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# The Socialist

THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER

A CARTOON WEEKLY

TO ORGANIZE THE SLAVES OF CAPITAL TO VOTE THEIR OWN EMANCIPATION

Join the Union  
of your Craft

Join the Party  
of your Class

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No. 159

## TWIN PRODUCTS OF CAPITAL, THE THUG AND THE DUDE



Two types of the 'Scab'. Which is the worse?

Samuel Adams made his debut on the great world's stage. In the twentieth century, when the former tools, with added appliances, are converted into the machine, the number of laborers necessary to obtain the same result, the same product, is greatly decreased. Hence, instead of lightening the burden for the single individual by this mechanical innovation, he is first dispossessed and then displaced.

**The Day of Pierpont Morgan.**  
And this was the appearance the stage presented when J. P. Morgan made his debut. But what becomes of the displaced laborer? He is simply pushed into the surplus labor army, the army of the unemployed, and thus we have found the mill that grinds out the proverbial tramp nuisance, the social evil, and even the liquor curse about which superficial preachers, editors and reformers talk so glibly.

**The Tramp and the Millionaire.**  
We have also found out just why the tramp is necessarily the complement of the millionaire. Some few men may be lazy and vicious under almost any circumstances, but what we Socialists object to is an artificial method of turning them out by the million. Every new improvement means a given quantity of displaced labor; for, as we have already seen, almost an unlimited number of instruments of production can be transformed into one, while not even two workers can by any possibility be converted into one! Thus we are forced to the conclusion that the present industrial condition must prevail and continue to grind out its multitude of horrors as long as we admit of private ownership in the social agents of production!

Of the People, by the People, for the Individual.

For because of their evolution we now have an industry of the people, by the people, and for the individual, i. e., production is now social. The method of man, the active factor, is made to correspond with the nature of the machine, the passive factor. We further see that where the tools would formerly number one hundred, the operatives one hundred and the owners one hundred, we now have reached the point where the tool (machine) equals one, owner equals one, tool-less worker equals one hundred, with 25 to 50 per cent. of him in the surplus army. The factors in the economic situation do not balance—do not equate. So it is manifest that each owner cannot by any possibility become sole operative, and conversely each operative cannot possibly become an owner! It is also perfectly evident that the interests of the one hundred dispossessed are not bound up in the system that dispossesses them.

Last chance to order our Birthday 8-page Illustrated Edition. One-half cent a copy. Don't forget to enclose cash. We have to pay cash.

### THREE SAMPLE DEFINITIONS.

They are Coming in fast. Is yours in? Read the conditions below. A splendid chance to clear your ideas of Socialism. Try it.

**What is Socialism?**  
Socialism is: The Tree of Life, the Sun of Righteousness, God made Manifest in Man, Paradise Reestablished on Earth, because Love rules the whole creation.

TH. JOHNSON,  
Fairhaven, Wash.

**What is Socialism?**  
Negatively:  
Private capitalism.  
Competitive commercialism.  
Thievish financialism.  
Military despotism.  
False heroism.  
Mock patriotism.  
Positively:  
Co-operative industrialism.  
Land ownership abolitionism.  
Public utilitarianism.  
Useful "individualism," rewarded under Socialism.  
San Diego, Cal. M. H.

**What is Socialism?**  
Socialism is the philosophy that teaches of an industrial government to succeed capitalism so that wage-workers can regain the economic liberty lost through mechanical development.  
OLIVER TROTH,  
Camden, N. J.

### THE BEST TEN

#### WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

The definitions of Socialism are coming in. They will be published soon. Remember the conditions—25 WORDS AND 25 CENTS. One person can send as many definitions as he chooses. Fifty cents entitles you to two answers. Any order for 25 cents worth of "The Socialist" entitles you to answer the question, What is Socialism? in 25 words, and have it published in the competition for the ten best definitions sent in during the month of August.

A new subscription for six months, a renewal, or an order for our "Birthday Edition," are all good for this contest.

Every Socialist thinks he knows what Socialism is. Very well. Here is your chance to state it in 25 words and let the other comrades decide for themselves.

Write your answer on separate sheet of paper under the heading, "WHAT IS SOCIALISM?" and sign your name and address below.

### "All Possible Recognition"

Editor "Seattle Socialist."

At a meeting of Local Tacoma it was unanimously voted that we as a body endorse the tactic of the Seattle "Socialist" and give it all the possible recognition and aid in power, and to uphold its teachings as being on the right road for the education of class-conscious Socialism.

Yours fraternally,  
J. W. SMITH,  
Secretary Pro-Tem.  
1112 North Fifth St.

### "Unreserved Endorsement"

Everett, Wash., Aug. 17, 1903.

Editor "Socialist."  
Dear Comrade:—A meeting of Local Everett, held here Aug. 16, the following resolution was adopted:  
Whereas, The "Seattle Socialist" has shown itself to be a clear, uncompromising and fearless advocate of working class Socialism. Therefore be it  
Resolved, That we give the "Seattle Socialist" our unreserved endorsement and recommend it to all Socialists.

ALBERT ROEER, Secretary.  
Our advertisers are among the best firms in Seattle. You can trust them.

### MATTER FOR PRIDE

Comrade Backus organized Rio Vista, Cal., with fourteen charter members. Comrade Spivey, who runs the principal drug store of the town, is the rustling organizer, and Comrade Chase, the leading merchant, is the secretary. They recognize the fact that they are simply attending to the details of distributing the trust products.  
—Coming Nation.

Comrade Bacus is the chief "Mills man" in California and evidently agrees with his teacher that "there is no danger from the middle class."  
What these business men need to recognize is that they are simply struggling to capture their part of the loot which was robbed by the Trusts away from the wage-working producers.

Druggist Little, of North Seattle, who was robbed by two highwaymen the other night ought to profit by that experience and begin to study and vote for Socialism. When the incentive that produces robbers and thieves is completely annihilated, there will be no more crimes of that sort committed. Socialism alone can destroy that kind of incentive.

Capital and Labor can never be friends, any more than Robber and Robbed.

## SQUEEZING IT OUT OF HIM

Or Trying to Look Pleasant while "Arbitration" Goes on



### ARBITRATION PLAYING FOR TIME

The Street Car Boys in Seattle are on the verge of another strike, this time for better wages. They want 30 cents an hour flat instead of 23 cents, the present average. There are over 600 of them.

They held a meeting at 1 a. m. this (Wednesday) morning to consider President Furth's refusal to grant the new wage scale.

Who do you suppose met at the same unearthly hour? Who but Mayor Humes and seven other city officials?

What for? To request the Street Car Men not to strike just now when the circus is in town! Also they urged the boys to submit their case to "Arbitration."

As if they had anything to arbitrate or as if they ever could gain anything by "arbitration"! It was "arbitration" that killed them the last time. Negotiations always delay and gives the company a chance to get ready.

**BUT WHY DID NOT THE MAYOR AND THE CITY COUNCIL ADVISE PRESIDENT FURTH TO GRANT THE ADVANCED SCALE? THAT'S THE QUESTION.** Jacob Furth can settle this question with a nod of his head or a scratch of his pen. Grant the scale. Grant the scale. Let the Mayor turn to the Company! No, they won't do it. Why? This is why: Make a reckoning; 30 cents is 7 cents an hour gain for 600 men at 9 hours a day for 365 days a year.

How much is that? ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED SEVENTY DOLLARS! ENOUGH TO PAY 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON OVER THREE MILLION DOLLARS.

You see why Mayor Humes will not ask the company to grant the advance? With that advance to 30 cents an hour the company can borrow three million dollars a year. That is, they can water their stock to that amount. They can distribute blocks of stock in hundreds of thousands of dollars, up to three millions, where it will do the most good.

You see what you are up against, boys? BIG CAPITAL. The only way to lick Big Capital is at the Ballot Box—and don't you forget that.

But don't forget this, either: This little sum in arithmetic right here on this electric road shows you WHERE ALL THE PROFITS COME FROM—FROM LOW WAGES.

Why should they ask you Six Hundred men to contribute these millions to them? They don't ask you. They force you. They have the plant you have to work on. You can't run those cars on that track for the good of the public in Seattle because THEY OWN the whole thing, THOUGH YOUR LABOR MADE IT ALL—and the labor of your fellow workmen.

**CAPITAL IS UNPAID LABOR ROBBING OTHER LABOR.**  
Read the Socialist platform on next page.

## FROM TOOL TO MACHINE

(The following extracts, from "Wiltshire's" for August, are by J. F. Stark, of Lynden, Wash., one of the publishers of this paper.)

Let the operative who reads this, if he is a shingle weaver, observe carefully about him and reflect that his grandfather made shingles without the aid of steam-driven machinery. He carried on the whole process with a drawing shave, and sitting astride a clumsy wooden horse. If the reader happens to be a saw mill hand, let him recall, among many other things, the time when lumber was manufactured with a whipsaw. If from a cotton factory or woolen mill, a shoe factory, etc., he will note even a greater revolution in productive methods. Now, this movement in industry is not an accident, or primarily because "A, B and C" were more shrewd than any other person in previous history, which is not the case, but it was simply in obedience to a natural law—the law of conservation of energy.

**Private Property Idea.**  
Notice that when production was simple, as now, we had private ownership in the means of production, which at that time was perfectly right.

Why? Because production was then of the individual by the individual and for the individual. Every man received the full product of his labor, or approximately so. The people saw that that kind of ownership was good, and being orthodox in their economic views, jumped at the conclusion that it always would be good. They truthfully said that if a man failed under those conditions it was not the fault of any man or class of men.

**An Absurdity Now.**  
But the "process of the suns" has since inverted the terms in the industrial situation, and disclosed the fact that the former theory of ownership, though perfectly sound at one time, is now—when applied to present industry—an absurdity, an incongruity, a rudimentary survival!

**"Labor Must 'Divide Up.'"**  
But, says someone, labor did not then have as many of the comforts of life as it now has. We answer, neither did capital then have one-tenth the comforts and luxuries that it now enjoys, but that is entirely beside the question. It is solely a question of product. Labor has become thoroughly tired of producing the whole thing and then being induced to "divide up"

and give capital the lion's share. In support of this proposition let me quote Prof. Rogers, late of Oxford, who tells in his great work on wages, that the hey-day of the common laborer was prior to the advent of steam-driven machinery. That never since then has he been able to retain so large a fraction of his product. And John Stuart Mill a recognized authority, tells us that it is questionable if all the improvements in machinery have lightened the day's labor for a single man.

**Effects of Machinery.**  
Now, then, if machinery has not materially lightened the burden for labor, what have been its principal effects?

In the age of handicrafts, prior to the beginning of the nineteenth century, before the advent of modern machinery, each worker owned his own implement of production; hence it would logically follow that he would secure to himself the full product of his labor, however small it might be. All are competitors, but with equal equipment. Each owner can operate one tool or implement, and conversely each operative can own one. Those two industrial factors—the active and passive—balance nicely and the law of recompense is not violated.

**The Day of Sam Adams.**  
This was the scene presented when

# DO YOU WANT TO KNOW WHAT SOCIALISM IS?

## Here It Is! Read Carefully!

(Adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 1901.)

The Socialist Party, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and DECLARES ITS AIM TO BE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKING CLASS, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the CAPITALIST and not by the WORKERS. This ownership enables the CAPITALISTS to control the product and keep the WORKERS dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the WORKING CLASS, and it divides society into TWO HOSTILE CLASSES—THE CAPITALISTS AND WAGE-WORKERS. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between THE CAPITALIST CLASS and THE WORKING CLASS. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the CAPITALISTS the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the Working MAN to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the CAPITALIST CLASS dominate our entire social system; the lives of the WORKING CLASS are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the CAPITALISTS may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the CAPITALIST CLASS and the CLASS OF WAGE-WORKERS. And the active force in bringing about the new and higher order of society is the WORKING CLASS. All other classes despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS.

THE WORKERS CAN MOST EFFECTIVELY ACT AS A CLASS IN THEIR STRUGGLE AGAINST THE COLLECTIVE POWERS OF CAPITALISM, BY CONSTITUTING THEMSELVES INTO A POLITICAL PARTY, DISTINCT FROM AND OPPOSED TO ALL PARTIES FORMED BY THE PROPRIETARIES.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the PROLETARIAT. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the WORKING CLASS to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the CAPITALIST CLASS, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of THE EMPLOYEES, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.
2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of THE CAPITALIST and increase the share of THE WORKER in the product of labor.
3. State or national insurance of WORKING PEOPLE in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be furnished by the government and to be administered under the control of the WORKING CLASS.
4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that THE WORKERS be secured the full product of their labor.
5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.
6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by the constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the WORKING CLASS against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the CAPITALIST CLASS to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the WORKING CLASS.

### SMALL STOREKEEPERS TIMID

It is notorious that the bursting up of the organizations of the Knights of Labor was due to admitting too many middle-class people.

Small store keepers are the most timid and reactionary element in society, and their assistants, the store clerks, are but little better. How often do we hear of store clerks striking for better conditions?

The middle-class is being crushed out of the business world, and the political effort of middle-class people is to save their little businesses. They will not stand with the working class, and vote for the abolition of the wage-system. They hope to keep up in the business world. Their idea of radical action is to get politicians to agree to such resolutions as the following:

"We favor the enactment of such legislation as will most effectually protect the small shop-keeper against the unfair and unjust competition of the department stores, and we advocate by all legal means the abolition of the present system of large department stores."

They endeavor to use the wage-workers to aid them in their reactionary measures, but as a matter of fact, it is to the interest of the wage-workers that the middle class shall disappear as soon as possible. Consequently, there can be no common economic interest between the middle class and the proletarians.

Occasionally a rich man may prove an excellent Socialist, but there are two reasons why he may do the organization more harm than good: 1st. Unconsciously to himself, his opinions are influenced by his economic environment. 2d. His wealth is almost sure to attract a number of "toadies" who will support his "motions," etc., irrespective of their merits.

The Socialist movement must depend upon the working class—people of other classes are seldom anything more than mere reformers. But the Socialist movement must be a revolutionary one, and must subordinate everything to the emancipation of the wage-slave class. The Socialist party can perhaps assimilate a few middle-class people, but if many were to join its ranks they would emasculate the movement, first because they are reactionary and secondly because there can be no real unity of action when there is not an identity of interest.

The proletarian element is therefore the only reliable element in the Socialist movement; the middle class is timed through its economic interest, and has neither the intellectual, moral nor physical force necessary for a revolutionary movement.—From Thos. Beresford's "Tactics and Strategy," a book which all Socialists should read. Enclose 15 cents to the author, 609 Stevenson Street, San Francisco, Cal.

### A "CORKER" FROM WEBSTER.

Quincy, Ill., July 30, 1903.  
Editor Seattle Socialist: Dear Sir—Your call for definition of Socialism drove me to the Webster's dictionary, and I find Socialism means the same as communism. And that it is a new term for agrarianism. I give you the exact words, to-wit: "Socialism: A social state in which there is a community of property among all the citizens; a new term for agrarianism." Yours, etc., J. H. HANLY.

The theory is sometimes put forward the democratic institutions have a modifying influence on the class war. That is certainly not borne out by the experience of Switzerland. Nowhere is the class antagonism brought so clearly to expression, or do the ruling classes show a more cynical disregard of the people, than in Switzerland; nowhere does the government place itself more willingly at the disposal of the employers in a strike, and so on.—Ex.

### LABOR UNION QUESTION WELL STATED.

Mt. Vernon, Wash., May 10, 1903.  
Editor Socialist.

Comrade—It is surprising to find so many Socialists that seem to think the trade unions haven't benefitted the working class. But a Socialist must look at this question from a Socialist point of view.

The Labor Unions have benefitted the working class for they have raised wages and shortened the hours of labor in many instances. If it wasn't for the labor unions, wages would be lower than at the present time, for by uniting, the workers decide not to work under a certain wage and so lessen competition among themselves.

I know of one instance in British Columbia where by the agitation of the Miners' Union they forced the government of Victoria to pass an eight hour law for working in the mines. By so doing the miners worked three shifts of eight hours instead of two shifts of ten hours and increased the number of working men in the mines one-half, and by so doing reduced the army of the unemployed and lessened competition among the workers. As long as labor is cheap it is employed in excess. Let it become dear and an effort is made to economize in it and in order to force the capitalists to improve their machines of wood and iron it is necessary to raise the wages of the machines of flesh and blood and shorten their working day. In the spinning trade, the self-acting mule was discovered and made use of in Manchester because the spinners refused to work as long as formerly.

The capitalists will never improve their tools of production and perfect their machines unless it is cheaper than to employ labor. That is the reason the capitalists are always trying to improve their machines of iron and wood in order to reduce wages and make larger profits and produce in greater quantities. We have proofs of this. In the large cities in this country there are thousands of little children employed and in the Southern states there are over 23,000 little children working for less than one dollar a week. There labor is cheap. I mean its exchange value. So it is abused. For hundreds of these children are killed by over-work. A great many of them die before they reach their twenty-first year. They are murdered in order that the capitalist monsters might make larger profits and live in idleness, practising vice, crime, murder and rapine.

So the labor unions have forced the capitalists to combine their capital and improve their machines of production and hasten the economic evolu-

tion and the emancipation of the working class. When the labor unions were established years ago it was the only way the workers could protect themselves against their capitalist masters, for it wasn't possible then to establish the co-operative commonwealth. The industrial revolution wasn't far enough advanced. And if it wasn't for the trusts and modern tools of production and distribution it would be impossible to establish the co-operative commonwealth. For the faster the trusts grow, the sooner will we have Socialism.

It wasn't possible to establish Socialism 50 or 75 years ago, for the tools were small and nearly every man owned his own tools. Today it is different, as the men who use the tools don't own them and the men that own them don't use them, as it takes hundreds of men to use those modern tools of production. If the trusts had come twenty-five years ago we would have Socialism today.

The working men might keep on striking on the industrial field all the days of their lives and they will get less every year of the wealth their labor produces. Fifty years ago the working class got in wages about three-fifths of the wealth its labor produced. Today, by the improved tools of production the working class gets less than one-sixth of the wealth its labor produces. So working men, you will have to take over the tools of production and distribution which was produced by your labor such as the mills, mines, factories and railroads, and the land which was tilled out by the working class. The capitalists won't give you work unless they can make a large profit out of your labor and unless they can find a market for the product, and they will never pay you any more than they can get another to work for.

The only way the working class can benefit themselves is to unite at the ballot box and vote for the Socialist Party, the only working class party in the United States that stands for all the working class, both organized and unorganized, and take over the unpaid labor of our fore-fathers and ourselves the tools of production and run them for the interest of all the people instead of as now for a few parasites, the capitalist class, who do no work, but rob the working class of over five-sixths of the wealth our labor produces.

Nothing like our cartoons to create class consciousness. Eight pages of it next week. Over 50 copies 1/2 cent each. Enclose cash.

### SHE'S EXPERIMENTING.

N. Yakima, Wash., Aug. 4, 1903.  
Editor "Socialist."

Comrades Latimer and Fowler were with us last week, and gave addresses several evenings on the streets, but we were unable to get the comrades together to secure a hall. How I admire the pluck and determination of those comrades. "I can and will" must surely be their motto while we usually meet "we can't" here.

The time is also here when every comrade should be a suffragist, allowing the women the same privilege to go and to receive comrades as themselves, as no woman, after she has espoused the cause of Socialism, is going to pay any attention to the opinions of Madam Grundy or her followers.

Too many suffering human beings to be relieved to care how late at night, or early in the morning one is working for the cause.

I am experimenting. I have been writing to you from a farmer's standpoint as I saw it, so, to be sure I was right I have gone to work in the canning factory, and work from seven till six, as others have been doing all their lives. I am surprised the wage slaves have not seen the position they have occupied long ago, but the continuous monotonous work keeps the brain lulled to only two thoughts—rest and eat.

I can realize now more fully the lamentable position of the tiny wage slaves of the factories, and to think voting masters (fathers) cannot be made to see. Their ignorance and folly is intolerable.

A great many farmers may begin to see and realize they are gradually becoming wage slaves, but the wage-slaves themselves must be aroused to work out their own salvation, and force the farmer to go with him. For as long as he is next to the soil and has a living, he will not be to the front on this great question; for his very position depends upon his ability to crush the wage slave still lower. The farmer is a speculator—always buying, selling, trading, etc., while the actual wage slave has simply physical or mental ability of which to dispose, and when this whole capitalist box of destruction is being run against him can he stand the lashing much longer? I hope not.

Yours for Socialism,  
ADA GATCHELL.

### SOCIALISM IN SPAIN.

How the Social-Democratic Party in Spain has grown is proved by following figures. At the first congress in 1888 18 sections were represented; at the second 23; at the third 32; at the fourth 34; at the last congress last year 73; now the number is raised to 100, and the party got 5,000 votes at the elections; in 1903, 29,000 votes, which, considering the manner in which voters are terrorized at the polls and the results falsified, speaks volumes. Corruption is so general that the bourgeois parties gave at the last elections 1 1/2 millions pesetas to defeat the Socialists. A vote fetched on the average 15 pesetas. In 14 districts the Socialists were so disgusted at the refusal of the authorities to accept the law that they broke the ballot boxes. The party has a number of weeklies with a total circulation of 35,000, but no daily. The Socialists are represented in many communes, though not in Parliament. The party has a large following among the agricultural laborers, and is chiefly recruited from the proletariat. The printers are the most active workers.—J. B. Askew.

### NATIONAL LECTURE BUREAU

The National Lecture Bureau of the Socialist Party, established to supply Socialist and Labor Organizations with Speakers advocating Labor's side of the Labor question, present: Geo. D. Herron, New York; Ben Hanford, New York; John C. Chase, Massachusetts; M. W. Wilkins, California; George E. Bigelow, Nebraska; John M. Ray, Tennessee; George H. Goebel, New Jersey; John W. Brown, Connecticut; John W. Slayton, Pennsylvania, etc., etc.

For dates, terms and other information, address National Secretary, Socialist Party, Omaha, Nebraska.

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### WONDERFUL CHANGE

AMERICAN FLINT GLASS WORKERS' UNION.

Resolutions Adopted at Their National Convention at Cincinnati, July, 1903—Should be Read by Every Labor Unionist.

A most wonderful revolution has taken place in the minds of the members of this organization. As seen by the resolutions adopted at this convention, the Socialist sentiment expressed and arguments produced by the various members who took part in the discussion, they have plainly shown a thorough knowledge of the philosophy of Socialism, a keen conception of the class struggle and the necessity of the solidarity of the entire working class. The following resolution was presented and ably argued by Wm. Croke, who is a member of the Socialist party. He is a member of the city council of Marion, Ind., elected on the Socialist ticket, and is now the vice-president of the A. F. G. W. U.

### A Socialist Resolution.

"Whereas, in the natural development of capitalism, the class struggle between the privileged few and the disinherited masses, which is the inevitable and irrepressible outcome of the wage system, has reached a point where the old forms, method and spirit of labor organization are absolutely impotent to resist the aggressions of concentrated capital, sustained by all the agencies of government, and to effect any permanent improvement in the condition of the wage earners, or even to arrest for any length of time their steady and general degradation; and

"Whereas, the economic power of the capitalist class, used by that class for the oppression of labor, rests upon institutions essentially political, which in the nature of things cannot be radically changed, or even slightly amended for the benefit of the working people themselves, economically and politically united as a class;

"Therefore, it is as a class, conscious of its strength, aware of its rights, determined to resist wrong at every step and sworn to achieve its own emancipation, that the wage workers are hereby called upon to unite in a solid body, held together by an unconquerable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle. As members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, we shall constantly keep in view its great object, namely: The summary ending of that barbarous struggle, at the earliest possible time by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the co-operative commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization."

### ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE

On Friday night, August 21, the Pike Street branch will give a fine entertainment and dance.

Little Queenie Wright, recently of Detroit, will give some of her characteristic songs and dances. She is the young dancer who danced at the recent carnival and won such name that her engagements have come in thick and fast from all quarters. The Pike Street branch secured her before the carnival was over for this entertainment, so as to be one of the first to secure her.

She was considered the best child dancer in Detroit, according to the numerous press notices in Detroit papers. She is a daughter of one of the street car men, and all the money she receives is put aside for her musical education.

Mrs. M. Fleming, Elocutionist, a new member of the Pike Street Branch, from Bremerton, will also participate in the entertainment.

The entertainment will be from 8:30 to 9:30; dancing 9:30 to 12. Admission, 25 cents.

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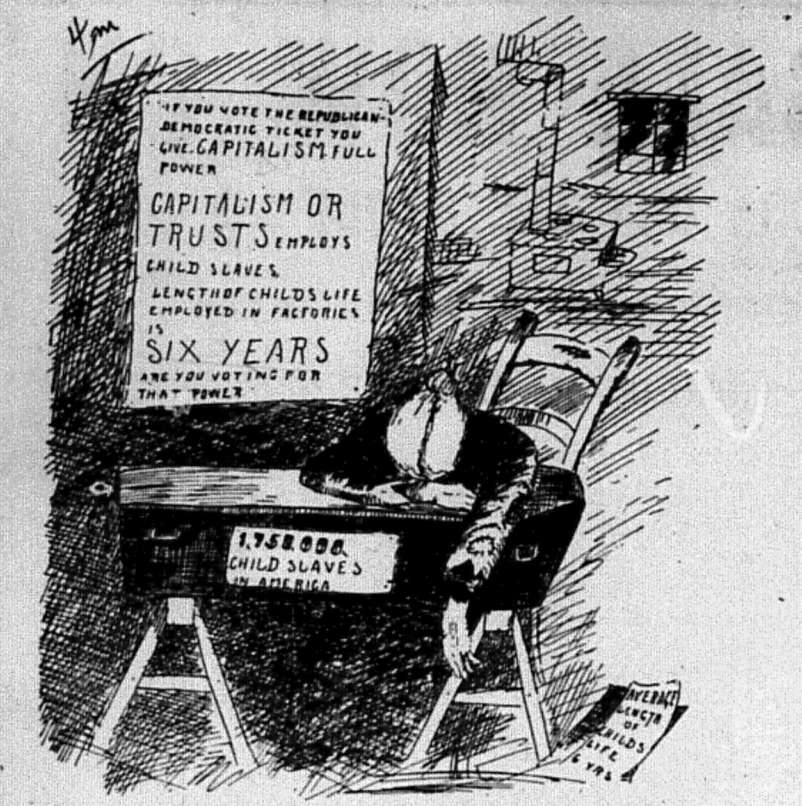
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# PARTY NEWS

## HEADQUARTERS BULLETIN.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., August 15, 1903.

### Special Organizing Fund.

The following contributions have been made to the special organizing fund since last report:

Louis Paulding, Hamilton, Ia.	\$ 1.00
Local Billings, Montana	.80
Berman Br'ch, Loc'l Bevier, Mo.	3.00
Local Cheyenne, Wyo.	1.00
Local Bandon, Oregon	5.00
20th Assembly Dist., Brooklyn	5.00
C. K. Fillmore, Marshall'n, Ia.	1.00
Local Manchester, New Hamp.	2.00
M. D. Bowles, Bowles, I. T.	.15
Henry Hughson, Minnemuncha, Nevada	.50
Local Syracuse, N. Y.	5.00
Coming Nation, Rich Hill, Mo.	5.00

Total to noon, Sat., Aug. 15. \$29.45  
Previously reported 880.57  
Total \$910.02

Comrade E. P. Jennings, Jr., writes from Austin, Pa., an interesting story of the experience the Socialists in Potter county are having at the present time. A short time ago Comrade Jennings invaded Austin and became proprietor of the Austin Republican, an old-time Republican weekly paper, and brought it up to date by making it a Socialist newspaper instead. This was rather a daring thing to do, and Comrade Jennings writes as a consequence:

"We are having it hot and heavy here, and at the end of my first month's work finds us on top. We took up capitalist tyranny right here in town, and were immediately denounced as enemies of the town by our esteemed (?) contemporary. We advocated organization in good Socialist style, and the capitalists and some merchants instigated a boycott against us. They planned to stop our advertising but though we have no trade unions here the men in the mills came to our rescue in force and stopped patronizing the merchants in the plot, and there were but few exceptions. The workmen also ordered their subscriptions to the other paper stopped at once. Some merchants lost half their trade—some lost all. The other paper probably lost one-fifth of its subscription list. Now our enemies are doing all sorts of stunts trying to right themselves. The affair is now the talk of the county, and the workers are with us whenever they know the facts. Our exchanges around the county have been libeling us and lying and misrepresenting, but they only help the agitation, and the working people are finding out a few things for themselves."

The comrades of Potter county are taking advantage of the situation and have engaged Ben Hanford for five dates altogether in that county.

A charter has been issued to Arizona as a territorial organization, affiliated with the National party, with Albert Ryan, erome, as secretary.

The National secretary has taken initiative steps toward the formation of a territorial organization in the Indian Territory.

State and local secretaries should immediately take the necessary steps in their various states and localities to have all comrades of foreign birth naturalized during the next two months. The naturalization law varies in different states, and those desiring information concerning it should write to the respective secretaries of state. This is an important matter, and should receive prompt attention.

### Ben Hanford's Tour.

Ben Hanford will begin his lecture tour under the direction of the National headquarters, two days sooner than expected, opening at Philadelphia on Saturday, August 22, the comrades of the Fortieth Ward branch, having made a special request for him. The following dates have been arranged for the first two weeks: Williamsport, Pa., August 24; Coudersport, Pa., 25; Erie, Pa., 26; Conaut, O., 27; Potter County, Pa., 28, 29, 30, 31; Youngstown, O., September 1; Canton, 2; New Castle, Pa., 4, 5; Cleveland, O., 7 (Labor Day). Locals are again reminded that all requests for information concerning Hanford's tour

must be addressed to the National Secretary, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb.

### What National Organizers Are Doing.

Comrades in places that are to be visited by the National organizers are requested to be on the lookout for them and do everything possible to get meetings and made the same successful.

The following route will be taken by Comrade John M. Ray, during his tour of North Carolina: Asheville, August 28, 29, 30; Waynesville, August 31; Charlotte, September 1, 2; Concord, 3; Salisbury, 4; Winston-Salem, 5, 6; Pfafstown, 7, 8; Greensboro, 9; Hillsboro, 10; Durham, 11; Raleigh, 12, 13; Henderson, 14, 15; Winton, 16; Elizabeth City, 17, 18. Ray will speak in Creston, Tenn., on August 26, on his way to North Carolina, and will probably spend some time in Virginia afterwards.

Under date of August 11, Comrade Geo. H. Goebel reports from Hagerstown, Md., speaking at Bellaire, O., and McGeheon, Elm Grove and Wheeling, W. Va., to interested audiences, and organizing a local at Elm Grove. He will be in Norfolk, Va., for three days. Comrade Goebel had made partial arrangements for further dates in Maryland and West Virginia, but it was necessary that he proceed to the Southwest, and the following route has been arranged: Virginia—Petersburg, August 24; Richmond, 25, 26; Lynchburg, 27, 28; Roanoke, 29; Newbern, September 1, 2; Pulaski, 3; Tennessee—Knoxville, September 4, 5; Harrison, 6; Nashville, 7; Memphis, 8, 9. He will fill a few dates in Arkansas, while crossing that state.

Comrade Geo. E. Bigelow will be at work in Kansas by the time this appears in print, and will visit Scandia, Concordia, Beloit, Rice and Clyde during the first week. His further dates are as follows: Junction City, August 24, 25; Abeline, 26; Aeme, 27; Minneapolis, 28; Salina, 29, 31.

Under date of August 8, Comrade M. W. Wilkins reports upon his work in Washington as follows: July 23, 24, 25, three successful street meetings in Tacoma; July 26, 27, 28, one hall meeting and three large street meetings in Everett, with uncommon fine attention. Comrades report street meetings largest ever held here. Began at Olympia July 29, with a series of five hall meetings, ending August 2. Comrades have counted meetings very successful. Afternoon of 2d spoke to about twenty-five farmers at Schneider's Prairie school house; close interest manifested. August 3, at Tumwater, small village, but good audience. August 4, 5, at Little Rock, a little town dominated by shingles mill bosses. Good crowd first night and eager attention, but the bosses took action and scared nearly all the workers away the second night. Many of the men talked favorably to me, on the side, but were afraid to attend the meeting. August 6, 7, two fine meetings at Gate, a lumber mill town, and organized a local of nineteen members. Tonight (8th) spoke in school house at Grand Mound, and organized a local of five members. Wilkins will remain in Washington until September 20, and will then enter Montana.

### PUYALLUP NOTES.

Puyallup, Wash., Aug. 17, 1903.  
Editor the "Socialist."  
Dear Comrades:—On the 7th, 8th and 9th of this month Comrade McClain of Tacoma, delivered three splendid street lectures in this city. The crowds were small, owing to a camp meeting in progress at the same time. The class struggle was his theme, and class interests so vividly presented that no one could mistake the nature of the Socialist movement. We have rented a good hall and hold meetings every Sunday evening. Those who uphold and defend this present heartless system of competition have never dared to meet us in the open field, but shoot at us as did the bushwhackers in New York during the Civil war.

I am glad to know the Seattle comrades are cultivating the fighting spirit, and hope that after becoming thoroughly drilled, and inured to

hardships in our present field; they discover by accident or otherwise that there is a capitalist class that need their attention, they will be able to score a point or two that will be worthy of note in the "Seattle Socialist."  
Fraternally,  
E. C. JOHNSON.

### EVERETT NOTES.

Everett, Wash., Aug. 17, 1903.  
Editor the "Socialist."

It is a pleasure to me to announce that the comrades of Everett are awakening from that long sleep which they have been taking, and are beginning to make old Rome howl. The local here is built from clear-cut, class-conscious material—conscious of the fact at least that they are having to tighten the belt at the top of their pants in order to have a close fit. Comrade McClain, the "potato pie eater," of Tacoma, dropped in on us Friday and in the evening he mounted a box on a street corner. Words from this fount of knowledge held spell-bound the workmen who gathered to hear the truths of the competitive struggle for existence. The comrade's argument was so convincing that at the close there were not even any questions asked. A policeman appeared on the scene, and we expected to see the comrade taken in and given a few days' free keep, but he was only requested to move his "stage" across the street. Another meeting was held Saturday night with good results, and Sunday night he preached a sermon, taking for his text the words: "Thou shalt not kill." He handled the subject in a masterly manner, and people outside the party came and extended to him their right hand. At the business meeting of the local yesterday, resolutions endorsing the straight-forward, class-conscious policy of the "Seattle Socialist" were unanimously adopted.

Keep your eye on Local Everett, as it will be doing things from now on.  
Yours fraternally,  
DE FOREST SANFORD.

### THINKS IT A GREAT PLAN.

La Vernia, Tex., Aug. 6, 1903.

Enclosed find 25 cents to pay for the "Socialist" for six months for Dr. King. Also find definition of Socialism enclosed herewith, which you will please enter with those of our other comrades in the friendly contest. Of course I think I have the best definition of any. At any rate I must participate to help out in the good work. I think this contest a great plan.

Well, comrades, I am stirring up the drowsy dupes in Texas. I will let up just as soon as we get the Co-operative Commonwealth or when I die.  
Fraternally yours,  
DAN C. CRIDER.

### MILLS IN OHIO.

Toledo, O., Aug. 10, 1903.

Editor "Socialist."  
Dear Comrades:—Will you kindly publish in your next issue, if convenient, the attached resolutions which were adopted unanimously at a meeting of City Central Committee of Local Toledo yesterday?

### Resolutions.

Whereas, The party press has announced that Walter T. Mills would speak in Ohio for fifteen days before election; and

Whereas, Comrade Mills has in two recent instances, namely at Omaha and San Francisco, spoken under the auspices of organizations antagonistic to the Socialist party despite the protests of Locals Omaha and San Francisco; and

Whereas, We wish to go on record as endorsing the action of the above named locals and to protest against the action of Comrade Mills or any one who, to advance his own selfish interest would introduce sectionalism into the party; and

Whereas, Walter T. Mills has persistently ignored the class struggle, the teaching of which we regard as of primary importance in this working class movement. Therefore be it

Resolved, That a series of speeches by Walter T. Mills in Ohio would be detrimental to the progress and harmony of the Socialist party in Ohio and that we earnestly protest against such a tour being arranged by our State Secretary and that any offer of the services of Walter T. Mills be rejected by Local Toledo, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the members of the State Committee, to the party press and to Walter Thomas Mills.  
CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE,  
Local Toledo.

### CHICAGO ON MILLS.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the City Central Committee of Local Chicago in regular session assembled on the night of July 18, 1903, to wit:

"That the Illinois State Committee be requested to instruct the National Committeeman of Illinois, to demand of the National Committee, that it declare vacant the National Committeeman position from the state of Kansas, now occupied by Walter Thomas Mills, because of his (Mills') course of action (in speaking at San Francisco, Cal., and Omaha, Neb., under non-Socialist party auspices and contrary to the expressed wishes of Locals San Francisco, Cal., and Omaha, Neb.) demonstrating his incapacity to fulfill so important and responsible a position as National Committeeman."  
Fraternally,  
THEO. MEYER,  
Secretary Local Chicago.

### STRONG LOCAL AT GATE, WASH.

Gate, Wash., Aug. 12, 1903.

Editor the "Socialist."  
M. W. Wilkins, national organizer, delivered two very able and interesting speeches at this place Aug. 6th and 7th.

At the close of his last address a local with nineteen members, was organized.

Persons of all parties spoke highly of Comrade Wilkins.

Local Gate expects to be a factor in the politics of this place in the future.  
ADAM COPPLE,

### SHALL THE MILLS FACTION IN SEATTLE PUBLISH A PAPER?

Referendum called for by five members of the City Central Committee! Refuse to Submit the Question of Party Ownership Alone. Name their own Board of Control. If you want a Party-owned Paper, the Mills Men Must Control it. A clear-cut issue. Last Sunday, after the City Central Committee of Local Seattle had been in session over three hours and several comrades had left, the Scott-Hutchison faction presented the following resolutions and forced them through by a vote of 5 to 2.

### CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE LOCAL SEATTLE.

Resolved, That these two propositions be submitted to a Referendum of Local Seattle, said Referendums to be submitted on or before Aug. 22, and the vote thereon to be counted on Sept. 13, 1903.

First. Shall Local Seattle elect a committee of seven members of this local whose duty shall be to act as charter members to incorporate a society known as the Socialist Publishing Association?

The object of the association shall be to publish a Socialist paper, said paper to be under the absolute ownership and control of Local Seattle? Yes.... No....

Second. Seven members are to be chosen from the following list of fifteen members, placed in nomination by the C. C. C. Vote for seven.

### LIST OF CANDIDATES.

McDevitt, Quinn, Hutcheson, Anderson, W. F. Hanbury, W. E. Hanbury, Fuhrburg, Baumann, Freeman, King, Selbert, Scott, Wilson, Beebe, Boulit.

They refused to submit the first proposition, namely, Shall Local Seattle publish a paper? They insisted on naming the list of 15 from whom the publishers must be selected. Therefore, if the proposition to publish a paper carries, the publishers have to be seven of these 15.

It will be noticed that these 15 are all, with possibly one or two exceptions, among those who supported the recent resolutions approving Walter Thos. Mills and condemning "The Socialist" for its criticism of his position on the Class Struggle.

The whole thing is an attempt to commit Local Seattle to the publication of a paper more "liberal" and less uncompromising than "The Socialist."

The cry of "Party Ownership" is assumed as likely to be popular with the membership, but their refusal to allow the first proposition to be submitted alone shows their real intent. Downie, of the Green Lake Branch, and Kemp, of the Pike Street Branch, made a determined stand to defeat the second proposition, but Hutchison, who presented the resolutions, together with Scott, Burris, Quinn and Anderson, voted solidly against change.

The real issue is thus presented to Local Seattle for a vote. Do you want to undertake the publication of a paper in this city whose avowed purpose will be to "smash 'The Socialist'?"

What other reason can there be for starting a second Socialist paper in this little city? The chief trouble with Socialist papers now is, there are too many of them to get a living support. They are published at so low a rate that they cannot possibly pay expenses short of Twenty-five Thousand Subscribers. The Eastern comrades show their wisdom by having only one paper in all New York and New England, though these states have more population and more Socialists, ten to one, than the whole Pacific coast. "The Worker," of New York city, is published by a company of Socialists, the same as "The Socialist," and not by the party as such. In all New York city, with its Three Millions' population, there is only one English paper standing for the Socialist Party. That is the reason it succeeds so well. Yet here in Seattle, with only a trifle over a Hundred Thousand people, it is proposed to start another Socialist paper. We can assure the comrades from three years' personal experience that it will be the costliest experiment ever attempted. "The Socialist Educational Union" which publishes "The Socialist," has had to put up over one hundred dollars a month on the average for the last three years.

We are told by the Scott-Hutchison faction that there is plenty of money in sight to sustain the proposed pa-

per. If that is so, why not let those who have it go to work and publish a paper to represent their more "liberal" ideas? Why call on the party to set them up in business?

Heretofore, Local Seattle has stood solidly for working-class Socialism. There is no excuse for a new paper here unless it stands for something which "The Socialist" does not stand for. Personal pique against the Editor of "The Socialist" has no right to count in a matter of this kind, so long as the paper itself holds, as everybody acknowledges it does hold, to Scientific Socialism.

So far in Seattle, Socialism has progressed with steady strides. From 96 votes in 1900 to over 600 in 1902, is something to be proud of. Only during the last four months, since the Scott-Hutchison faction began openly fighting "The Socialist," has there been a falling off in interest. The Carpenters' Hall meetings have dwindled to almost nothing. It is spread broad that Seattle Socialists are divided. It is exactly what our capitalist opponents want to see. And here comes a proposition to make this division permanent. A paper, with plenty of money behind it, is to be endorsed by the Local, to oppose "The Socialist" and its policy! That is what this Referendum means.

Very well Now let the Seattle comrades proceed to vote on it! Every member of the party in this city, should vote without fail. Let us have no such farce of a Referendum as that on Organizer just completed. Only about 40 votes cast and all of those but one cast by the Central Branch. Many, who wanted to vote, could not get ballots. And the same was true of the vote on State Convention acts, and on National Committeeman. "Ballots all gone," was the excuse, so that even a smaller number was cast in Seattle on these state Referendums. The Scott-Hutchison combination had the whole matter in hand, as Hutchison was both City Organizer and Secretary of the City Central Committee, while Scott had the management of the State Ballots.

If the Referendum on the proposed paper is conducted on similar lines, let any member who wants to vote cut out the resolutions above, record his vote his name and address, seal it, and send to the secretary of his Branch.

Another most careless item in the method of taking referendums prevails in Seattle. The Executive Committee of the Central Branch, three men, Hutchison, Hilgert, Boulit, opened and counted the Referendums by themselves and did not even pass along the Ballots to the City Central Committee to be verified. In this connection, a by-law of the Pike Street Branch is to be commended. It provides that every member shall be mailed a Referendum Ballot at his latest address at least three days before the count, and that he shall sign and seal up the ballot, which shall not be opened till it is counted at a regular meeting of the Branch.

Let us have Democracy, again we say. Let the will of the comrades be given a chance to express itself and be known.

Let us have a full discussion, a full vote and a full count.

### THE WINNER.

Mrs. M. E. Squires, of Whatcom, Wash., has won in the contest for the Lot of Land offered Ten Weeks ago. Next week we will publish her picture and a sketch of her life. She's a hustler and no mistake.

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