

SECOND
DAILY
EXTRA

The Socialist

THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER

TO ORGANIZE THE SLAVES OF CAPITAL TO VOTE THEIR OWN EMANCIPATION

A Cartoon Weekly

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No. 138

THE GREAT SEATTLE HOG HOLDS UP THE WHOLE CITY



THE GREAT HOG, CAPITAL

Capital allows Labor a bare living. When he asks for more, he calls him a hog.

Listen to the talk among the "Business Men" in Seattle! They blame the strikers for demanding recognition of the Union. They deny the workmen the right to organize.

Why? Because organization is the only way they can get more than a bare living. One man at a time is the motto of Capital against Labor.

"Workingmen, Unite," is the Socialist motto now adopted by all Unions. "The isolated Laborer," said Marx, "is powerless against the Capitalist." Capital knows that and will grant everything but recognition of the Union. They must keep the right to hire scabs. Scabs are the death of Unions. Therefore scabs must be cultivated.

Keep thousands of men bidding against one another for wages and Capital can keep his position as the Greatest Hog of History. That's the reason the Arbitration Commission did anything but "recognize the Union."

This is the reason a scab is the meanest thing on earth. He is a traitor to organization. He prevents his class uniting. He and the Capitalist work hand in glove.

THE GREAT SEATTLE HOG

The Seattle Electric Company reports its gross earnings last year as One Million Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. Seventy per cent. of that

will cover all its expenses. That is, Four Hundred Thousand Dollars was left over to pay dividends in the year 1902.

This will pay 4 per cent. on Ten Millions of stock.

But their plant has not cost them one-half of that.

There is at least Five Millions of Dollars clear profit to this great Hog Company, made out of the city of Seattle alone.

Is not our Cartoon correct? The Monster Hog fills our streets and refuses to let anybody ride, till they can make all its employes act as scabs on each other. "No Union," says President Furth, "could never think of such a thing."

Of course not. The men could get a little more of that half million profit, if they were allowed to unionize.

This is the supreme issue of the strike and must not be yielded by the men.

This means: More of what we produce!

Do you hear, Capital? We created you, every dollar of you. Now we demand more of what we made and what belongs to us. We will have it, remember. If not a little of it by means of this strike, then we will get the whole of it by striking at the Ballot Box. That is what all the Labor Question is coming to! Socialism is inevitable. You are the great hog, living off of us. We will not stand it. You may as well "tumble" to this fact, first as last.

BIOGRAPHY OF ONE SCAB.

He is a Cornell University student. He is wealthy. He belongs to a swell club in Seattle. He is learning the electric business so as to exploit workmen to his dad's taste. He has been working as a lineman, or at any old thing, so as to learn the ropes.

But he is not half so infamous as the workingman who takes a striker's place. This dude is only fighting for his own capitalist class. He is learning all right. He volunteered to take a car. He will soon know the ropes.

HUMES AND THE PRESS.

Responsible for "Riots," "Mobs," "Violence," "Intimidation," "Hoodlums," Etc., Etc.

There was not a sign of Riot in town till Humes appointed 18 scabs special policemen and armed them with guns and a little brief authority.

Every demonstration was wholly good natured. Nothing worse than a few eggs thrown. Everybody was laughing all the while. When suddenly the Times and P.I., and even the Star, begin to deprecate violence. People who were not on the scene believe these shrieking stories of "violence" and imagine all sorts of things.

The mayor is primarily to blame for any violence by his unheard-of act in appointing scabs as policemen on their own cars. Not a particle of bad feeling till after those scabs began to draw their guns.

How many of you union men voted for Humes? Yet you had a chance to vote for Scott, the Socialist, one of your own number. Six hundred working men did vote for him. If you were one of them, you have nothing to reproach yourself with. But if you voted for Humes, you are enjoying what you voted for.

THE HARMLESS INJUNCTION

THAT TACOMA INJUNCTION.

Applies to Tacoma Only—Only Forbids Threats and Violence Anyway—Nothing to Be Afraid Of.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States, for the District of Washington. Western Division. Ninth Circuit.

Tacoma Railway & Power Company, Complainant, vs. B. Moon, J. Boyle, C. A. Sherman, B. Hanson, C. Steffins, O. G. Miller, E. Prescott, J. G. Marshal, E. B. Clowthe, A. L. Kapko, W. N. Smith, F. Guess, W. R. Elston, E. L. Hewitt, E. G. Lang, A. Shilling, O. Wise, J. Gallagher, M. D. Shannon, C. P. Norton, E. L. Lawrence, M. D. McMillan, S. H. Mohler, C. W. Trye, A. P. Woodworth, J. P. Howell, S. Holgate, S. P. Farrell, D. N. Mitchell, G. Kelsey, H. A. Hooper, W. D. Shinn, T. A. Ayers, A. O. Tingstad, Thomas Jones, L. B. Bybee, J. D. Glendenen, N. C. Stockwell, A. Nelson, A. J. Hapwood, J. E. Gregory, J. C. Bates, C. Hunter, L. Yocum, C. S. Walker, J. S. Sloan, E. G. Pugh, C. M. Thomas, W. T. Abuthnot, E. C. McGovern, J. Yocum, C. M. Ganot, J. Windley, A. V. Shaw, C. B. Sliders, F. W. Bor-

rowman, J. Sparklin, E. G. Gantz, W. Steir, T. V. Copeland, J. Rammeisberg, H. F. Wendt, H. Pohle, F. A. Rust, J. W. McCoy, A. N. Mortensen, James W. Webster, G. P. Percival, Charles P. Zipser, G. T. Bean, A. Duncan, W. H. Bartlett, George M. Dennison, R. C. Pratt, A. McKinnon, J. Wagonblast, Ed. Fairfield, G. P. Horton, C. H. Hardy, Tacoma Trades Council, Western Central Labor Union (of Seattle), Defendants.

On reading a bill filed by the complainant in the above entitled suit, praying a permanent injunction against said defendants, and each of them, restraining them, and each of them, from doing any of the acts mentioned in said bill, and it being made to appear to the court by the allegations of said bill that if said defendants, or any of them, do any of the acts complained of in said bill, the complainant will be irreparably damaged, and that complainant has no adequate remedy at law, and complainant having made a motion for a temporary injunction, pending the final hearing and determination of the above entitled suit, restraining said defendants, and each of them, from doing any of said acts, and it also appearing to the court that the complainant will be irreparably injured and damaged prior to the hearing of said motion for said temporary injunction unless the defendants, and each of them, in the meantime be restrained from doing any of said acts;

Now, on motion of the solicitors for complainant, it is Ordered and Adjudged that said defendants, and each of them, and all other parties and persons acting with them, be and they are hereby enjoined and restrained from doing any and all of the following acts and deeds, to-wit:

1. From in any manner whatsoever interfering with complainant or its property, and especially from in any manner whatsoever interfering with the operation of the railway lines of complainant in the City of Tacoma, in the County of Pierce, either by injuring any of the property of the complainant, or by hindering, delaying or obstructing any of the trains of complainant in the City of Tacoma or in Pierce County.

2. From entering upon the grounds and premises of the complainant or congregating thereon or thereabouts for the purpose of interfering with, hindering or obstructing the complainant in its business in any form or manner.

3. From compelling, inducing or attempting to compel or induce, by intimidation, force or violence, any of the employes of complainant to refuse or fail to perform any of their duties as such employes, or to quit the service of the employes of complainant; from jeering at them and applying opprobrious epithets to them, or to any of them, and from in any manner whatsoever interfering with the orderly conduct of the business of complainant by any of its employes.

4. From attempting to persuade any persons whatsoever, by force, threats of violence, ridicule or notification of a boycott, from entering into the service of complainant.

5. From persuading persons desirous of patronizing the rail lines of complainant from patronizing them, by means of intimidation, violence or threats of injury to their business or persons.

6. From gathering in crowds around the cars or property of complainant for the purpose of intimidating either the employes of complainant from discharging their duties or the public from patronizing the cars of complainant, or for the purpose of preventing any person whatsoever, by fear of any consequences, from entering the service of complainant.

It is further Ordered, Adjudged and Decreed that said defendants be and they are hereby restrained from combining and confederating together to do any of the acts above mentioned, or from in any manner seeking to accomplish said acts, directly or indirectly, by any unlawful means.

It is further Ordered that copies of this restraining order be posted upon the premises of complainant in such places as to give public notice of its contents.

It is further Ordered that any person acquiring notice of the granting of this order is directed to obey the same to the same extent as though a copy of this order were personally served upon him.

C. H. HANFORD, Judge of the District Court of the United States, Presiding in the Circuit Court of the United States. March 25th, 1903.

A true copy of original order.
C. H. HOPKINS, United States Marshal.
By H. W. TYEN, Deputy.

Organize! Organize! Organize! you slaves of capital in the shape of the Boston Street Railway Syndicate. Stand together, or you will fall separately.

The Roadmaster's Objections

By Father Hagerty



I was sitting in the conductor's arm chair in the caboose of a mixed train coming from British Columbia to Montana when the conversation changed to turn upon the burning question of the day, Socialism. The brakeman, who, with the fireman, does the hardest part of the train work, came in just as the word "Socialism" was mentioned and blurted out at me:

"What 'ell do you take us for? Here I'm shoving away for twelve and often sixteen hours at the time, with a wife and five kids to take care of, and I tell you I don't get much champagne and porthouse steaks on my measly sixty dollars a month. Do you think that I'm going to divide my hard-earned sixty with a lot of hoboes who won't work?"



THE ROADMASTER.

The rotund roadmaster listened to him with evident agreement and, before I had time to reply to the poor brakeman, interposed with a tirade of abuse against the section-hands and extra gangs who were making it more and more impossible for the division superintendents and roadmasters to show a decent record at headquarters out of their labor.

"When I've a bad stretch of track and I get orders to put it in shape, these d—n lazy 'snipes' won't do a d—n bit more than they do any other time. They don't take any interest in the road; they don't put their heart into their work; and just as soon as they get enough ahead for 'booze' they go off and leave me in the hole. Where in hell would they be if it weren't for Jim Hill? Who gives them their jobs? Who opens up all this new country and gives the workmen of this country plenty of work? Ain't it Jim Hill? Who's got more right to own this road, Jim Hill or a lot of 'snipes'?"

"Your questions, my dear sir," I replied, "cover a great deal more ground than you imagine, just as a professor in the final college examinations can put a simple-looking question which will take up ten hours' hard writing to answer, as, for example, 'Explain the origin, history and various developments of the science of chemistry.'"

"In the first place, if we are to measure the laziness of which you speak by the amount of wages which the 'snipes' receive as compared to the amount which you get, they are the most active, diligent, and strenuous employees on the entire system. You never handle a crow-bar or shovel and the greater part of your work, which is purely clerical, is done by your underpaid clerk. You do not exude much perspiration in signing your reports and trip passes and occasionally pocketing the monthly rake-off from section bosses. What right, in the essence of things, have you to make a

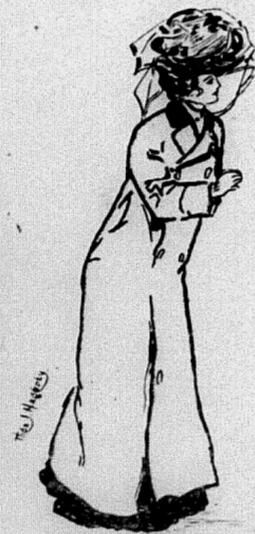
record out of other men's work? There are scores of 'snipes' on every road who are just as competent to fill the position of roadmaster as you are. Many of them are men of splendid education, who, finding brains a drug upon the capitalist markets, have been driven by the lash of hunger to accept any sort of work which offers bread and meat enough to keep them alive. You ask me in what county in the nether regions they would be if it were not for Jim Hill's giving them a chance to work. I answer you that Jim Hill's stocks and bonds would not last as long as a snow-ball in Georgia if they did not derive their value from the stolen labor of the section hands, brakemen, switchmen, etc. Jim Hill does not open anything newer than Mumm's Extra Dry in his private car, or, perhaps, now and then a Jack-pot.

"You speak of the 'snipes' spending their money in 'booze.' Did it ever strike you that the conditions of their work, the sordid surroundings of the ordinary section house, the loneliness of the life they lead, the absence of the ordinary means of pleasure, and the contempt in which their position is held by the world at large have a good deal to do with driving them to drink? If you were a physician, you would understand that exhausting toil, exposure to all sorts of weather, and the lack of sanitary conveniences, coupled with the horrible monotony of the occupation, constitute strong predisposing influences to drink.

"The section hands really do the hardest part of the work on railroads and they get the smallest wages. Why should they love their work? Why should they put their heart into it and make still greater exertions for the interests of the company? They are about to be robbed of all the fruit of their toil over and above mere existence anyway. A man is a fool, under the present industrial system of exploitation, to do any more work for the robber corporations than he can not help.

"The whole system of industry today is one of dividing up. Here is this brakeman who raises such a howl about dividing up his 'measly sixty per month with a lot of hoboes who won't work.' But you don't hear him raising any howl about dividing up his monthly labor with a lot of richly dressed hoboes on Fifth Avenue, New York, who draw their income from stocks in this road, or in other words, from the toil of the laborers on this road.

"Ten to one, he would have an attack of acute megakcephalitis—that's a medical term for the swelled head—if one of these same Fifth Avenue hoboes who is living off the sweat of his brow, should condescend to notice him swinging gracefully onto the last step of the caboose as his freight pulls by her private car. And if she should go so far as actually to speak to him as she stands buttoning her gloves—which he has helped to pay for out of his exploited labor—on the platform, he would forget to bring home the corned beef for the kids' supper.



ONE OF THE HOBOES.

"You fellows make me tired. You are, at best, nothing more than wage-slaves, who are too contumaciously ignorant to know that you are being robbed. If you got mashed to a jelly in making a coupling, Jim Hill wouldn't lose one minute's sleep and wouldn't feel half as sorry as if one of his carriage horses went lame. The Employer's Liability Law would exempt him from the expenses of your funeral, but it wouldn't supply him with a new horse free. Your widow wouldn't have a big bank account wherewith to

take care of the kids. Do you know the reason? It's because you and men like you have been voting the world and the fulness thereof into the exclusive ownership of Jim Hill and his class; and voting hunger and all the wretched narrowness and uncertainty of poverty for your wife and lit tle ones.

"Here are some pamphlets for you wage-slaves to read, and here's a copy of The Socialist to which I advise you to subscribe. When you shall have finished them, you will know more than Jim Hill and you will cease crawling on your bellies in the dust and cinders of this road before a lot of gilded hoboes with whom you have been dividing up the hard-won product of your labor and to whom you have been voting silks and diamonds every election day while your wives and kids go in calicoes and brass jewelry."

THOS. J. HAGERTY.

THE HEADQUARTERS REFERENDUM.

Two referendums, those called for by the locals, fully explained in another column, are now to be submitted to the party vote. The forms have been sent to the state secretaries, and will be sent by them to the various local secretaries. The vote should be taken as soon as possible, and as many as possible of the party members should be got to vote, so as to have as full an expression of the whole party will as possible.

We believe that all three propositions of referendum No. 1 should receive an unqualified Yes, and all four propositions of referendum No. 2 should be given an equally unqualified vote of No. Voting No on the first proposition of No. 2 will give an opportunity to disapprove the summary manner of the removal of the old local quorum, while voting No on the second proposition will refuse to re-instate the old quorum. Voting Yes on the three propositions of No. 1 will establish the headquarters at Chicago and name a new local quorum grouped in five states adjacent to Chicago.

We believe Omaha and the present quorum should be rejected for at least four reasons.

First—Because the five states, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa and Missouri are distinctly agricultural states, casting a very light Socialist vote, and we are not ready to turn the Socialist party over to the control of men who represent, in the main, a farming constituency. Every one will say, and rightly, that the Socialist party has become a Farmer's party, a new edition of the Peoples' party.

Second—Because it is openly argued that "the class-conscious farmers the rural proletariat of this country, are the sincerest and truest guardians of the interests of the working class." Ernest Untermann, certainly one of the most active and influential members of the new quorum, is the author of this language, in an argument favoring the new Omaha headquarters, as the proper center of the Socialist movement in America. A. M. Simons and W. T. Mills are equally ardent supporters of this new move in favor of the "Rural Proletariat." Simons has declared in favor of Omaha in the last number of the International Socialist Review. It was to be expected, in view of his position as the author of "The American Farmer," which is an argument for the farmer to join the Socialist party. It will certainly be a Revolution in the Socialist party if it turns away from the wage-workers and commits itself, its headquarters and its executive management to the agricultural "Middle West."

Third—Because the man who was most influential in securing the establishment of the headquarters at Omaha, and who is now its warmest defender, is a man who ignores the Class Struggle as the central element in our political program. The selection of Omaha will be regarded as the triumph of Walter Thomas Mills in the councils of the party. He stands for an equal appeal to all classes. That is a more revolutionary position to take than to address the chief appeal to the farmers. The fact that the Omaha comrades themselves are class-conscious and clear, has no bearing. They have practically nothing to do with the local quorum. It is the general drift of this "New Departure" that is to be discovered.

Fourth—Because it puts a very influential member of the national executive in the office of the "Appeal to Reason." Considering that this paper has until within a few weeks, utterly ignored the class struggle and stood for state socialism, it will appear to "a man up a tree" as if the Socialist party had put itself in a very equivocal position when it allows itself, even in appearance, to draw its inspiration from the "Appeal" sanctum.

Taken all together, the whole four reasons, (1) the farmer states for headquarters, (2) the argument for the "Rural Proletariat" as our "truest guardians," (3) and (4) the influence of Mills and Wayland, both hitherto uncertain as to the working class

basis of our party, both with strong Populist antecedents, together with the farmer mania of Untermann, Simons and other supporters of the Omaha headquarters; and it will be seen that a vote for Omaha is a vote for a veritable change in policy in the Socialist party.

A vote for Chicago means a vote for Working-class Socialism. A vote for Omaha means a vote for no-class Socialism, or for a farmer-class leadership.

THE SEATTLE ELECTRIC CO. AND ITS EMPLOYEES.

(Reprinted from "The Socialist" of June 1, 1902.)

Justice Cann has a little court room in the Pioneer block at Seattle. Last Monday afternoon it was the scene of a trial big with significance, though no capitalist daily paper said a word about it.

One street railway conductor was charged by another with assault. The room where the trial was in progress was crowded with street railway men, and intense feeling was manifested in their faces. The evidence was quite one sided. The accused, Milholland, had only one witness besides himself, and that one was the man, Schiffer, who was his companion in the assault. Not a single witness out of the crowd that witnessed the affair appeared in behalf of the accused, while several witnesses beside the complainant, Kilduff, agreed in their testimony that Milholland had struck Kilduff with his left hand and at the same instant had lifted his right hand in his coat pocket in the most threatening and significant manner, as if he held a gun there. He had also employed the most foul language that one witness could not be prevailed upon to repeat it until ladies were dismissed from the room.

Notwithstanding this overwhelming evidence, the judge dismissed the case with "Five dollars fine and costs—the same as for common drunk."

The most noticeable thing about the trial was the conduct of the state's attorney, Griffith. He actually appeared as counsel for the defendant. He interrupted and abused his own witnesses for the prosecution, he refused to allow the recall of a witness for the prosecution, who declared he had forgotten an important item, he allowed Milholland and Schiffer to introduce a lot of irrelevant testimony, he did not cross examine them at all, and finally, instead of entering a plea for the prosecution, he declared to the court, "I don't think there is anything in the case."

Behind the Scenes—An Exciting Story

Contrary to the opinion of Lawyer Griffith, there was something in the case—for us, if not for him.

Here is a story of the relations of Capital and Labor, a story of the methods employed by Capital to keep its slaves in subjection, a story of the temptations held out to the slaves to turn against their fellow-slaves, a story of the danger incurred by the slaves when they dare to resist their masters.

During the last two months the employees of the Seattle Electric Company have formed a union for the purpose of the national organization. Every endeavor has been made by the company to thwart this action. Heretofore the men have had only an easy going local union, a sort of fraternal society, instead of a fighting union.

But the most active man in favor of this real labor union was Harry Kilduff, an old A. R. U. man, who has been blacklisted on the big railroads ever since the great strike of '94. G. W. Dickinson, now manager of the electric company, was formerly assistant general manager of the Northern Pacific Railway company. The company known here as "The Seattle Electric Company," but really an eastern syndicate controlling city railroads in nearly forty cities in the United States, is perfectly aware that an allowance of wages from 25 to 30 cents an hour for 500 men would mean a difference of over \$100,000 a year, or enough to pay 10 per cent dividends on more than a million dollars of stock. This is the reason the company is determined to prevent the organization of a real union which will fight for better wages. The men get, say \$2.25 per day of ten hours. They earn that \$2.25 in five hours, at the most. The other five hours they are working without pay like chattel slaves, piling up dividends for idle capitalists who are their parasitic masters.

This is the reason Furth & Dickinson and Kempster fight the unions, because they would enable the slaves to command a slightly larger portion of their product. The more wages the less dividends.

But to the story. Kilduff was discharged for his activity in organizing the new union. But he kept right on organizing just the same. Then it was that Schiffer, a nightman in the company's employ, approached Kilduff, told him he ought to have learned his lesson in old A. R. U. days; advised him to get "next" to himself, to go and see Manager Dickinson, and assured him he would be reinstated all right.

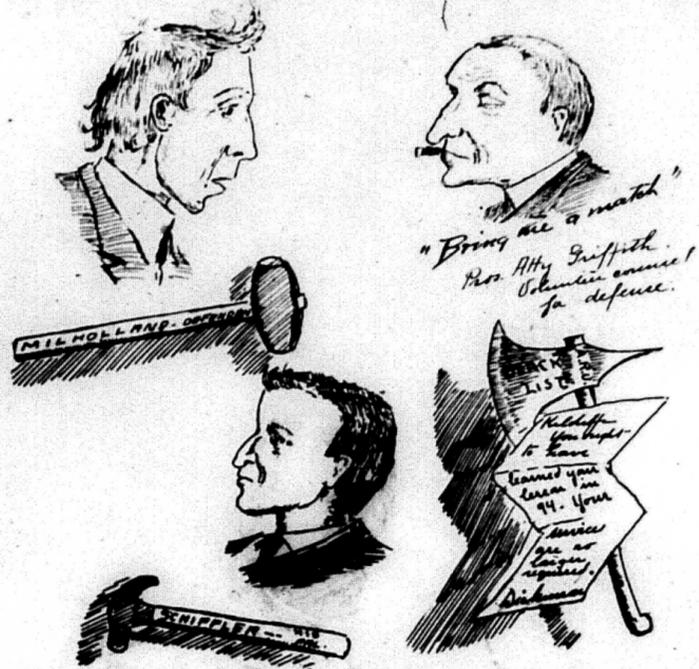
Kilduff saw Dickinson. Dickinson told him he must "get out his agitation." Kilduff said all right, but he would remain a union man. Dickinson replied: "We'll take care of the union."

Kilduff went back to work. Schiffer and Milholland then thought they had captured their man. They unfolded their plans. Kilduff was reminded that the union could not last three months anyhow; that every leader would be spotted and "fired"; that he might just as well hold his job and get a better, etc., etc. So they proposed to him that a slate be fixed up for the election of officers in the union, composed of such men as would see to it that the union would not succeed. They also proposed that they defeat the attempt to affiliate with the national order and make it a local union instead.

The three men, Schiffer, Milholland and Kilduff, for two days before the meeting of the union, were laid off by the company on full pay, for the express purpose of preparing for that meeting and election.

At the meeting itself, all these plans were defeated by Kilduff in an

KNOCKERS THEN & SCABS NOW



impassioned speech denouncing "snakes in the grass," advocating affiliation with the national union, and supporting loyal union men for officers.

Then Kilduff was "fired" for good. A second interview with Furth, ensued, in which Kilduff was told he was "a dangerous man"—of course, because he dared to upset the well laid plans of Furth and Dickinson to defeat the union.

After the next meeting of the union Schiffer and Milholland sought Kilduff as he came down stairs and brought on the altercation which was the occasion of the trial before Justice Cann.

All the evidence went to show that if Kilduff had struck back when he was assaulted by Milholland, especially if he had attempted to draw a gun, he would have been shot down in cold blood by these foiled and desperate men.

But these men, as well as Furth and Dickinson and Dempster, are what they are and do what they do, because of the awful pressure of the capitalist system which Republicans and Democrats alike uphold. Only the Socialist Party aims to reach the cause of all such antagonisms, namely, the private ownership of all these great instruments of wealth production and the private appropriation of the products of labor.

Note a few points brought out in this affair:

First—The danger the workingman incurs who dares to lead a real fight against capital. He is blacklisted and his family may starve. Dividends must be had, if men and women and children perish.

Second—The methods by which capital controls labor unions. The "labor leader" is placed under tremendous temptation. Capital is willing to pay him, in preference or in money, anything he likes to ask. The prizes are now so great which capital in the trusts can afford to offer; skill in manipulating men is so perfected and economic power over the destitute is so complete, that a real labor union which will not make terms with capital, becomes almost an impossibility. The only place where the battle can be carried on without compromise and where victory is assured, is on the political field and at the ballot box.

Workingmen who have learned in such contests as this with the street railway trust, how utterly antagonistic are the interests of capital and labor, these men are everywhere turning to the Socialist Party as representing that class war which must be waged until labor wins.

Third—Workingmen cannot expect justice from capitalist courts of justice. Here was a Republican judge cooperating with a Democratic prosecuting attorney to protect the accomplices of capital.

Fourth—Capitalist newspapers cannot be relied upon to take the side of labor. Here was a bitter contest, involving the rights of 500 of the best men in Seattle; a contest for common justice and the principle of labor organization, and not a paper peeps.

Two evening papers carry the headline: "The only paper in the city which dares to print the news." We challenge either of them to print the facts given in this article. The Socialist is proving itself what it claims to be. "The Workingman's Paper" and it proposes to take up the fight for the workingman against capital whenever the other papers do not dare. This is why Madden and the powers behind Madden are seeking to destroy The Socialist.

GUN PLAY BY SCABS.

Inspector Carson run his car into a team unloading on Second avenue near University this morning. He stands state there was no excuse whatever. The horses were simply run down without warning and severely injured. The crowd expressed its indignation pretty vigorously. The Inspector flashed his gun out.

Judge Hanford had better issue an injunction against the hoodlums who run the cars. They are the ones who are adopting "threats and intimidation." Scab Schiffer also drew a gun at the barn this morning when the boys were peacefully arguing with some fellow workmen.

Read Schiffer's history in another column.

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SOME OF THE MEN CONDUCTING THE BEST STRIKE ON RECORD



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President Seattle Street Railway Employees' Union.



HERMAN POHLE.
President Western Central Labor Union, Seattle.



FRANK A. RUST
Secretary Western Central Labor Union, Seattle.



A. W. BARKLEY
Member of Executive Committee Seattle Street Railway Employees' Union.



GEORGE BEAN
Member of Executive Committee, Seattle Street Railway Employees' Union.



JAS. W. WEBSTER
Member of Executive Committee Seattle Street Railway Employees' Union.

The "Kernel" on the War Path

"The Times" is red headed. Hear him. It is too good not to be given a wider circulation:



"A few labor leaders determined that the Company should recognize the Union to which the men belong. They did not stop to ask if it were legal—or moral, or right—but they started in to ram the proposition down the throats of their employers, whether they liked it or not. The Company, being managed by American citizens, refused to be 'rammed'—and hence the strike. If such conduct isn't anarchy of the worst sort—then anarchy can't exist!!! When it comes to the question of employees taking charge of the property they operate and running it to suit themselves, then "Socialism" in its worst form has arrived—and might as well be met at one time as another!!! Under the ordinance of the City of Seattle, such gatherings as occurred on Second Avenue and Pike Street yesterday are unlawful. The attacks made upon the street cars that were moving through the streets were exhibitions of riot and anarchy. Enough was done yesterday to cause the arrest of at least 100 persons engaged in riot, and every one of them ought to be punished. The business interests of Seattle, and the tax payers of the town, might as well combine one time as another. If the property of the tax payers of this city is to be appropriated by the laboring classes, it can be done only through bloodshed—and that means war—and war is a game that two can play at. The courts of the state and the courts of the nation should be invoked to assist the strong arm of the police in suppressing these riots. The men who instigate them and lead them forth as was done yesterday, are the first persons who should be arrested and punished. A half-dozen examples of what the law can do when justice requires, will settle the whole business!!! Owners of property might as well understand now as ever that certain labor leaders in this town have made up their minds to put capital and employers under their feet. If they can do it—they will do it—but can they do it? We will answer. Yes, we can and will do it. That is what the Socialist Party is organized for. Do you hear the ruminating of an earthquake all over this town? Do you notice how all workmen are in full sympathy with the strikers? Do you hear the talk on the streets, in all directions? Always one thing. "Down with these Capitalist robbers!!!" Did you interpret the news from Ballard, a workingman's town? Cars

run by scabs are not wanted out there! A car that Inspector Scab Carson took out there last night had to be brought back by the Union Men, out of the kindness of their hearts. Better not talk too much of this incendiary anti-working class raving. "Col." Blithen, for the day is coming when your friends, Humes and Furch and Hanford will no longer be the "government" and the whole thing. The fact is, the sooner you settle this strike, the better for you and the class you represent. We Socialists are making hay while the sun shines. The Class Consciousness of the working class is being cultivated every day the strike continues. We know we can not get a great deal in this way. But at the Ballot Box we will unite, and Capital will see its finish. Have you ears to hear?

AMONG THE CAPITALIST DAILIES

There is nothing like a strike to show the real attitude of the capitalist press toward the working class. The "Times" of last evening in an editorial under the misleading title of "Arbitration Demanded by the Council," devotes a column and a half to as wiful a misrepresentation of the case as it would be possible to imagine. Notwithstanding the evidence to the contrary, in its own columns, it says: "No matter how much the officers of the Trainmen's Union may shout about peace—there is no peace when violence becomes the watchword." In a diabolically ingenious manner it then attempts to so intertwine the terms Labor Leaders and Riot Leaders as to create the impression that they are the same persons as witness the following: "A few Labor Leaders determined that the company should recognize the Union to which the men belong. . . . The men who instigate them (riots) and lead them forth. . . should be arrested and punished. . . . Owners of property might as well understand that certain labor leaders have made up their minds to put capital and employers under their feet. . . . Probably not one-tenth and possibly none of the leaders who are bringing on these riots without a cause, pay a single penny in support of government in any form." The "Star" professes to be on the side of the strikers and calls upon both sides to aid in ending the strike. In common with the "Times" the "P. I." however, it says nothing about Judge Hanford's injunction and makes no comment whatever upon the action of Mayor Humes in appointing non-union employees as special policemen in the pay of the street car company. These competent employees, or irresponsible policemen, whichever way we may consider them, armed with deadly weapons by their employers, have already caused more danger to life and limb than we are likely to have during the whole strike. What is the record of the Seattle Electric Company that it should be entrusted with enforcing the law? Under what state law does Mayor Humes turn part of our city government over to a private corporation? If this city of Seattle cannot afford to pay its own policemen, why should not at least an equal number of the Car

SOCIALISM WILL SAVE OUR BODIES.

Our bodies are of a certainty going to be saved. Man's increasing control over natural forces will finally cause the earth to produce such a vast quantity of wealth, that it will finally overflow an artificial dam that men may erect in the vain attempt to make it artificially scarce, in order that the possessors of it might hold the non-possessors in subjection. A dam across a mill stream is of value only when there is neither too little nor too much water. It is just as necessary that there be a waste-way, as that there be a dam. When the stream is so full that the whole surrounding country is at flood the power of the dam is gone. Air is just as useful to man as food, but it has no value since it may be had for the breathing. When food becomes as plentiful and as easy to obtain as air then food will be as valueless as air; but that does not mean that it will become useless. Man will still eat and breathe. However, on the day when food loses its value because all may have it in plenty, on that day men's bodies will be saved! and the earth will be come peopled by a healthy, strong and beautiful race of men. It will be as impossible for men to be unhealthy and ugly—the words are synonymous—as for a herd of deer in the wild for-

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English Curry Cut, Dill's Best, Lucky Strike, Mastiff, Seal, Yale Mixture, two 1 2 8 oz. packages for 15c
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Two packages Lime King, 3 1 3 oz. for 15c
Two packages Pedro, 2 1 2 oz. for 15c
Two packages Sun Cured, 2 1 2 oz. for 15c
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Made of all Wool Black Venetian Cloth, lined with spun glass, three rows of Satin tipping, also drop ornaments, a splendid \$7.50 skirt, each **\$5.50**

All Wool Grey Melton Cloth Skirts, corded seams, with fourteen rows of stitching, this is one of our best \$5.00 grades, each **\$3.50**

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Solid color, Marie Silk Ribbon, 4 inches wide, regular 25c quality, while they last, the yard **10c**

The Hosiery Department

Joins this sale with its share of good values, women's Fast Black Cotton Hose, double heel and toe, spliced foot, regular 15c grade, the pair **9c**

Children's Double Knee Ribbed Hose, all sizes, Worth 15 and 20c a pair, the pair **10c**

Women's Fancy Hose, lace effects, with white figures, regular 3c quality, the pair **19c**

TEA

We received Tuesday, direct from the tea fields, a lot of English Breakfast Tea, and our lot was the only one passed by the Custom Officers, on account of purity. You will find this Tea equal to any you have paid 50c for, introduction price, the pound **25c**

Pure Mocha and Java Blend Coffee, that you pay 35c for, the pound **25c**

3 pound White Castile Soap, the bar **25c**

White Borax-Naptha Soap, the bar **4c**

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Made of extra heavy duck, in Black and White Stripes, regular 50c quality, each **39c**

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Fast Black Cotton Socks, regular 12 1/2c quality, the pair, **8c**

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NEBRASKA BREEZES

There's a kid out there in Frisco That used to write "Advance." Cause they swiped him in the pants. When he "upstart" dand obtusion Wierly wailed his dense delusion As he howled for votes by "fusion" Cause they had so good a chance.

The "six kicks" of the ex-editor of "Advance" have the ring of the bull's eye that's been "hit" and the ire of a Presbyterian whose creed has been attacked.

If I am in fault, not understanding the situation and have unjustly criticised Comrade Harriman, I beg pardon. I said but little of Comrade Harriman and nothing personal. If the California comrades can not tolerate candid criticism, their backing is not complete, and, by the way, say, the ex-Advance man expresses his soul fear that the middle class agrarian element will dominate the S. P., and deplores the location of national headquarters at Omaha; now "whence come those thinks" from the Advance man? Has he forgotten the California state convention? Was there a very conspicuous agrarian element in that convention? Did they dominate the party? Did the Advance man "shriek" out his soul-fears of middle class domination when shrieking was in order? Did he? I do not know, but if not, whence this change of heart? "Whence come these shrieks?" Echo answers: "Whither whence?"

No, I can not pose as an "intellectual" as far as school-teaching allows one to be, as hints the Advance man. Tho' I have spent some years teaching school I am a ragged homeless revolutionary proletarian, as far as slaving in the shops, rolling mills on the section—(tamping ties and shoveling in the ditch) permits one to be. My conclusion is that the working class—the work-soiled ones, not the respectable, cologne-scented ones—must dominate the Socialist party and will dominate it or make trouble for their finer-haired brethren with the gilded slave collars.

Omaha comrades are preparing for a warm city campaign. The invincibles of the second precinct of the sixth ward are giving the C. C. cards and spades on how to organize. They keep their kitchen conventions at white heat, have captured nearly everything worth while in sight and will soon run out of territory. Get a move on, 519, N. 16—on the second precinct, sixth ward, will move on you unaware and batter down the walls of the capital. Shall we move the headquarters out to the sixth ward? Call for referendum.

AN OBJECTOR TO SOCIALISM



A good thing—but it won't work.—The Comrade, New York.

Are the Socialists doing business? Drop into rooms 9 and 10, Arlington Block, Omaha, and watch National Secretary Mally and Comrade W. E. Clark for a few hours. If you're not on rushing S. P. business and can get in a word on any other subject between the hours of 6 a. m. and 10 p. m. you are a dandy—but no capitalist. "What in the devil do them fellers up there in the Arlington Block find to do so much?" exclaims the information seekers. "Attending to S. P. business," we reply: "Well, how in the devil can a little one-horse party have more business than the Republican and Democratic parties combined?" But time is opportunity, and we do not stop to explain other than ejaculating: "To those who sit in darkness and in the night of the capitalist mind, these things are hard—you can not grasp them—you must be born again!"

Comrade George E. Boomer, national committeeman for the State of Washington, gave three addresses at state headquarters. It was an inspiration to listen to this logical, typical workingman explain the revolutionary working-class movement of the world and expose the fallacy of sentimental twaddle and middle-class instinct. His lectures were by far the clearest, strongest and most productive of good results of any yet given in Omaha. This is the judgment of the writer. The Omaha comrades, as a rule, are very clear, thorough students of Marx, and having no patience with twaddle, middle-class domination or the so-called respectable elite working class daffodils, who handle Marxian Socialism with a pair of tongs—Boomer, with his "hew to the line," "ever and at all times," "working-class party," "for working-class interests," was a feast to their souls. Somehow Boomer's thrusts, in epigram, wit, logic and satire, seem to stick to the ribs of a workingman, though they go down like poison pills or codliver oil to the gullet of the "respectable" "Christian Socialist" or "social reformer," who "bitterly opposes CLASS LEGISLATION" and longs to help the working class without injuring the business of the capitalist class. Yes, that Boomer, he's a slim jim, but he strikes out from the shoulder. When he raps you, you will think that he has smashed you with a boulder. If it hurts you, grin and bear it, you'll forget it when you're colder.

Spoke on "Socialist Philosophy and What It Teaches" at Plattsmouth, Neb., the 12th. Held business meeting at close of talk. Invited all the working men not Socialists, who cared to do so, to remain for business meeting. Explained our method of organization, cards and due stamp system. The seven working men who remained for business meeting not Socialists all joined that night.

Moral: Not speech-makers, but organizers!

Windy are the wind jammers for they create a commotion in the elements, but blessed are the organizers, they are even now at work on the foundations of the Co-operative Commonwealth, and their work createth a consternation in the capitalist camp. ORGANIZE!

Here we are wallowing around in the mud at Brock—every other fellow here a Socialist and no organization. Afraid of the 10c due system. Another instance of waiting for Socialism to appear on a platter. Will the slaves have vigor enough to work their jaws when eating-time comes? Spoke in the street last night. Only one hall in town and six churches. Tried to rent this measly hall for Sunday night, but the little hunchback merchant who owns it said: "Sir, it is the Lord's day. NO, SIR, you can't have my hall." So me and the Lord, or the Lord and I (to please the intellectuals) talked and laughed the matter over last night and after comparing the modern pharisees who keep "The Lord's day" sacred to hypocrisy alone—with the ancient pharisees who persecuted him for breaking the Sabbath we fixed it up to occupy a street corner Sunday p. m., which with a soap box for a pulpit, we will proceed to,

dedicate to the Lord and Socialism. Oh, ye pharisees, how I love you. As Boomer says: "My heart bleeds for you." One hall, one school house and six churches in this poverty-stricken, church ridden, capitalist-cursed village, and me and the Lord—or the Lord and I—have got to stand in the mud and rain, and preach salvation to the working class, the world's disinherited. "Blessed are the poor, for they shall inherit the earth," when turned out of halls and churches, and today we get the mud.

Oh, ye churches of Brock, how often would I have thrown you together in one big coliseum dedicated to Socialism—where Socialist agitators could preach a salvation that sticks to the poor man's ribs, and ye would not.

EDWARD MORGAN,

State Secretary and Organizer for Nebraska.

N. B.—Comrades, we need money to help organize the state. Write us at headquarters.

"I hope that President Roosevelt will get a hustle on himself, and prevent this matter of men having more than one wife being popular. As it now is, most men are content if they have one wife, and some cannot afford that. But there are some who could afford several wives, and probably would permit, no matter if some other men should go wifeless. For the life me I can't see the distinction. If a man can have all the coal, land, and other property he can grab, why not as many wives as he pleases? True, many of us would find it very inconvenient to be deprived of our wives, but other men are now at liberty to deprive us of our land and the means of support for our wives and children. If might and cunning are right, why should I grumble if some Apollie, or Elder, or Deacon deprives me of my wife and children? They can now, if they wish, strip their fellow man of everything else he has or needs, and turn him and his wife and babies out on the highway to perish."—Walter Price in Dakota "Ruralist."



CONCESSION TO SOCIALIST GROWTH.

But This is Not Socialism. This is State Capitalism. Some Call it "State Socialism." Anyhow This "Government Ownership" is Not Socialism. (Leading Editorial from Collier's Weekly, Jan. 31, 1903.)

The chairman of the House Committee on Judiciary, Mr. Jenkins of Wisconsin, has introduced a resolution calling upon that committee to report to the House its opinion as to the power of Congress to seize the coal mines and coal railways. The resolution is not likely to have immediate results of far-reaching importance. This is not the Congress for radical action. The less it does the better its leaders will be satisfied. But the resolution is most extraordinary when one considers that Mr. Jenkins occupies a high position in the section of Congress that is supposed to be most deeply concerned for the rights of property and against the progress of Socialism. The chairman of the Judiciary Committee is a good deal more radical than most of his associates. But he is a staunch Republican and head of one of the most important of Congressional Committees. The interesting feature of his action is that it should be taken by a Republican and in a Republican Congress without arousing a hurricane of indignation from all parts of the country. A few years ago Mr. Jenkins would have been denounced as an anarchist or worse; he would have been gibbeted with Debs and the late Governor Altgeld. To-day his resolution is discussed with respectful toleration when it is noticed at all. The fact is another symptom of the growth of the idea of government ownership of natural monopolies. In less than ten years it has ceased to be treated as the obsession of dangerous enemies of government. It is discussed with every evidence of amiability by notorious patriots. In a mild form it is mildly advocated by the professors of colleges. It finds its way into bills in Congress without causing the roof to cave in. It even colors the public utterances of cabinet officers and federal judges. In short, it has become respectable. We mention this merely as a political phenomenon worthy of the attention of all our readers who care to indulge in the luxury of political philosophy. It may come to nothing in the end. We have seen many instances in our own generation of the rise of a political doctrine from obscurity, and its relapse into oblivion within a few years. Possibly, we may even say probably, this is what will happen to government ownership. Private ownership is more faithfully defended here than in any other country in the world. This will always be true while the abundance of the land makes it possible for individual industry and intelligence to crown itself with riches. But in the meantime it is interesting to observe that such a resolution as that introduced by Mr. Jenkins should not arouse the fathers of the party from their graves, and that government ownership should become a subject for rational discussion between persons who admit each other's patriotism and good faith.

NOTICE.

The following persons have applied for membership in the Socialist Educational Union, said applications to be acted upon at the next regular meeting on May 1, 1903, viz.: J. C. Robbins, Ballard; E. E. Martin, Olympia, and Willard Hyde, Fairhaven.

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

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