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THE WORKINGMANS PAPER
A CARTOON WEEKLY

To Organize the Slaves of Capital To Vote Their Own Emancipation

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11654

The New United States Militia Bill ---Chief Sections

(Introduced in the house of representatives, on June 30, 1902, as house bill no. 11,654, and rushed through over the head of a small opposition, by 180 ayes against 28 nays. No personal roll call taken. Passed unanimously by the senate on January 14, 1903. Approved by the president on January 21, 1903.)

Public Document--No. 33--An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective states, territories, and the District of Columbia, and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than 18 and less than 45 years of age, and shall be divided into two classes--the organized militia, to be known as the National Guard of the state, territory, or District of Columbia, or by such other designations as may be given them by the laws of the respective states or territories, and the remainder to be known as the reserve militia.

Sec. 4. That whenever the United States is invaded, or in danger of invasion from any foreign nation, or of Rebellion against the authority of the government of the United States, or the president is unable, with the other forces at his command, to execute the laws of the Union in any part thereof, it shall be lawful FOR THE PRESIDENT to call forth for a period not exceeding nine months, such number of the militia of the state or the states or territories or of the District of Columbia as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion, suppress such rebellion, or to enable him to execute such laws, and to issue his orders for that purpose to such officers of the militia as he may think proper.

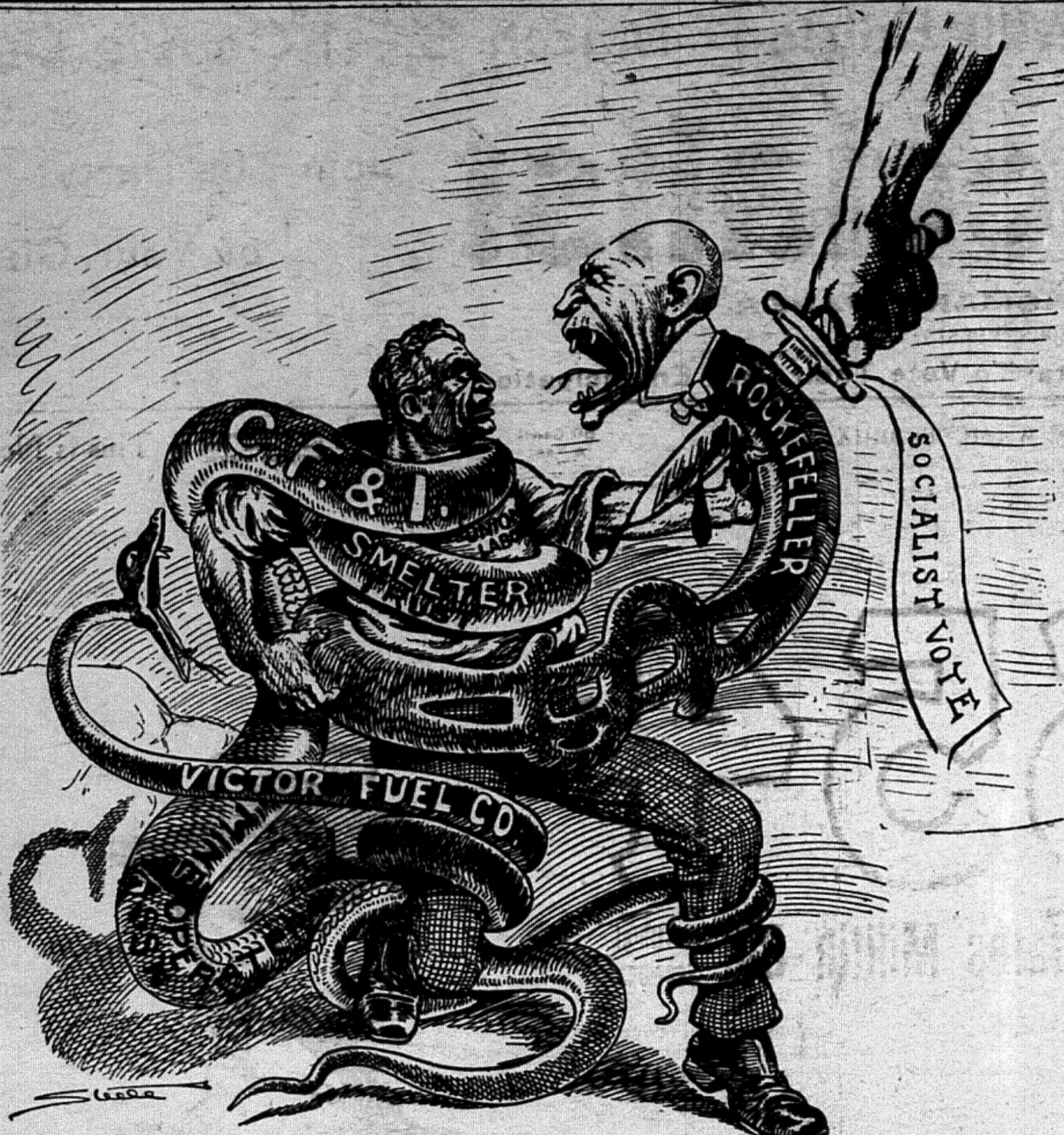
Sec. 7. That every officer and enlisted man of the militia who shall be called forth in the manner hereinbefore prescribed and shall be found fit for military service shall be mustered or accepted into the United States service by a duly authorized mustering officer of the United States. Provided, however, That ANY officer or enlisted MAN of the militia WHO SHALL REFUSE OR NEGLECT TO PRESENT HIMSELF to such mustering officer upon being called forth as herein prescribed shall be subject to trial by court martial, and SHALL BE PUNISHED AS SUCH COURT MARTIAL MAY DIRECT.

Sec. 8. That COURTS MARTIAL for the trial of officers or men of the officers or men of the militia, when in the service of the United States, SHALL BE COMPOSED OF MILITIA OFFICERS ONLY.

To provide means of carrying into effect the provisions of this section, the necessary money to cover the cost of exchanging or issuing the new arms, accouterments, equipment and ammunition to be exchanged or issued hereunder, is appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.



Penfro.
1904



THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE IN COLORADO—DEMANDS AND GRIEVANCES.

Trinidad, Colo., Jan. 21, 1904.—The grievances of all the mining camps in this district are practically the same, for the miners have to deal with the same masters. These grievances are but repetitions of all that have come to light in previous great coal strikes in other parts of the country, and find but a very moderate expression in the formulated demands which the striking miners have presented to the companies. To take as authority the word of those who have had experience in similar strikes, in no mining camps elsewhere has there been worse slavery than here in Colorado.

The specific demands of the strikers relate only to their work in and around the mines and scarcely touch the hundred and one details of infamous tyranny which surround and intensify the struggle for existence.

The miners ask for an eight-hour day. That eight-hour day is theirs by right, by the expressed will of the majority of the citizens of Colorado, and is denied them because it has been set aside as unconstitutional by a corporation-owned court.

The miners ask also that all wages be paid every two weeks instead of monthly, and that all payment in scrip be abolished. Under the present system each workman is paid at the end of the month, if anything is coming to him, with a bank check. During the month if he needs any money for the necessities of life he receives it at the office of the company in the form of scrip notes, for which, if he buys his goods of the Colorado Supply Co. (the company store), he receives the face value. If he chooses to trade elsewhere the notes are worth 10 or 12 per cent less than their face value. Now, consider that the Colorado Supply Co. charges much higher prices for goods than outside firms, and you will see why the miners refuse to submit any longer to this imposition. The scrip method of payment was formerly the universal system in mining regions all over the country, but has been nearly abolished in the mining states east of the Mississippi through the power that the workers in the mines have gained by their organization.

The 20 per cent increase in wages is little enough to ask, but unless the payment in scrip is done away with at the same time this circle of robbery by which the companies make both ends meet will leave the miner no more in return for his labor than he received before.

The same old system of forced assessments takes place here as in other parts of the country. One dollar a month for medical attendance, 50 cents for blacksmithing, 25 cents for maintaining school advantages, etc., etc., and these assessments the miner finds subtracted from his pay if he has been in the mine not more than half a day during all the month.

According to the legal standard of weight in the United States, 2,000 pounds constitute a ton. Heretofore the companies in Colorado have required from the miners 2,500 pounds for a ton, or that each workman shall give to the company 25 per cent on each ton he mines. The miners now demand that the companies comply with the law.

The last on the list of the strikers' demands is perhaps the most vital. It is that the company take adequate measures to insure a plentiful supply of fresh air. There are laws in every mining state requiring precautions in regard to ventilating fans, the storing of dynamite, etc., and yet the mine disasters, which no daily newspaper is without, show the ruthlessness of mine owners in breaking laws which are contrary to their interests and their disregard for human life.

Such are the demands of the striking miners. And yet they give voice to only a few of the wrongs the miners and their families are forced to endure.

I have been unable to find any activity uncontrolled by the companies; from the birth of the child, for which the services of the company doctor must be employed, oftentimes unwillingly, through school and church and daily labor, through sickness and death, the grip of the company is never relaxed.

The companies own almost entirely the miserable houses. They own the land upon which the houses stand. Instances have been told me where their agents have ordered tenants not to set pails or anything on the ground outside of the tiny huts, saying that the rent was paid for the houses, but not for the land.

The companies own, as well, the school system. Out of the school assessment of 25 cents from each miner they generously build school houses, in which they place teachers chosen by school boards composed of superintendents and mine bosses, with perhaps a moderate proportion of members of the Citizens' Alliance, the Anti-Union organization. The teachers teach from books prescribed (and changed each year) by the school board, and paid for by the miners. This custom of changing text books yearly is one of the innumerable grafts of the companies. Another one that pays well is that of the saloon business. In four different camps under control of the Victor Fuel Co. two saloons pay each as license to the company 20 cents for every man on the pay rolls, about \$800 per month for the company.

The company store is a sore grievance. The owners, a group consisting of members from each of the mining companies, claim that no one is forced to buy there. Does not the system of scrip payment seem a pretty effective means of forcing? Competition is not permitted to grow very lively, for if an outside man comes into camp and attempts to sell anything he is taken before the local justice, also owned by the company, and promptly fined from

\$10 to \$50. One incident will serve to illustrate the non-forcing process. A woman who had been ill wanted some broth and ventured to buy a chicken of a neighbor who had a little vegetable patch and raised a few chickens. A company agent saw her carrying it home and asked her roughly what she had.

"Just a bit of chicken I got of John because I was sick."
"Why didn't you go to the company store?" he demanded.
"They haven't any chicken," she answered timidly.
"You can get all the meat you need at the company store,—you. You can tell your man to come and get his meat."

Let me mention incidentally that Rockefeller controls 70 per cent of the stock of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., and that the miners' families pay 25 cents a gallon for Rockefeller's oil at the stores of the Colorado Supply Co.

The United States postoffice in each camp is always located in the company store. The manager of the store is always the postmaster, receiving a salary therefor, and the work of the postoffice is done by the cashier of the store, who is an overworked drudge and whose services thus cost the manager nothing.

There seems to be no question that mails have been tampered with during this strike in some of the most closely guarded camps. I have been told on direct authority of letters sent to persons in one of the most inaccessible camps which were never received. Labor papers sent through the mails scarcely ever reach those for whom intended.

The climax of all this robbery and perhaps its most hateful form is in the medical department. Each man working in and around the mines is taxed \$1 per month for service for himself and family. Some estimate of the company's income from this source may be made from the following figures, which are authentic:

Total hospital fees collected at Hastings, Gray Creek, Delagua and Chandler (Victor Fuel Co.), each month about \$2,300.00
Monthly cost medical attendance, etc. \$50.00

Excess of collections monthly \$1,450.00
Multiplied by 12

Excess of collections yearly \$17,400.00
There is said to be more than \$60,000 hospital fund not accounted for in these four camps.

The company hospital is at Pueblo and is claimed by its owners to be the finest in the country. It ought to be when the cost to the miners is considered. It is a journey of from 150 to 200 miles from many of the camps to Pueblo, and after being brought there the sick and injured men are often left lying in the railroad station for hours before being taken to the hospital. It is a sufficient commentary upon this subject to report that the women of the camps universally hate both company doctors and the company hospital. I have heard more than one woman say:

"I'd rather have my man die at home than take the chances on sending him to the company's hospital."

It is impossible to do more than suggest a few of the wrongs of the workers who live in these isolated and pitifully dreary camps. Their lives are all one vast wrong and even a hasty glimpse caught in a few days' visit in the region makes you feel the desperate struggle before them. But not hopeless, as you realize the great growth that is taking place in the comprehension of their class wrongs and in the knowledge that the remedy for these must come through class loyalty and class organization.

BERTHA HOWELL MAILLY.

THE SITUATION IN COLORADO.

Official Statement.
The strike in the Cripple Creek district began Aug. 10, and the end is not yet. On the part of the unions the strike has been conducted in complete and full obedience to the laws. On the part of the Mine Owners' Association and militia there have been constant and repeated acts of violence and lawlessness. The constitution has been trampled upon and the laws violated with impunity. This has all been done in the name of law and order.

In the beginning of the fight it was announced that ore thieves and other criminals would not find it safe to ply their vocations in Teller county. The militia were going to capture and deport all such persons. A few days ago the Mine Owners' Association confessed that one thief was more numerous and successful than ever before. There are no union men working for that association, so from the confession of these gentlemen the ore thieves are "scabs" and not union men. It said that all men working for the association are compelled to join the

"Citizens' Alliance" and the inevitable conclusion follows that all ore thieves are at present members of that distinguished organization. If all other criminals can now be induced to join their fellows, the forces of law and order will be complete. We congratulate you, gentlemen, and wish you success in your efforts.

Through the efforts of hundreds of militiamen there have been arrested in six months' time about seven alleged criminals. This is not a bad record for a community in which it was claimed that about one-half of the people were desperate criminals.

It is clear that General Bell and his force of skilled detectives, ore thieves, affidavit men, attorneys and soldiers, are dubs and weaklings or that the statements made about the people of Teller county are wholly and absolutely false.

In November Victor Pool was arrested by the militia. He is a strong, healthy and good natured young man. The fact that he belonged to the mine was crime enough for General Bell and Governor Peabody. The district court decided that Pool should be released.

The court was defied and its judgment ignored. The supreme court was appealed to for relief. General Bell claimed that the military were all-powerful and that they were holding Pool because the various proclamations of the governor gave them the right to do so in spite of the courts. Some one gave the bellicose general a tip that the supreme court did not share his peculiar view of the law. The ridiculous haste shown by the military authorities in their search for a justice of the peace to help them let go of Pool convinced the public of the absurdity and iniquity of their claims. They did not dare to face a final adjudication of their rights. Pool was charged with an assault to murder but when the case was called these law and order saints could not and did not produce a single witness against him. After spending almost two months in custody Pool is now at liberty. He is at work and even the militia let him alone. No excuse has been offered for the outrageous and criminal treatment of Pool.

Sherman Parker, one of the leaders of the strike was taken in custody on Nov. 17, 1903. The vindicator affair came off on the 21st, while Parker was in the bull pen. Notwithstanding this fact, when he brought a habeas corpus suit, he was charged with murder in connection with that matter. On Jan. 14 he gave a bond of \$19,000 for his appearance in the district court, and was released. He was immediately rearrested by the militia. When an application in his behalf was made in the United States court a complaint against him was filed before a justice of the peace. On Jan. 20 he was brought before the justice and released on giving a \$1,500 bond. The war god became frantic because he was at liberty. However, Mr. Parker evaded the sleuths and militia and went to the Denver office of Sheriff Armstrong. General Bell appeared and demanded that he be manacled and confined in a dungeon. Sheriff Armstrong responded to Bell's demand by giving Parker his liberty and informing Bell that the law prevailed in Denver and that no attention would be paid to military moonshiners. The next day another complaint was filed before a justice of the peace. Parker volunteered to return home at once to meet this new charge but the military authorities insisted that he be taken in custody and treated as a felon. When Parker's cases were called the military powers were not ready and had no evidence. There is every reason to believe that no evidence will be offered against Parker but that he will again be arrested by the militia on some specious pretense. This is surely despotism and persecution.

A new fashion has been set by Temple and Crump of the Mine Owners' Association. The affidavit for continuance was sworn to by Mr. Crump in the Pool case. He swore that sometime and somewhere he fondly hoped and believed that he might find some person who could be persuaded or induced to testify against Mr. Pool. The first complaint against Parker was sworn to by Mr. Temple and the second one by Mr. Crump. This enterprising firm is indeed very useful to the Mine Owners' Association. We wonder if these services are included in the terms of their employment. Should the practice of these gentlemen become universal, litigants and witnesses would soon be useless. The lawyer would be the whole thing.

Ore shipments are falling off in Cripple Creek. Less ore is mined now than in October. The mine owners say that they have all the men they want. New and valuable ore shoots are being discovered every day. This seems to be a paradox. The fact is that the union men are standing pat and the mine owners cannot get sufficient competent help. No more union men are wanted here now. We have the strike well in hand and in a short time will win a glorious battle for liberty and unionism. The mine owners are in a desperate condition. Their strenuous attempts to subvert the law and destroy liberty are proving abortive and when the true inwardness of the crimes alleged to have been committed here becomes public they will go into voluntary bankruptcy and retire defeated from the field.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
DISTRICT UNION NO. 1. W. F. M.
Jan. 25, 1904.

RUSSIANISM.
TELLURIDE, Colo., Jan. 4.—Twenty-five unionists were deported from Telluride to Montrose this morning by order of Maj. Zeph T. Hill, commanding officer of the state's military forces in this district. Further arrests of strikers and their sympathizers are expected hourly and deportations will probably occur every morning on the departure of the train for the north. Twenty-one of the unionists exited this morning were arrested by the military last night. None of the men taken out of camp today will be allowed to return while martial law is in effect.

The arrest of twenty-five unionists last night and their deportation this morning is the immediate result of the issuing by Gov. Peabody last night of a proclamation declaring martial law in San Miguel county. The principal object of declaring this district under martial law it would seem, is to give the military authorities a chance to rule the county as they saw fit. Under martial law the will of the military is quite supreme and power vested will be directly against the striking miners and their friends. All idle men are to be arrested, jailed and sent away and the military authorities will see that none of them re-enter the district while martial law exists. The daily deportation program is aimed to defeat any attempt on the part of the arrested strikers to secure their release through habeas corpus proceedings.

The military is in full control in the district and the will of Maj. Zeph T. Hill is supreme. One of his first acts was to place a censorship on all news matter sent out by either telephone or telegraph. Newspaper correspondents must submit all of their matter to him before it is sent out. If the tenor of the dispatches do not suit the military authorities the correspondents will be prohibited from sending it to his paper.

If a correspondent wishes to talk by telephone to his paper an officer, generally a lieutenant, accompanies him to the telephone office and is allowed to overhear all that passes on the wire.—The Socialist Standard.

CLASSES IN SOCIETY
Are Engaged in a War of Extermination, so Says the Wall Street Journal.

"The greatest labor war ever fought in the world was that fought between the North and South in 1861-5. That was a contest between free labor and slave labor. There was a strong element in the North which agitated in favor of all-free labor, while in the South there was a strong party which desired to extend the area of slavery over the entire country. The result was an irreconcilable conflict, which was well summed up in Lincoln's declaration that the nation could not be half free and half slave. It must be one thing or the other. Yet, years after the civil war was fought, there is an impression that if there had been a little patience and forbearance, a little reasonable investigation from the other party's point of view, the war might have been avoided, and slavery, in the end, abolished without fearful loss of blood and treasure.

"The country is now confronted with the prospect of another labor war, not between sections, one committed to slave labor, and the other to free labor, but a war extending over every section and involving every financial interest. But still the issue embraces the question of free labor. It was recently said by the Wall Street Journal, as a result of the conference of the National Civic Federation at Chicago, that the labor contest was assuming the appearance of 'orderly warfare.' But it is war, nevertheless, and recent developments, as well as recent declarations on both sides, make it clear that it is, like the war of a generation ago, an irreconcilable conflict, a fight for extermination on both sides. It is time to face this situation and form a judgment of its probable consequences.

"The American Federation of Labor is considering a resolution that the so-called 'open-shop' policy, whether under private or government management, cannot be recognized by organized labor. Whether this resolution will be adopted, in its present shape, which would be a condemnation of President Roosevelt for his action in

the Miller case, the fact remains that stern opposition to the open shop is a foundation principle of trade unionism. Organized labor refuses to recognize or work with free labor. The shop must be all union or all free. Thus the issue of the civil war is repeated in another shape. Then it was slave or free. Now it is union or free. The issue of such a conflict must in the end be, now, as it was then, in favor of freedom. The only doubt is whether the decision will be reached after calm discussion or after disastrous conflict.

"On the other hand, the National Association of Manufacturers has been organized with Mr. David M. Parry as president, for the purpose of destroying trade unionism. Mr. Parry is willing to concede the right of labor to organize, but not for the purpose of enforcing demands for higher wages and shorter hours. He denies that trade unions have as a matter of fact benefited the workmen by any general advance of wages. Trades unions, he argues, are an effect, not a cause of prosperity, and labor would be, on the whole, better off without them. This is the view of many employers, who think they are better able to determine rates of wages than the workmen, and that their determination will, in the long run, be in accordance with economic conditions and moral justice.

A GREAT GULF

Exists Between the President's Profuse Promises and Scant Performances.

Why Do the Slaves Appeal to the Masters?

In view of the fact that members of our organization could not get the protection afforded them by the constitution of the United States, our brothers in the Cripple Creek district, having been thrown into the bull pen indiscriminately. In Telluride they have been forced to work upon the public streets at the point of the bayonet, for no other reason than that they refused to submit to the terms of the mine operators, namely: Leave the district, Concluded on page 3.

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News and Correspondence

N. C. REFERENDUM NO. 2, 1904.
National Headquarters, Socialist Party,
Omaha, Neb., Jan. 25, 1904.

NEW MOTIONS.
To the National Committee, Socialist
Party.

Comrades: The following motions
are herewith transmitted to you for
your consideration and action:

MOTION NO. 2.
By Massey of North Dakota:
"I move that Referendum 'C' (now
Referendum 'A', 1904) be declared out
of order, as it has some objections as
Referendum 'B', conflicting with Sec-
tion 2, Article 9."

COMMENT WITH MOTION.
"To be consistent I must make this
motion, and while I think it superfluous,
as the decision on my former mo-
tion should settle both, yet I make the
motion to bring it directly before the
National Committee."

"If my motion is defeated it means
that originators of motions may insert
under the guise of 'whereas' any argu-
ment or comment that will help to
carry it when submitted to referen-
dum, while any argument to show even
the spuriousness of said argument is
denied."

"In section 2, article 9, the constitu-
tion states that referendums shall be
submitted without comment. This
surely means the naked amendment
shall be submitted. Any other con-
struction of this clause would be un-
just, vicious and demoralizing."

COMMENT OF NATIONAL SECRETARY.

Comrade Massey's motion was first
made under date of Dec. 22, while ac-
tion upon his motion to declare Referen-
dum B out of order and upon the
form of circular for referendum C or
Referendum A, 1904 were still pend-
ing. Under these circumstances the
National Secretary suggested to Com-
rade Massey that he let the matter
go until specific legislation upon this
subject could be enacted. Comrade
Massey insists, however, upon his mo-
tion being put, and this is done ac-
cordingly.

MOTION NO. 3.
By Berger of Wisconsin:

"Moved, that the National Head-
quarters be transferred from Omaha to
Chicago, Ill., as soon as arrangements
for that purpose can be made."

"My reasons for this motion are as
follows:

"First—Chicago is near to the bulk
of our membership. It has always
been a sort of storm center for the
revolutionary movement of the proletar-
iat in this country, and is so re-
garded by the capitalist class as well
as by the proletariat."

"Second—Chicago naturally has all
the facilities for a good campaign, and
the national officers could always keep
their hands upon the pulse of the or-
ganized wage workers of America and
watch their temper."

"Third—Even the radical farming
element of this country could not pos-
sibly object to Chicago as head-
quarters, while for a campaign based upon
the wage workers it is advantageously
situated."

NOTE.
The vote upon these two motions
will close Feb. 16, 1904, and National
Committeemen will use voting cards
sent with this circular for that pur-
pose. Fraternally submitted.

WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

Weekly Report to National Committee.
National Headquarters, Socialist Party,
Omaha, Neb., Jan. 25, 1904.

SPEAKERS AND ORGANIZERS.
John W. Brown in California, Carey
in Tennessee and Missouri, Wilkins
in Montana, Chase in New Hampshire,
Ray in Wisconsin. John W. Slayton
begins in Colorado Feb. 5.

THE QUORUM.

The report of the Quorum meeting
held Jan. 16-17-18 was issued Jan. 23.

MOTIONS.

Vote upon Work's motion relative
to placing Carl D. Thompson's name
upon the reserve list will close Feb. 2,
1904. National Committeemen who
have not yet acted should have their
votes at this office on or before date
named.

Herewith is transmitted National
Committee Referendum No. 2, 1904,
consisting of two new motions, one by
National Committeeman Massey of
North Dakota to declare Referendum
A, 1904, out of order; and the other
by National Committeeman Berger of
Wisconsin relative to the removal of
national headquarters. Vote upon
these motions closes Feb. 16, 1904.

**NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN
ELECTED.**

The following comrades have been
reported as elected National Commit-
teemen by referendum in the respec-
tive states named:

For Alabama—B. Andrus, Patton.

For Minnesota—S. M. Holman, Min-
neapolis.

For Vermont—Bernard Healey, Barre.

ELECTION OF NATIONAL SECRETARY.

The vote upon the election of Na-
tional Secretary closes Jan. 31 and
votes should reach the national office
on or before that date.

APPLICATION FOR RESERVE LIST.

The name of George Briel of New-

port, Ky., is presented by the state
committee of Kentucky to be placed
upon the reserve list of national or-
ganizers. Unless objections are made
and a direct vote called for Comrade
Briel's name will be placed upon the
reserve list at the expiration of three
weeks from date.

**APPLICATION FOR STATE CHARTER
FOR LOUISIANA.**

Acting Secretary Molyneux of Loui-
siana reports that the referendum
taken by the locals in that state upon
the question of striking out the color
plank in the platform adopted by the
state convention has resulted in the
plank being eliminated. The applica-
tion for a state charter for Louisiana
is, therefore, again submitted to the
National Committee, and unless objec-
tions are raised and a vote called for
the charter will be granted within the
required thirty days from this date.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The National Secretary has received
a protest from Local Hudson, N. J.,
against the action of the New Jersey
state committee, "in setting aside the
state referendum on the election of
state officers and National Committeemen,
and claiming that Charles Ufford
has been elected National Committeeman
from New Jersey since Jan. 10 and
"is the only person qualified to
vote upon questions coming before that
body." As the report from the New
Jersey acting state secretary would
show that the matter in dispute is one
which the New Jersey comrades must
settle among themselves, the National
Secretary has so notified Local Hudson
County, and also that the present rep-
resentative for New Jersey upon the Na-
tional Committee, Comrade Goebel,
will be recognized as such until notice
has been received from the state com-
mittee that his successor has been
elected.

The call for nominations for seat of
national headquarters was issued on
Jan. 23, in accordance with instruc-
tions from the Quorum. Nominations
will close Feb. 13, 1904.

National Committeemen are request-
ed to notify the National Secretary
whenever they do not receive matter
concerning any subject mentioned in
the weekly reports. Fraternally sub-
mitted.

WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

THE WORK IN WASHINGTON.

The following copy of a letter from
National Secretary Wm. Mailly rela-
tive to the John W. Brown tour of
Washington next month will throw a
flood light upon the question of the
high salary, of which some Locals
have complained.

A typographical error in "The New
Time" publication of said letter shifted
its meaning somewhat, and space
is asked for it in the columns of "The
Socialist," that the comrades of
Washington may be fully apprised of
the facts therein contained.

The comrades of British Columbia
decide that the time allowed them is
too brief to go to extra expense to ar-
range for five meetings, and hence
Washington can have the extra five
dates, making thirty-five in all.

A suggestive route was intended
for this week but will have to go
over till next. My thought in the
rough would be a few dates sand-
wiched in with his dates in Oregon,
along the Columbia River, up the
Northern Pacific, diverging to Fran-
ces and South Bend in Pacific Coun-
ty for three or four days, from thence
by easy stages to Grays Harbor sec-
tion, taking in Porter, Gate and Olym-
pia, to Down Sound points and across
the state, stopping several times en
route.

Locals are requested to immedi-
ately inform the State Secretary-Treas-
urer at Seattle, Wash., as to the
amount of advertising matter needed
for their localities; hand bills and
window cards. The hand bills are
\$1.50 per 1,000, and the window cards
2 cents each, expressage to be borne
by the Locals, as the matter comes
at cost.

Jan. 12, 1904.

To the Editor of the "New Time,"
Spokane, Wash.,

Dear Comrade—I have just read
the leading editorial headed "Consistency,
Oh Consistency!" in your issue of Jan.
9th, and I hasten to make an expla-
nation regarding Comrade John W.
Brown's terms in justice to him, your
State Committee, and myself.

Comrade Brown receives \$3 per day
and hotel and traveling expenses,
same being guaranteed by the Na-
tional office. He does not receive \$10
per day nor \$10 per speech. That sum
is charged for each lecture engage-
ment and is only sufficient to cover all
his expenses. If Brown fills 35 dates
or engagements in Washington and in
British Columbia (as I specified to
the Washington State Secretary) it
will probably require from \$8 to 45
actual days to fill that number of en-
gagements, but the national office
pays him for every day that he is



A PICTURE THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

in the field. A little figuring will show
that when \$3 per day salary, board
and all traveling expenses are paid,
that \$10 per engagement is barely suf-
ficient to cover all those items. Com-
rade Brown is sent out by the National
office, which sets the terms for his
engagements, and these terms are
based upon an estimate of the cost of
such a tour.

When it is considered that the tour
is one embracing Nebraska, Colorado,
California, Oregon, Washington, Brit-
ish Columbia, Montana and other
Western states where the traveling
expenses are high, and also that Com-
rade Brown had to come all the way
from Massachusetts to Nebraska at a
jump in order to take Comrade Han-
ford's place in time, the terms quoted
cannot be considered exorbitant.

The "private letter" of which you
speak was sent out by this office, and
it was only private in so far as it was
intended for Secretaries of Locals.
We have no objection to its being pub-
lished.

Bear in mind that the rate paid
Comrade Brown is the rate paid all
the National Organizers and Lectur-
ers. Whatever sum is paid by your
state committee to state organizers or
speakers has nothing to do with the
National Office or Comrade Brown.

He is a national Lecturer, and I may
add an exceptionally good one, but
he is not receiving \$10 per speech, or
anywhere near that amount, as I have
shown.

As your editorial undoubtedly car-
ries with it a strong inference regard-
ing Comrade Brown, and as this may
affect the arrangement of dates for
him in Washington, I trust that you
may find space in your paper for this
letter.

Thanking you in advance, I am, frater-
nally yours,
WM. MAILLY,
National Secretary.

**SOCIALIST PARTY OF WASHING-
TON.**

Financial Statement—January, 1904.

RECEIPTS.

1—Amount brought forward (Dec. bal.)	4.08
2—Dues, Local South Bay	.90
2—Dues, Local South Bend	2.50
4—Dues, Local Aberdeen	6.70
4—Dues, Local Seattle	20.00
4—Dues, Local Addy	.70
6—Dues, Local Garfield	2.25
8—Dues, Local Cheney	1.50
8—Dues, Local Puget Island	2.80
8—Supplies Local Puget Isl.	.30
8—App. charter, Local Sunny- side	1.70
9—Dues, Local Salmon Creek	2.00
11—Dues, Local Prosser	2.70
11—Dues, Local Breidablik	3.00
12—Dues, Local Clarkston	.80
12—Dues, Local Twanwater	2.00
13—Dues, Local North Yakima	3.50
13—Dues, Local N. Y. (omit'd)	1.60
14—Dues, Local Marysville	1.30
14—Dues, Local Latah	.90
14—Supplies, O. O. Carrell	.15
14—Supplies, Local Orient	.35
14—Ap. fee, M. A. L., E. F. Par- ker	.10
14—Ap. fee, M. A. L., Mrs. E. M. Bozarth	.10
14—Ap. charter, Local Vanou- ver	.60
14—Dues, Local Puyallup	2.00
19—Dues, Local Yelm	1.50
19—Donation, Clarence Clowe	2.00
19—Dues, Local Spokane	8.00
19—Dues, Local Hoquiam	4.00
21—Dues, Local Lynden	2.80
21—Dues, Local Pleasant Val- ley	1.00
21—Dues, Local Mount'n View	.90
21—Supplies, Local Alma	.50
21—App. fee, M. A. L., A. V. Hagg	.10
21—Dues, M. A. L., A. V. Hagg	.10
21—Dues, Local Chewelah	2.00
22—Dues, Local Loon Lake	.80
23—Dues, Local Granite Falls	1.10
26—Dues, Local Outlook	1.10
26—Dues, Local Buckley	.80
26—Dues, Local Burlington	1.00
27—App. charter, Local Hamil- ton	.80
28—Dues, Local Echo	3.90
28—Dues, Local Alma	1.60
28—Dues, Local Garfield	1.10
30—Supplies, A. Wagenknecht	.25
30—Supplies, Local Seattle (Lampe)	1.00
31—Supplies, O. Lund (St. Com.)	2.00
31—App. charter, Local Lopez Island	1.80

Total monthly receipts...\$104.63

Summary.

Dues, Locals and members at large	\$88.85
Applications for charters and members at large	5.20
Supplies	4.55
Donation to S. C. fund (Cl. Clowe)	2.00

Actual monthly receipts...\$100.60

Balance from December... 4.08

Total...\$104.68

EXPENDITURES.

Postage	\$ 4.75
1,000 6% envelopes	.85
Letter paper	.50
Mimeograph varnish, 1/2 pint.	.60
50 double length M'G tubes	2.00
Mimeograph paper	.95
Teleg. to Nat. Sec. account J. W. Brown expenses	1.25
2 mess. ser. (delivery)	.20
1 tube mimeograph ink	.60
Teleg. to Nat. Secretary	1.25
Delivery charges, telegram	.10
Mutelage (2 bottles)	.12
Nat. Sec., Jan. dues	44.40
State Sec., Jan. salary	40.00

Total expended...\$97.57

Total receipts...\$104.68

Total expenses...97.57

Balance "to the good"...\$ 7.11

Co-Laborers: The phrase "Schen-
ken-Leben" while not over-classical,
is considered a very lucky combina-
tion by "Young Africa," as applied to
a certain turn of the dice in their Na-
tional Game.

Considering the curious combina-
tion of circumstances during January,
incident upon less than half the Lo-
cals complying with the State Con-
stitution and reporting for the month
on or before the 15th, "Yer Unkle"
had to plot and plan a few, and feels
that he is "in big luck" to be able to
report a "Balance" in lieu of a "Defi-
cit," and understands in part the Dar-
kies' delighted expression.

But SAY, Comrades, Secretaries
and Organizers in particular, and
the membership in general: DON'T LET
SUCH AN OMISSION HAPPEN

THIS PLATFORM

Adopted in Convention, June 31, 1904

The Newspapers of Seattle are afraid of this platform. They seem
to think it hot.

PLATFORM.

**"WORKINGMEN OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE! YOU HAVE
NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS; YOU HAVE A WORLD
TO GAIN!"**

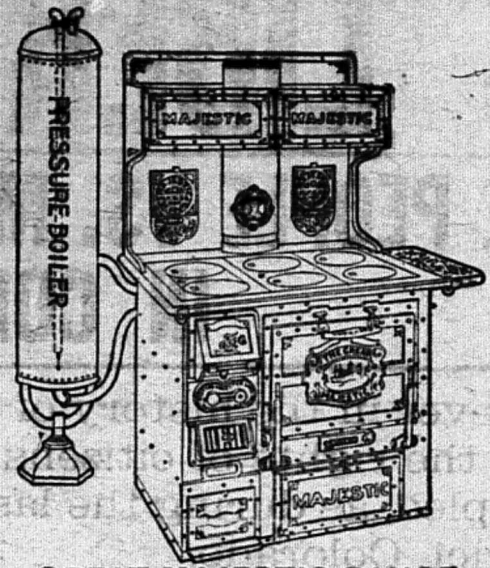
We, the Socialist Party of Seattle, in convention assembled, pro-
claim our allegiance to the Socialist Party of America, and affirm our
unflinching adherence to the principles and the program of interna-
tional revolutionary Socialism.

In presenting our candidates to the working class and those in
sympathy with it, we base our appeal upon the following declarations
and our PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES:

1. Labor produces all wealth.
2. Under the present economic and political conditions labor's
share in the wealth which it creates is merely a mean and uncertain
subsistence.
3. So long as the present organization of industry remains the
capitalist class will monopolize the machines of production and will
appropriate, through the wage system, the wealth created by the work-
ing class.
4. This appropriation of labor's wealth by the capitalists is so
complete that it enables them to live in luxury and idleness.
5. As a necessary consequence of this exploitation of the laborers
by the capitalists—this expropriation of all property out of the hands
of the toilers into the private ownership of the holders of capital, there
is an inevitable war between the interests of the working class on the
one hand and the interests of the capitalist class on the other.
6. This class struggle between the wealth-makers and the wealth-
takers will endure so long as our present system of production for
profit continues.
7. In this conflict between the workers and the capitalists, labor is
disarmed on the economic side, all the instruments of production and
distributing wealth being owned and controlled by the holders of capi-
tal.
8. There is only one weapon with which the working class can
successfully oppose the capitalist class—and that is the BALLOT.
9. This fact demands as an inevitable conclusion the organization
of the working class into a political party that shall be, everywhere
and always, distinct from and opposed to every political party not
founded entirely upon the interests of the working class. The Social-
ist Party is organized to meet this demand, and is therefore the party
of the working class. We recognize that in a municipality our power
for permanent relief of the working class is limited, but
10. The Socialist Party, when in office, shall always and every-
where, until the present system of wage-slavery is utterly abolished,
make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct: Will this
legislation advance the interests of the working class and aid the work-
ers in their class struggle against capitalism? If it does, the Socialist
Party is for it; if it does not, the Socialist Party is absolutely opposed to it.
11. In accordance with this principle, the Socialist Party pledges
itself to conduct all the public affairs of this city in such a manner
as to promote the interests of the working class.
12. In conclusion, we appeal to all working men to study the prin-
ciples of Socialism, to vote with their class at all elections until they
overthrow the power of capitalism, abolish industrial classes in society,
terminate forever the class struggle and inaugurate the Co-operative
Commonwealth based upon this fundamental principle of justice:
TO EVERY WORKER THE FULL PRODUCT OF HIS LABOR!

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

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Wall Paper, Paints, Brushes, Glass, Signs, and all kinds of
Painting, Papering and Writing. Tel. Main 989.

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Is the Best Place to Buy

Clothing, Shoes, Dress Goods,

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Our aim is to do a square, honorable business, and our
best bid for patronage is on that basis. Send us your ad-
dress and we will mail you our Catalogue.

THE FAIR, Whatcom, Wash.

GREAT
OVER-
COAT
SALE



ALL
OVERCOATS
Must be Sold
NOW

THE CONSTITUTION

Despotism Thrives Under Same.

The constitution of the United
States says:

"The right of the people to keep and
bear arms shall not be infringed."

But down in Colorado an emissary
of capitalism, General Sherman Bell,
says: To hell with the constitution.

The constitution of the United
States says: "Congress shall make
no law abridging the freedom of speech
or of the press."

But the Victor military order reads
as follows:

"No publication, either by newspa-
pers, pamphlets or handbill reflecting
in any way upon the United States and
the state of Colorado, or its officers,
or tending in any way to influence the
public mind against the government of
the United States and the state of
Colorado, will be permitted; and all
articles of news or editorial comment
or correspondence, making comment
upon the actions of the military forces
of the state of Colorado or of the or-
ganization above referred to, will not
be tolerated."

The fourteenth amendment to the
constitution of the United States says:
"Nor shall any state deprive any
person of life, liberty or property with-
out due process of law."

The Associated Press reports that
four Germans, imported from Duluth

to Cripple Creek to take the places of
strikers, refused to go to work when
they learned of the conditions, and
were placed in the military prison.
Numerous other cases of arrest and im-
prisonment without trial are reported.

Here we have some of the first fruits
of the infamous Dick bill, 11654, a
creature of the Rockefeller, Gould,
Vanderbilt interests. This law will
enable the masters to shoot hungry
slaves into submission whenever these
masters desire to increase dividends.

In this issue of "The Socialist" the
opposing sides in the conflict in Colo-
rado are allowed to state their case in
their own way. The Trade Unionist
still appeals to his master for relief:
This is because he does not yet discern
the fact that the slaves are arrayed
in mortal combat with the masters. It
is the mission of the Socialist to make
this fact luminous.

FUNDS, FUNDS.
Comrades, we are in the midst of
a city campaign. It takes money to
carry on work of this nature. Please
remit whatever you can afford to help
along in this great cause.

Send all sums to
C. D. ROBINSON,
City Organizer,
509 Third Ave., Seattle.

Our special, No. 3, for March 6, will
deal with the conditions of slavery in
one of the Washington saw mills.

DR. TITUS' ITINERARY IN CALIFORNIA

The following is the itinerary of speeches:
San Francisco, Thursday, Feb. 4, 8 p. m., at Turk Street Temple.
Sacramento, Sunday, Feb. 7.
San Jose, Wednesday evening, Feb. 10.
Oakland, Sunday evening, Feb. 14.
Address all communications to

DR. TITUS, Socialist Headquarters,
1504 Market Street,
San Francisco, Calif.

IS LIBERTY DEAD!

THE PEOPLE VS. MILITARY DESPOTISM IN COLORADO!

Never in the history of the United States of America have the rights of citizens been so ruthlessly torn and trampled, as during the last few weeks in Cripple Creek District, Colorado.

Innocent men have been arrested without warrant! held without charge! confined for weeks in a bull-pen! and denied the writ of Habeas Corpus! The civil process of law is ignored! Women and children terrorized, and threatened with imprisonment! The freedom of press and speech is throttled!

These terrible outrages are but chapters in the dark and subtle conspiracy to defeat the will of the people of this State, where a majority of forty thousand electors declared for an eight-hour law for persons employed in mines, mills, smelters, reduction works and blast furnaces.

To prove that a conspiracy exists, it is only necessary to say that the military is rented to the Mine Operators, 1500 armed men hired out like convicts, to shoot down the strikers if need be, anything to break the strike.

General Chase says: "The militia will remain in Cripple Creek until Unionism is wiped out."

General Bell says: "Only the Lord and the military powers know what our next move will be."

Judge Advocate McClelland says: "To hell with the Constitution; we are not following the Constitution."

Gov. Peabody, when presented with a petition signed by 3,000 citizens, asking that the troops be recalled, brutally replied: "The soldiers will stay in Cripple Creek until the strike is broken."

Frank Woods, Manager of The Gold Coin Mine, told his employees they must sever their affiliation with the Western Federation of Miners or be discharged. Every man quit rather than violate his obligation.

The striking Miners, Mill and Smettermen of Colorado are standing firm and determined for an eight-hour day and the right to organize and to prevent discrimination.

No man with a drop of red blood in his veins will go to Cripple Creek as a strike-breaker, and work under rifles, bayonets and gatling guns.

Workingmen, be true to yourselves; stay away from Colorado, and thus help win a victory for Justice and Humanity.

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colo.

Charles Hooper
PRESIDENT

W. H. Hayward
SECY-TREAS.

SLAVE MARKET REPORTS

Conducted by D. Burgess.

Frantic attempts are made by your trade journals to show that all is well in the world of commerce, but the army of the unemployed is growing. So large has this army become that some of the great capitalists are seeking refuge in foreign lands. The desire for profits is causing the discharge of every man, woman and child whose service does not seem necessary to the efficient working of the mines, mills, factories and railroads.

The coordination of industries and better system enables almost every line of production and distribution to give the consuming public a far better service with the use of fewer and ever fewer slaves. As a result these masterless slaves are added to the army of the unemployed. A necessary and inevitable result of the increase in this army is the cutting of wages to those who are so fortunate as to still have a master. Wages are falling, the army of the masterless slave is growing, ever growing and conditions of life are becoming more and more degrading.

There is a limit to human endurance. Are we approaching such limit? Many well informed people besides the authors of the infamous military law, the Dick bill, are apprehensive of danger.

If there is any such danger every Socialist ought to exert himself to the utmost to point out the way of a peaceful solution of this vexatious problem. All appeals to be effective must be made to the slaves themselves. The slave class is the only vital class in society today; they alone can feed, house and clothe the world and they must rescue themselves and the world from threatened disaster.

A fellow in the streets a few evenings since was telling about how free, how great, how glorious and how rich WE are.

"Why," said he, "WE are the richest nation on earth."

I asked him how much Rockefeller was worth.

"About \$400,000,000," said he.

"And how much are you worth?" I asked.

"Why, er, oh, why, t-t-er, I ain't worth anything," said he.

"Well," I said, "you and Rocky average up all right. Divide \$400,000,000 by two and you have a quotient of \$200,000,000."

"B-b-b but that don't put anything in my pocket," said he.

The little group present put their hands on their stomachs, bowed almost to the earth and laughed long and loud.

We then separated, for all could see that this capitalist parrot had learned a valuable lesson in averages.

A friend in Skagit county, Washington, writing to this office says:

"My boys have been given a vacation by their masters. There is hardly a day passes but some poor slave asks us for a hand-out. Hell is not far off—just over in Colorado. The fun will begin just after next November."

H. W. H.

Heroes occupy a large space in sculpture, song and story, but in nearly all cases only the more showy, glittering triumphs are thus commemorated. The heroes who are inspired to perform deeds of daring by the presence and plaudits of their admiring associates are the ones whose names are immortalized.

The conscientious performance of the humble, constant round of quiet duty, must be sustained by a much higher order of heroism.

These are the ones who quietly take their places in the ranks of life, and unobserved, endure hardship, privation, hunger and cold.

These are the ones whose self-sacrifice, fortitude and sense of duty surpass in moral sublimity that of the heroes with whose deeds and names we are most familiar.

At 241 E. 42d Street, N. Y. city, are Socialist Headquarters and comrades from any part of the world are welcome there, and they are cordially invited to call when in the city.

If you are a Socialist and a subscriber to this paper you can render material aid by sending in one subscriber every month. Many do much better, but every one can do as much as this at least.

Just try it for twelve months.

The Post-Intelligencer is supposed to be a newspaper; the Seattle Daily Times has been known to boast that it publishes all the news, but both papers refuse to publish the platform of the Socialist Party of Washington.

This platform is the official declaration of the Socialist Party of Seattle, and if the great papers of the Northwest want to fight Socialism, as they often intimate, a good way would be to publish this platform and then refute its position and statements. Will these papers or either of them dare do this?

BIG DANCE.

To celebrate our century of membership, Labor Hall, 1510 Second Avenue, corner of Pike Street.

Good entertainment. Best of music—Violin and Piano. Everybody invited. You will miss something if you don't come.

PIKE ST. BRANCH S. P.
By Entertainment Com.

SEATTLE NOTES

In accordance with previous announcements, the Socialists of Seattle met in convention on Jan. 30 at Socialist headquarters, 509 Third Avenue. Long before the opening of the convention members and sympathizers came into the convention hall singly and in groups. The large crowd was broken up into groups which were engaged in earnest conversation touching matters of local concern to the party. At times the murmur of talk broke into a low rumble, but soon assumed a normal tone.

When the hour of meeting had arrived the organizer, Comrade Robinson, pounded the table for silence and at once the murmur of sound died away and the members of the party found seats in the area of the hall immediately in front of the platform.

The organizer announced the object of the meeting and declared the first thing in order to be the election of a temporary chairman. Comrade S. King was duly elected to this important and responsible position. A Hutchinson was elected secretary after a spirited contest.

In all the proceeding, a zest and earnestness were shown which augurs well for the future of the party. An onlooker could not fail to be impressed with the determination shown by all participants to secure a full and fair hearing not only for themselves but for all others as well.

The election of the platform com-

mittee occupied much time, and some critics declared the time was lost over trivial matters, but the participants realized that their platform is a matter of vital importance, for the Socialists do not make platforms for the purpose of hiding their purposes, but for the single and sole object of making known their intentions and aims in the simplest manner possible.

The contest over the election of a platform committee resulted in the election of T. C. Wiswell, A. G. Selbert, H. F. Titus, G. W. Scott and U. G. Moore.

This committee reported the new renowned platform which was first brought into notice by its adoption as the official declaration of the party in Seattle two years ago, but was modified in a few minor respects.

Nominations were declared in order and were made without the unseemly and bitter struggle which generally characterizes the proceedings of the old parties.

A FULL TICKET.

A full ticket, except councilmen for Second and Eighth wards (afterward filled by committee), was then nominated and is as follows:

Mayor—Meredith Parsons, carpenter.

Treasurer—G. W. Scott, newsdealer.

Comptroller—William O'Keefe, ship calker.

Corporation counsel—Thomas E. Wiswell, salesman.

Councilmen-at-large—J. E. Rimbold, secretary Laundry Drivers' union;

William F. Hanbury, real estate agent.

Ward councilmen—First, George Carrol, merchant; Second, David Levin, clerk; Third, J. H. Steele, blacksmith; Fourth, Willard H. Beebe, machinist; Fifth, Emil Herman, farmer; Sixth, P. Schwerdt, shoemaker; Seventh, E. E. Martin, printer and state secretary Socialist party; Eighth, Chas. Lampe, jeweler; Ninth, U. G. Moore, clerk.

A. G. Selbert will address meeting at Carpenter's Hall Sunday night at 8 p. m.

D. G. Crow speaks for Tacoma Local in Fawcett's Hall, corner C and 15th street, Sunday, Feb. 2, at 8 p. m. Subject: Political Organization.

WHERE VOTERS MAY REGISTER.

Socialists, It is Your Duty to Register. Comptroller Riplinger caused to be prepared a complete list of the places which he has selected for the registration of voters in the various precincts of the city, in accordance with the new statute requiring that the registration books be distributed throughout the ward subdivisions for not less than two days prior to their closing.

The books will be kept open between the hours of 9 a. m. and 9:30 p. m., on Feb. 3, 4, 5 and 6, at the following places, classified with reference to wards and precincts:

First ward—First precinct, 214 First Avenue south, office Grand Central hotel; Second, 223 First Avenue south; Third, City stables, Fourth Avenue south and Lane street; Fourth, fire headquarters; Fifth, 503 Main street; Sixth, new hall, 1121 Jackson street; Seventh, barber shop, Eighth Avenue south and Bradford street.

Second ward—First precinct, 1227 Jackson street; Second, 2315 Jackson street; Third, Oltman's hall; Fourth, 2822 Jackson street.

Third ward—First precinct, 1215 East Columbia street; Second, Madrona Council hall; Third, 1215 East Madison street; Fourth, Madison Park pavilion.

Fourth ward—First precinct, City hall, city clerk's office; Second, office of Occidental hotel; Third, office of Hotel Perrin; Fourth, boys' industrial school, corner Sixth and Marion; Fifth, old fire headquarters, Seventh and Columbia; Sixth, carpenter shop, county court house.

Fifth ward—First precinct, livery barn, 1110 Western Avenue; Second, Hotel Diller; Third, 1432 First Avenue; Fourth, 1510 Sixth Avenue; Fifth, front office of Armory; Sixth, 1018 Third Avenue.

Sixth ward—First precinct, 1915 First Avenue; Second, 2322 First Avenue; Third, 2521 First Avenue; Fourth, basement Denny school, Fifth and Wall; Fifth, Hotel Bowers, 1810 Sixth Avenue.

Seventh ward—First precinct, building on the south side of Pike street, between Bellevue and Minor avenues; Second, 409 Pontius Avenue; Third, 535 Eastlake Avenue; Fourth, corner Denny way and Boylston Avenue; Fifth, 1511 Fourteenth Avenue; Sixth, corner Federal Avenue and East Mercer street; Seventh, 2014 East Madison street; Eighth, 2501 Eastlake Avenue.

Eighth ward—First precinct, 420 Denny way; Second, 500 Warren Avenue; Third, 904 Fourth Avenue north; Fourth, 700 Queen Anne Avenue.

Ninth ward—First precinct, 1510 Grand Boulevard; Second, office of Loeb-Cutter Lumber company at Ross station; Third, 3404 Fremont Avenue; Fourth, Good Templar hall, 956 Blewett street; Fifth, Mays hall; Sixth, corner Kirkwood and North Fifty-ninth street; Seventh, 409 East Seventy-second street; Eighth, Gilson Bros. store, Seventh-third and Aurora.

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.

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