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# The Socialist

THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER

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## THE KING OF KINGS

A UNIVERSAL OWNER.

I came to a mill by the riverside,  
A half mile long and nearly as wide,  
With a forest of stacks and an army  
of men  
Toiling at furnace and shovel and pen  
"What a most magnificent plant!" I  
cried,  
And a man with a smudge on his face  
replied,  
"It's Morgan's."

I entered a train and rode all day  
On a regal coach and a right of way  
Which reached its arms all over the  
land  
In a system too large to understand,  
"A splendid property this!" I cried,  
And the man with a plate on his hat  
replied,  
"It's Morgan's."

I sailed on a great ship, trim and true,  
From pennon to keel and cabin and  
crew,  
And the ship was one of a monster  
fleet:  
A first-class navy could scarce com-  
pete.  
"What a beautiful craft she is!" I  
cried,  
And a man with akimbo legs replied,  
"It's Morgan's."

### THE KING SPEAKS.

New York, July 17.—Official announcement was made today by J. Pierpont Morgan that he had selected James J. Hill, E. H. Harriman, William Rockefeller, H. McK. Twombly and Samuel Rea to fill vacancies recently created in the directorate of the Northern Pacific railroad. This announcement was made by Mr. Morgan in a formal letter addressed by him to J. P. Morgan & Co., Knut, Loeb & Co., E. H. Harriman and J. J. Hill, in which he says he has selected five directors to be elected at the next annual meeting of the company, in accordance with the memorandum signed on May 31, by which the composition of the new board was to be left in his hands. No

statement was made public, and a reference in the letter to William K. Vanderbilt was not explained. At the offices of Knut, Loeb & Co., and J. P. Morgan & Co. it was said that the arrangement indicated in the letter was mutually satisfactory. Mr. Morgan's letter follows: "Gentlemen: In accordance with the memorandum signed by you under date of May 31, 1901, under which the composition of the board of directors of the Northern Pacific railroad to be elected at the next annual meeting was left in my hands, I beg to advise you of my conclusions as follows: "I nominate the following gentlemen as the new members of the board to fill the vacancies to be created

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern; E. H. Harriman, chairman of the executive committee of the Union Pacific railway; W. E. Rockefeller, director of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; H. McK. Twombly, director of the Chicago & Northwestern railway; Samuel Rea, vice president of the Pennsylvania railway. "I would suggest that the attention of the board be called to the advisability of arranging for these gentlemen to assume their duties as directors of the company as soon as possible without awaiting the annual election. "It is my opinion that a board thus constituted will contain within its ranks the elements best adapted for the formulation of a plan referred to in my

I dwell in a nation filled with pride:  
Her people were many, her lands were  
wide  
Her record in war, and science and art  
Proved greatness of muscle and mind  
and heart.  
"What a grand old country it is!" I  
cried,  
And a man with his chest in the air  
replied,  
"It's Morgan's."  
I went to heaven. The Jasper walls  
Towered high and wide and the golden  
halls  
Shone bright beyond. But a strange  
new mark  
Was over the gate, viz.: "Private  
Park."  
"Why, what is the meaning of this?"  
I cried,  
And a Saint with a livery on replied,  
"It's Morgan's."  
I went to the only place left. "I'll take  
A chance in the boat on the brimstone  
lake  
Or perhaps I may be allowed to sit  
On the griddled floor of the bottomless  
pit."  
But a leering lout with horns on his  
face  
Cried out, as he forked me off the  
place,  
"It's Morgan's."  
—Edmund Vance Cooke, in Cleve-  
land Plain Dealer.



Governments are only Committees of the Capitalist Class to execute their will.—Karl Marx.

memorandum, in connection with William K. Vanderbilt, named there in as a referee. "Every important interest will have its representative, who will be brought into close touch with the situation as a whole, and there should be no difficulty in reaching a conclusion that will be fair and just to all concerned and tend to the establishment of permanent harmony among the different lines. To this end I shall be glad to co-operate in such manner as will seem desirable. "I am, gentlemen, very truly,  
"J. PIERPONT MORGAN."  
Socialism is founded on facts as much as geology or astronomy.

how and in some way, by extortion, by robbery, by piracy and by the levying of tribute upon the producer, the capitalist has become possessed of all the property. That the capitalist is wrongfully possessed of it is a fortunate tenet. Now that's all right. The lad seems to have had a good schooling in Socialism. But what is this falsehood which follows?

Now there is but one way to right such a wrong, and according to the theories this boy has imbibed that way is for the "man who hasn't," whether because of lack of ability, opportunity or energy, to forcibly possess himself of that which the "capitalistic robbers" have. This is another favorite tenet. Such an act can be no crime—and they say it is going to be done anyway. That is not even a skillful lie. It is too absurd a lie for even the P.-L. to quote. A school-girl could tell you, dear boy, that Socialists never advocate "forcible possession." That is the "one way" they always and everywhere oppose. Their "one way" is to use the ballot, to capture the government first in the regular way by a majority of votes. That will "legalize" all they do afterward. For whatever is enacted into law by the majority thereby becomes legal and right. Therefore the Socialists' "one way" is to get votes enough. But possibly, child, you don't really know the difference between Socialism and Anarchy. But no, you can't be such a fool as that. It must be you were simply lying and thought your readers were fools enough to believe

you. But the whole thing shows to what straits the capitalist editors are put to find something to say against Socialism. Try again, Reveille. Try again, P. I.

### THE FISHERIES STRIKE ON FRASER RIVER.

Special Correspondence to The Socialist. From Vancouver, B. C.—Infamous Refusal of Bail to Workingmen—Capital Owns the Government—The Petty Magistrate Interested in Canneries—Rapid Making of Socialists. The fishermen of the Fraser River are still on strike. The fish are not yet running in very large quantities, but are expected within the next two or three days. There have been very few clashes of a serious nature between the whites or Indians and the Japs, the most serious being one in which two boatmen of capitalism (who were hired for the occasion) set a contemptible trap for the whites, and succeeded in capturing six of them. A Capitalist Trick. The two "special constables" for such they are called, lay down in the bottom of a Jap boat with two Japs in blankets, covered themselves up with the fishermen came up close enough and started to order the Japs out of the river, these two hirelings covered them with their rifles and told them they were under arrest. Bail Refused. The boys have had a preliminary trial, and are now staying at the provincial goal in New Westminster awaiting a trial by jury which does not

come off till next October. Bail was offered and refused. What right has the proletariat to dare to offer bail, any how? The Police Magistrate here is largely interested in the Canneries, and even went so far as to take a trip in the Police Patrol boat. "Our" police magistrate is a privileged character. Treated as Worst Criminals. Comrade Rogers and another white fisherman are also being tried, and will probably follow the other wage-slaves to New Westminster for three months confinement without being proved guilty. A little incident happened on the road to the goal that is worth recording: Comrade Rogers asked for a paper to read on the way over, which was absolutely refused by the two "specials" who were taking them over. And I might add that bail was also refused for these two. All on Jap Evidence. Jap evidence was all the evidence that could be found against them, and you can judge how reliable that is when I tell you that one Jap said he didn't think the constables were trying to conceal themselves at all, but were just lying in the bottom of the boat with blankets over their heads. Capitalism will stoop to anything. One of the flunkies even wanted all those who were present in the court room at the trial searched for firearms, but was sternly rebuffed by the Magistrate who evidently feared the consequences. Indignation Meeting. There was a very good meeting in the city Hall on Saturday to discuss the situation of the cannery men (?) as usual were conspicuous for their absence. The meeting was unanimous in favor of the fishermen. Comrades Drum-

Vaner and Pritchard, Nanaimo, made splendid class-conscious speeches, and some of the others, including Mr. Matthews, did first-rate, too. Comrade Pritchard said he had been asked whether he was in favor of the government owning the canneries, and said his answer to that was "Yes, when the people own the government, but not till then." "SOCKEYE."

### Conversation Overheard in Seattle R. R. Station.

Wholesale Dealer (to two drummers)—Do you know, we'll wake up one of these days and find ourselves only clerks, all of us. First Drummer—You're dead right there. They've no need of us traveling men now. I'll soon be out of a job and I'll be hanged if I know what I'll turn my hand to. Wholesale Dealer—Why, I'm only an agent for the trusts. We hardware men have no independence any more. We might as well be on salary and done with it. I'm only an agent. I have to do what I am told and we get only what these low fellows choose to allow us. They are the masters and we are the slaves. Second Drummer—Damn it all, I tell you the Socialists have the thing wrong all about right. We are all slaves of capital and we'll have to own the trusts to have any more liberty in this country. You mark what I say.

The millmen are out for a nine-hour day, too. Even at that, they are giving their employers six hours a day for nothing.



### MORE EDITORIAL SMOKE.

The Seattle Morning Organ would like to tackle Socialism but lacks courage. But whenever it can quote some other fellow's attack, it prints it. This time it prints an editorial from the only paper in the State that dares to criticize Socialism, "The Whatcom Reveille." A boy of 17 in Whatcom tried the blackmailing letter dodge on some of its means. And this is what The Reveille editor has to say about it: "The boy is apparently not a criminal. What he did seems to be the result of impressions he has received from his elders there. He has been schooled in the idea that people are divided into two ever-opposing classes. One of these is the great laboring class; the other a class termed by the school of political fallacy in which the 'lat' has been reared, the capitalistic class. Some

**CAPITALIST PAPER IN HOT WATER**

**Whom Daily Reveille Cries Enough—Rejects Another Letter of Comrade Lux—The Only Paper in the State Which Has a Table Socialism—The Rest Keep Discreet Silence.**

Down in Whatecom county the comrades have succeeded in getting a capitalist daily drawn into the meshes of argument. The Reveille editor says he "is a Socialist of the Socialistist" least in theory. But he is not a Socialist of this most modern school for nowhere does he find anything of altruism in its teachings.

He has discovered that "Socialists of this most modern school" (54 years since Karl Marx announced its teachings) are a practical hard-headed set of fellows who do as Republicans and Democrats and other political parties do—that is, they appeal to the interests of the voters. These "most modern Socialists" are not dreaming about Utopias and Millenniums, they are after votes. They ask workingmen to vote the Socialist ticket because they can all become well off by doing so. They don't ask them to become Christians first, any more than the Republicans do when they ask them to vote for a protective tariff because it will keep up wages. This Whatecom editor is quite ready to publish a long letter of two columns from a "Socialist" of his own type, who advocated love and altruism, etc., and who thought Socialism some hundreds of years in the future. That is just the kind of Socialism all capitalists believe in—a lovely thing two centuries off. All Republicans and Democrats and Populists and "Public Ownership" parties and socialized "Socialists" devoutly believe in that Socialism which has for its goal a sort of Christian City of Love to be finally attained by the human race. O yes, we are all Socialists in that sense, of course.

But a political Socialist who demands present justice and proposes to get it by voting for it—that is a dreadful, selfish sort of a fellow, very dangerous to the world!

This capitalist Socialist editor complains that none of his Socialist correspondents have told him just what these modern Socialists want. Yet when Lux sent him the following answer, his columns are closed, the bars are up. But, fortunately, Socialists of Washington State are the majority of their own with ten thousand readers each week. At least one thousand of those readers in Whatecom county will have a chance now to see what a coward this capitalist Socialist is. Lux's letter is given herewith.

**The Rejected Letter.**  
The Reveille says: "None of the Socialist communications published by this paper have pointed out a way by which they hope to gain the end they seek." This is true in regard to satisfying the other side—the side that will not be satisfied and will not see the means until Socialism will be at least a generation off.

I will try to state the means in the bluntest way possible. The Socialists will educate the people in political economy. When this is done the people will see that capital is the accumulated surplus—value created by and withheld from labor. They will also see that mechanical progress has decided the necessary labor time to about three hours a day; that the state is nothing more at present than the capitalists' policeman, to coerce the exploited into submission; they will see that foreign markets, the military, soup houses, jails, hospitals, asylums are made necessary to give a free hand to the rich and strong and take care of the wronged and slain. They will see that the reward of thrift, temperance and industry is perpetual slavery. They will see that this can not be changed by a few silly philanthropists who endow silly institutions to give people a silly education or hand out soup. When they see this they will vote Socialism in and capitalism out, which is equal to saying:

The expropriated working class will expropriate the capitalist class. To make it strong enough I will repeat—"the expropriated will expropriate the expropriators." Call it a confiscation, a revolution, a change of heart, or a reclamation of loot, it is all the same. If there was a milder way we would choose it, but there is none. We size up the relation of capital and labor, history and human nature, and we come to the conclusion that we must do the above with or without Socialists. The reason we take a keen interest in economics is that we would guide the social revolution which is inevitable into the most constructive and humane channels. No democratic class has ever succeeded in leading to the class below, it has to be overthrown.

When an oppressed class gets the upper hand it is apt to retaliate, unless reason reigns supreme. The capitalists today do as all ruling classes have done before—it has nothing to arbitrate because it is in power. Glance over the history of strikes, men asking for another morsel or a little less toil. They are starved into submission when possible—there is no labor question you know, nothing to arbitrate.

When the ruling people have enough of this kind of brotherhood they will put the antidote into the legislative, executive and judiciary places. This achieved, there will be nothing to arbitrate, because they don't have to. Stories, rumors, railroads and all social capital (capital as defined by Socialists means property which is used to exploit labor) will become state or national property and will be directed democratically. The Reveille is right when it says, "Socialism is as defined of love as capitalism," but there is this difference: Socialism will give liberty, wealth and leisure to all, capitalism gives it to but a few. Socialism will abolish business, and with it war, hypocrisy, waste, vice and ignorance; capitalism stimulates desire for unearned gain, deceitfulness, strife, dividends and poverty.

The trusts are abolishing the fact argument against Socialism. They show it is practical. Is it just to reward Carnegie, Rockefeller et al. as mere functionaries for society? We return: Is it just for Carnegie to take and use to his own pleasure fifteen millions a year from the functionaries of society? It would have been just as logical to expect the negro to buy his freedom from his masters as it would be for us to buy capital. The negro's father worked for his master's father, his grandfather for his master's grandfather. The balance in account would have been in favor of the negro, as measured by justice. Our position is

created by society through the long centuries of its growth, and will not permit the turning of a wheel except the toiler buys him off with payments of interest.

"It is because industry is under taken to maximize profits and the management will maintain a lookout until his profits are secured regardless of the ruin which overwhelms the worker's family while he waits for permission to create the very wealth for the lack of which his children die."

"It is because the toilers must first provide the rent, interest and profit for those who render no necessary service in production before they are permitted to produce at all, either for themselves or the helpless ones who depend upon them."

"This is the wage system. This is capitalism. This is the present prison of toil. The way out is Socialism."

"Under Socialism, society will own the land and there will be no rent to pay."

"Under Socialism, society will own the machinery and there will be no interest to pay."

"Under Socialism, society, acting through those who are engaged in any industry and who will know most about it, and not through those absent or ignorant, will manage production and there will be no profits to pay."

"Under Socialism, whoever shares in the division of the products will share because he is, or is to be, or has been a producer, and no others, unless the victims of disabling work or fortune, who will be abundantly cared for, but without the stigma of pauperism."

For full particulars, address with stamp,

WALTER THOMAS MILLS,  
6416 Ellis Ave., Chicago

**ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

The policy of **The Socialist** is to grow and keep on growing. Twice within less than a year **The Socialist** has been enlarged. In the not distant future, we contemplate a third enlargement.

But we have now to announce an enlargement of our working force. On July 15, Mr. T. E. Latimer assumed the business management of **The Socialist**. He is one of our young Socialists who believe Socialism as a life scope for the highest and best efforts a man is capable of. All over the land men of this type are devoting themselves to this cause of causes. Mr. Latimer has been a university student, has had considerable newspaper experience and believes in the motto of this office: "Do or be Damned." His work is bound to tell on our future.

We have also to announce that Mr. Geo. E. Boomer, who has long been assisting editor and contributed to our columns as "Uncle Sam," will now give his whole time to the work on **The Socialist** as associate editor and printer.

"Uncle Sam" has won a national reputation among Socialists as a racy, paragrapher and keen critic of capitalism. He has published three different Socialist papers and had extensive experience in newspaper offices. For a number of years he has been an editorial writer on "The Appeal to Reason."

Mr. Boomer is way up in Labor Union ranks, enjoys the distinction of being a member of two unions, the Typographical and the Musicians. He is at present Sec'y of The Musicians' Union of Tacoma and plays Flute and Piccolo in the Tacoma Military Band. He is a rattling good speaker and all round good fellow.

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Watch us grow, comrades and friends. You see we propose to give you your money's worth.

**STILL THEY COME.**

Fairhaven, July 14, 1901.

Dear Socialist, Seattle.  
If I don't mistake the signs of the times the dead mistake of Capitalist papers and pulpits will soon be at an end. The sentiment for Socialism is growing so fast that capitalist papers will have to come out and defend themselves or lose the little confidence they have left among the proletarian class.

Socialism seems to be in the air wherever I have been this last two weeks. I have found that the main topics of conversation have been Socialism and the awakening class consciousness of the proletarian class. I find that the best propaganda work is putting Socialist literature in the hands of the people, and for such work I consider the Socialist one of the best papers to put in the hands of the newly awakened proletarian, and the person who never gives Socialism a thought I would advise taking a newly issued Socialist and read its well edited articles on Socialism and he will have food for thought for another week. I have found that the loss of a few weeks the patient would be discarded all false capitalistic teaching and come out a fully fledged class conscious Socialist, ready to take up the fight for the emancipation of his own class from wage slavery.

For the purpose of doing some work for the cause I send you one, for which you will please send me 20 copies each week, as long as the money lasts, wishing you success, I remain, yours truly,  
I. W. LANGLAND

The president of the Building Trades Council at Germania Hall, Seattle, next Sunday evening. Subject, "Socialism as I See It." There ought to be a good audience.

**A MIDDLE CLASS WAIL.**

(From the Seattle Star)

The Star, of Seattle, representative of the small and vanishing middle class interests, which also poses as a workman's defender, had in it of late a capitalist "labor leader," this false friend of labor had a ludicrous fall last Monday because Mark Hanna's daughter was selected to christen the cruiser Cleveland. "How is it," shrieks the editor, "that no daughter of the great middle class is ever selected for the honor of christening a battleship?" "This is a government of The People," "Why do not The People take this matter up with the Washington authorities and have it worked out?"

But who are **The People** which the Star so lifts up in capital letters? Why "the great middle classes," of course. But our Star editor stands for? "But is it so? Who are the real people?" To hear Chauncey Dewey say, "We produce two thousand million a year more than we can consume," you would think Dewey, Vanderbilt, Rockefeller, Morgan, Hill & Co. were **The People**.

But who are the real people? Answer: Not every one of you. Who are the people?

Fifty years ago, your middle class, Mr. Star, was really the majority of the people. But **The People** now in these days of modern developed capitalism are the **working class**, the proletarians, the people who have no property and no hope of getting any. Your middle classes are gone or going. Mr. Star, Lots of you don't know it—like yourself. You still have hope. You still fondly imagine "as things have been they remain."

Poor fools, wake up, wake up! There are only two classes now, the **capitalist class** and the **working class** who support them. These latter are **The People**.

**MAIL IN OREGON.**

Salem, Ore., July 12, 1901.  
Comrades, enclosed find the Mail paper to R. R. Ryan, R. F. D. No. 8, Salem, for two weeks. Vail and wife spoke here yesterday and last night to good houses. Give old time politicians something to think about. Held the crowd for over two hours last night, answering questions, etc. Went on Albany today. Pushing the good work. Respectfully,  
R. R. RYAN

Study our advertising page.

**Do You Understand This Offer**

**A BIG PRIZE FOR EVERY TEN SUBSCRIBERS BESIDES A CHANCE AT THE BIGGEST PRIZES**

**Read and See for Yourself**

To the one getting the greatest number of subscribers between now and August 1st a 1901 Hartford Bicycle. To one securing next largest number of names the choice of Kodak Camera or pair of Opera Glasses. To third largest number Marx's Complete Works or Parlor Lamp.

**TO EVERYBODY**

Getting two yearly subscribers, or their equivalent, choice of the following prizes:

Fountain Pen, Watch, Pocket Knife, Fruit Knife, Ladies' Silver Mounted Pencil or a year's subscription to one of the following magazines: McClure's, Munsey's, Cosmopolitan or International Socialist Review.

We have already received names of a number of contestants. Somebody will surely get the Bicycle. Why not you? .....

EVERYBODY sending in 25 worth of names will receive a prize, and the amount will also be credited to person's name toward getting the big prize. You need not wait till you get all the names. We will give you a receipt for every name received by us.

SEND FOR BUNDLE OF SAMPLES Show your friends the paper and then you want a Bicycle, or Kodak, or Opera Glasses, and you'll succeed. The people who don't succeed are those who don't try—and almost everybody who tries so cross—remember that.

**A GOOD WAY.**

(Cincinnati, July 11, 1901. Socialist) Educational Union.

Dear Comrades: Enclosed find card with 50¢ for one year's subscription to the Socialist. We have opened up a Social Democratic headquarters and some Con cards I will see what I can do for you. I consider the Socialist a very good paper, and the more good papers the better. We have a lot of money you will be able to keep up the good work. I remain, yours for the cause,  
A. L. NAGEL,  
Third St., Newport, Ky.

History of the Iron Workers' strike the last week. Morans still forbidding a settlement, business stagnating, and all Seattle cursing Moran.

**PATRIOTISM AND OTHER THINGS.**

Hiya, W.V., March 9, 1901.  
Some say to me, "What are you kicking about?" "Times have been much worse." It would be no inconsistent to say to some poor wretch just from the hospital, "What are you kicking about; although you are weak, sick, pale and dead broke, if you was in hell with your back broken you would be much worse off."

Again, some say, "You are not patriotic." I ask, "What is patriotism?" It means love of one's country and her people. I am patriotic, but I am not grand word, so sweet to all who are true and loyal, has come down to mean respect and protection for those who seek to plunge our dear country into an awful chasm of darkness and despair, then I am not a patriot. But it has a higher meaning than that. It means to love our country and to labor for the public good.

I also heard a man say, "I respect a man for the position he occupies." Suppose you board an old-fashioned stage. You see the driver, gather up the reins, he whistles and away you go the team. You respect him as a driver as long as he does his duty, but when he purposely drives into a ditch to see how many he can kill, you do not respect him. So in politics.

The time is coming when true character, honesty and uprightness will command more respect. I voted for Bryan, but have been sorry since. Next time I will go for a whole loaf. I have been a Socialist for about eight years. I am 22 years old. Yours truly,  
IVAN BURFORD.

Did you get one or two subscribers for The Socialist this week?

**THE SUPERIOR CANDY AND CRACKER COMPANY'S NEW PLANT IS NOW IN OPERATION.**

Ask for their product and get the Best. They are not in any trust.  
115 to 119 Marion Street.

The iron workers' ball for the benefit of the strike was a great success.

A correspondent objects to our calling the black culture, "Capital," in our cartoon of the bird and dogs. He says we must have meant "Capitalism" and marvels at such a slip on our part. Well, comrade, it was no slip, but deliberate intention, and we will tell you why one again one of these days. Many-time reflect again upon this "Capital is crime. Wages is robbery."

**WE ARE WITH YOU**

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# What Should be Done at Indianapolis?

Answered by California and Oregon.

JOHN M. REYNOLDS,  
San Francisco.



Secretary State Committee of California.

We, Socialists, are urging working men to unite. It is our business to set the example. More progress will be accomplished in that way than is possible under other conditions. In truth our movement has been retarded more by the lack of harmony among Socialists than by the sophistries or assaults of the supporters of the capitalistic system.

The enormous energy and sacrifice thrown into the cause of Socialism by our brave and tried comrades is neutralized by the hopelessness of victory at the polls when a small minority is seen by the sympathizers with Socialism to be divided into antagonistic factions of unity, yet some, whose utterances indicate clearly that they understand the principles and favor them, deem it their duty to remain outside the ranks of that Socialist party which by its record demonstrates the superiority of its tactics.

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We should maintain a friendly attitude towards these comrades of the Socialist Labor Party, and the convention at Indianapolis should by its resolutions and actions, endeavor to bring about a complete unification of that force with our own. Permanent action should be brought to bear upon them in a fraternal spirit towards a harmonious movement by the appointment of a committee for conference, the platform as will place the odium and responsibility of a disunited movement where it belongs. Means should be provided for the admission to our ranks any time with proportional representation and power of our S. L. P. comrades or any other body of Socialists. Those who are conscious of the exploitation of the working class under the system of capitalism and who affirm their desire and are trying to bring about a system of collective ownership of the means of production and distribution are our comrades. We certainly can not expect a political movement to succeed which does not have an open house and are trying to bring about a system of collective ownership of the means of production and distribution are our comrades. We certainly can not expect a political movement to succeed which does not have an open house and are trying to bring about a system of collective ownership of the means of production and distribution are our comrades.

The question of union is, in my opinion, the all important one for the Indianapolis convention. The constitution and by-laws are of secondary importance. No body of Socialists is likely to change the party tactics excepting it may be in the direction of simplicity. We need no governing bodies. The national executive committee and national secretary are but the clerical force to record the wishes of the rank and file and to keep the machinery of organization in motion, as directed by the members of the party expressed authoritatively by referendum votes.

The name of our party should be changed, too. Again in the direction of simplicity. Let us stand as the "Socialist Party."

JOHN M. REYNOLDS.

J. D. STEVENS, PORTLAND.

State Organizer for Oregon.

The mass meeting held in Albany, Oregon, some time since when a state executive committee was elected, adopted the following cardinal principles to govern the Socialists of this state and instructed its delegates, if any went to Indianapolis, to present the same to that convention.

The public and collective ownership of all means of production and distribution.

Equal suffrage. No discrimination on account of sex. Rule of the majority by direct legislation through the initiative and referendum. The imperative mandate. It is also recommended that the Democratic be dropped from the party name and the party be known and designated as the Socialist Party of Oregon, and nationally as the Socialist Party of America.

At the mass meeting further decided that no compromise or fusion with any other party would be tolerated; that whenever the voter could endorse the principles set forth in the platform he was to become a member of the party, but that under no circumstances should the party tolerate any departure from that rule. If a Socialist, he must be one all over. We recognize the present movement as evolutionary-revolutionary and class conscious, and we sever any and all allegiance to Republican, Democratic, Populist or any organization other than the class conscious Socialist. To the worker belongs the wealth which he creates, is our motto, and for this purpose it is necessary for the working class to vote for the party which will bring about in the shortest time those conditions which we insist are necessary to a speedy fulfillment of these objects.

We desire above all to unite all Socialists in the United States, the Socialist and other party people if possible. Many of the members of that organization have already joined us. While we recognize the absolute necessity of an aggressive class conscious press in the interest of our revolutionary aims, even the past experience has surely proved that such an agency can easily develop into a force that will destroy every effort that may be put forth, and land us into the camp of the enemy. So that any effort of that nature, even the unanimous action of the entire convention looking to the establishment of a national organ, a question which should be handled as dynamic. The movement is now advanced sufficiently so that we can depend on the free press, and we should under no circumstances jeopardize the movement by putting power into the hands of any man or set of men.

Regarding national headquarters and committees or an executive committee, we believe that such can only be met by taxation of the rank and file and must be only of the most simple character. All we need at present is some means by and through which we may be enabled to act in concert at any given time through the referendum. There can always be found a method by which such expression can be had by and through the various Socialist papers in the various states. Here in Oregon we have no particular need of a national headquarters as we have no national campaign until 1904, and it looks as though this money, time and labor could be better spent among the different states building up a good, strong voting sentiment in order to give the national preparer the voter to cast an intelligent opinion when he goes to the polls at the next presidential election. Our committee at Chicago has done the best it knew and we have no criticism, but our experience among the Socialists of Oregon convinces us that we cannot collect dues to forward to a national headquarters.

J. D. STEVENS.

## THE UNITY CONVENTION.

Special Arrangements. Headquarters Joint Committee of Arrangements, Socialist Unity Convention.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 1, 1901. To the Branches and Locals affiliated with the Social Democratic Party, Chicago, Illinois and Springfield, Mass., to the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party, and to the various Locals and Branches affiliated with the Independent Social Organizations of Socialist Labor Party.

Comrades: Pursuant to instructions which we have received from our respective National Headquarters, and in conformity with notices issued from the same source regarding the National Unity Convention of Socialist Parties to be held in Indianapolis, Indiana, on July 20, 1901, we herewith extend you a cordial invitation to be present at said convention.

Being instructed to make such arrangements as would conduce to the

economy and convenience of the delegates and facilitate the work of the convention, we hereby inform you that said convention will be held in Masonic Hall, corner of Washington Street and Canal Avenue, and will be called to order at 10 o'clock on the morning of Monday, July 29, 1901.

The Grand Hotel, located at Illinois and Maryland Streets, two blocks north of the Union Station, having made a special rate of \$2 per day, has been selected by us as the headquarters of the convention.

Chap rooms and restaurants may also be found in the vicinity of the convention hall, and arrangements may be made to travel to most of the most important cities by forwarding instructions to Geo. E. Mills, 122 1/2 E. Court Street, or to Wm. Maloney, 120 N. Penn Street, Suite 18.

A special rate of one fare and a third has been procured upon the following terms: Those attending convention must purchase first class tickets, valid in three days from opening of convention, not including Sunday, and must get a certificate from the railroad agent showing that such ticket was bought to attend the Socialist convention. These certificates must be presented at convention on 1st day of July to be signed by secretary and representative of railroad. Upon fulfillment of these conditions a return ticket may be purchased for one-third regular fare, provided that there be at least one hundred certificates representing tickets for which not less than seventy-five cents have been paid.

It is important that at least one hundred certificates be presented in order that the tickets must not be sold or speculated in, as the party is pledged to redeem all such at full rates. Hoping that your respective organizations will be represented with vigor, and that you will be careful to attend to the assembled Socialist forces, we conclude by proffering our labor in the performance of any services which we may be able to render to visiting delegates. Yours fraternally,

E. M. CROPE,  
R. GREULING,  
J. W. KELLY,  
J. H. WHEEL,  
W. M. CROPE,  
E. AL. PUNAM,  
LEON GREENBAUM,  
M. S. BAYES,  
W. M. L. HAMILTON,  
W. M. MAHONEY.

Joint Committee on Arrangements.

## CANADIAN SOCIALIST ORGAN SHOWS ITS HAND.

"Citizen and Country," of Toronto, would support any old thing of a party. British Columbia Socialists not content with such a plan. They will affiliate with the Socialist Party of all-America.

The organ of the Canadian Socialist League, published at Toronto, is trying to prevent the British Columbia Socialists from taking a clear-cut, independent political stand. The recent lecture trip of the editor of The Socialist has drawn it out. We understand that the editor knows that that paper stands for capitalistic thought, for compromise, for pasturage on both sides of the fence.

It will astonish some of the boys in B. C., however, to be told in so many words that "Socialists in the East" advocate hearty co-operation with the Liberal, Tory or Independent Labor Party, or any other capitalist political combination.

The chief danger of Socialism in Canada seems to be an "Independent Labor Party" movement—one part trades union, one part municipal ownership and one part Christian church. It is ignorant of the essential antagonism between the capitalist class and the wage-class. It is ignorant of the fact that all present governments are tools of the capitalist class to keep the producing class in subjection.

The B. C. comrades will not be misled or divided by such an aimless party. They have the chance to lead the class-conscious Socialist movement of Canada and to all appearances they are prepared to make the best of their chance. Read what Pritchard of Nanaimo said to the fishermen's meeting at Vancouver. It is worth repeating all over Canada: "I believe in government ownership when the people own the government, but not till then."

Seventy-five thousand men out on a single strike in three months of the United States steel corporation. Organized labor against organized capital. Capital may win in this first battle, but the workers are getting together. First, united on a strike. Then united at the ballot box. It must come step. Prepare to take it. It must

## LOLA.

A Story of Mexican Wage-Slavery.

IN TWO PARTS—PART II.

It is not an easy thing to save money on an income of five dollars a month. So poor Moises leaved as he toiled through the long summer under the scorching equatorial sun. Though he did his best, somehow there was never anything left when Saturday night came and Don Miguel gave him the weekly wage of two pesos. Lola must have good things to eat. As for him, he could avoid eating the costly meat and rice. Many a time, returning from work, he stopped to chat moment with his friend, Juan de Dios Sanchez, and part of a banana in his luxuriant little garden. Then when he reached home he hurried nothing to eat because he had supper with Don Juan de Dios. Lola once took occasion to thank old Dona Maria for her kindness in so often inviting Moises to supper. Fortunately Dona Maria was slow of perception and hard of hearing. She could not imagine what Lola meant, so politely said, "It is nothing," and the dangerous topic could not be continued. He must go fasting to confession and mass.

"You never used to be so devout," said Lola. "Then, you confessed twice a year; now, every Sunday. Why is it?"

"Because I am thankful to the good God for making you well, chiquita."

He meant it. It was not a pretense. Every Sunday morning he attended mass. There were plenty of bananas to be had for the asking along the road as he came home, and he was careful to stop and chat long enough with the owner of the fruit so that he could say, without undue strain to his conscience, "I want nothing to eat; I have breakfasted with Don Manuel."

"What a favor to you are!" Lola would say. "You eat half your meals in other people's houses."

She failed to see the hungry look in her husband's eyes as he watched her eat, and she hardly inquired into his solicitude that she should take her siesta in the worn hammock under the mango-tree while he cleared the table and washed the dishes—and greedily devoured the crumbs which she had no use for. He could save no money with all his sacrifices. Worse than that, bananas are not the most nourishing of foods. And as the dismal rainy season drew near Moises became pale and thin, and lost much of his buoyant courage and good spirits. He worked moodily and almost feebly, while Lola cried a good deal at home—but only when Moises was away.

Yet one evening he burst radiantly upon the astonished Lola. "Don Miguel is going to Guayaquil to stay six months! He will not wait me until he comes back. He says I may do anything I like provided I don't ask him for my two reals; and, Lola, the American Company want a house-boy, and they will pay me twelve pesos a month—just think of it!"

"Twelve pesos!" exclaimed Lola. "Why, it's a fortune. But did you tell Don Miguel?"

"In a fool," said Moises scornfully. "If I told him, he would hire me to the company himself, pay me six pesos, and keep six."

"You are a genius, my husband!" Lola said delightedly. And then she sat down and cried, after the manner of women.

"This is enough to drive us all to drink!" said the manager of the American Mining Company, as he sat at dinner with his staff one evening. He was cutting into his piece of beef which would have served to sole a shoe, and blending the hash with rice fried in tallow.

"It's pretty tough," assented the engineer heartily. "But has the merit of getting us in good shape to enjoy New York grub when we get back."

"I wouldn't mind it if I didn't have to consume so much formic acid in the original packages," said the chemist. He had come in late and was putting Worcester's sauce in his soup to conceal the ants which formed an integral part of that beverage.

"Don't!" said the manager. "We shall not be able to eat New York grub because we'll all have dyspepsia. And as for the formic acid, it's simply unspearable."

"It's more than that," said the doctor; "in continued doses it is distinctly prejudicial to the digestive function." "I don't know what we're going to do about it," said the manager. "One last regular cook was drunk for a week, and I had to put that stable boy in the kitchen. It said he could feed

mules, and he guessed he could feed men. But this has got to be changed. Moises, do you suppose you could cook something fit to eat?"

Moises trembled as he recognized a main pivot of his life. "I can cook a little, Senor. I will try very hard."

"Bueno! Tell Andrew to go back to the stable, send for another boy, and we will not give you some leaf which won't turn the knives, some rice without grease, and some soup without ants."

As a cook Moises was a distinct success. After two days' trial the delighted manager gave him an old suit of clothes and the promise of twenty-five pesos a month. When Lola heard the news she laughed and cried, kissed Moises, and fainted.

"Carancho!" said Moises to himself in much perplexity; "with six pesos I faint from hunger; with twenty-five I faint from joy. Quien sabe? But God grant that Don Miguel come not again until the debt is paid; for what should we do with six pesos, and the little one soon coming?"

The rainy season ended, and there were now eighty pesos snugly hidden in the sack of rice. Only ten pesos of interest yet to earn. The market boy came from the village with the day's provisions on his mule. As he leisurely unslung a live turkey from the thong which tied its feet to the saddle he said to the cook:

"Don Miguel is home. He is coming down today to see the manager. Moises heart almost stopped beating. As soon as the provisions were safely stored he went to the cashier.

"Senor, will you do me the great favor to lend me ten pesos? I need it very much, and you might take it from my wages at the end of this month."

It was the rule not to advance wages and the cashier told him so.

"Por Dios! For the love of God, Senor, may I have ten pesos? There was agony in the man's eyes, and the company's rule then and there met an exception.

Moises walked up the hill to his house and arrived gasping, dug his savings from under the rice sack, and fled for his wife could recover from her astonishment. Running down again through the portero, he saw old Don Miguel ride up to the office door and dismounting could only intercept him before he saw the manager. Then the company's need never know the disgraceful fact that he had been a peon. Trembling and panting, Moises went towards the office—and found Don Miguel waiting in the veranda, for the manager was busy.

"How do you do, Don Miguel?" The peon stood uncovered before his patron.

"Good day," said Don Miguel. "How much are you earning here, Moises?"

"That, Senor," replied Moises very deferentially, "is none of your business."

"What?" spluttered the old man. "None of my business? I would have you know that what my peon earns a both my business and my property!"

"Can you prove that I am your peon?"

Don Miguel was speechless at the insolence. But he drew out the papers. Moises' eyes glistened.

"Give me that paper—take your money!" He watched the counting of money with the eyes of a hawk. "Is it right?—eighty pesos principal and ten pesos interest."

"That's right," said the admission was reluctantly made.

Moises opened the paper and glanced at it. Then he got out his match-box, struck a light, touched it to the corner of the paper, and held the hated bond until it shrivelled into black, crackling ashes and the flame scorched his thumb. As the last glowing fragment floated to the floor Moises turned snuavely.

"Can you prove that I am or ever have been your peon, Senor?"

"It is not necessary to prove it." "No, Senor, it is not necessary. It will not be even expedient. Moreover, the Senior Manager is very much occupied this morning. May I get your mule?"

He brought up the mule and held the stirrup, then bowed low as Don Miguel rode away in majestic silence. "Viva la Compania Americana!" said Moises under his breath.

The office door opened and a visitor came out, followed by the manager. "Did Don Miguel want to see me, Moises?"

"No, Senor. He was looking for a peon. I told him his peon was not here, and Don Miguel has gone."

"I bought this because I saw your advertisement in The Socialist."

"Thank you, sir. Thank you, advertisement. Come again."

"O yes; I shall come as long as you keep your ad in The Socialist."

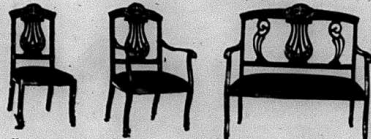
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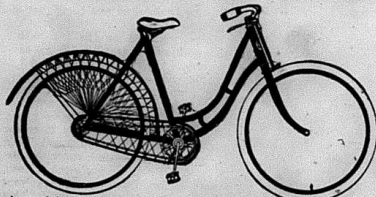
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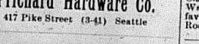
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