committee to act as such, nor to anyone selected to do specific work as lecturer or organizer, unless there is a protest in any case. Carried.

The National Secretary presented letters relative to the appointment of B. Feigenbaum as Jewish organizer, written by Berger: That B. Feigenbaum of New York be appointed to act as Jewish Organizer as soon as possible. Carried.

A proposition was read from Comrade Feigenbaum relative to preparing Jewish leaflets.

Moved by Berlyn: That the National Secretary be instructed to carry on negotiations with Feigenbaum looking to the preparation of Jewish literature. Carried.

The question was raised as to the advisability of making some rule relative to the payment of dues.

Moved by Reynolds: That beginning of Feb. 1 all orders for due stamps from all sources shall be accompanied by remittance to pay for same. Carried.

The National Secretary presented the following statement relative to the location of national headquarters:

"After a year's experience, I am compelled to state that Omaha does not offer the proper advantages necessary for conducting the growing work of the National Headquarters. The facilities for securing printing on short notice are very limited. The National Committee has already ordered leaflets printed in several languages. Some of this printing will have to be sent to other cities because there are no offices in Omaha for doing such work. In addition to this it will be necessary for the national office to issue considerable literature in foreign languages during the next national campaign.

"The mail facilities are extremely poor. Owing to peculiar geographical conditions and as a result of washouts, Omaha was almost entirely cut off from the outside world at three different times last summer, and blocking all work of the office for two or three days. In the work of routing speakers and organizers, good mail facilities are of the greatest importance.

"In view of the approaching national campaign and the necessity of having the national headquarters situated so that the work can be conducted with expedition and with as little interruption as possible, I believe it is due the national organization that a city better adapted for the purpose should be selected as the location of national headquarters."

Moved by Berger: That in view of statement submitted by National Secretary, a call be issued to the national committee for nominations for national headquarters, nominations to close three weeks from date of call, the vote upon selection of headquarters to close three weeks after close of nominations.

The National Secretary reported that the work of the office had grown to such proportions as to make it necessary to secure additional help.

Moved by Berlyn: That the National Secretary be empowered to secure additional help at a salary not to exceed \$15 per week. Carried.

Moved by Reynolds: That renewed attention be called to the organizing fund, with an especial view to securing assistance for organizing among the foreign speaking population, and that National Secretary be authorized to prepare the call. Carried.

Adjourned to meet in Chicago, April 28, 1904.

W. E. CLARK, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS BULLETIN.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., Jan. 23, 1904.

National Organizing Fund.

The following contributions have been made to the National Organizing Fund since last report:

G. H. Strobel, Newark, N. J. \$ 50.00
Branch 1, Local Neenah, Wis. 2.25
Julius Mobus, Herman, Mo. 5.00
W. H. Schock, Plateau, Utah. 1.00

Total to noon, Jan. 23, 1904, \$ 53.75
Previously reported 2,541.24

Total \$2,595.99

The report of the organizing and lecture work being carried on by the national headquarters should stimulate every comrade to renewed activity for the organizing fund. The amount and extent of necessary work performed by the national office will depend upon the comrades in all parts of the country.

State Secretary Martin of Colorado reports the election of National Committee member for 1904 as follows: A. H. Floaten, 29; J. Monroe Stewart, 26.

A. H. Floaten was therefore declared re-elected.

The election of National Committee member for Alabama for 1904 resulted in B. Andrus of Patton being elected.

The election of National Committee member from Minnesota for 1904 is reported by State Secretary Holman as follows:

Thos. Lucas, 36; M. A. Brattland, 22; C. C. Talbot, 2; J. E. Nash, 54; S. M. Holman, 95. Comrade Holman was declared elected.

The Michigan state convention of the Socialist Party has been called to meet in Lansing, Feb. 26. The call issued by State Secretary Menton specifies that the convention will hold two sessions, the first to consider the constitution, propaganda, choose headquarters for the party, and such other business as may properly come before it.

At the next session nominations will be made for candidates for presidential elections and state officers.

The report of the National Secretary for the year 1903 will be ready within the next two weeks. The report will contain among other things complete data as to the condition of the party organization throughout the country, receipts and expenditures of the national office, and tables showing the work of the national organizers and lecturers, with receipts, expenditures, number of meetings addressed, cities and towns visited, local organizations, etc.

The standing of the different state organizations towards the national office on Jan. 1, 1904, will also be shown, with total amount received from each state for dues and supplies during the year. The work of preparing this report has been delayed, but when issued the party members will be made fully acquainted with all the details relating to the affairs of the national organization.

The Wentworths Tour.

The following dates have been arranged for Franklin and Marion Wentworth for their eastern tour: Feb. 7, Cincinnati; 9, Toledo; 10, Cleveland; 13, Baltimore; 14, Washington, D. C.; 15 and 16, Reading, Pa.; 17, 18, 19, New York City.

Jan. F. Carey's Tour.

The lecture tour of James F. Carey under direction of the national headquarters has so far been remarkably successful. The meetings at Cleveland, Toledo, Akron, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington, Ky., are reported among the best ever held at those places. In Cincinnati the hall was filled and the doors had to be closed to prevent overcrowding.

The Akron comrades made application for a return date. While in Colorado in February Comrade Carey will spend a week in the southern coal mining district among the strikers at the expense of the national office.

Dates are being arranged by the National Secretary for A. M. and May Wood Simons for their eastern tour to begin March 20 instead of March 24, as previously announced. The tour will probably only extend for four weeks.

The following list of speakers has been engaged for a week each by the national headquarters for the municipal campaign in Wisconsin, especially in Milwaukee: Feb. 1, John M. Work; Feb. 7, F. E. Seeds; Feb. 14, James H. Brower; Feb. 21, Max S. Hayes; Feb. 28, Fred G. Strickland; March 6, A. M. Simons; March 13, John W. Slayton; March 20, J. Mahlon Barnes; March 27, Jas. F. Carey, Charles Pergler, Bohemian organizer, and Silvio Origo, Italian organizer, will also spend a few days each in Milwaukee. George D. Herron will address a special meeting and the Wisconsin comrades are making arrangements direct for the services of Eugene V. Debs, Seymour Stedman, B. Berlyn and Thomas J. Morgan.

National Organizers.

John M. Ray has been working in the northern part of Wisconsin during January, but owing to a change of plans on the part of the Wisconsin comrades, he will spend February in Michigan and return to Wisconsin later.

John C. Chase has begun work in New Hampshire and will continue there for some time.

The German and Bohemian organizers, Comrades Saitel and Pergler, respectively, will take the field early in February, and Italian Organizer Origo will begin in March.

Winfield R. Gaylor has completed his southern tour and makes a most interesting report which will be sent out next week.

OMAHA NEWS.

Local Omaha, Socialist Party of Nebraska.

Annual statement for the ten months ending on December 31, 1903:

Dues per Ward.

First ward \$39.00
Second ward 19.50
Third ward 50.75
Fourth ward 24.00
Fifth and Sixth wards 65.00
Seventh wards 07.75
Eighth ward 15.80
Ninth ward 15.75—\$270.55

Contributions.

Mch.—By L. Junge \$ 6.00
July—J. Lee, N. Y. 50.00
By City C. Fund 6.40
By special collection 7.25
By miscellaneous 11.38
By Co. C. Fund 38.00—119.03

Lectures.

Mch.—Geo. Boomer \$27.28
G. Kirkpatrick 29.00
Sunday night 2.27
Apr.—F. G. Strickland, 16.85
Mrs. Teets 1.47
For literature 5.00
Oct.—J. Kaufman 5.36
Nov.—J. W. Brown 47.20
A. M. Simons 24.26—157.61

Picnics.

July, receipts 57.00

Rent.

Hall rent from state 44.55

Total \$648.74

Hall Expenses.

Ten months' rent \$250.00
Jan., 1904, rent 25.00
Hall supplies, gas, signs and other expense 56.08—\$331.08

Printing.

Mch.—No. statements \$ 6.00
Aug.—To Sirless 3.60
Dec.—To Sirless 7.25
Nov.—To Sirless 5.00
Nov.—To Omaha Pt. Co. 11.00
Nov.—To Omaha Pt. Co. 5.25
Nov.—To Kerr & Co. 5.00
Nov.—To miscellaneous 5.43—49.43

Lectures.

Mch.—Geo. Boomer \$12.00
Geo. Boomer, prtg. 1.50
Mch.—G. Kirkpatrick, 18.50
G. Kirkpatrick, prtg. 6.50
Mch.—F. G. Strickland, 10.00

F. G. Strickland, prtg. . 1.50
Oct.—J. Kaufman 5.36
Nov.—J. W. Brown 10.00
J. W. Brown, hall 12.00
J. W. Brown, prtg. not paid, \$6.75.

Nov.—A. M. Simons 20.00
A. M. Simons, hall 12.00—106.66
Nov.—Prtg. not paid, \$650.
Picnics.

Expenses 31.50
National dues to Oct. 31 42.15
State dues to Dec. 31 51.50
Mch.—Paid to County C. C. 9.00
Paid to City C. C. 4.00
Socialist papers 15.00
Nov.—Jubilee Edition 5.00
By balance 3.42

To cash on hand \$648.74
Standard Socialist books \$ 3.42
Average dues paying members 108
Fraternity submitted.

J. J. CONDON, Treasurer.
LUDWIG JUNGE, Auditor.

Comrade Eugene V. Debs spoke in Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Jan. 18 at the First Christian church on the subject of "Higher Ideals of Labor." Several of the Omaha comrades attended.

Local Omaha will present Comrade James F. Carey of Massachusetts, late member of the legislature, on Sunday, Feb. 7, at Washington Hall.

To the Editor "Socialist":

Under the heading of "Can a Socialist be a Scab?" which appeared in No. 179, we would like to say a few words in regard to Kaufman. In the first place it seems as though some individuals would use the Socialist movement to further their interest, regardless of the odium they bring on the organization. This it seems is not only true of the intellectual proletarian but also of the working proletarian, as per Kaufman. This ought to strengthen the stand taken by the Omaha local, that the strictest discipline is essential to the well being of the movement.

Kaufman has proved himself dishonest by his action. He spoke on the streets here in Omaha, and mentioned the labor troubles existing in Chicago at that time (October) and the reason he was not working was from the fact he was a union man and would not "scab." He had a union card to prove his membership. He also had a Socialist card duly receipted up to date on the Chicago local, and a recommendation from the Illinois State Secretary Smith. What could we do but accept him as a comrade?

He could have got work here as a waiter at the union scale, but he said he could not work for \$10 a week as he was accustomed to big pay in Chicago, as he worked in the best hotels, and waited on the very wealthy class.

At a meeting of the local on the night previous to his departure from Omaha for Denver (where he expected to get work at big wages) we took up a collection for him at his request, as he was troubled with the shorts.

The reason of these remarks is simply to expose Kaufman or any other grafter who may adopt his methods of parasitism. We are in favor of branding all such individualists as traitors to the movement through the press.

It is our duty to the Locals throughout the country to keep them posted on the movements of such characters, so that they cannot practice the same deception on them as Kaufman did on the Omaha Local.

PRESS COMMITTEE, Local Omaha.

WASHINGTON STATE SECRETARY'S BUREAU.

Local Hamilton Organizer.

Miles Sanders, of Sedro-Woolley, has the correct idea. A short time since, he wrote for information regarding organization, saying he thought the time was ripe for a Local at Hamilton. True to his word, he sends in a charter list of eight that promises rapid growth.

Other organizations in Skamania, Klickitat, San Juan, Yakima, Ferry, Spokane and other counties, are expected daily.

Comrade O. Lund, the new State Committeeman, is donning his "working clothes" and Eastern Washington will be heard from a little later. Make the Shortest Month Longest.

I have been wondering why the Washington comrades could not average things up for the brevity of February by getting more propaganda and organization work done therein than in any month for a year past. It can certainly be done if

All Get Busy.

Look after those lapsed members. Study out a plan to interest the lukewarm and indifferent. Get some telling pamphlet suited to his need and mood, and revive his dormant earnestness. See that you have a goodly supply of Application Cards, Platforms and Constitutions. Hold meetings regular and make them as interesting as possible.

Every Local ought to furnish at least a small donation towards getting the unorganized parts of the State visited by speakers. Several good workers could be induced to take the field, if the funds would guarantee even small wages. If all Locals in arrears, however slight, were to "square up" many changes for the better could be accomplished.

State Constitutions and Platforms.

Ten thousand have been practically ordered printed as soon as funds are available. They should be in the hands of all Locals, but I am warned against a deficit at the end of the month, and cannot yet undertake their issuance.

Bring this matter up at your next meeting and if in arrears at all, forward same with an accurate statement of your membership. Advance a few months' dues if possible.

A Semi-Monthly Bulletin, the first edition of which has been already mailed, will be one of the future features of this office. The State Committee or Local Quorum minutes, together with monthly financial statements, or Organization work, and a general fortnightly resume of work will be issued therein. It will require additional work and expense, and it is hoped that Locals will cooperate in making it readable.

Dues Should Reach This Office by the Fifteenth of Each Month, to comply with State Constitution.

FREDERICK & NELSON, Inc.

Second Avenue, Madison and Spring Streets



In Ranges of Merit
THE MAJESTIC
Will Stand the Test of Time
IT NEVER FAILS

GREAT MAJESTIC RANGE
GREAT MAJESTIC RANGE

MAX RAGLEY DRUG COMPANY

(Successor to Barrington.)

We Fill Prescriptions Reasonably
Free Delivery to all parts of the City

Telephone Main 982
1405 SECOND AVENUE

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.

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.

GREAT OVER-COAT SALE



ALL OVERCOATS Must be Sold NOW

Don't let them drag so, comrades. National Referendum Ballots will be mailed very soon to all Locals. A suggestive tour for Comrade John W. Brown will be furnished next week.

Don't leave your dates for Brown to the last minute, comrades. Speak up at once if you desire one of his masterly lectures. Make it a red letter day for Socialism in your locality, too.

E. E. MARTIN, Secy.-Treas.

NOTICE.

The following persons have made application for membership in the S. E. U., and will be voted upon at the regular semi-annual meeting, to be held on January 31, 1904:

A. Burns, Seattle, laher; M. R. Utterbach, machinist, Kinging; J. H. Steele, blacksmith, Seattle.

J. D. CURTIS, Secretary S. E. U.

NOTICE TO S. E. U.

On Sunday, January 31, 1904, at 2 p. m., there will be held at the office

DEBATE IN BALLARD.

Under the auspices of Socialist Local Ballard, at Maccabee Temple, Ballard, Sunday, Jan. 31, 3 P. M., between Mr. Peter Iverson, Editor of the Kitsap County Herald, and Mr. Thomas C. Wiswell, of University Station, Seattle.

Question—"Resolved, That the Government Should Own and Control All the Means of Production and Distribution."

Affirmative, Mr. Wiswell. Negative, Mr. Iverson.

The public is cordially invited.



SAY DID YOU EVER SEE A MAN WHO WAS OUT OF A JOB TWO THIRDS OF THE TIME, WHO READ ONLY AND BRUSHED HIS RAGGED CLOTHES AND STARTS DOWN TOWN— AND CAPITALISTIC PAPERS AND KNEW NOTHING ELSE—



MAKES HIS FRIENDS A FREE SPEECH ON PROSPERITY GOOD TIMES AND TELLS THE EVILS OF SOCIALISM HOW SOCIALISM WILL DIVIDE UP HIS FARM— THEN MARCH HOME WHERE HIS WIFE IS WASHING TO SUPPORT HIM AND FAMILY AND TRY TO FIGURE OUT WHERE THE NEXT MEAL IS COMING FROM.

How They Do At Omaha

Racy Description From Private Letter. The Work in the National Office. Children's Entertainments by Local Omaha.

Mr. W. A. Stanton, Toledo, Ohio.

Comrade: Your very fine letter came duly to hand, and I am going to take time enough today to try and give it an answer.

You may be sure that I am pleased to hear the reports from Toledo; of the splendid feeling prevailing, and the prospects for the future. I trust that by the time this reaches Toledo you will be out and at work once more. It is manifest that you have improved the time while you were laid up, and will be better able to do your share in the movement that I know so interests you.

I expect I can interest you and the other Toledo comrades most by telling you just what I find here in Omaha. As you know, my coming was on short notice. The quorum having granted Comrade Mally additional help, he wired me urging me to come and help him in the office, and I came. I have seen very little of the city—just to and from boarding place, for I found work piled up here that the comrades could not keep even with. It is the strenuous life, I can tell you, and I don't know if I will be good for the pace.

The force consists of Comrade Mally, Comrade Clark, his assistant, three stenographers, and yours truly. One of the stenographers is kept busy most of the time on mimeograph work. I anticipated a busy place, but did not expect to find the tension and strain what it is. The position of Comrade Mally has been particularly trying, and he cannot be blamed for wanting to quit, as he does, for even his splendid constitution has its limits. One of any less physical or mental capacity would have gone to pieces before this. Let me try to give you an idea of the regular weekly grind. Comrade Mally prepares and sends out each week the following:

Report to national committee, one or two pages.
Weekly Bulletin, generally two pages.

Socialism for Beginners

What pamphlet do you recommend to a beginner who knows nothing whatever of Socialism? Something cheap, simple, complete?

There is an unmet want in this direction. We have to announce our intention of publishing in a 5 cent book the four A B C articles to be found in our last issue. They are simple, direct, fundamental, just the thing to give the beginner. We anticipate an immense sale during this Propaganda year. No. 1 has already had a circulation of nearly one hundred thousand, while the other three have been called for by many correspondents.

RATES FOR THE A B C PAMPHLET.

By mail, prepaid. 1 copy, 5 cents. 5 copies, 20 cents. 10 copies, 35 cents. 20 copies, 60 cents. 40 copies, one dollar.

Remember this includes in one book the four A B C articles in the last issue of "The Socialist" by Comrades Vail, Spargo, McGrady and Titus.

Special bulletin on organizers, two pages.

Special bulletin on foreign news notes, two pages.

Reports to quorum, from one to three a week, with special reports on national committee referendums, that run from four to sixteen pages.

About 250 copies of each of these must be run off and mailed. No small job, as a little calculation will show, but the big job is wading through the material and compiling, which only those with experience can appreciate. Copies are sent to all national committees, state secretaries, trade union and Socialist papers, and locals in the unorganized states. From his advent into office he carried out a policy that has been the slogan of Local Toledo, viz: Full information for the rank and file, and it is the only one that will insure an honest movement, as it prevents cliques and gum shoe methods.

The fact that Locals in unorganized states were regularly furnished this matter, while Locals in organized states did not get it, which I did not know, struck me with force, for it enables them to be better informed on the details of party affairs than Locals in organized states, as none of the papers print all this matter, and only two or three print any considerable part of it. I expect there is no national committeeman in position to have it duplicated and sent to the organizations in his state, and very few, if any, of the state secretaries are in position to do so. You know I have been very much opposed to an official party paper in the control of executive officers, but this matter has suggested to me the thought that it would be a good thing for the national office to issue a monthly bulletin, containing the actual doings of the organization, pending propositions, financial statement, etc. These to be printed in numbers sufficient to supply all members, mailed in bundles to secretaries. This, it seems to me, could be made the medium of keeping members interested and informed, and at the same time serve as a propaganda leaflet, showing how our methods differ from all other political organizations. The platform could be made a regular feature. Again I say: FULL INFORMATION FOR THE RANK AND FILE.

The machinery of the organization is not what it should be, and practical experience is demonstrating its

weak points, and it seems to me the present wasteful methods, once known, will force the adoption of methods that are both economic and efficient. As you and every other comrade who reads the party papers know, only a fraction of the members of the national committee vote on the pending questions, and then, any one member can hang up any proposition for three weeks, no matter how important. The greater part of the time of the national secretary is taken up in absolutely futile correspondence with members of the national committee; then when it comes to handling national organizers or lecturers the absurdity of the present machinery becomes glaringly apparent.

The national secretary notifies the state secretary that a certain lecturer or organizer will be in his state for a certain time, and to arrange dates. The state secretary writes to the Locals; they write back to him, he in turn to the national secretary; dates are assigned; then, possibly at the last minute, routes and dates are changed, and the same roundabout methods of correspondence must take place, with resulting confusion and disappointment, to say nothing of financial loss. The waste of postage alone would surprise most members if they knew. If the state secretary fails to inform the national office or organizer of route and dates ahead, both are at sea, for they cannot communicate. Just imagine six or eight men out over the country from Florida to Washington, and Texas to Virginia, all at one time, under such conditions. The secretary of one state will have a speaker end his tour at the farthest possible point from that in which the secretary in the adjoining state starts him. It is distracting. Then in addition try to imagine going over the correspondence with national committeemen on the various subjects up for discussion, which must be summarized for reports, likewise that of the organizers and lecturers, in addition to the general correspondence that comes in, which runs from the applicant for position as national organizer and lecturer who tells about having read certain five cent pamphlets on subjects more or less remotely related to Socialism, to the 'teen page letter, written on both sides of sheet, telling of all the necessary details to establish the co-operative commonwealth by starting industries, and you get some conception of what Mally is up against. It is enough to drive a man "bughouse."

The headquarters occupy three rooms on the third floor of the McCague Building, a six story office building on the corner of Dodge and Fifteenth streets, one block from the postoffice. It will take some time to develop the office detail that Comrade Mally has had in mind, but never time to carry into effect. This should be accomplished before a campaign opens, and as it is now under way, no doubt will be.

The papers have contained so much about the Nebraska comrades that I suppose you are really anxious to have my opinion of them. Well, I have met their national committeeman, a blacksmith, who lives at Plattsmouth, and he is what I call an uncut diamond, with originality of thought and expres-

sion that is really charming, stamped as it is, with manifest sterling integrity. If we only had more like him. I find the now famous state quorum to be an earnest body of wage workers who have dug for themselves until they have mastered Marx in a manner that would surprise many of those who assume more. That their watchfulness is needed here in this state, is plainly manifest, when, as has been published, a Local is organized with the chief of police in the town and a member of the democratic county committee signing the application for charter, the chief of police signing as such. It seems almost incredible, but I have seen the application on file at state headquarters.

Local Omaha, in connection with the state organization, maintains a room on the ground floor of the principal north and south street of the city, about five blocks from the postoffice. It is a store room nicely papered, with chairs, table, desk, typewriter and mimeograph, counter with show case filled with literature. This room is open all the time. They keep copies of the "Seattle Socialist" with cartoons hanging in the windows, and nearly every time I pass I see some one "rubbering" at them.

A thing that commends the local comrades to me is the fact that they do not bother the national office. They are never here except on business connected with the state committee. No loafing or "chewing the rag." They are all right.

The Women's Socialist Union have purchased a nice piano which they are paying for, and which occupies a prominent place in the room, not simply as an ornament, but in use. This organization is doing work that, so far as I know, is original, and impresses me very much. They have gathered classes of children and are carefully teaching them the underlying principles of collectivism. Sessions are held Saturday and Sunday. The children are taking an interest and bringing others. The women of the Union made personal house to house canvass for children, and to hear them relate their experiences takes one from the most sad to the most absurd side of present day existence. A novel and effective method of teaching is to secure permission to take groups of children through manufacturing plants (they don't say anything about who they are when asking permission), and then impress on them the social character of the product. To hear Mrs. Comrade Mally describe a trip through a shoe factory, and tell with what pride their guide pointed out this and that machine and enlarged on its wonderful work, without reference to the workers, was very impressive.

Last Sunday evening, Dec. 27th, the children gave an entertainment at the headquarters room, under direction of their teachers, and to say that they gave us all a surprise is putting it mildly. There were twelve numbers on the program, consisting of songs, recitations and dialogues, ending with a march and drill under direction of Comrade Mrs. Clark, who teaches physical culture, and this the children enjoy. It was Socialism from start to finish, and if that same program were to be given before a large audience during a campaign it would be the talk of the town. IT WAS GREAT, and I would like to go through and describe each number, but time will not permit. A little too stepped out and in the most possessed manner held up a paper-bound book in which was stuck a small crooked pin, and a big headed hat pin, which she described as a workingman and a capitalist in a manner that brought down the house. Two boys produced as a dialogue Ben Hanford's "The Dull Brakeman and His Bright Lantern." "A Symposium on Labor," by twelve children, was quite a liberal Socialist lesson. The questions and replies would make any Socialist feel good. Mrs. Comrade Roe, wife of the state secretary, took a motherly pride in the night's work, as well she may. There will be some Socialists when those children grow up, sure enough.

You can see that the Omaha comrades are not appreciated at their worth, thanks to an unprincipled crowd who have misrepresented them shamefully, but this crowd are tainted with the grease of a rotten republican machine, and sooner or later all will come to know it.

Your idea of having the branches of Local Toledo take up, read and discuss Comrade Hilquit's book, "History of Socialism in the United States," is just the thing. Have had the same thought in mind. Every Local and Branch in the country could do nothing better during the remainder of the winter months. It must be a poor one that cannot "chip in" enough to buy one copy. My idea would be to have it read through first, and then go back and read chapter by chapter and discuss it. This would lead to a general knowledge of the history of our movement, which is very necessary, and a good understanding of the basic principles for which we contend. Start it along, and urge others to follow. Those Locals and Branches who have no speakers can do this, and have interesting meetings.

This is not the kind of letter I start-

ed out to write, but it must go without revision.

Kindly remember me to your mother, and all the boys in "Frogtown." Write good long letters. I'll promise to give em an answer if I can find the time.

Fraternally,
CHAS. R. MARTIN.

SEATTLE NOTES.

Every member of the party in Seattle whose dues are paid up to Nov. 1, 1903, is entitled to participate in the nominating convention to be held at Headquarters, 509 Third Avenue, Saturday evening, Jan. 30. The membership card must be shown as credentials.

Fifteen officers are to be chosen at the election on March 8. Mayor, Comptroller, Treasurer, Corporation Counsel, two Councilmen at large, and one Councilman from each of the nine wards of the city.

Have you registered at the City Hall, corner of Yeeler Way and Third Avenue? Only a few more days. Hurry up.

The Women's Branch of the Socialist Party in Seattle has secured "Temple Du Cheese" to speak under its auspices at the Grand Opera House, Sunday, Jan. 3, at 3 p. m. Admission free. No matter whether you expect to stay in Seattle or not register now. You may come back. Workingmen make unexpected changes sometimes.

Next November occurs the election of President. Register now in Seattle and you will be qualified to vote then in Seattle. Keep your residence here. Grand Ratification Rally at Carpenters' Hall, Sunday evening, Jan. 31. Nominees for city offices will be there to tell you why to vote the Socialist ticket. Meanwhile register.

How many new Socialists have you made this year? No Socialist does his duty unless he gets one fellow class interest. Meantime register.

The best way to make a Socialist for keeps is to get his subscription to "The Socialist." One comrade handed in seven subs. that in one day last week. Every week we hear of some subscriber to "The Socialist" joining the party. That's the way to do it. If a workingman takes "The Socialist" for six months, and reads it, he is a Socialist and will never be anything else.

The School for Speakers at the Pike Street Branch is already turning out men who can hold a street audience. The school has met each week the last three weeks and made rapid progress. The basis of study and speaking is "The Communist Manifesto."

No member of Pike Street Branch should forget Friday evening, Jan. 29. These socials are for every member of the branch and their friends. Card party this time, with first prize and booby prize. Fine entertainment, including piano work by a new Socialist, the blind boy, Ernest Hyde. It is hoped by the committee that every member of the branch will make a special effort to be present and get acquainted. No fine dressing nor any style. Come just as you are. This is a workers' party.

Good speaking every Sunday afternoon at Labor Hall, Second and Pike. Current political topics are discussed on the street at 2:30 p. m. and questions answered in the hall at 3 o'clock. Especially adapted to beginners in Socialism. Bring your inquiring friends.

An early closing movement in the interest of the women clerks in the stores of Seattle, is under way. Let everybody lend a hand to help it on.

ORGANIZE.

A meeting will be held on Sunday, Jan. 31st, at 8 p. m., in Labor Hall, Second and Pike, to launch Federal Union No. 1, of Seattle. If you are not eligible to a trade organization, you can become a member of a Federal, whether you are a skilled or an unskilled worker. Only wage workers can become members. There are 5,000 men in Seattle who should join and obtain the benefits of organization.
E. A. FOWLER.

BANDLOW MAKES CORRECTION.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1904. William Mally, Esq., National Secretary, Omaha, Neb.

Comrade—Will you kindly publish in your press bulletin that the charge against ex-State Secretary Critchlow to the effect that he willfully withheld ballots from Local Canton is unfounded. A letter from Comrade Lavin says that Altenberg got the ballots but that apparently no one knows what became of them, as they were not given out for use to the comrades. Lavin also writes that he sent an apology to Comrades Gardner and Critchlow. I hope for sake of the purity of the movement, the investigation of the Local quorum of Ohio will prove the other objection unfounded.

Fraternally yours,
ROBERT BANDLOW.

Let "The Appeal" Answer PERFECTLY FAIR.

Editor "Socialist."
Dear Comrade: In justice to Comrade Wayland and the reading public, will you kindly publish the lines below?
J. S. ODEGAARD.

OPEN LETTER TO J. A. WAYLAND.

Editor "Appeal to Reason," Girard, Kansas.

Dear Sir and Comrade: Have just read Comrade Chas. L. Breckon's arraignment of you in the Seattle, Wash., "SOCIALIST" for Jan. 24, '04; and, as I am a subscriber, reader and general distributor of the "Appeal to Reason," so am I interested in that you either set yourself right; or, if in error, admit that and repent. Now, I suggest to you that you reprint Comrade Breckon's article in the "Appeal to Reason," and set matters right once for all, as both time and space are too valuable to use the columns of Socialist Journals to quarrel with fellow Socialists.

Respectfully yours,
J. S. ODEGAARD.
Adrian, via Stratford, Douglas Co., Wash., 1-25-04.

THE FAIR THE FAIR THE FAIR

Rebuilding Sale

Every Dollars worth of stock to be sacrificed quickly

ONLY A FEW MORE WEEKS TILL WE VACATE

During the Christmas rush we disposed of a large amount of our Stock, and the entire balance will be pushed out now, at startlingly low prices, because the lines are reduced in many instances to broken lots, hence for tomorrow and this week, you may buy **BROKEN LOTS OF DRY GOODS AT LESS THAN COST.** **BROKEN LOTS OF NOTIONS AT LESS THAN COST.** **BROKEN LOTS OF RIBBONS AND EMBROIDERIES AT LESS THAN COST.** **BROKEN LOTS OF DRAPERIES AND CURTAINS AT LESS THAN COST.** **BROKEN LOTS OF WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR AT LESS THAN COST.** **BROKEN LOTS OF CORSETS AT LESS THAN COST.** **BROKEN LOTS OF MEN'S CLOTHING AT LESS THAN COST.** **BROKEN LOTS OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS AT LESS THAN COST.**

and in fact our entire line will be closed out at prices that will certainly cause a large amount of active buying within the next few days. Keep your eye on the Fair advertisements if you want to save money.

SECOND AVE. AND PIKE ST. **THE FAIR** SECOND AVE. AND PIKE ST.

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.

GEO. H. WOODHOUSE & CO.

1409 Second Avenue

Builders' Hardware, Mechanics' Tools

Plumbing, Tin Work

Agents for Garland Stoves and Ranges
Heath & Mulligan's Paints
Novelty Hot Air Furnaces
Eldredge Sewing Machines

WALTER G. SYLVESTER, Manager.
J. W. SEXTON, President.
W. F. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

LABOR UNION CO-OPERATIVE CO.

(Rochdale System)
324 Union Street
Both Phones Main 373. SEATTLE, WASH.
Solicitors—G. T. Bean, O. E. Holmes, J. W. Coleman, W. D. Clark.

When Hungry Go to

Maison Barberis

RESTAURANT OR LUNCH COUNTER
Open Day and Night. Private Dining Parlors
602 2nd Ave., Cor. James.

ONLY 15c. "LOOKING BACKWARD" "Bellamy Unabridged"

Can be had by mail from Henry B. Ashplant, 266 Dundas Street, London, Ont., Canada. 15c single copy; 25c for two copies; \$1.25 dozen; 50 copies for \$5.00.

Send 2c for mailing

GREAT NORTHERN

Leave	Depot	Foot Columbia St.	Arrive
8:30 A.M.	Flyer	Spokane, St. Paul Chicago and East	8pm
7:30 P.M.	Everett, Spokane, Rosland, Kootenai via		9:30 A.M.
5:10 P.M.	Everett, Whatcom, Hamilton and Anacortes		11:30 P.M.
8:10 A.M.	Everett, Whatcom, New Westminster, Rockport and Anacortes		4:45 P.M.

For Rates, Folders, etc., see A. B. C. DENNISTON, G. W. P. A., 612 First Avenue.

You should stop at the

MAIN ST. LODGING HOUSE

413 MAIN STREET

Union Made Shoes

The Best \$3.50 Shoe Made
Family Shoes a Specialty
RAYMOND & HOYT
918 Second Avenue.

BROWN DENTAL CO.

713 FIRST AVENUE
We are the largest dental concern on Pacific Coast

NO PAIN. Low prices for good work are possible to us. We do so much of it.

Silver Fillings	50c
Gold Fillings, pure	\$1.00
Gold Crowns, 22 K.	\$5.00
Full Set Teeth	\$25.00
Bridge Work	\$50.00

NO PAIN. We tell exactly what your work will cost by free examination. Our plates give satisfaction, comfort and natural expression.

Crown and bridge work of the best at lowest prices is our specialty. NO PAIN. Our name alone is a guarantee that your work will be of the best. Lady attendant always present.
Ten-year guarantee on all work.

BROWN PAINLESS DENTISTS
Furler—1-3 Union Block, One Door South of Woodruff & Southwick's
Hours—8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 11:11.

For Good Values in FOOTWEAR GO TO

Wallin & Nordstrom

318 Pike Street

For Good Things to Eat

1418 And Ave. Tel. MAIN 899

Union Bakery and Restaurant.

The Chicago Socialist \$5.00 per year
Bright, Snappy and Fearless. Owned by the Socialist Party a Illinois
A SAMPLE FOR THE ASKING
Address, CHICAGO, ILL.