

WHAT WE SAY: "THE SOCIALIST PARTY IS A WAGE WORKERS' PARTY WHICH THE FARMER SHOULD JOIN"

Join The Union
of Your Craft

Martin, Chas R
Box 289
169

The Socialist

THE WORKINGMANS PAPER
A CARTOON WEEKLY

To Organize the Slaves of Capital To Vote Their Own Emancipation

Join The Party
of Your Class

Published by The Socialist Educational Union

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This is No. 170

A BUTTE-FULL OBJECT LESSON



S. O. C. IN BUTTE

Great Object Lesson in Butte the last two weeks.
Even a fool can see and understand!

Twenty thousand workmen turned out and shut out by the Magnate Company, the S. O. C.
Their Bread and Butter snatched from their teeth by the S. O. C.!

Fifty thousand men, women and children in Montana, at the beginning of winter, deprived of their income by the S. O. C., swept out doors like so many cockroaches!

What does S. O. C. stand for? Socialist Organizing Company, though commonly called Standard Oil Company.

Because John D. Rockefeller, Christian, "owns" the mines where the 20,000 men work, and must work or starve, therefore he and his S. O. C., otherwise known as the Amalgamated Copper Co., are the masters and the men are slaves!

You thought there were no slaves in free America! What do you think now?

Did you hear of martial law proclaimed in Butte by the governor as the Colorado governor did in Cripple Creek when the slaves themselves dared to strike?

Why were not the militia called out to compel the S. O. C. to obey the law? Because the government is owned by the masters. It is a capitalist government.

In Colorado there is an 8-hour law wrung by Labor's efforts from a capitalist legislature. When it was not obeyed, Colorado miners struck. What happened? Troops were sent and Labor's leaders arrested without process, union meetings broken up, all the forces of military usurpation employed to defeat the law itself.

In Montana, the courts decide against the S. O. C. What happens? Half Montana is paralyzed by the sudden cessation of its greatest industry, an act of coercion by hunger and cold. You slaves will know better next time, says John D. the Christian. You will vote for me when I tell you next time, says the S. O. C. You cannot live without me, says the Amalgamated.

Were ever black slaves driven with worse lash or chased by more savage bloodhounds?

It is the power of Life and Death that private ownership of these great properties gives to the Magnates.

What has happened in Montana might happen in the U. S. Suppose the Protestant Christians, Rockefeller and Morgan, and the Catholic Christian, Jas. J. Hill, were to turn down and out all the wage-workers they control, how many would be left in these free United States?

Would Teddy Roosevelt call out his new army to compel his fellow Christians to reopen their properties?

You think such a shut down impossible? Not at all. It will occur in a few months. A panic is coming soon, just as it does every ten years or so.

What is a panic but a shut down by the capitalists because they can't sell their goods?

When they can no longer make a profit, that is, find a profitable market for their wares, a panic will come, a mighty shut down—
FOR NO OTHER REASON THAN THE PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION.

Otherwise we could go on producing for USE instead of PROFIT. Think on that. That is why we say S. O. C. stands for Socialist Organizing Company!

Election Specials

Dispatch to "The Socialist."

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 4, 1903, 10 a. m.—Returns show a general increase in Socialist vote. Losses in Massachusetts and gain in New York and Ohio. No estimate of vote in other states can be given thus early. State secretary of Massachusetts reports a decrease in Socialist vote of about two thousand in 274 towns.

Carey is defeated for sixth term legislature by about one hundred votes. McCartney's former district is lost by sixty-one. Ransden of Brockton is re-elected by fifty-eight majority.

The State Secretary estimates a Socialist gain in New York state of ten thousand. Mayorality vote in Greater New York shows increase of over 10,000. For state ticket there is an increase of 8,000.

Rochester mayorality vote increases over eight hundred; state vote, over eleven hundred. Buffalo gains 350.

State Secretary of Ohio not heard from. Cowen, candidate for Governor in Ohio, polls four thousand votes in Hamilton County (Cincinnati). Toledo gains three hundred. Columbus (City) gives Cowen, governor, a gain of a hundred and forty, (county) a hundred and seventy increase. Sixty precincts not reported.

State Secretary of Iowa reports light vote in state. Des Moines gives slight gain; light total vote.

State Secretary of Colorado reports six hundred votes in Denver for head of ticket.

Nebraska returns not obtainable at this hour. WM. MAILLY.

Victory in Massachusetts

(Special Dispatch to "The Socialist.")

Haverhill, Mass.,
Nov. 5, 1903, Noon.

Seattle "Socialist":

Carey is defeated by combination. One representative to legislature elected from Brockton. Several districts lost by only five to fifty votes. Coal strike voters of last year were fooled into voting Democratic ticket. Unlimited money used. We were cut out by newspapers entirely. All kinds of charges against us which we could not answer through papers. We hold solid vote of twenty-eight thousand. Victory for Socialism in Massachusetts.

J. C. CHASE.

Omaha Gains 30 Per Cent.

(Special to "The Socialist.")

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 4, 1903.

Returns are coming in slowly. This county (Douglas) cast a total vote of 17,000. The Socialists get 3400, a gain of 30 per cent. over last fall.

Our vote for the state is estimated at five thousand. The state returns are not in full. Will send full report for next week.

J. P. ROE,
State Secretary.

(Continued on third page.)

In one day the Seattle Electric company filed 300 applications for positions. Prosperity is sizzling.

Socialism in the United States

The nineteenth century was marked by a period of industrial revolution. The nineteenth century was marked by a period of industrial revolution ages was swept away by the gigantic factory system of modern times. The railroad, telegraph, and steamboat tore down all geographical barriers, and united the entire civilized world into one great international market, while the huge machine and the power of steam and electricity increased the productivity of labor a hundredfold, and created a fabulous mass of wealth.

New Social Problems.

But this process of transformation brought in its wake a variety of new social problems.

While a comparatively small number of men fell heir to all the benefits of the process, the greater part of the population often reaped nothing but suffering and privation from the rich harvest.

The invention of new and perfected machinery reduced many skilled mechanics to the ranks of common laborers, and deprived many more of work and wages permanently, or at least during the long and tedious process of "readjustment."

The planless mode of production and reckless competition among the captains of industry produced alternately seasons of feverish activity and intense work, and seasons of enforced idleness, which assumed alarming proportions during the oft-recurring periods of industrial depression.

The luxury, splendor, and refinement of the possessing classes found their counterpart in the destitution, misery, and ignorance of the working classes, and the social contrasts were more glaring than in any other period in history.

Various Solutions Offered.

These evils of modern civilization engaged the attention of the most earnest social philosophers and reformers of the last century, and numerous remedial systems and theories were suggested by them. The most radical of these, the theory which discerns the root of all evils in competitive industry and wage labor, and advocates the reconstruction of our entire economic system on the basis of a cooperative mode of production, received the name Socialism.

Socialism, like most other social theories and movements, passed through many stages of development before it reached its modern aspect.

Idealistic or Humanitarian Socialism.

In its first phases, Socialism was a humanitarian rather than a political movement. The early Socialists did not analyze the new system of production and did not penetrate into its historical significance or tendencies. The evils of that system appeared to them as arbitrary deviations from the "eternal principles" of "natural law," justice, and reason, and the social system itself as a clumsy and malicious contrivance of the dominant powers in society.

True to their theory that social systems are made and unmade by the deliberate acts of men, they usually invented a more or less fantastic scheme of social organization supposed to be free from the abuses of modern civilization, and invited humanity at large to adopt it.

The scheme was, as a rule, unfolded by its author by means of description of a fictitious country with a mode of life and form of government to suit his own ideas of justice and reason, and the favorite form of the description was the novel. The happy country thus described was the Utopia (Greek for Nowhere), hence the designation of the author as "utopian."

That these theories should have frequently led in practice to the organization of communistic societies as a social experiment, was but natural and logical.

The utopian Socialists knew of no reason why their plans of social organization should not work in a more limited sphere just as satisfactorily as on a national scale, and they fondly hoped that they would gradually convert the entire world to their system by a practical demonstration of its feasibility and benefits in a miniature society.

Utopian Socialism was quite in accord with the idealistic philosophy of the French Encyclopedists, and lasted as long as that philosophy retained its sway.

Modern or Scientific Socialism.

The middle of the last century, however, witnessed a great change in all domains of human thought; speculation gave way to research, and positivism invaded all fields of science, ruthlessly destroying old idealisms and radically revolutionizing former views and methods.

At the same time the mysteries and intricacies of the capitalist system of production were gradually unfolding themselves, and the adepts of the young social science began to feel that their theories and system required a thorough revision.

This great task was accomplished toward the end of the forties of the last century chiefly through the efforts of Karl Marx, the founder of modern Socialism. Marx did for Sociology what Darwin did later for biology; he took it out from the domain of vague speculation and placed it on the more solid basis of analysis, or, to borrow an expression from Professor Sombart, he introduced realism in Sociology.

The social theories of Karl Marx and the movement based on them are styled *Modern or Scientific Socialism* in contradistinction to *Utopian Socialism*.

Modern Socialism proceeds from the theory that the social and political structure of society at any given time and place is not the result of the free and arbitrary choice of men, but the legitimate outcome of a definite process of historical development, and that the underlying foundation of such structure is at all times the economic basis upon which society is organized.

As a logical sequence from these premises, it follows that a form of society will not be changed at any given time unless the economic development has made it ripe for the change, and that the future of human society must be looked for, not in the ingenious schemes or inventions of any social philosopher, but in the tendencies of the economic development.

Not a Fantastic Scheme.

Contemporary Socialism thus differs from the early utopian phase of the movement in all substantial points. It does not base its hopes on the good-will or intelligence of men, but on the modern tendency toward socialization of the industries. It does not offer a fantastic scheme of a perfect social structure, but advances a realistic theory of gradual social progress. It does not address its appeals to humanity at large, but confines itself principally to the working class as the class primarily interested in the impending social change. It does not experiment in miniature social communities, but directs its efforts toward the industrial and political organization of the working class, so as to enable that class to assume the control of the economic and political affairs of society when the time will be ripe for the change.

Both aspects of the movement have been well represented in the history of Socialism in the United States, and we will treat of them separately, devoting the first part of this work to an account of utopian Socialism and communistic experiments, and the second part to the history of modern Socialism.—Introduction to Morris Hillquit's "History of Socialism in the U. S.," cloth, 355 pages, price \$1.50. For sale by "The Comrade," 11 Cooper Square, New York City.

Entertainment and Dance, Germania Hall,
Seattle, Saturday Night, Nov. 7

SLAVE MARKET REPORTS

Conducted by D. Burgess.

To paint the class struggle in its proper colors is the purpose had in view by the conductor of this department of "The Socialist." We want facts, ugly, hideous, disgusting facts if such exist. Our mission is to teach the presence, power and tendency of the class struggle which now exists. We are content to leave the past to itself. To deal with the present and to provide for the future is our purpose. We shall continue to present facts and the plain deductions to be drawn therefrom, and then if there are working people too blind to see the truth we shall feel sorry for them, but will not cease to hold up the sign board to the Socialist Republic.

We shall still contrast the condition of the idle and useless masters with that of the toll-worn slave and if there are professed Socialists who cannot see the necessity for this, we shall pity such, but we will not turn aside to please such sentimentalists.

There has been no startling news the past week in the labor market. Slaves continue to seek work in the perfunctory manner which has characterized the great labor markets of the world in the recent past. If these slaves fail to secure a master they still exist in some manner, and as they grow more apprehensive there is less danger of strikes by the slaves who are so fortunate as to have masters. This is a strong feature of the slave market that should never be overlooked by employers of labor power.

From every direction come reports that conditions in the slave camps are almost intolerable, but so long as the slaves in these camps show no sign of revolt, the masters can safely build spacious mansions and furnish them in rich and lavish style; they can go to Europe with their families and a long retinue of servants, and revel in all sorts of luxury.

At such times, a cheerful air pervades the gambling markets of the world and a cruel optimism reigns. The masters smile, and boisterous songs and reckless shouts resound in their banqueting halls.

The slaves who create the wealth of the earth, exist in poverty and degradation, leading a most precarious life, the masters roll in unearned wealth. This is prosperity, and anything that threatens the perpetuation of such condition is regarded by "patriots" as dangerous to the existence of our free (?) institutions.

The lower the price of labor and the worse the condition of the slave, the greater is prosperity. This proves that existing prosperity is a myth, a mockery to the slave.

One of the St. Louis papers gives a glowing account of a Mrs. Hay who came to that city one bright morning and before the sun set had spent \$40,000. This paper says that she is a very busy woman whose tact, ability and executive genius dazzles like the sun light in comparison with a tallow candle.

But this paper does not say that this remarkable woman has created the wealth she spends so lavishly. All of us know she does not create it. But the present organization of society enables a few idlers to pose as managers, as directors, as owners. These possess social power because of such organization of society and not because such persons have ever done anything to entitle them to the possession of such power.

This woman is a master because of accident and any disposition she may make of the wealth which rightfully belongs to those who create it, astonishes and dazzles the servile puppets who pose as writers on the staff of papers which are prostituted to such base uses.

The masters are adored, the slaves are ignored or treated with scorn and contempt.

To which class do you belong?

The blustering Times says that Roosevelt will have to make the journey to his home to cast his vote, but that after going to all this trouble he can vote no oftener than the humblest citizen.

He has an advantage, however, that the Times fails to note. He still deceives the workingman into the belief that the interests of capital and labor are identical and as a result the president gets the benefit of his own vote as well as that of thousands of workers who are still deceived by the voting device.

When the working man gets to voting in his own interest, the president will not dwell so lovingly upon civic virtues, nor will he make long pilgrimages to vote.

The ostentatious display of voting will have lost its value to these masters when the slaves shall have learned to vote for their own interests.

A slave in Idaho writes to say that he cannot report for the Slave Market Reports, because he is compelled to

toil very hard every day, and as a result he is too weary, too stupid to write either prose or poetry. And then he says his mind is consumed by his work and when not at work his brain is benumbed.

I do not see how anyone could more vividly portray the almost universal condition of the working class. His report meets all the requirements. Come again when you have a stupid spell.

Our friends have sent in quite a large number of reports intended for this department, but nearly all of them are entirely too long. I hope comrades will condense, get the substance in as few words as possible. In all Socialist papers space is valuable.

At the Employers' Association meeting in Chicago, last week, D. M. Parry rushed to the rescue of the nation in the following style. Parry is getting something out of conditions as they exist or he could not be so apprehensive of a change:

"The greatest work perhaps will be an effort to save the republic. Conditions are so bad that it will not be long before the nature of our government is changed and we shall have Socialism. We propose to see that there is no change in our government and that the existing condition of affairs is preserved. We will show the workingman a better way to improve his condition than through the unions as they now exist, or through Socialism."

The Tacoma Ledger recently shed tears over the cruelty shown to animals by modern society. An analysis of these tears displays the fact that said tears were neither hot nor salty, but they looked like pretty good tears; they were a fairly good imitation. However, these rainwater tears will not put an end to cruelty so long as there are satisfactory profits in the practice of cruelty. If the shedding of such tears would avail anything, I would call the attention of the Ledger to the condition of child labor in this "land of the free and home of the brave," for I fully realize that the shedding, the copious shedding of such tears produces no pain to the Ledger and as a result the Ledger would drench the land with these fresh water tears in the interest of the tolling, weary, sad eyed babies. But all such artifice is vain.

The little, helpless slaves must be saved by the class to which they belong.

The Ledger exists to play a part in the deception and enslavement of the wails and will not aid in their emancipation.

WISE AS AN OWL.

Much has been said and written recently about the proposed reduction of operating forces on the railroads, and it has been argued that it evidences a preparation on the part of the companies for reduced business. As a matter of fact, there has been no such reduction of force, and there is no likelihood that there will be to any appreciable extent. The men who know most about it are the ones whose statements should have the most weight, and there is nothing in the attitude of leading railway officials to give occasion for alarm. President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania, sees no indication yet of any falling off in tonnage, the freight and passenger receipts on lines both East and West continuing to show the same increases over last year as during the summer. Other presidents of large systems speak in the same way, and all are preparing for a heavy business during the winter.—P-I, Nov. 2.

But who knows most about conditions, the worker who is thrown out of a job, or the president who still holds a job and is interested in misrepresenting the actual conditions?

Besides, you may observe that President Cassatt does not speak to the point at all, for, while the P-I contends that there has been no reduction of force, Cassatt says that he sees no indication of any falling off in tonnage.

One of the slaves whose report was published in last week's Socialist explains how there may be a reduction in the operating force and at the same time an increase in tonnage. See this report over the letters S. G. J. This report is worthy of careful study by all slaves.

MINERS ENLISTING BECAUSE OUT OF WORK.

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 28.—Lieutenant Sanford of the Twenty-four Infantry, Fort Harrison, Helena, with some non-commissioned officers today opened recruiting offices here and in Anaconda and the miners out of work flocked to the desks. It is thought a full-company will be procured here.

Observe that the headlines read "Because out of work miners enlist." When denied the right to create wealth they apprentice themselves to their masters to learn to kill and destroy.

ELECTION SPECIALS

(Continued from first page.)

Working Class Centers in Ohio are Way-up

(Special to "The Socialist.")

Cleveland, O., Nov. 5, 1903.

The Socialist ticket in Cleveland polls 1297; in Cincinnati, 3900; in Toledo, 1089.

Meagre returns from State.

ROBT. BANDLOW.

San Francisco Gains

Special Dispatch to "The Socialist." SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 5, 1903.—The Socialist vote of this city for Mayor rose to 1094, the lowest vote cast, as against 915 at last municipal election. The highest Socialist vote cast at the election last Tuesday was 1806.

GUS VON BRAUN.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LOSS.

There is no cause for depression because we have lost two seats in the Massachusetts legislature. The odds were tremendous. The capitalists concentrated money and influence to defeat Carey at Haverhill. They even got some sordid "Socialists," like Casson, Martha Moore Avery and Goldstein and F. G. R. Gordon, to fight their old comrades. The very small margins by which the Republicans carried Carey's and McCartney's districts show that the Socialist vote held pretty steady.

The loss of several thousand on the total state vote since last fall is not surprising. That was an "off year" vote and was augmented both by the strike conditions in Boston and by the loose Socialistic sentiment occasioned by the coal strike. The last fall vote was not normal, but special. Our present vote of 28,000 is an immense gain over that of two years ago. If the unnatural and special "sympathy" or "discontent" vote secured a year ago is left out of our calculation, our gain is all that could be expected. It will not satisfy those who shout for "Socialism in 1908," but those who have enlisted for the war and who are perfectly satisfied with the steady gains made by education, will see in Massachusetts the onward march of our great cause. Elsewhere absolute gains appear to be universal. Even in San Francisco, against the big odds of Schmitzism, the Socialists have more than held their own.

The ranting of the capitalist press should not disturb the working class. It has been and will be the game of the press to mislead, confuse and further degrade your class. Scorn their threats; look for the Judas beneath all their smiles; it is there. It is the nature of the beast.

The working class should remember: That it is in the majority in this country.

That state troops are called out legally.

That you are at the receiving end of the bayonet and police club.

That the laws under which you are bayoneted and clubbed are of your own making.

That if you continue to vote for your masters, they will continue to use the power you give them as they have in the past, and are doing at present in Colorado, Chicago and elsewhere.

That if you continue to vote for your masters after having been clubbed and bayoneted, I can simply say that you are not clubbed or bayoneted one-half as much as you should be.—Socialist Standard.

The Socialists of Denmark have won municipal election victories in Aarhus, Randers, Silkeborg, Odense, Viborg, Stakskov, Hobro, Horsens and other cities. The officers elected are principally tax-commissioners, and city councilmen. In most places the Socialists had strictly party candidates and formed no alliance with the Liberals.

A "BEST MOVE."

Lynden, Wash., Oct. 27, 1903. Dear Comrades: Inclosed find 50 cents for another year of The Socialist.

One of the best moves you have made in the interest of the paper and the cause was that of inviting patrons to send in definitions of Socialism.

It's just the thing; just the right method; and I hope you'll keep it up as long as the paper is published. Many of the definitions are very suggestive and instructive.

They define the philosophy or the movement or both most satisfactorily and even then in numerous cases they have failed to define the institution.

Socialism per se is not a philosophy or a movement, neither indeed can be any more than the material universe can be the science of astronomy or vice versa; but is simply an industrial institution like its predecessors, Capitalism, Feudalism and Chattelism.

Success to the movement.

J. F. STARK.

PRICES AND WAGES.

Carroll D. Wright's contention that the cost of living and wages kept pace during the past few years of "prosperity" and that in times of depression prices fall earlier and more rapidly than wages does not appear to be borne out by facts.

Wright, in support of his contention, claims that the current report that commodities have advanced 27 per cent, is wide of the mark. He says it is nearer 15 or 17 per cent. From which it is inferred that labor has "enjoyed" a like increase in wages.

But here comes "Bradstreets" for October 10, and in an article entitled "Staple Prices Swing Upward," leaves the Wright contention, together with the figures alleged to prove it, badly shattered.

It is well known that this country is now entering upon a period of industrial depression, and that, as a consequence, wages in the steel, iron and railroad industries, have suffered a sharp decline, and yet, in contradistinction to Wright's claim, prices keep on going up, and not down in anticipation of the wage reduction, being in the last analysis 38 per cent. higher than they were in 1896, the year beginning "the period of prosperity."

But let "Bradstreets" tell the tale. Says "Bradstreets":

"Taking the totals of the cost per pound of 100 staples as an approximate index number, the figures obtained are \$9.0883, a gain of 2.8 per cent. being shown in the general level of values over September 1. The gain over a year ago is 3 per cent.; over the low point in June, 1901, the increase is 8.4 per cent., while the decline from the top in the present boom is shown to be only 3 per cent. The rise from the low point reached in 1896 is shown to be 38 per cent."

So much for "Bradstreets" vs. Wright. The only question now remaining is, how many workingmen got their wages advanced 38 per cent. in the last seven years? Please don't all shout at once or the effect might deafen Mr. Carroll D. Wright, preacher of religion as a solution of the labor problem and official juggler of figures in the interests of the capitalist class.—"Weekly People."

"CORRECT"

EDITOR SOCIALIST:

There seems to be a marked tendency among a certain class of Socialists to take advantage of the opportunities given at our Socialist meetings to enlarge on their peculiar creed.

This habit has become so common and so aggressive that it has called forth much controversy on the subject. From my point of view it is not only an indication of bad taste, but decidedly bad policy as well. Socialism is broader than any creed.

We have hundreds of religions, but only one sound economic basis. Socialism embraces all religions, but favors none, and offers equal justice to the adherents of no religion. We have in our ranks Christians, Jews, Spiritualists, Theosophists and Materialists, all equally enthusiastic in the cause of economic freedom, and equally entitled to the benefits of co-operation.

And yet, it is only the Christian who insists on introducing his pet faith into every assembly of Socialists before whom he is permitted to speak. All others can hold up the ideals of Truth, Justice and Equality in the abstract, and show the benefits to be derived from co-operative effort without offending the prejudices—if so they choose to term it—of those who may find their ideals in other religions, or in none at all. It is manifestly unfair to the Jewish Socialist, or to the free-thinker for a man to stand up before a mixed assembly of Socialists and say that "no man or woman can be a true Socialist who does not accept Jesus as the leading spirit of his faith and work."

And yet, that is, in effect, the kind of talk we get from many who, aside from this idiosyncrasy, are endowed with good common sense and a fluency of speech that would naturally fit them for the Socialist rostrum.

It seems as though they reasoned that as they could not get a chance to crowd their doctrines down the throats of non-Christians in the churches, where such things belong, they were justified in attacking them wherever they could corner them, re-

Seattle School Election

Occurs Dec. 5, Saturday. Mrs. Hattie W. Titus is nominated by the Socialist Party for School Director.

Registration is necessary to vote. All citizens can vote, men and women, over 21 years of age, who have resided 30 days in Seattle and one year in the state.

Place of registration, Central School Grounds, corner Madison St. and 7th Ave. The registration office is at the corner of Marion and Seventh, a small brick building at the South East corner of the School grounds. Turn to right after entering. Registration books are open every week day from 9 to 4, until Tuesday night, Nov. 24. Then they are closed for ten days till Friday, Dec. 4, the day before election, when they are reopened for that day only.

There is some doubt about registration at the City Hall being valid this year for the School Election. Hence those who have already registered at the City Hall should register again at the above named place so as to be sure.

Now let every Socialist in Seattle register and get all his friends to register. Take out your second papers, if needed. Get ready for the City Election next spring. Practice politics. That is the Socialist's first duty on every occasion. We must learn to be the very best organized workers for votes in the country.

THERE ARE JUST TWO WEEKS FROM TUESDAY IN WHICH TO REGISTER. WOMEN, HOW MANY OF YOU HAVE REGISTERED? THIS IS YOUR ONLY ELECTION IN THIS STATE.

SEATTLE NEWS.

D. Burgess speaks for Local Seattle next Sunday, Nov. 8th at Carpenters' Hall, on Fourth Avenue, near Pike street. Subject, "The Socialist Movement." Meeting will start promptly at 8 p. m. Invite your friends. (SPEAKERS' COMMITTEE.) A. W.

PIKE STREET BRANCH NOTES.

J. D. Curtis will speak for Pike Street Branch next Sunday, Nov. 8th, at 3 p. m., at branch headquarters in the Masonic building, 1510 Second avenue, near Pike street.

Comrade Wm. H. Marcon gave an interesting talk at the propaganda meeting of the branch last Sunday.

The School for Speakers, under the direction of H. F. Titus, which had its first session last Friday, is meeting with the best of success. Any person wishing to join the school should address H. F. Titus for particulars.

The branch will now hold three street meetings preceding the hall meeting; one to be held at the corner of Fourth and Pike, by Comrades Craig, Holt and Koch, the other at corner of First and University by Comrades Wagenknecht, Kemp and Hatfield, and then the usual street meeting at corner of Second and Pike, held by Comrades Pinney, Curtis, Titus and Marshall. The audiences at these street meetings will be invited to attend the hall meetings and in that manner effective work is expected. All street meeting speakers are pupils at the School for Speakers. The next session of this school occurs the evening of Friday, Nov. 27th.

Friday, evening, Nov. 6, the second meeting of the School for Parliamentary Practice takes place under direction of J. D. Curtis. All interested are requested to be present promptly at 8 o'clock.

The entertainment and dance to be given by the branch, Friday evening, Nov. 13th, will be completed as far as a good time is concerned. Dance music will be furnished by an orchestra of two union musicians. The entertainment program is as follows: Mandolin Solo..... Jack Kemp. Vocal Solo..... Lucy Alexander. Piano Solo..... Florence Huebner. Recitation..... Susie Downie. Ice cream, coffee and cake will be served to those desiring. Tickets can be had of branch members or by addressing Mrs. Chas. Lampe, 422 Denny Way, who is chairman of the entertainment committee.

ALFRED WAGENKNECHT, Organizer.

BALLAD.

T. C. Wiswell will address Local Ballard on Sunday, November 8th, at Maccabee Temple. All are invited. Admission free.

FROM THE WOODS.

Pittsburg, Ore., Sept. 30, 1903. The Socialist, Seattle, Wash. Dear Comrade: I have been so busy of late, being prosperous, that I have not had time to hustle for subs., but I have lost my job for the present, so went out today and scared up five.

This is a backwoods country, here, and nearly all small farmers (very small, some of them) and a hard place to work for a true-to-the-line Socialist paper.

ITEMS BY THE SOLICITING AGENT OF THE SOCIALIST.

(1) When calling at the house of a workman for a subscription for the Socialist his wife said: "I have no use for Socialism, what will Socialism do for me? It does not matter about the women at all. Men get in enough trouble when working ten hours a day. I don't know what would become of them if they only worked three."

(2) Another man I accosted said to me: "I don't want the paper. The theory of Socialism is all right but it can never be put into effect. There will never be anything else for the workingman but lots of hard work."

WHATCOM COUNTY, WASH. Lynden, Wash., Nov. 3, 1903. Editor Socialist: The Comrades of Whatcom, Northwood and Lynden have called a county convention for the purpose of county organization, November 7, 1903, to be held at Lynden.

Fraternally, KATE GANSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

LEARN OF THE ASS, THOU-----



Staggering 'neath his heavy load
The poor ass trod the dusty road—



Till, roused by many cruel blows,
He smote his master on the nose,—



And, with a bold determined air,
Declared that he the load must share.

Oh, some day it shall come to pass
That we shall learn from that poor ass.
Then shall our bitter conflicts cease
And all men smoke the pipe o' peace.
JOHN SPARGO, in "The Comrade."

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JOHN W. BROWN OF MASSACHUSETTS



JOHN W. BROWN TAKES HANFORD'S PLACE ON WESTERN TOUR.

The cancellation by Ben Hanford of his Western tour, through ill health, has called into service as his substitute, John W. Brown of Connecticut, who will, beginning Nov. 9th, take up the tour where Hanford left off and complete it.

Brown is one of the ablest speakers the Socialist and trade union movement of New England has produced. He has been a member of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters for fifteen years and an active Socialist for six. For five years he was superintendent for the New York Construction and Dedication Company, but the repeated and increasing demands for his services as a Socialist speaker impelled him to resign that position, so that his whole time could be given to the work of agitation.

Brown stumped the entire state of Connecticut for the Socialist presidential ticket, Debs and Harriman, in 1900 and the following year was a delegate to the Indianapolis convention, at which unity was consummated and the present Socialist Party became a reality. In 1902 he was one of the most prominent campaigners for the Socialist Party in Massachusetts and, by special request of the state committee, his services were donated for one month to that state by the National Committee for the exciting campaign of 1903.

Brown is a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, six feet four inches in height, and a presence which makes him a powerful platform speaker. Heretofore his work has been confined almost entirely to the Eastern states, but his entrance into the national field is bound to increase his value and power as a Socialist agitator.

Brown's dates in Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico are being arranged direct by the National Secretary, and in California, Oregon, Washington and Montana his arrangements will be made by the respective state secretaries.

Brown will take up Ben Hanford's tour where the latter ended and begin a western tour at Omaha, Sunday, Nov. 8th. He will leave Massachusetts on election night after a hard month's work in that state during the campaign and come direct to Omaha where he will rest a couple of days before beginning his long trip through the western states to the coast.

Brown will cover the exact route mapped out for Hanford, and will go through Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho and into the other northwestern states. After the Omaha meeting Brown will probably proceed as follows: Nov. 9, Kearney; 10, North Platte; 11, Gering; 13, Cheyenne, Wyoming; 15, Denver, Colorado.

News and Correspondence

National Headquarters Bulletin.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., Oct. 31, 1903.	
National Organizing Fund.	
The following contributions have been made to the National Organizing Fund since last report:	
Local Hemet, Calif., purchased a share in Chas. H. Kerr Co-operative Co., donated by W. E. Walling.	\$10 00
Job Trotter, Macon, Ga.	25
G. W. Finley, Henrietta, Texas	50
A. E. Shober, Kingsfisher, Okla.	50
W. L. Reynolds.	50
Ford Lefever, Hite, Pa.	50
Pike Street Branch, Local Seattle purchased a share in C. H. Kerr Co-op. Pub. Co., donated by W. E. Walling.	10 00
Alex. Krueger, South Amama, Iowa.	5 00
"Evanston Comrade"	2 00
A. L. N. Y. City.	25
F. A. Sikes, Milton, Or.	25
Local Arlington, N. J.	5 00
Miles, Martin, Keb, Iowa.	25
Local Brownville, Pa.	1 00
Local Jennings, La.	50
W. H. DeBerry, Somerton, Ariz.	50
R. F. Barton, Green Valley, Ill.	30
Frank Ohnmus, Long Island, N. Y., per Coming Nation.	1 00
A. H. Floatem, Telluride, Colo.	1 00
C. Mahoney, New Haven, Conn.	25
Total to noon, October 31.	\$39 30
Previously reported.	\$2113 07
Total.	\$2152 37

In the campaign just closed in the various states the national headquarters was instrumental in providing speakers in several places where local comrades were not in a position to secure them otherwise. In Rhode Island Comrades Dr. H. A. Gibbs, of Worcester, Mass., and Courtenay Lemon of New York, addressed meetings at request of National Secretary and proved of valuable service. Max S. Hayes of Cleveland got away from the New York campaign long enough to speak at Haverhill, Mass., on Oct. 29. In Maryland, W. L. Dewart, Wm. A. Toole, and National Organizer Chas. G. Towner were furnished to help get signatures to secure a place for the Socialists on the ballot and to push the campaign in the most favorable localities. National Organizer, Geo.

H. Goebel and B. F. Adams of Washington, D. C., visited Richmond, Va., and assisted in the campaign there. National Organizer P. J. Myland assisted in Nebraska. Ben Hanford also addressed five meetings in Pennsylvania, twelve in Ohio, five in Iowa and two in Nebraska on his lecture tour. Massachusetts had the benefit of John W. Brown for a month free of charge. In addition to this should be reckoned the donations contributed to the state committee of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa and to Haverhill, Mass.

The report of National Organizers work is omitted this week as the Socialist papers will probably require all the available space for election returns. At present the National Organizers are distributed as follows: Geo. H. Goebel in Texas until Nov. 16, when he will enter Louisiana; Geo. E. Bigelow in Arkansas until Nov. 16, after which he will enter the Indian Territory; M. W. Wilkins in Washington until Nov. 10, beginning in Montana immediately afterwards; Harry M. McKee in Arizona until Nov. 8, when he will return to California to work in the northern district; John W. Bennett in South Dakota until Nov. 12, beginning next day in North Dakota; P. J. Hyland in Wyoming until Nov. 12th; Charles G. Towner in Maryland until Nov. 4. John M. Ray is now booked as follows: Tennessee, Nov. 2, Tullahoma; 3, 4, Manchester; 5, 6, 7, 8, Chattanooga; 9, 10, 11, Soddy, Georgia-Dalton, 12, 13, 14 to 21 Atlanta and vicinity.

The National Secretary has made arrangements with the Socialists of Concordia county, Kansas, whereby Comrade Geo. W. Davis, of Iowa, will work in that county for one month beginning Nov. 10th.

There will be more reason than ever for Socialists to wear a button showing their emblem after election day. The national headquarters is handling the prettiest and cheapest button in the market, sold at cost or advertising purposes. Prices one cent each, 500 for \$3.25 or 1000 for \$6.00. Address National Secretary Socialist Party, McCague Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Courtenay Lemon of New York reports as follows upon his visit to Providence, R. I., on October 23: "The comrades had hired a good hall for the meeting but the audience

failed to appear so I took to the square in front of the post office, where I had a good crowd for two hours. As suggestive of the changing attitude of the S. L. P. rank and file, I may mention that one of the candidates on their present ticket aided the meeting by asking questions about Socialism of a nature such as to add to the interest and effectiveness of the meeting instead of firing off the usual set of hostile interrogations. While in Providence I also wrote a leaflet for the campaign, taking care to point out the difference between the Socialist Party and the S. L. P. This was necessary because of the activity of the Deleontes."

State Secretary Oneal of Indiana reports a most satisfactory increase of receipts for dues during October. He writes "the orders for stamps during this month are the largest I have ever received before. I was aware that our summer agitation had secured us a number of new members but did not think the increase would be as large as it has proven to be. We are doing fine and I expect the dues to increase from now on."

The Socialists of San Francisco have won their hard fought fight to maintain their right to address street meetings. Judge Hunt, of the Superior Court, in passing upon the temporary injunction secured by the Socialists against the chief of police, upheld the Socialists in their action, pointing out that their meetings were not in the nature of unlawful assemblage. Going further, he said, "Unless the Socialistic meetings in question are conducted in some manner violative of law, unless they offend against decency, or ferment violence, or disturb the public peace, or otherwise offend against some statutory or local law it would seem that the assemblages in question are not unlawful." In accordance with his decision, Judge Hunt overruled a demurrer to the complaint of the Socialists. As his judgment practically concludes the case, the police will probably take no further steps, and hereafter the Socialists may conduct their meetings wherever they see fit.

The state executive committee of Minnesota, through State Secretary Holman, has issued a call for a state convention to be held in Minneapolis or St. Paul on Feb. 21 and 22, 1904, for the purpose of nominating candidates for presidential electors, state officers, delegates to National Socialist convention, electing a state executive committee and State Secretary, and transacting such other business as may arise.

Chas. H. Matchett, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will fill several dates arranged for him between New York and Florida, beginning at Philadelphia on Nov. 12. Comrade Matchett is a veteran Socialist, having been the Socialist Labor vice-presidential candidate in 1892, and presidential candidate in 1896. He was the candidate for judge of the Court of Appeals in New York state for the Socialist Party in the campaign just closed.

WILKINS' EASTERN WASHINGTON WORK.

A Summary of Work Done by our National Organizer in the Inland Empire.

Five splendid meetings have been held in the city of Spokane, showing between 30 and 40 accessions to membership in Local Spokane as a result. Local Cheney was organized October 13th, with five members; H. Penhallurick, organizer. Local Latah, October 15, five members; R. J. Davis, organizer. Local Thornton, October 19, six members; H. C. Kuehl, organizer. Local St. John, October 20, reorganized, nine members; James Jennings, organizer. Local Colfax, October 21, eight members. (Officers to be elected.) Local Pullman, October 23, twenty members; Dr. C. H. Russell, organizer. (10 new members have since joined.) Local Palouse, October 25, eleven members; C. T. Stewart, organizer. Local Garfield, October 26, thirteen members; Martin Olsen, organizer. Local Oakesdale, October 27, five members; Daniel Fish, temporary organizer, not recommended. Local Farmington, October 28, five members; Rev. D. F. Ravens, organizer. Local Tekoa, October 29, Chas. B. Davis, organizer.

The Stevens county dates are rather uncertain, but a few will be filled and other Locals organized in Spokane county before November 10.

Comrade Wilkins also sends us some valuable suggestions, among which are the following: "I will have Whitman and Spokane and perhaps Stevens counties organized a county central committee on the following basis: "One member of committee from each Local and one for every fifteen members, or major fraction thereof. I have given the following as an outline of work for the county central committee: 1. Define the jurisdiction or field of work for each Local. 2. Organize Locals in every precinct possible, and see that they are well instructed in party work, doctrine and tactics. 3. Have direction of all county tours of Socialist speakers. 4. Have charge of all political work for their county—such as calling county conventions, apportioning delegates, conducting campaigns, filing nomination papers, etc. I suggest that you at once take steps to organize a county central committee in every county that has five Locals. Outline their membership and work, and ask the principal Local to make the call for election of members of the committee, time and place of holding the first meeting."

I can respond with a hearty AMEN to the above, for at least three excellent reasons; (a) It will put the work of your immediate section in the hands of those who are directly on the ground, and put and keep more of the members in responsible positions. (b) The method of operation is thereby rendered decidedly more demor-

atic, removing all signs of autocracy, and giving the widest local autonomy possible. (c) It will relieve this office of a heavy burden that it ought not to bear, and will allow the more time searching the remotest corners of the state for isolated Socialists and get them organized if possible, and in fighting trim for 1904 and subsequent elections.

There are twelve counties at least that ought to have such an organization, and be effectively carrying on a vigorous county campaign. Will not the comrades in the following counties at once take this matter up and push it to completion:

Chehalis, Clarke, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Thurston, Skagit, Snohomish, Spokane, Stevens, Whatcom and Whitman. Wahkiakum—the smallest county in the state—is almost ready for a county organization and with the bunch of rustlers at South Bend, Pacific county will soon be in line. Entire Central Washington is a field white for the harvest. Cries for help come from Asotin, Columbia, Garfield, Douglas, Klickitat, Kittitas, Okanogan, San Juan, Skamania, Walla Walla, Yakima and others.

OH! FOR A CAMPAIGN FUND.

By the way, Comrade Clarence Clowe, of PEKIN, CHINA, sends in \$1 for that purpose. Think of it, comrades, one dollar from an isolated Socialist clear across the broad Pacific. Why could we not have \$500 for this noble work. With that amount 200 Locals could be in working order at the next presidential election, in 1904. Kindly crowd in your contributions, comrades.

Comrade Wm. McClain organized Local Porter on the 20th ult., with thirteen members: John McSparrow, organizer, and T. M. Secor, secretary. Mrs. Irene Smith has filled several Kitsap and King county dates, and goes to Hoquiam and other Gray's Harbor points for a few days, commencing at Hoquiam on November 15. She may also visit Centralia, South Bend and other points.

Comrade D. Burgess spoke twice at Olympia last Sunday and may visit Roslyn, Ellensburg and Yakima in the near future.

Comrade Thos. Craig of Seattle, late of British Columbia, is available for outside work. A young agitator of promise.

Numerous Locals have not yet reported for October. Kindly send in your reports and remittances at once, comrades.

A large supply of application for membership cards now in stock and we trust the Locals will be making good use of them. Fifteen cents per 100. Also, send 15 cents for one of those latest style gold-ink party buttons. They are beautiful.

E. E. MARTIN, Secy-Treas.

NOMINATIONS CLOSED NOV. 1.

Unless other nominations were made on Nov. 1, and have not yet reached this office, the following is a list of nominees for State Committeeman, vice E. E. Martin, resigned:

John Downie, Seattle, by Local Hoquiam.

Edell Herman, Lyman, by Local Arlington.

Richard Miller, South Bend, by Local South Bend.

O. Lund, Spokane, by Local Spokane.

L. Ganson, Lynden, by Local Lynden.

T. C. Neergard, Tumwater, by Local Tumwater.

Eleanor Maurer, Arlington, by Local Lyman.

The referendum will be put out shortly. E. E. M.

WASHINGTON LOCAL QUORUM MEETING.

1016 Stewart Street, Seattle, Wash., November 4, 1903.

A meeting of the Local Quorum was held at above time and place. Present, J. D. Curtis, Chairman; U. G. Moore, A. G. Seibert; also State Committeeman Wm. McClain; E. E. Martin, Secretary-Treasurer.

Called to order at 8:10 p. m. by Chairman J. D. Curtis. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Carried that Comrade McClain's report of Southwest trip be taken up out of regular order to allow him to catch Tacoma train. His claim of \$23.45 still due to balance account was discussed at length. Settlement was effected upon the following basis: Receipt in the following language was agreed upon:

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 4, 1903. Received of E. E. Martin, Secretary-Treasurer Socialist party of Washington, the sum of five dollars and eighty-five cents, in full of all demands for trips to date; except the sum of fifteen dollars and fifty cents, which same is claimed by the undersigned, but refused by the Local Quorum, the difference arising from different construction put on resolution on speakers' salaries, adopted by the last State convention; the undersigned claiming that railroad expenses are extra, and the Quorum claiming that railroad expenses are included in the five dollars specified in said resolution.

It is understood that the party is to be called upon to pass upon the meaning of said resolution, and subsequent settlement be made upon the basis of the decision to be made by the party.

(Signed,) WM. MCCLAIN. In conformity therewith the following referendum was ordered, returnable in thirty days from date, viz: Friday, December 4th, 1903:

Seattle, Wash., November 4, 1903. The resolution on salaries adopted by the last State convention was as follows:

"Resolved, That salary of regular organizers and speakers engaged by the State committee be limited to three dollars a day and two dollars a day expenses."

The Socialist Party of Washington are hereby called upon to decide the following question:

Does the above resolution mean that the two dollars per day shall include all expenses, of any nature, or does it mean that railroad fare shall be allowed extra?

(Signed,) WM. MCCLAIN, J. D. CURTIS, U. G. MOORE, A. G. SEIBERT. Carried that said referendum be sent out together with the referendum

on State Committeeman to succeed E. E. Martin, resigned.

A referendum by the entire State committee was ordered on the following:

North Yakima, Wash., October 25, 1903. To the Washington State Committee, Local Quorum:

I propose that we amend State committee resolutions passed recently by substituting an order to call a meeting of the full State committee, only upon petition of five members of said State committee. MRS. ADA GATCHELL, Member of State Committee for Washington.

This relates to a previous vote of the State committee, taken Sept. 13, 1903. The following applications for charters were granted: Thornton, Pullman, Palouse, Garfield, Farmington, Tekoa (all in Whitman County); Porter, Chehalis County.

Application for charter for Oakesdale was rejected, upon the recommendation of National Organizer M. W. Wilkins, who gave ample reasons therefor in full, explanatory letter, stating that he had given Comrade Daniel Johnson of Local Tekoa, blank application for charter and full instructions as to reorganizing Local Oakesdale.

Secretary instructed to notify Com. Daniel Johnson that we concur in the action of the National Organizer, and hereby authorize him to reorganize Local Oakesdale as per instructions. Carried that the National Secretary be requested to insert the "Class Struggle" plank in the blank applications for charter.

Carried that the letter credential issued to Comrade Wm. McClain for use in his Southwestern Washington trip be recalled, and that Secretary be instructed to request the return of same.

Adjourned to meet with State Secretary-Treasurer on November 18th, at 8 p. m. E. E. MARTIN, State Secretary-Treasurer.

NOTICE.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 28, 1903. A special meeting of the Socialist Educational Union is called to meet at the office of the Socialist on Sunday, Nov. 8, 1903, at 1:30 p. m.

This meeting is called for the purpose of providing for the obligation of the S. E. U. J. D. CURTIS, JNO. DOWNIE, H. F. TITUS.

IN PROBATE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of Washington, for the County of King.

In the Matter of the Estate of Geo. Vonderheid. Order to show cause why distribution should not be made. No. 3663.

H. F. Titus, administrator of the estate of Geo. Vonderheid, deceased, having filed in this court his petition setting forth that said estate is now in a condition to be closed and is ready for distribution of the residue thereof among the persons entitled by law thereto, and it appearing to the court that said petition set forth facts sufficient to authorize a distribution of the residue of said estate:

It is therefore ordered by the court that all persons interested in the estate of the said Geo. Vonderheid, deceased, be and appear before the said Superior Court of King County, State of Washington, at the Court-room of the Probate Department of said Court in the City of Seattle, on the 10th day of December, 1903, at the hour of 1:30 o'clock, p. m. of said day, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why an order of distribution should not be made of the residue of said estate among the heirs and persons in said petition mentioned, according to law.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks before the said 10th day of December, 1903, in "The Socialist," a newspaper printed and published in said King County, and of general circulation therein.

Done in open Court this 28th day of October, 1903. BY J. D. CURTIS, Judge.

State of Washington, County of King, ss. I, C. A. KOEPLI, County Clerk of King County, and ex-officio Clerk of the Superior Court of the State of Washington, for the County of King, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an original order to show cause made by said Court on the 28th day of October, 1903, in the matter of the estate of Geo. Vonderheid, deceased.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 28th day of October, 1903. C. A. KOEPLI, Clerk. By D. K. SICKELS, Deputy Clerk.

PROBATE NOTICE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of Washington, for the County of King.

State of Washington, County of King, ss. In the Matter of the Estate of Geo. Vonderheid, Deceased. Notice of Settlement of Final Account, No. 3663.

Notice is hereby given that H. F. Titus, the Administrator of the estate of Geo. Vonderheid, deceased, has rendered to, and filed in said Court his Final Account as such Administrator, and that Thursday, the 10th day of December, 1903, at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., at the Court Room of the Probate Department of our said Superior Court, in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington, has been duly appointed by said Court for the settlement of said account, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and file his objections in writing to said account, and contest the same.

Witness, THE HON. BOYD J. TALLMAN, Judge of said Superior Court, and the Seal of said Court hereto affixed this 28th day of October, 1903. C. A. KOEPLI, Clerk. By D. K. SICKELS, Deputy Clerk.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF KING COUNTY, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

Lena Streicher, plaintiff, vs. Andrew Streicher, defendant. No. 4698. Summary for Enforcement.

The State of Washington to the said Andrew Streicher, defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to wit, within sixty days from the 1st day of November, 1903, and defend the above entitled action; to the above entitled court and answer the complaint of the plaintiff herein and serve a copy of your answer upon the attorney for the plaintiff at his office below stated, and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered against you, according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said court. That this action is brought by the plaintiff for the purpose of obtaining a divorce from the defendant upon the grounds, first, of cruel treatment of the plaintiff by the defendant, rendering her life burdensome; second, the neglect and refusal of the defendant to make a suitable provision for the plaintiff and for his neglect and refusal in any manner to provide for the support of the plaintiff in this action.

RICHARD WINSOR, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and postoffice address, 78 Sullivan Building, Seattle, King County, Washington.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF KING COUNTY, STATE OF WASHINGTON. In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of George C. Schmidt, deceased. No. 5125. Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of George C. Schmidt, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date of the first publication of this notice, to Gustav Platner, administratrix of said estate, at her office, 78 Sullivan Building, Seattle, Washington.

GUSTAV PLATNER, Administratrix of the estate of George C. Schmidt, Deceased.

Date of first publication, the 15th day of October, 1903.

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LABOR'S PROGRESS IN OTHER LANDS

Compiled for the National Headquarters of the Socialist Party by Agnes Wakefield, Boston, Mass.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 17, 1903.
National Headquarters,
Socialist Party.

Germany.
The annual convention of the Socialist Party of Germany, Sept. 30-20, in Dresden, had a large attendance. About 400 delegates were present and nearly 60 reporters, including several foreigners.

Comrades Paul Singer and August Kaden were elected presidents of the Convention. Personal differences often caused much excitement. A very long debate on party tactics ended, by 288 votes against 11, in the adoption of a resolution against Bernstein's revisionist tactics, and up holding the policy of Bebel, Singer, Kautsky, and their followers, that the Socialist party, as in the past, shall continue its adherence to the Socialism of Marx and tactics based on the class struggle and the emancipation of the workers, refusing any reconciliation with other parties and declining attendance at court on the part of a Socialist vice-president of Parliament if one is elected.

Another Socialist mayor has been elected in Germany in the person of Comrade Ulrich Schmidt, at Beitzheim on Sept. 19th.

At the second ballots for district councilmen in Alsace, a Socialist editor, Comrade Pelotes, was elected, receiving 1751 votes in South Strassburg. His opponent, supported by an alliance of the Centre and other parties, had 1116 votes. In North Muehlhausen, Mayor Gegauff, owing to an alliance of the reactionary parties, was elected with 2665 votes; a Socialist editor, Comrade Martin, had 2186 votes.—Berlin "Vorwaerts," Sept. 23rd.

Austria.
The Socialist members of the Austrian Parliament on Sept. 13th, issued a circular to the Austrian soldiers, protesting against the prolongation of military service in the case of those soldiers whose time of service has expired, but who are compelled to begin a fourth year in the army.

Holland.
In the discussion on the Queen's speech at the opening of the Dutch Parliament, Sept. 15, Comrade Troelstra objected that the disturbances of last spring were called "criminal revolts." He referred to the effect of the German Emperor's Essen speech in strengthening German Socialism, and said that the number of Dutch Socialists will be increased by the Queen's speech. Prime Minister Kuyper replied that the disturbances had endangered the stability of government, and therefore deserved condemnation. He defended the Queen, saying that the Ministry upholds every word she had said. The reply to the Queen's speech was accepted with 78 votes against 8 Socialist votes.

Denmark.
The Danish Socialists' success in municipal elections extend over 24 of the 40 towns, where tax commissioners, poor fund commissioners and common councilmen were elected a few weeks ago. In all, 15,000 Socialist votes were cast. The Socialists allied themselves with the Radicals in only five towns. The Left won in only one city, Kolding, and then only with the help of the Conservativists. The rupture between the Socialists and the Left has not harmed democracy, as many feared, but has weakened the Conservativists, while the Socialists have advanced.

Norway.
According to a later report from Norway, where the Socialists have won their first successes in the parliamentary elections, five Socialists have been elected to Parliament. The first report said that three had been elected.

Italy.
According to the last party "Bulletin," the Socialist party of Italy now has 1136 branches and 39,192 dues paying members. Of the 69 Italian provinces, Cosenza is the only one which has no Socialist organization. Reggio Emilia, the province of the "Apostle of Socialism," Camillo Prampolini, M. P., takes the lead with 100 branches and 3,948 members. The province of Rome has 19 branches and 853 dues-paying members. Many Socialists are not enrolled in the party. In the past parliamentary elections, held in 1900 the Socialists received 215,841 votes. There are now 31 Socialists in the Parliament of Italy.

Servia.
Parliamentary elections were held in Servia Sept. 21. For the first time a Socialist was elected. Nine candidates will have second ballots.

It is reported that King Peter I. will introduce a complete parliamentary government. Alarm is felt at the disturbances in the army. It is said that the army officers who assassinated the former king and queen have a letter written by Peter I., with which they threaten him. The King's condition is regarded as very insecure.

England.
An interesting debate on the question "Would the public ownership and

control of capital be more just and beneficial to the community than private ownership?" was held by Comrade Harry Quelch and Mr. Franklin Thomasson, the Liberal candidate for Acrrington, on the evening of Sept. 14 and 15, in Temperance Hall at Bolton. Over two thousand persons were present. Comrade Quelch replied with great vigor and eloquence to his opponent's arguments that "Labor is not the basis of value nor the producer of wealth," and that "poverty is not caused by capitalism, but by drink, gambling, charity, landlordism, and the separation between supply and demand."

The thirty-sixth annual convention of the British trade unions was held in Leicester the second week of September. There were 460 delegates, representing 1,500,000 organized workers. Comrade Peter Curran's resolution in favor of supporting the Labour Representation Committee was adopted with 506,000 votes against 285,000. The Independent Labour party and the Fabian society which, together have 14,000 members, and 127 trade unions, with 847,000 members, now support the Labour Representation Committee. The Miners' Federation, which is the largest labor organization in Great Britain, does not support the Labour Representation Committee, nor does the Social Democratic Federation, whose members vote for none but Socialist candidates and form no alliances. Comrade Fred Kneé in an article on "The Trades Union Congress in London "Justice" of Sept. 19th, says: "Last week's Congress would certainly have been a funeral farce without us Socialist element. The chief score for Socialism was the speech by Max Hayes, the American delegate."

Switzerland.
The Gruetliverein, a large Socialist society of Switzerland, recently held a convention of delegates. It was voted to transform the society's book-shop and publishing house into a co-operative.

Belgium.
A despatch from Brussels says that on the night of October 16 the Hon. Pepin, a Socialist member of the Belgian Parliament, was stabbed in Mens while walking on the street with friends. It is feared that he will die. The assassin struck him from behind and escaped.

France.
The Socialist Party of France held its convention in Rheims, Sept. 27-29. There was a large public meeting the evening before the convention opened; among the speakers were Comrade Pedron, who presided, Comrades Dubreuilh, Bracke Vallant, M. P., Delory, M. P., and mayor of Lille, Constant, M. P., and mayor of Montlucon, Roldes, Mme. Sorgue, Lafargue, and Jules Guesde. One of the most important acts of the convention was the completion of the unity of the revolutionary Socialist forces. As Comrade Louis Dubreuilh says in "Le Socialiste": "Henceforth there is no 'French Labor Party' (Parti Ouvrier Français), no 'Socialist Revolutionary Party' (Parti Socialiste Revolutionnaire), no 'Communist Alliance' (Alliance Communiste). There is but the one 'Socialist Party of France' (Parti Socialiste de France), which unites all the vital forces of the working class active in the political field."

Russia.
In a conflict between Jews and Christians in Hommel, 700 houses were destroyed. Very many persons were wounded; nine Jews and seven Christians were killed. The Jews who acted in self defense will be tried by court martial.

England.
The London Socialists will have four speakers' classes this winter, in different parts of the city, where the party branches have rooms or halls. Comrade J. A. Cross has charge of forming the classes, as he announces in London "Justice."

Germany.
In Berlin, where police statistics are carefully kept, from 1899 to 1902 the number of beggars arrested by the police increased from 16,556 to 23,582; that is by 42 per cent. The men beggars increased from 14,961 to 21,932 and the women from 1,230 to 1,335, while the children decreased from 375 to 315. As it becomes harder to earn a living, more persons are dragged into the abyss of pauperism.

Italy.
The ponpy was adopted as emblem, in opposition to the ministerial Socialists' ugliantine. The striking textile workers' have made serious disturbances in several towns of France. The weavers' pay is miserable. In Armentieres the average wages are \$3 a week. The strike in Hazebrouck has ended successfully; the four factories have introduced the 10 hours' day with an increase of wages. In Angers also improvements have been obtained.

Germany.
The Railway Employees' Journal, issued by the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, from their headquarters in San Francisco, will come out in future as a monthly magazine, well illustrated and containing much matter of interest to all railroad men.

Germany.
The first issue (for November) will be mailed about November 15 and will be handled on news stands as well as by mail. Subscription prices as before, \$1.00 a year. A. H. SPENCER, Editor and Manager.

Germany.
The Dresden city council, on Oct. 8, voted a decree that workmen in the employ of the city may not be members of consumers' co-operative societies. There is a report that the Countess Oriela, in disguise, attended the convention of the German Socialist Party in Dresden, and that she has been giving the Socialists important information. In Brandenburg, Oct. 9, an election was held to fill the place of a deceased member of the city council. Comrade Fritz Punge was elected with 765 votes; his opponent, who had the support of the allied reactionary parties, got 619 votes. The Socialists now have 11 of the 12 seats of the third class in that city council. Berlin "Vorwaerts" of Oct. 13 reports that in Langewiesen near Erhart Comrade Friedrich Eck, a porcelain painter, has been elected, almost unanimously, to the council. Of the 188 votes cast, he received 181. There are now two Socialists in that council. The same issue of "Vorwaerts" reports that in Altusheim, Baden, in the common council elections, the Socialists won the whole third class and also five seats of the second class. As soon as three more comrades are elected, half of the councilmen will be Socialists.

J. A. WAYLAND AND HIS EMPLOYEES.

"The Socialist" has incurred the criticism and hostility of many Socialists because it dared to speak words of truth concerning the "Appeal to Reason." Every effort has been made by J. A. Wayland and his friends to kill this paper for its temerity.

But time has amply justified all our assertions. The truth is bound to come out in the long run, especially among Socialists.

The following letter was printed last week in the "Chicago Socialist" and was written by one of the "Appeal" staff.

Considering the fact, as shown in "The Socialist" last January, that Wayland made \$4,000 in one week alone out of the "Appeal," the revelations in this letter are no less than infamous. It is almost inconceivable that men and women, under such circumstances of profit making, should be asked to work on such pittance wages.

We take this occasion to ask the readers of "The Socialist" who have sometimes accused us of publishing false statements, to consider this case and to rest assured that when "The Socialist" deliberately makes any statement as of fact, it is most likely to be proved true in course of time.

(From the "Chicago Socialist" October, 24, 1903.)

APPEAL EMPLOYEES ON STRIKE.
Girard, Kan., Oct. 24, 1903.
T. K. Bates, Manager, Chicago Socialist.

Dear Comrade—Yesterday at 11:30 the entire force, some 50 employees, walked out of the Appeal to Reason Office. The reason was based upon demands made by the editorial staff that certain wrong practices should cease. When J. A. Wayland absolutely refused to concede the justice of our demands, the resignation of the entire staff was at once placed in his hands. Each one immediately called for his time and quit work instanter.

A little over a week ago a Federal Labor Union, No. 11,478, was formed. This union by resolution declared that it would stand by and sustain the staff in their demands. When the employees learned that our demands had been turned down, with one accord, they donned their street garments demanded their time, and walked out. At 1:30 p. m. a meeting of the union was held and a committee appointed to wait on J. A. Wayland. The committee reported that Wayland was without knowledge as to the reason of the walkout of all the employees save the staff. Another committee waited on him, and he was officially informed of the union's position—demanded the discharge of C. D. Bevans and W. F. Phelps, and thorough unionization of the office and the signing of a scale of wages in keeping with decency and a living wage for the employees.

He declared himself utterly opposed to all our demands save the unionization, and thus the afternoon session closed. In the evening session a proposition was received from J. A. Wayland, offering old positions to part of the force, also informing us that W. F. Phelps had resigned, that he had appointed his son, John G. Wayland business manager, and C. D. Bevans as foreman, he declared that all could return to work save Ricker, Breckon, Brewer, Mason and Grant.

At a session of the union held this morning the union answered the communication of Wayland and refused to consider his proposition and reiterated that it would no more stand for John G. Wayland than W. F. Phelps.

In brief, our demands have in them a thorough re-organization of the office and that the prevailing sweatshop practices and terrific exploitation of employees shall cease; that Czarism of J. A. Wayland shall end; that espionage of C. D. Bevans and his scab-like performances shall cease. The charge against W. F. Phelps was that of improper conduct to the lady employees and drunkenness.

The demands cover the principle of making the appeal office a thorough clean and honest place, and what the paper teaches in its columns it shall practice in its office—that the deception heretofore practiced by which a great many of workers were giving financial support to the paper, shall forever come to an end.

We have discovered that the use of the union label in the office was but a fiction, and that men and women were made to "walk the plank" at the whim of J. A. Wayland, and that the great majority of employees received but \$3 per week, and in many cases have been fined if they dared to ask for more.

Against all these practices we have all entered our most emphatic protest and, the members of the union are standing like a stone wall for the entire proposition.

The employees are all poor, and dependent upon their meager earnings for a livelihood. Means must at once be found to get some funds to care for the most needy. We are doubling up in houses to save expense and go on short rations. Our funds are very limited. We believe the battle we are fighting a most important one. It means the discontinuance of the Appeal to Reason or a thorough reorganization of the paper that shall put it and its practices four-square to the world. It is a fight to the finish. It may mean hungry stomachs and superfluous to bed, but let it mean the worst, it declares the Appeal shall be right or it shall not exist.

I would suggest that this letter be submitted to Local Chicago, but not published in a paper, providing matter should be adjusted before day of publication. Will wire you in that

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event. We are now about to offer the matter to arbitration by the National Committee of the Socialist Party. There is no question of our ability to make good, but there is a question of how we can make a proper fight without some outside help. A full report of this matter will be placed in Com. Mally's hands, and the party shall thus come to a full knowledge and history of the case.

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ISSAQUAH ORGANIZES.

Leonard W. Cook, of Renton, organized the striking miners at Issaquah, Wash., under the Local Union of the U. M. W. of A. The miners of this vicinity are learning to unite. They will unite at the Ballot Box, too!