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# The Socialist

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THE WORKINGMANS PAPER  
A CARTOON WEEKLY

To Organize the Slaves of Capital To Vote Their Own Emancipation

Published by The Socialist Educational Union

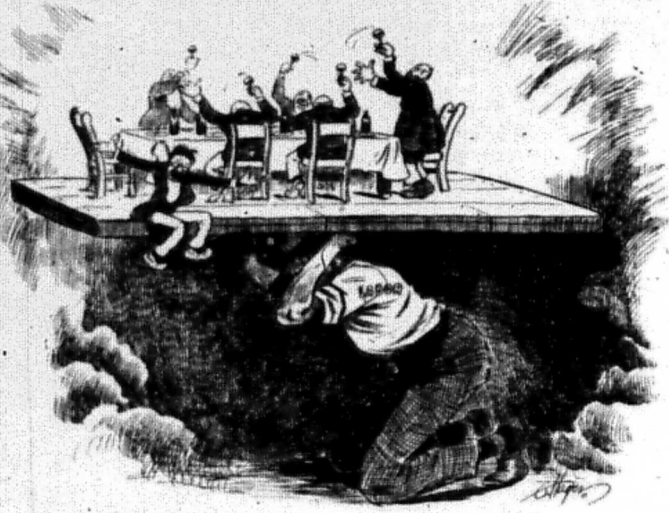
116 Virginia Street, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 11, 1903

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## The President's Labor Day Address



ROOSEVELT TO THE MAN UNDERNEATH: "Don't Move Down There! Do you Hear, Don't Move. The Foundations of Society are Disturbed if you Don't Keep Still! Now Will You be Good?"

## CORNELL PROFESSOR MISLED

School of Railway Mechanical Engineering, H. Wade Hibbard, Principal.  
Ithaca, N. Y., September 24, 1903.

Dear Sir:—Will you permit me to express to you how greatly I regret the re-appearance of caricatures upon the President of the United States, as exemplified by your "labor" bearing upon his head a riotous dinner party with the President of the United States having just left the chair at the head, etc., etc. Whatever may be our opinions as to the characteristics of the man who is honored by the office, he is the President. He occupies the lofty position honored by Washington, Jackson, Lincoln and Cleveland. I hoped that the untimely death of the beloved McKinley marked the end forever of the unseemly caricatures which raged about him and inflamed the weak against him, him our President. We have rejoiced in the decency and relief of the past two years; we have felt that all our newspapers were united in one thing, viz., to uphold our honor before the world, and to give no encouragement to the foul Scum who laid one President low, who rejoiced in that act, and who doubtless are now waiting for our indignation to subside that the dastardly crime may be repeated.

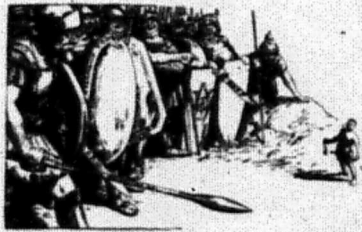
Unfortunately, many men confound Socialism with Anarchism. It behooves the Socialist to disarm unfavorable criticism. Let there be no attack upon the man who stands for the Head of the Nation. Let there be no thoughtless assistance to the foolish fanatic who thinks to bring the happy days nearer by "removing" presidents. Let us attack principles, and men, if you please, but the People ask that one man shall be free from attack. We honor—The President. We honor—The Flag. We stand and uncover—at The Song, in short we love Our Country, and ask that our love be respected.

Do we not have a right, as citizens of The Republic, to ask you for an apology? Will you set an example to the smaller newspapers, and express your regret at publishing the offending caricature? Innate courtesy is never so acceptable as when sincerely acknowledging a fault. Yours very truly,  
H. WADE HIBBARD.

## "THE LITERARY DIGEST" LIES

"The Literary Digest" is a well known weekly magazine published in New York, which aims to give its readers an outline of current events and discussions. In one of its latest issues (Sept. 26), it reproduced a cartoon from "The Socialist," the same which we print again on this page, representing the worker carrying so-

AGIN THE TRUSTS.  
From "Life," September 1902.



David and His Goliaths.

President," and puts the following words in parenthesis: "The practice of cartooning the President, which was dropped after the assassination of President McKinley and its consequent discussion, and which has been in abeyance for two years, is now re-viving."

A ranker, more undigested lie than this could hardly have been told. To prove it a lie we have been to the trouble and expense of reproducing some cartoons of the President, published by the most conspicuous papers during the last two years. Two of these are taken from the columns of "The Literary Digest" itself.

This lie must have been deliberate. For all the papers have been reeking with cartoons of Teddie the Strenuous for the last 18 months. It is impossible that any editor on the staff of any paper could fail to be aware of the fact. What, then, was the purpose of the lie? Simply this, to make it

appear to the casual reader, the great public, that Socialists had begun the unpatriotic practice of caricaturing the President and that Socialists were egging people on to another assassination.

It is a contemptible trick, a hypocritical insinuation, worthy of such a religious house as Funk and Wagnalls, the publishers of this "Digest." But barefaced as the lie is, contrary to all the facts, see how it has misled so intelligent a reader as the professor in Cornell University, whose letter we print on this page underneath the picture in question.

This good man actually believes that "The Socialist" is guilty of beginning this dreadful practice of cartooning the President and he begs us to desist and to apologize even, so as to nip the thing in the bud.

Why, you dear, simple hearted man, don't you see the real trouble with that cartoon? It is no worse in its delineation of the President himself than hundreds of others. It is not so repulsive by any means as any one of the others reproduced on this page.

But here is the real cause of the objection to our cartoon. It tells an unwelcome fact. It portrays in the most graphic manner, so that every

### TEDDY'S ATTACK ON THE TRUSTS.

From The New York World, February, 1903.

(Reproduced in "Literary Digest.")



"I did it, dad, with my little hatchet."

working man can and must see it, that society, including the government, rests upon the crushed laborer. You, professor in Cornell, and your state employer and your wealthy benefactors, all you professors occupying your elegant apartments on that state campus, your Cornells and Sages and Sibleys and Whites, all of you eat your dinners and attend your theatres and clubs and churches, while all the time underneath you kneels the vast working class in want and patience and agony.

The trouble with that cartoon is the trouble with all Socialist teachings. It uncovers the awful crime of the age, the supreme injustice of modern life. It opens the whited sepulchre, it reveals the skeleton in the closet. You go on with your comfortable life above and you charge us with "anarchy" because we dare tell you the truth, because we dare call

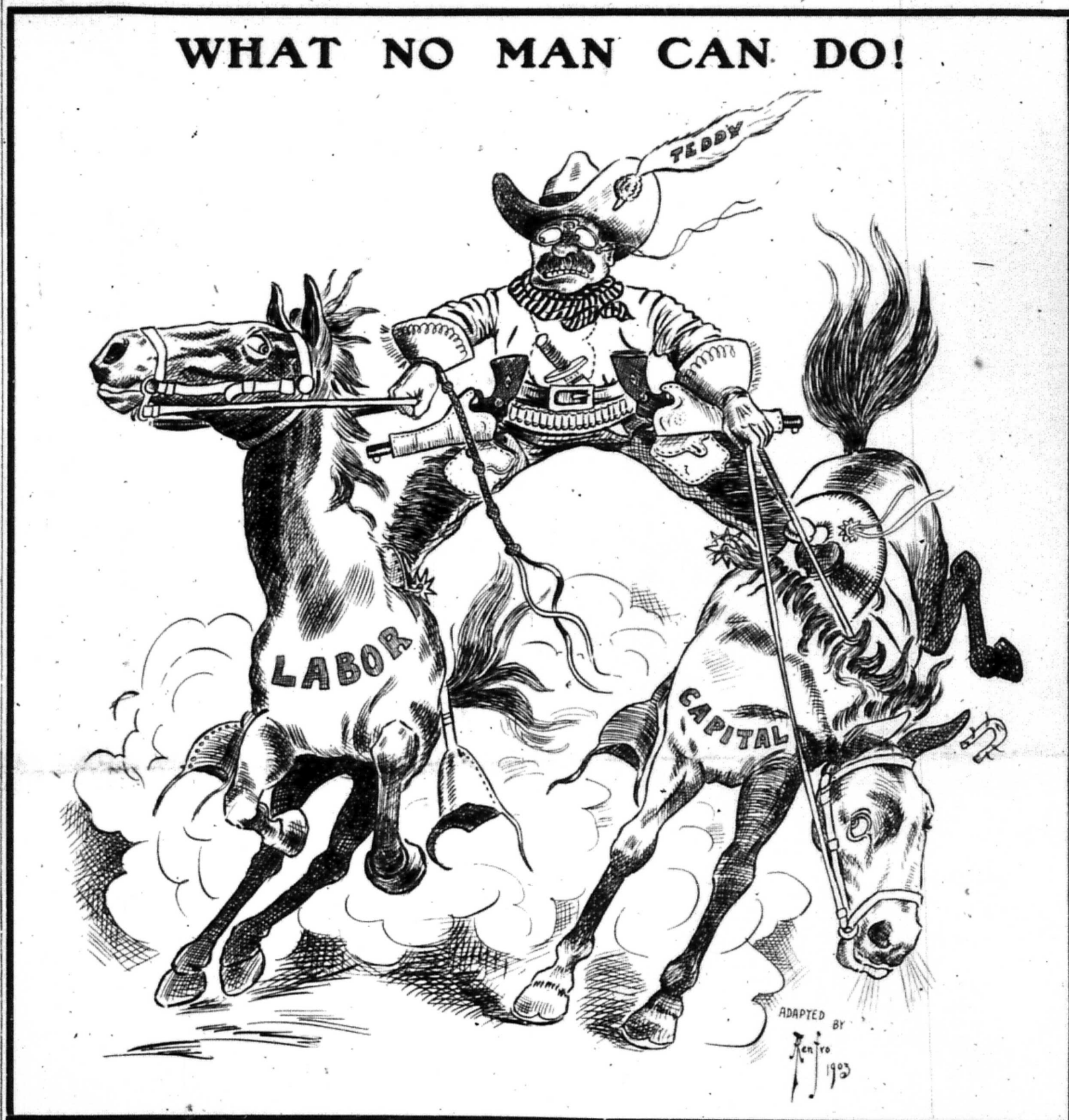
### A CONTRAST.

From The Houston Post, March, 1902.

(Reproduced in "Literary Digest.")



The Two Presidents. The Emancipator and the —?



you what you are, the cruelest robbers and most unfeeling parasites.

The Man Underneath. What do you ever think of him except when he ventures to stir a little and you feel the earth tremble under your feet? That is why Mr. Roosevelt went to Syracuse and delivered a "Labor Day" address for the great working class in America to read! That was why we made that cartoon, to disclose the true meaning of that address. Do you mean to say professor, that we should apologize for telling the truth? Can the President be cartooned by everybody, but Socialists? Don't appeal to our patriotism, to our allegiance to "The Flag," and our youthful enthusiasm for "The Song" if "Country" and "Flag" and "Song" and "President" no longer have any meaning for us but slavery and spoliation. If these once sacred symbols now represent only the shackles of the producing millions, what would you have us do and say?

You, professor, have not the faintest conception of the existence of classes in society. That picture shows them to you. It is not we who are wrong, but you and the President. There is no Republic in America; it is a Republic. The government is the government of a class to keep itself in power and to keep down the class that produces all wealth. You don't believe this. You think that dangerous doctrine. Yes, it is dangerous, dangerous to the ruling class. Once let the people know the real facts of the case, namely, that they are systematically robbed in the name of Liberty, that "Capital is Crime," and the doom of the present system is sure.

Now, lest you think we are ranting, will you read a book or two that you

probably never heard of, but which are as scientific as Darwin's "Origin of Species." They analyze 19th century social conditions and announce the laws of human progress as clearly as Darwin treated the biological problem. (1) "The Communist Manifesto," by Marx and Engels, 1 cent; (2) "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," by Engels, 10 cents; (3) "The Socialist Movement," by Vail, 10 cents. All published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 56 5th avenue, Chicago, Ill. These are Socialist prices. You can get them in cloth at Capitalist prices.

## A Model Report.

Mr. Editor:—I find so much to commend in the following report from one of Comrade Wilkins' numerous brood of new Locals, that I cannot refrain from giving it in full, as a model.

"South Bend, Wash., Oct. 1, 1903. E. E. Martin, State Secretary Socialist Party, Seattle, Wash.

Dear Comrade:—I take great pleasure in submitting the following report of the standing and work of Local South Bend for the month of September:

Local South Bend was organized on the 1st day of September, 1903, by the National Organizer, Comrade M. W. Wilkins.

Admitted since said organization seven new members.

All members paid their monthly dues and are in good standing.

Applications for membership from several members-at-large at hand.

Distribution of literature. The members of the Local distributed 500 copies of the "Appeal" Jubilee edition. A bundle of issues of "The Socialist" and 150 copies of literature.

400 Socialist "stickers."

Subscriptions for Papers and Magazines: "Seattle Socialist," 7; "Appeal to Reason," 3; "Coming Nation," 7; "Wiltshire's Magazine," 5; "International Socialist Review," 1.

Local Library. About 300 books in circulation amongst members and sympathizers.

Speakers: Comrade M. W. Wilkins spoke at the opera house on the 31st of August and 1st of September. Local instructed the Organizer, Comrade Walter Lohrentz, to secure Comrade

Wm. McClain, for one lecture, and make arrangements with the Ohio State Secretary, W. G. Critchlow for a date for Father McGrady's western tour.

Frances comrades pledged themselves to assist the South Bend Local financially and otherwise.

Fraternally yours,  
WALTER LOHRENTZ,  
Organizer, Local South Bend.  
Let's have more of these, Comrades.  
Go up head, Local South Bend.  
E. E. M.

## VICTORY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Comrades in British Columbia have elected two members of the Provincial Legislature—Hawthornthwaite and Parker Williams. These are men who know what Socialism is and they have been elected by bodies of workmen, coal miners, who also know what Socialism is. Their record in the Legislature will have to be right or the Nanaimo and Newcastle boys will know the reason why.

Hawthornthwaite had 486 votes, against the Conservative 325 and the "Labor" 294.

Williams had 289 to Conservatives 217 and Liberal 222. In Vancouver, Mortimer received 1338; Stebbings, 950, and Griffiths, S. L. P., 284. Joe Martin, the famous Liberal, got only 1547 and the highest Conservative candidate, Tatlow, 2650. Three "Labor" candidates were mixed up with the Socialists in some way which needs explanation. There is altogether too much discrepancy between Mortimer's 1238 and Stebbings' 950.

In Victoria, Watters got about 700 votes, some 70 short of enough to save the deposit of \$200 required of all candidates. This is returned if the candidate gets one half as many as the lowest successful candidate.

In other parts of British Columbia the Socialists cast astonishing votes. In Greenwood, Liberal, 380; Conservative, 265; Miles (Socialist), 232. In Kaslo, Conservative, 268; Liberal, 231; Shannon (Socialist), 161. In Fernie, Conservative, 316; Liberal, 311; McPherson (Socialist), 225. In Grand Forks, Conservative, 345; Liberal, 175; Riordan (Socialist), 88.

If the two Socialists elected steer clear of all entanglements, as we believe they will, and put up an uncompromising fight for their class, exposing capitalism in all its hideous robbery, and if the Socialist Party in British Columbia steers the same course, as we believe it will, this almost independent province of the British Empire, with its big majorities of metal and coal miners and fishermen, all ruthlessly exploited by foreign capital, may be the first state on the American continent to elect a Socialist government. The test now begins.

glety on his head and shoulders, with Mr. Roosevelt exhorting him to keep still or the foundations of society will be disturbed.

Now, of course, we have no objection to the reproduction of our cartoon. The wider the circulation the better. But the "Digest" labels this and another cartoon, "Caricatures of The



# "THE KNOCKER" KNOCKED

## OR TRADES' UNIONS FROM TWO POINTS.

Out in Blair, Nebraska, there is published a little magazine by Will A. Campbell called "The Knocker." This fellow knocks the church, the ministers and priests, the trusts, "sassities" and other things that don't suit him, because he is discontented with the present order of things. But he hasn't a mind broad and deep enough to see what the trouble is, and he wastes his time worrying over effects instead of trying to remove the cause. His great forte, however, is the knocking of trades unionism and Socialism. I give below an extract from what he says of these two great wings of the labor movement, because he voices what nine-tenths of the capitalist class and their lickspittles really believe and secretly endorse, but are cunning enough to conceal from the working class. Such fellows as he are being used as tools by the capitalist class to work up a strong public sentiment against organized labor to prepare the way for the attempt to crush the unions. The extract from "The Knocker" is as follows:

### Political Hoodoos.

For Christ's sake, boss, give me the price of a sandwich. I stopped and surveyed the speaker, not because the request was an unusual one, but because I noticed that the applicant for aid was not a beggar, but a large, powerful man, evidently a mechanic. Why should I give this man a dime? He was larger than I and more able to work. He tipped the scale at twenty stones, while I stopped at twelve stones three. A man with half his strength should have been ashamed to beg. This meeting occurred not long ago in Omaha, where work is plenty and wages sufficient to maintain the workmen and their families comfortably. But this man dared not work. He was a mechanic, I said he looked like one, and the men in the shops were on a strike. He was one of the many who were willing to work piece work or by the day, the present scale a better one, or even a lower one, but the "Union" had ordered a strike and denied any man the right to work at whatever wages he pleased.

In the land of the free—America—my native land, this man, who is supposed to have life and liberty and is entitled to the pursuit of happiness, is given the liberty—to starve—and entitled to pursue a living in the street. A man competent to make a living, worse off than an ill-fed serf, because a damnable labor union had ordered a strike.

And do you pause to think that there are thousands of brawny men in this country today who are denied the liberty of working to support their families, some of whom are being shot down on their thresholds, because they are contented with what they can earn and with making a living for their families, while a land of rioters are damning a country and a flag that gives some men a better condition than it gives to others.

What is wrong? In God's name what is right? Here we have the most fertile land upon the globe, the best supplied with all things necessary to be a prosperous people. Our resources are not half developed; there is no dearth of capital; our working people are the most intelligent, energetic and capable upon which the sun ever shone. Man for man, the world never contained their equal, and yet, with every nerve strained to its utmost tension; toiling, saving, at very death grips with destiny—they are sinking year by year into the frightful of want.

Men were created unequal. Paupers. Plutocrats.

There is no political party or school of economics that will equalize them. Since the first gleam of sunlight first broke through the first clouds in heaven, a man's share in his primeval share upon the first garden in the East, where walked in the image of his Maker the first man, the human race has been unequal. There were beggars and fine ladies, clothed in red and blue, and green and gray, long haired, grizzled, white faced, yellow faced, black faced, wrinkled, giants, dwarfs, expanded and elfish, serfs, infidels, priests and agnostics, capped and based by heaven and earth—struggling.

A crisis in the history of the human race is at hand. There are numerous organizations and political parties striving to solve the industrial problems. The labor organizations and the Socialist Party are two of the most aggressive.

It proves nothing to denounce these "reformers" as "lunatics" or "crazy communists" or to ridicule them over much, but as a matter of fact the labor unions might just as well enroll for work at the best possible wages they can get by peaceful means, for law and order will soon end their careers of idleness and riot in this country as the court of King's bench has in England, which has just told the workmen who belong to the unions that they may strike whenever and as often as they please, but their strike will be ineffective unless they resort

Bear in mind that this fellow who rails against the tyranny of trades unions, the stirring up of class hatred of the Socialists, the greed and rapacity of the rich, has no remedy whatever to offer for the rottenness of our social and industrial systems. All he can say is that something will be evolved out of all this confusion. What that something is he doesn't know. He sees nothing but evil in trades unionism, and pipe dreams in Socialism. He doesn't understand the mission of trades unions. He doesn't know that the trades unions, which he denounces so fiercely and foolishly, will be the prime movers in evolving this "something" that will forever end all this anarchistic confusion of our social system.

The trades union is an indication that the working class are beginning to realize that the interests of the working class are one, whether they be white, black or yellow; whether they be Jews, Dutch, Niggers, Dagoes or Americans. They are becoming conscious of their class interests, conscious of the fact that the injury of the humblest member of the working class is the concern of all. The trades union is the product of modern industrial conditions. Where capital flourishes and fattens, there trades unionism is strongest and most aggressive. It is necessarily so. The trades union is the organized protest of the thinking and self-assertive members of the working class against the robbery and degradation of their class by their capitalist masters. At first negroes were barred from the unions, but when the white workers realized by experience that the negro was their brother wage slave, and unless they helped him in his struggle against the common master class he would be used as club against them by the master class, the doors of the unions were opened to him. The white workers are beginning to realize that the negro is not persecuted because he is black, but because he happens to be the humblest member of the wage slave class; that as he is part and parcel of the working class, that class as a whole cannot be elevated without elevating the negro. The white worker is therefore beginning to offer the hand of

fellowship to the colored worker, not from choice, not from motives of humanity, but from necessity.

The non-unionist, as a rule, asks for better wages and better conditions of labor for himself alone. If he rises, he rises at the expense of his fellow-workers, and the gain is generally only temporary. If he falls, he not only is himself injured, but those of his class are also injured. The trades unionist demands better wages and better conditions of labor not only for himself, but also for his class, because he realizes that only by uniting and co-operating with his fellow-workers can he feel assured of bettering his own condition as a wage worker. For this reason he feels that he must stand or fall with his class.

The trades unionists may be compared to the discontented citizens of the thirteen colonies who united and protested against the tyranny of King George III. The non-unionists may be compared to the Tories who preferred to make terms individually with the oppressive British king. The first class of men, after many years of "strikes" and "boycotts" and "black lists" and "lockouts" and "injunctions," during which time they had merely demanded a little more liberty, were finally driven to demand ALL their liberty. They were rebels from the beginning, else they would have asked for reforms, not demanded them of the king. But they had many things to learn before they came to the parting of the ways and determined upon abolishing the system of the private ownership of government by the ruling class, and setting up in its place a system of the public collective ownership of government.

Long before the Revolutionary War the lickspittles of royalty denounced the aggressive, struggling colonists as disturbers of the peace, as enemies of liberty, as rebels against the government as opposed to law and order, as favoring and encouraging mob violence, and as detrimental to "the conservative business interests" of the colonies. Today the lickspittles of capital denounce the trades unions in a similar manner. But calling the discontented and rebellious colonists hard names did not deter them. It only made them more determined. So with the unions. All the denunciations of Parry and his kind and the lickspittles of capital will not stop courageous trades unionists in their struggles for elevation of the working class, that are to end in the open rebellion of the entire working class against their capitalist masters, and the entire abolition of the capital system and wage slavery.

Long before the Revolutionary War, while the colonists were struggling for merely a little more liberty, with no thought, as yet, of abolishing the private ownership of government, certain men pointed out that the people were not oppressed because of a bad king ruling over them, but because of the system of government that permitted any king at all to rule over them. The majority of the colonists being practically free from industrial masters, demanded only what they felt they most needed—political liberty. These men showed that as long as the system of the ruling class, or the private ownership of government, existed, just so long would the people be more or less oppressed. They showed that it was folly to try to harmonize the interests of the ruling class and the ruled class; that the conflict between the two classes would go on and on until the people would be compelled to unite and overthrow the ruling class and set up a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Those of the colonists who then proposed the public collective ownership of government may be compared to the Socialists of today. The lickspittles of the ruling class denounced them as enemies of the government and of the people. They were denounced as stirring up class-hatred and arraying the people against the "necessary" ruling class. The discontented colonists who merely demanded a little more liberty—better treatment from the ruling class, were bad enough, they said, but those anarchists, traitors and dreamers who boldly proposed that the people take the government out of the hands of the ruling class and run their own government, ought to be hung on the spot. Even many of the most discontented colonists who had been holding public meetings denouncing the king and his ministry and the governors he had sent over from England, drew back at such a revolutionary idea as demanding the whole thing. The proposition was too startling for them. They said: "We have always had a king. We can't do without a king. Who would make our laws for us if we abolish the system of kings and the ruling class? What sort of government would we have if everybody tried to run it? How would we get the money to support the government? Who would protect us from foreign invasion? Everybody would want the offices, and there would be general confusion and anarchy. No. We are not in favor of abolishing the system of kings. What we want is a good king, one who will recognize the rights of the people. The interests of the king and the people are at bottom identical. The king can't do without the people, and the people can't do without the king. We have not organized for the purpose of abolishing the system of kings. What we have organized for is to make the king respect the rights of his subjects, and we believe that with the assistance of the Civic Federation gotten up by our friends Lord Marcus Auroraborealis Han'rover and Bishop Potterer and Arsh Bishop Landre and our own trusted and tried leader, Samuel G. Ompers, we can get our rights. Then king and subject will be at peace."

Even after the Boston Massacre, when innocent men were shot down by the hired soldiers of the King for holding a public meeting and refusing to disperse; even after the battles of Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill, many of the colonists still believed the trouble between the king and his subjects could be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. But the Declaration of Independence was already being unconsciously framed in the minds of the now thoroughly aroused colonists, and when they realize their power to free themselves when united, the blow for political liberty was struck that revolutionized the whole system of modern government and paved the way for industrial liberty.

This is all a matter of history. That long, bitter struggle of the discontented colonists for merely a little more freedom ended in their being compelled to demand and get all their political liberty; and this long struggle against the exactions of the king and the ruling class was necessary in order to prepare the colonists for self-government of their own. Otherwise popular government would have been a failure at the start, and political liberty might have been set back for another hundred years.

In like manner the trade unions in their long, desperate and discouraging struggle for better conditions are making for Socialism—Industrial Liberty—in spite of the denials of the Mitchells and the Gompers and the Shaffers and other labor leaders that the trade unions are proposing to abolish the system of the private ownership of industry. The struggle between labor and capital, that is, laborers and capitalists, will go on and on, preparing, in the meantime, the working class by reason of this very struggle, for industrial self-government. When the time comes for them to demand, not merely a ten per cent. raise here and there, to be followed by a corresponding increase of living; not merely "living wages;" not merely a slight reduction in the hours of labor, to be followed to own, through a government of the working class, the entire machinery of production and distribution so that each and every worker may have the equivalent of the full product of his own labor. This is just what the trades unions are doing, whether they realize it or not. Parry sees it. The Employers' Association sees it. Every capitalist trades union hater in the world sees it. Even "good old Mark" sees it, but hopes to stave off the inevitable for a while longer by his salve-spreading tactics.

Before long trades unionism and Socialism will mean the same thing. Soon the cry of the working class will be:

"Join the union of your craft. Join the party of your class. Strike for part of your product when necessary, but VOTE for ALL of it. Don't scab on election day. Vote your class interests. Vote the Socialist ticket."

I say the working class will be compelled to resort to this step, by reason of the exactions of their capitalist masters, in order to save themselves from industrial despotism, more galling than the political despotism of czars and kings and presidents, who are merely the tools of the capitalist class. Then, the working class will rise in their might, seize the power of government at the ballot box and set up a government of the working class, by the working class, for the working class, and the long, oppressive, brutal and demoralizing rule of Capital will be ended, and the sun of a brighter day will rise on the Industrial Co-operative Commonwealth of the World.

A. A. LEWIS,

Covington, Ky., Sept. 23.

We are grateful to our subscribers and readers for their co-operation with us in furnishing matter for "The Socialist." It has always been a feature of this paper to publish a great deal of "Correspondence." We believe in a free forum where all Socialists can say their say, whether or not they use correct literary English.

We are especially grateful for the clippings and marked articles in newspapers which our friends send from all parts of the country. They enable us to keep in touch with the Labor movement everywhere. Of course, it is impossible for us to use all we receive, but every such item helps make this a better paper.

### LABOR'S COMING CONQUEST.

(Address by Thos. E. Will, Ph. D., President American Socialist College, to Wichita Working Men on day following Labor Day, 1903.)

As we watched the mighty march of labor yesterday we noted on its banners the mystic words, "Labor Omnia Vincit."

What mean these words? Labor conquers all things.

Labor has conquered many things. It has paved these streets, erected these buildings, stretched these wires, laid these tracks, built these electric cars, gridironed this continent with steel highways, exploited our mines, tilled our fields, drained our swamps, irrigated our deserts, dotted every hillside and valley with hamlets and cities, whitened every sea with the sails of commerce and made the desert blossom as the rose.

The conquests of labor no man can number.

But one thing labor has not conquered. It has not conquered poverty. The wolf of want snags at the heels and howls at the door of the working man. He who has made clothing is arrayed in tatters; he who has made shoes goes upon his uppers, the builder of palaces vegetates in a rented shack, and the creator of railway lines and palace cars rides the bumpers or counts the ties while tramping for a job. The geni of toil whose patience, skill and sweat created a world, have no where to lay their heads.

And while workers want, idlers revel in unearned wealth and give costly funerals to their dogs.

Why should the producers of the world's wealth possess no wealth?

Consider some parallels. Yonder is an engine—a mighty factor in wealth production. Does the engine acquire property? By no means. And why not? Because its product belongs not to itself, but to its owner.

Here stands a horse, strong, handsome and efficient. Day after day it does its master's bidding. It aids in producing wealth. Does it accumulate wealth for itself? No. And why not? Because its products belong to its master.

And what of the slave? Is he not a wealth producer? Manifestly so. And does he lay by property, build himself a home and accumulate a bank account out of his products? Certainly not. And why not? Because his product belongs not to himself, but to his master.

And so with the wage earner. Toil as he may, heap up wealth as he will, The grain he grows another reaps; The wealth he earns another keeps.

True the years of his active life he may toil like Sisyphus, accomplish like Hercules and die a pauper, to be buried in the Potter's Field.

And why is this? Because, as in the case of engine, horse and slave, the worker's product belongs not to himself, but to his master.

But is not the worker recompensed for his toil? Yes, and so are engine, horse, and slave.

And how great is the reward of each? Each must receive enough to maintain its productive efficiency—to keep it going. In addition, horse, slave, and wage-earner must receive enough to maintain their progeny, that the race of workers may not perish, and idlers thus be forced to take their places.

This doctrine is not new. Ricardo, "the greatest economist of the 19th century," nearly a century since showed that the laborer receives but the subsistence wage, the sum that will sustain the life of himself and family.

The Republican party in 1900 conceded this principle. In countless forms it paraded before the wage-earners as their share in a Republican victory, the "Full dinner pail."

And what is the "full dinner pail?" The reward of engine, horse and slave: the wage that will maintain the life of the worker and his family but leave them nothing over.

Where lies the way of escape? In abolishing, at one and the same time, once and forever, both master class and servile class as such; in prohibiting forever the appropriation by one of the products of another. Workers must own their tools. The land, which nature freely gave to all, and the capital which the labor, skill and saving of all have produced, must become the property of all to be operated for all for the good of all.

When this is done labor will have achieved its crowning triumph, and the prophecy which it today bears about on its banner will have been fulfilled.

"PLEASED WITH CLEAR CUT STYLE."

Venus Mine, Nelson, B. C., Aug. 20, 1903.

Dear Comrade—I am in arrears with my subscription and am sending express order for another year.

I am pleased with the clear-cut style of your paper, and it seems to me that the more class-conscious the workers are, and stick closer to pure working-class management in the locals, the movement is so much stronger and healthier than where so much, what I might term semi-socialist, sentiment is shown. I am yours for the cause. ARTHUR W. HARROD.

### FROM SLAVE PENS.

Comrade Latham of Gainesville, Texas, wants a three months course in pure Socialism. Hence subscribes for "The Socialist."

In renewing his subscription to "The Socialist," Comrade Warner, of Catskill, N. Y., says: "The Socialist" is all right, middle-headed sentimentalists to the contrary notwithstanding."

Some of our papers say that it is better to have bad tactics on duty than to have good tactics laying off. Xerxes thought this way, too, until his defeat. Since his time thoughtful men insist on good tactics or none.

Some professional Socialists express a fear that Socialism will grow too fast. No danger of this; the only danger is that people may join our ranks before fully comprehending Socialism. There can be no danger that too many people will become Socialists, only danger that too many may think they are Socialists, while ignorant of the fundamentals. Remedy—teach Socialism; teach true economics.

How much do you want our paper? Send your answer on the enclosed subscription blank. If you want Socialism join the party and work for it.

Some people are alarmed at the internal dissensions of Socialists. These people evidently think Socialists are corpses, or else white-winged angels.

Two boys found a bee; one got the honey, the other got the sting. That is the way with the system of wealth production; the wealth goes to the idler, the worker gets the sting. The worker is interested in putting an end to a system which gives him the worst of the deal at every turn.

Mark Hanna says the interests of the capitalist and the laborer are identical, but the capitalist dines at expensive and luxurious tables; the laborer eats out of a dingy dinner pail. Mark may see identity of interests in this, but it must be an empty pated

worker who can see any identity of interests.

It is easy for almost any one to see that every preceding social order was sustained by laws made in the interest of the ruling class, but many are too blind to see that this is true of the present social order. Does any one deny that the slave holder made and executed the laws by which he held slaves? Don't the capitalist do the same thing now?

Why this ceaseless struggle of the workers? They get rags, hotels and the contempt of the class that robs them. Men, why will you put up with filthy bunks in logging camps, mill camps and in all other places where you create wealth, while the idlers who exploit you live in luxury.

Along our thoroughfares roll glittering carriages, drawn by spirited and well-groomed horses, but the creators of wealth do not ride in such carriages.

Some of our professedly Socialist papers are perpetually fretting and foaming about the corruption of police and legislatures. Why should the workers waste any time on these quarrels about the possession of the wealth that has been stolen from our class and would be so stolen so long as this system lasts, even though there were no postoffice scandals and no municipal corruption. We are not interested in the quarrels over the wealth passed by the robbers.

Those meek and saintly capitalists who are shocked at the degeneracy of the people, as revealed in municipal corruption and in the postoffice scandals, do not hesitate to rob the working class of vastly greater sums.

The machinery introduced into the mills and factories of Massachusetts in the last twenty-five years does the work of 50,000,000 men. But the men displaced by such machinery and the men who have become appendages thereto, do not get the benefits. All the benefits go to the private owners, and the owning class shoot you down if you attempt to get a larger share of the benefits of such machines. But some people seem to like lead diet.

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# News and Correspondence

## OMAHA LOCAL NEWS.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 1, 1903.  
Comrade P. J. Hyland organized a local at Benson, Sept. 26th. Benson is a suburb of Omaha, and can be reached by the street car. This makes three locals in Douglas County. During the past week we held very successful street meetings. Comrade Joseph Kaufman, of Chicago, pitched his "tent" here for a week, and waged an aggressive week's campaign. He held his audience enchanted by his convincing logic; and his appeal to the working class on the ground of their material interest, cannot but have its good effects. He also held one successful meeting in South Omaha. We can say for Kaufman, he is a militant Socialist along with being a member of the Party in good standing.

Comrades Hyland and Adair carried on street agitation during the week, and held their usual good audiences. The City Central Committee extended the use of Socialist hall to the Woman's Socialist Union of Omaha one night a week for the purpose of opening a school for factory girls, in order to teach them the principles of Socialism.

The Fall Carnival is on here, and the Woman's Socialist Union have taken advantage by renting a booth and will serve coffee and sandwiches. They expect to realize a profit from same.

A regular mass meeting was held on Wednesday, Sept. 30th. A good attendance was on hand, largely due to the Secretary previously notifying the members by postal card. Comrades, you should not make it necessary to put the Secretary to this extra work. You should come out as a matter of personal interest in the organization. Until you feel this you can never accomplish anything for Socialism.

The Rev. McGrady is billed to speak here on Oct. 9th, under the auspices of the so-called Socialist propaganda club. If this proposition is not any better, from a pecuniary point, than the "Hagerty" meeting, it ought to soon wake the adventurers up and teach them something.

We understand there is a movement on foot, headed by the Labor Fakirs, to hold meetings of union men. Nobody admitted who cannot produce a card. The place of meeting is the Daily News building, third floor, every Thursday night. The object is to convince union men that they should vote for Yeiser and Dickinson. These two gentlemen are candidates on the old party tickets for this judicial district. They hope to get union men's votes, but we Socialists know that, after being elected by these men's votes they would be forced by the class they represent to issue injunctions—in fact anything—to keep the working class in subjection. These members of the Bourgeoisie will be the speakers at these proletarian meetings.

Now it is the duty of all trade union Socialists to attend these meetings and ask these gentlemen what decisions they will render for the interest of the working class.

By so doing you might possibly show union men that these aspirants do not stand for the interest of the workers, and they (the workers) may learn by studying Socialism, to vote for their class.

## LOCAL PRESS COMMITTEE.

### SEATTLE NOTES.

Comrade A. G. Seibert speaks for Local Seattle at Carpenters' Hall, 4th avenue near Pike street, Sunday night, October 11th.

Comrade D. G. Crowe of Columbia City, and Mr. Gill of Hillman City, have made arrangements for a meeting in the interests of the Socialist Party in Foresters' Hall, at Hillman City, Saturday evening, Oct. 10th, at 7:30. Speakers sent from Seattle by State Committee.

The Referendum of Local Seattle, for choice of organizer resulted in the election of Thos. C. Wilwell. The vote stood as follows: Wiswell: Central Branch, 10; Pike St. Branch, 34; Green Lake Branch, 8; German Branch, 2; Ross Branch, 2; Finnish Branch, 0; Total, 56. Hutcherson: Central Branch, 16; Pike St. Branch, 0; Green Lake Branch, 0; German Branch, 22; Ross Branch, 3; Finnish Branch, 9; Total, 50. Bout: Central Branch, 4; Ross Branch, 1; other branches, 0; Total, 5.

The portion of the Referendum referring to raising regular dues 10 cents to apply on organizer fund was carried by the following vote: Yes, Central Br., 25; Pike St., 21; Green Lake, 0; German, 22; Ross, 6; Finnish, 7; Total, 54. No: Central, 3; Pike St., 12; Green Lake, 8; German, 2; Ross, 0; Finnish, 2; Total, 27.

The Pike St. Branch contemplates a new departure. It is proposed to set apart one Friday evening a month to Parliamentary Practice under a competent instructor, free to all members of the Branch.

No move is being made to put up nominees for the school election, which occurs Nov. 7th.

"The Woman's Branch" has refused to change its name, notwithstanding the Socialist Party platform declares for "equal civil and political rights for men and women." This Branch, by calling itself the Woman's Branch,

refuses equal rights to men, just as a "Man's Branch" would refuse equal rights to women.

Comrade Wilkins, National organizer, passed through Seattle Wednesday on his way to Spokane, and Comrade Will McClain spent Sunday last in town on his way to South Bend, Vancouver and other southwest points in Washington. The state quorum is getting a move on itself.

Comrade E. E. Martin, the new state secretary, has become a resident of Seattle, taking rooms at Mrs. Downie's. He does not make much noise, but just "saws wood."

Comrade D. Burgess is another new arrival in Seattle. He takes his place at last where he has long belonged, on the staff of "The Socialist."

## PIKE STREET BRANCH NOTES.

Comrade Wm. McClain, of Tacoma, spoke for Pike St. Branch last Sunday at Teamsters' Hall, on Second, corner of Pike. A very interesting meeting ensued, the speech causing some opposition to Socialistic teachings, which has been the case at times heretofore, the audience as a rule being composed of people who had never heard a talk on Socialism.

Next Sunday Comrade Jas. N. Boulton speaks for the branch, his subject being "Woman and the Social Problem." An invitation is extended to all. This hall meeting, which takes place at 3 P. M., will be preceded, as usual, by a street meeting at which Comrade H. F. Titus will speak. All comrades are asked to help make this street meeting a success if only by their presence.

We also wish to call the attention of comrades of Local Seattle and all those who may be interested, to the establishment of special meetings twice a month, for parliamentary practice, the study of Socialism and also debates, the object being to develop talent in the party membership. A detailed account will be given under this heading next week.

## PROMINENT S. L. P. RESIGNS.

114 South Fifth Avenue, Seattle, Oct. 5, 1903.

Dr. T. J. Dean, Sec., and members of the Washington State Committee Socialist Labor Party.

Comrades—In view of the fact as several members of the State Committee well know that the policy and tactics at present pursued by the National, state and local organizations are in direct conflict with my ideas on the policy and tactics that should be pursued by the S. L. P., to continue my membership in the party while holding such views would place me in a position in the party that I do not want to occupy. Under the circumstances, to be honest with myself and the party membership it becomes necessary for me to sever my relationship as a member of the S. L. P. Please accept my resignation as a member to take effect as soon as the state committee can act in the matter. With friendship for all the comrades of the S. L. P. in Seattle and throughout the country—with the hope that they will continue the fight for the emancipation of their class according to their light. On fundamental, all socialists agree. On policy and tactics alone I disagree with the S. L. P. I don't want the comrades of the S. L. P. to think that my resignation from the party means that I feel discouraged as to the outlook of the battle for the emancipation of my class. On the contrary, I believe the outlook was never brighter than it is. At present all signs point so far as the battle has progressed to ultimate success in the near future. If the fight is continued along the lines of the class struggle by keeping that historic fact prominently before the minds of the workers we will at all times be able to distinguish between the true and the false doctrine of working class Socialism. I don't intend to become a deserter in the fight, I retire from the firing line only temporarily. I intend in the future as in the past to continue the fight until the final emancipation of my class from wage-slavery. Socialism must come. All workers throughout the world, whether opposed to Socialism or not, agree on this point. Whether it will be brought about by the agitation of the S. L. P. or through the agitation of the S. P. or through some other political party of the working class along with other causes over which we have no control it matters not to the working class so long as it is accomplished and when the emancipation of the working class is accomplished no man will in my opinion be egotistic enough to claim it as their work alone. Fraternally yours, M. J. KENNEDY.

Now it is the duty of all trade union Socialists to attend these meetings and ask these gentlemen what decisions they will render for the interest of the working class.

## LOCAL PRESS COMMITTEE.

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## NEEDS EXPLANATION.

Vancouver, B. C., 318 Powell St. Editor Seattle Socialist, Dear Sir:—I am an occasional reader of your paper and I must say that I consider it one of the straightest and most uncompromising organs published in the interest of the Socialist Party. I would like you to publish your opinion of a party that claims to be Socialist and in the interest of the working class that will fuse with a capitalist party running under the name of Independent Labor Party, after the Socialist Party's Provincial Organizer King-ley, has denounced them as the worst enemies of the working class.

## WORKING MEN!

VOTE FOR THE REAL LABOR CANDIDATES:

MARK YOUR BALLOT THIS

BAKTER	○
BOWSER	○
BRIDGEMAN	○
GARDNER	○
GRUPPIS	○
MACGOWAN	○
MARTIN	○
MCCLAREN	○
MORSE	○
MORTIMER	○
PERRY	○
STEBBINGS	○
TATLOW	○
TURNBULL	○
WILLIAMS	○
WILSON	○

To prove that I am stating the truth I enclose a leaflet that was handed to me at the door of the polling booth by a man, Pettypiece, who is manager of the Western Clarion and chairman of the Provincial Executive Committee. I was also informed by a member of the Socialist Party that a committee of the I. L. P. had decided not to interfere with each other during the campaign, which policy has been carried out to the letter. At a meeting held at the City Hall, Mortimer, the S. P. candidate, said the capitalist parties would like to see the I. L. P. and the Socialists in each other's hair, but they will not have that satisfaction. Also Stebbings, S. P. candidate, at another meeting held the night before election, said: "The solid five to-morrow will be the three I. L. P. and the two Socialist candidates," and was heartily applauded by the members of the S. P.

Now, Mr. Editor, when I speak to the rank and file of the S. P. about these leaflets they make the excuse that it was a man named Mr. Matthews who got them printed without the consent or knowledge of their party and the fact that they were distributed by the members of their party counted for nothing. Now Section XIV of the constitution of the S. P. of B. C. states: "Under no circumstances shall the S. P. of B. C. fuse or act with any political party," which shows they don't even understand their own constitution, let alone the danger of fusion and compromising tactics.

Now I am not a member of any political party, Socialist or otherwise, yet I know that the emancipation of the working class has to be accomplished by the workers themselves and the fight has to be on the lines of the class struggle and not vote catching. In this fight the lines have to be tightly and clearly drawn and when a party comes before the workers under the name of Independent Labor Party that does not recognize the Class Struggle does not teach the workers to demand the full product of his labor, simply believes in reform, it is the most important duty of a Socialist organization to devote all its energies to exposing and smashing such a stool pigeon of the capitalist class. Now, Mr. Editor, this is a rather long-winded letter but I hope you will give it space and also publish the leaflet, as this question of tactics is the most important detail, in fact it is a principle. I remain, Yours Fraternally, GEORGE GRAY.

## WILKINS ANALYZED.

Lynden, Wash., Sept. 28, 1903. Editor Socialist: Wilkins spoke to a fair audience yesterday P. M. and to a crowded house in the evening. He takes plenty of time to clear the minds of the people of all the capitalist imbued misconceptions of class consciousness, revolution, etc. He is as clear-cut as the best of them, but some others he takes pleasure in explaining Socialist terminology and in that way accomplishes a world of good. He qualifies, amplifies and makes the people think. Respectfully, J. F. STARK, Secretary.

## SACRAMENTO IN ACTION.

Sacramento, Sept. 30. Dear Comrade:—At our last business meeting I. A. Chaplin was expelled for violating his pledge to the Party, he having voted the Democratic ticket at the late primary election. I was instructed to inform you and request that you publish the same in your paper. Fraternally, GEORGE S. HOLMES.

I also send you our candidates for the coming city election. We held our convention in Pythian Castle. We had a large attendance and great enthusiasm was shown. We are going to put up a strong fight and expect a big vote. G. S. H.

The convention was called to order on Saturday, September 26, by S. Edgar Alderman, secretary of the City Central Committee. J. A. Nelson was chosen chairman and Mr. Alderman, secretary.

The committee on credentials was composed of G. B. Creighton, A. W. Youngman and A. J. Cooper and upon acceptance of its report J. R. Smith, G. S. Holmes and G. S. Tappan were elected as the Committee on Platform and Order of Day. This committee reported without loss of time, the platform having been already considered in caucus, according to the Democratic custom of the Socialists. It was adopted by the convention.

## Socialists' Municipal Ticket.

The convention nominated a complete municipal ticket, as follows: Mayor ..... W. J. McDougall Collector ..... A. W. Youngman Auditor and Assessor ..... S. Edgar Alderman Treasurer ..... Gilbert B. Creighton Attorney ..... G. S. Tappan School Director, First Ward ..... D. E. Comstock Trustee, Second Ward ..... George S. Holmes School Director, Third Ward ..... Edward C. Elking Trustee, Fourth Ward ..... Oswald Turnsek School Director, Fifth Ward ..... L. L. Wairath Trustee, Sixth Ward ..... Joseph Moore School Director, Seventh Ward ..... J. A. Nelson Trustee, Eighth Ward ..... Stewart A. Street School Director, Ninth Ward ..... J. R. Smith

## A HOT ONE.

Editor Socialist, Sir—As the columns of your paper seem to be devoted exclusively to the defense, discussion and promulgation of Socialism, will you allow one who fails to see things just as you do, to present a few "straws" on the other side, in favor of capitalism?

I have been reading a few copies of your slanderous sheet, and I confess I cannot remain silent any longer. This continual abuse and misrepresentation of God almighty and his highest works of creation (the 19th century millionaire, and statesman) is enough to drive a woman—who believes in divine foreordination—into lunacy or hysteria.

I know you are not man enough to allow a defender of capitalism to speak for himself, as I have never seen a word from the pen of a capitalist in your paper yet; so you can disguise your cowardice by returning my manuscript if you can not make any use of it.

I, for one, consider such cartoons as "Modern Fairy Tales" a disgrace to the reading public; and a paper that would defoul its columns with such a ridiculous representation of capitalism as a Hog on all fours, trampling ruthlessly on the helpless masses, and that "Coming Flood" in No. 163 where capitalism, a bloated tub of entrails, is frantically struggling to keep back the streams of Socialism (which is breaking the dam of politics), with his two thumbs. Such papers, I repeat, ought to be suppressed and their editors sent to the penitentiary.

Better change the label on that "Old Party Dam" to "A Dam Socialist Scheme" to fool the people. That would be more appropriate.

You fellows claim that the Socialist theory is free from error and inconsistencies. Nothing could be more misleading. For instance: You deny the charge of wanting to divide your neighbor's goods among tramps and vagabonds, when you get into power. In the very next breath you proudly proclaim that Socialism is founded on the identical tenets of early Christianity.

Now Mr. Consistency, are you jewel enough to note the absurdity of this last assumption?

When the young man asked Christ what he should do to be saved, the Savior answered, "Go sell what thou hast and give to the poor." Was not this a plain statement of "dividing" up, as you Socialists so insultingly put it? Christ taught in unmistakable language the doctrine of charity and submission. Socialism teaches the very opposite—appropriation and revolution.

If you will throw off that lion's skin and expose your identity, your hypothesized dupes, who are egging you on to self destruction, will soon discover their mistake and put you where you can not brag so loud, before you bring down and yourselves into eternal disgrace. Remember the leaders of the French Revolution.

There is one thing that robs me of much sleep. I have rich relatives who will die soon and leave me some money. Am I to have this legacy torn from my pockets by a horde of Socialist Huns who are secretly plotting a raid on the rich and independent of this country the moment they capture the government and get the power? Harsh!

Highway robbery may have been fashionable and remunerative in the days of Nero and Napoleon, but in the days of McKinley and Roosevelt it has lost caste among people of sense. The "Rights of Property" will ever be defended and regarded above the puny rights of individuals, as long as civilization is a reality; and all the talkers of bogus philanthropists of the Titus Wayland and Burgess stripe will only intensify and strengthen this main-spring of progression and republicanism.

There are two things for which you Socialist editors ought to feel lucky: one is that I am not the President of the United States; and the other is the lenity and patience of our American aristocracy. Were I the chief executive I'd deport all traitors to the island of Borneo, and furnish you dynamite and gun-cotton to manufacture bombs to blow up yourselves. I'd destroy every heretical newspaper plant and hang every traitor who offered resistance. If I met with opposition I'd repeat, all the tortures of the Spanish Inquisition with modern improved machinery. I'd—but no matter. Unless your paper changes its tone and shows charity and respect for wealth and the church, in the future, I'll drop it and burn every copy that comes in the house. Hatefully, H. FLORENCE BRADLEY, Lynden, Wn.

## STATE LOCAL QUORUM MEETING

A Goodly Grist of Important Business Transacted—Much Lecture Work Planned—Ben Hanford Coming to Washington—Mayor Yost, of Edmonds, to be Given the Alternative of Resigning His Office or Withdrawing From the Socialist Party—Another Full Month of National Organizer Wilkins in Eastern Washington. 1016 Stewart St., Seattle, Wn. Sept. 30, 1903. A meeting of the Local Quorum was held in the State Secretary's

## Treasurer's office on above date.

There were present J. D. Curtis, chairman; U. G. Moore (Comrade A. G. Seibert absent). E. E. Martin, Secretary-Treasurer.

Called to order at 8:30 p. m., and minutes of previous meeting of Sept. 13, 1903, read for information. Bill of J. D. Curtis for 70c for messenger service and postage allowed and ordered paid.

Bill of Wm. De Lilly for \$3.60 R. R. fare to last state committee meeting, and of Wm. McClain for like outlay, amounting to \$1.00, allowed and ordered paid.

Bill of Secretary-Treasurer for office supplies and furniture to the amount of \$27.31, together with September salary, 13 to 30th, \$22.66, or a total of \$49.97, was allowed and ordered paid.

Bill of M. W. Wilkins, expense for expressage of 95 cents was allowed and ordered paid.

Secretary-Treasurer was instructed to prepare a pamphlet, containing national constitution and platform, state constitution and platform etc., and secure bids on 5,000, 8,000 and 10,000, to be submitted at the next meeting.

Secretary-Treasurer instructed to correspond with National Secretary and find out how long Washington could have the services of Ben Hanford, at what price and when he can come.

A letter from Comrade McClain, asking to tour Southwestern Washington, was taken up and several places in Pacific, Wahkiakum, Cowlitz, Clark and Lewis counties were named for him to visit, he making his own arrangements as to advertising. A similar request from Mrs. Irene Smith was granted, with dates in Kitsap and other counties.

Charters for Humphrey, Index, Whatcom and Orient were ordered issued, also new charter for Local Colby.

Secretary-Treasurer was instructed to send official reports to all Socialist papers in the state.

Secretary-Treasurer was instructed to send out notices to each Local for nominations for State Committee, vice E. E. Martin, resigned.

The proposition of S. M. Dehley to supply "The Communist Manifesto" in Norwegian and Danish, was laid over. A proposition from "The Coming Nation" regarding a Washington State "Van" was also laid over.

U. G. Moore was appointed to assist Secretary-Treasurer in preparing the monthly report blanks for use of Locals.

Secretary-Treasurer called attention to the absence of "Class-Struggle" plank in application for membership cards. He was instructed to correspond with the National Secretary and ascertain if these planks could be furnished by him in conformity with our state constitution.

In regard to Comrade A. M. Yost, Mayor of Edmonds, the particulars given by Local Edmonds, through its Secretary, were taken up and discussed at length. Carried that Local Edmonds be instructed to give Mayor Yost the alternative of resigning the office to which he was elected on a non-Socialist ticket, or withdrawing from the party.

In the matter of Wilkins extended tour it was decided that the extra month's time be spent in Eastern Washington.

Secretary-Treasurer reported the expenditure of \$11.75 of the \$20.00 allowance for vote making literature for field workers and new Locals to date.

The matter of getting out a general poster for field workers was laid over.

The Secretary-Treasurer was instructed to correspond with Comrade J. C. Harkness, of Northport, and ascertain what if any definite work he had in view in Northwestern Washington or elsewhere in the state.

Next meeting called for the second week in October. Adjourned.

E. E. MARTIN, State Secretary-Treasurer, 1016 Stewart St., Seattle, Wash.

## WILKINS IN EASTERN WASHINGTON.

The present plan of Wilkins' tour in Eastern Washington includes eight days in Spokane County, outside the city; not to exceed eight days in Stevens and 15 days in Whitman, Garfield and Asotin. Spokane comrades have agreed to handle Comrade Wilkins in their county, and Comrades J. C. Harkness, of Northport, and Bernard Goerke, of Echo, have been asked to handle him in Stevens, as have Comrades James Jennings, of St. John, and J. G. Elliott, of Colfax, to manage the Whitman County dates, and allow me to attend to lecture work west of the mountains. Let us hear from you comrades. Delays are dangerous. E. E. M.

IN 1904, By J. E. Nash, Minneapolis.

Our dinner pall is empty, Our silver chalice is o'er, We want a hundred locals In nineteen hundred four. Prosperity and confidence, Will fool the boys no more; We'll get the hundred locals through In nineteen hundred four. And then we'll strike for freedom, With ballots mark the score; From full a hundred locals, In nineteen hundred four.

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# FOR SOCIALISTS

## "NO SPLIT IN SOCIALIST PARTY."

Illuminating Correspondence Between National Committeeman Massey, of North Dakota, and Secretary Mally—Should Be Read by Every Member of the Party.

The following letters were called out by a correspondence conducted between National Secretary Mally and State Secretary Critchlow, of Ohio, which was sent in full to the members of the National Committee. This Critchlow-Mally correspondence is too long to print. It was begun by Critchlow, who insinuated that Mally was writing to Ohio comrades, "asking them to do all they could to put their foot down on Comrade Walter Thomas Mills as a lecturer for Socialism," and adding, "You have been quoted persistently as authority for several other unwise statements."

Mally, in reply, declared the rumor "unqualifiedly false," and demanded names and places and dates. Critchlow, after much delay, quoted Organizer Smith as reporting that Chas. R. Martin, of Tiffin, had shown letters from Mally—justifying the report. Mally thereupon wrote to Martin, who at once wrote: "Let me repeat that I showed no letter from you containing assertions against Walter Thos. Mills, as stated in correspondence from Critchlow, for the very good reason that I had no such letter."

The "rumor" was further chased down at Toledo and appears to have originated in Organizer Smith's imagination. Why Critchlow should ever have noticed it is only explained on the ground that he has missed no opportunity to criticize the National Secretary.

If the correspondence had done no more than elicit the letters herewith printed, it would pay. We are enabled to publish them through this note from Comrade Boomer, National Committeeman from Washington:

### Boomer's Judgment.

Prosser, Wash., Oct. 4, 1903. Editor "The Socialist"—I consider this correspondence important enough to be read by every member of the party and, as National Committeeman, I send it to you for publication in "The Socialist."

GEO. E. BOOMER, Nat. Comm., Washington.

### National Committeeman Massey's Letter to Mally.

Fargo, N. D., Sept. 25, 1903. Mr. Wm. Mally, Omaha, Neb.: Dear Comrade—I am in receipt of your circular letter concerning the Critchlow controversy, and Omaha Local circular letter about Mills and Critchlow complaint. In reference to the former I will say that I think other comrades much more to blame than either you or Critchlow. You are well acquainted, and apparently favorably impressed, with this man Martin.

From his letter I think that the party would be far better off without such such disturbers and obstructionists. He is as narrow and prejudiced as the Omaha Local. Pity that such bigots should be found in our party. Still I refuse to fall into their error and brand their kind as traitors. They are not. They are honest enough. So were the fanatics of the Spanish Inquisition; but they murdered far better men than themselves. If I could bring Socialism tomorrow and it meant such men to be the leaders, I would not. Give me the most corrupt Republican rule or rotten Democratic administration, with some personal liberty of thought, rather than Socialism with such a set of bigots to try to mould my thought to conform to their own narrowness.

Why this concentrated effort to try to down and belittle Mills? Note the mask behind which such thrusts are made: "He does not teach the class struggle." "He teaches middle class movements," and such rot. Nothing could be farther from the truth. I know personally that he teaches the non-effectiveness of all reform or middle-class legislation, dwelling on the necessity of the solidarity of labor, and reiterating that no man or set of men should be allowed to privately own any of the means of production that can be thereby used to exploit labor.

But, of what avail to explain his position, for as Spencer says, "Great is the power of persistent misrepresentation." To down Mills is not all, but the scheme is more far-reaching. This effort to down Mills and all effective workers among the farmers and middle-class element, seems to be the desire of this clique. Farmers and middle-class men who are thinkers, make just as good revolutionary, scientific, class-conscious (and all the other high-sounding phrases) as any wage-worker or proletarian.

In North Dakota there are very few of the latter belonging to the party. Why? Because we are not revolutionary enough? Because we do not go far enough to suit them? No; not in your life; but because we go too far. They are using their energies to try to get 25 cents more a day, any reform movement is good enough for them; but the North Dakota farmer or business man, who is a Socialist or a member of our party, is uncompromisingly for the co-operative commonwealth and unalterably opposed to the competitive system.

Still, there is a studied effort by such bigots as your friend Martin, the Omaha Local, several S. L. P. fanatics of the East and their tools all over the country, to insult, debar and drive out of the movement any man who wears a white collar, especially if it is clean, or who owns a horse or piece of land, especially if the land

is properly cultivated or horse anything but skin and bones.

There is a fight made by the same element to drive from the movement or restrict the usefulness of such men as Carl D. Thompson, Mills, Critchlow, J. Stitt Wilson, or any of the effective workers in the West, because they differ on some non-essential with the infallible judgment of those wisecracks. I think I can foresee a split in the party. That is what this eastern element is determined on, and which they can now no more stop themselves, than could the fanatics of Spain, when they deemed any lull in the persecution of liberal thinkers sacrilegious.

This fight is coming; I can see it. I had hoped that it would wear itself out, but it grows. The attack on Mills is instigated in the East by one of the most crafty politicians I ever met; because Mills was one of the leaders who disputed the complete domination of the movement by eastern manipulators and foreign methods.

Of course, if it is fighting they want and must have, let me tell them fighting they will get, and plenty of it. The West will not continue to support a movement that persists in snubbing and insulting it.

But enough of this. I have refrained from writing, hoping against hope that this discordant work would stop. Vain hope.

I will say, however, Comrade Mally, I blame you far less than the men behind the scenes. Why not stop this bickering among yourselves, and encourage everyone who is working for the co-operative commonwealth? We in the West are content to allow the East to control, but not to completely dominate the movement to the exclusion of any rights of the western comrades. This is the ulterior motive, first down our leaders, then ignore our wishes. It is too plain to be covered up or dodged.

Don't expect too enthusiastic support from the West until those tactics are dropped. Fraternally yours, R. C. MASSEY.

### Mally's Reply.

Sept. 30, 1903. R. C. Massey, National Committeeman Fargo, N. D.:

Dear Comrade—I have been too crowded since receiving your letter of the 25th inst. to answer it until now, and give it the attention which I believe it deserves. I recorded your vote in the affirmative on Comrade Turner's motion, and you will observe that I did not use the letter I now answer in reporting comment upon the motion. As you did not state your wishes in the matter, I was undecided whether to include your letter in my report or not, but as it contained expressions which I did not believe would be judicious to report as coming from a National Committeeman, I withheld including it in my report, which goes to the press. I hope that this will be satisfactory to you.

I am, however, sending your letter to the National Committee itself, because I believe that it is due to the Committee that it be acquainted with the views held by one of its members as to the future of our party. I am quite sure that the National Committee as a whole will not endorse your prediction that there is going to be a split in the party, no matter how the Committee members may be divided upon any question.

As for your opinions upon the Nebraska protest, my correspondence with Critchlow, Comrade Mills and Thompson, the middle-class, the farmers, etc., I have nothing to say at this time. As an official I have refrained from becoming identified with any of these questions, although as a regular party member I have a perfect right to express my opinion if I so desire. But I have recognized that in so doing I would be liable to incur the denunciation of those with whom I might be likely to disagree. Thus I have been denied the ordinary prerogatives enjoyed by all other party members, a position I have accepted not voluntarily, but in the interests of the National organization. If at any time I believe it to be in the interests of the National organization for me to speak out, I shall do so. But there are some things in your letter I must touch upon, for your benefit and my own, as a party official.

First, as to Comrade Martin, my acquaintance with him dates back nine years. As I have stated before, he was perhaps the first Socialist I ever had communication with. While I have differed with him from time to time during those nine years, while I have not always applauded his judgment nor he mine; yet I have never failed to love him as a friend, to admire his devotion to the cause, for which he has yielded more than can ever be regained. He has arrived at his present position after twenty years of hard experience. He was a Greenbacker twenty years ago, a Knight of Labor, and a Populist up to 1896. In 1894 he polled as a candidate for secretary of state the high water mark of the Populist vote of Ohio—35,000 votes. He was a Debs rooster at the St. Louis Populist Convention in 1896, and left the People's party when fusion was consummated. He supported the Socialist Labor party ticket that year, although he could never bring himself to join the party on account of its tactics. He was one of the few present in Chicago in 1897, when Debs launched the Social Democracy, and a year later he was one of the 33 Secretaries from the Social Democracy Convention that organized the Social Democratic party, from which has finally grown the present Socialist party. He stuck to the Social Democratic party in Ohio when the Socialist Labor party was doing its utmost to kill it, and when there was practically no movement in existence. To no other man, perhaps, does more credit belong for the present Ohio movement than to Martin.

Martin was also one of those who opposed Jas. R. Sovereign (who is now fighting Socialism in Idaho), when that traitor united with DeLeon, and Martin was afterwards shut out of the New Orleans Convention of the Knights of Labor in 1893 through a

combination of those two and Jno. W. Hayes. You will get the history of this fight in N. I. Stone's pamphlet upon "Socialism and the Trades Unions." Martin then helped to form the Independent Order of Knights of Labor in order to help kill the combination of Sovereign and Hayes. The independent order was kept going until the Knights of Labor was practically wiped out, and then Martin and his colleagues quit.

As I said before, Martin never could join the Socialist Labor party, because of its bigotry and intolerance, and the present Socialist party in Ohio exists partly through his work, performed, too, at the cost of unselfish sacrifice of his own interests. I submit to you, Comrade Massey, that a man with a record like this, a record for deating dishonestly in the labor movement, a record absolutely in the service of the cause, is worthy of something else besides contempt from his fellow Socialists, and another name besides "bigot."

By the "crafty politician" in the East you mean Comrade Hillquit, of New York, of course. You wrote something of the same kind of Comrade Hillquit to me last February, when I first entered the office (the first day in fact) and when you also told me I was a disturber, and charged me with practically what you charge me now: With being under the control of Hillquit and Carey and the "Eastern Socialists." I protested then against your assumptions, and I protest now.

You do not know either Hillquit or Carey or myself. The two former you met for two or three days in St. Louis at the Committee conference, the very hardest time at which men meeting for the first time and holding different views, can get acquainted, or come to understand each other.

You told me in that letter I was a destructionist, that I was opposed to state autonomy, that you had been informed I would give more trouble than any other secretary the party had ever had. I took that letter good-naturedly, for I thought I saw you were honest, but probably misinformed and angry, and I wrote you a fraternal reply, receiving an answer which convinced me further of your honesty and made me believe you would write no more such letters to me. But in the last surmise I see I was evidently mistaken.

When you talk of "men behind the scenes" you infer, of course, that I am a mere puppet and tool for schemers and intriguers, and therefore I can hardly expect you to believe me when I say that one of the members of the National Committee who has had the least to do or say, with regard to my conduct since becoming National Secretary, has been Comrade Hillquit. His official communications are brief and to the point (most of them, if not all, have appeared in my reports), and he has never even offered suggestions or advice to me except in two instances. One last February, with reference to the publication of a campaign book, and another suggesting that I consider carefully before sending any matter to the press. These suggestions as National Committeeman and a party member, he had a perfect right to make. He has neither attempted to use nor make me his tool. In view of this, it is unjust and disgusting to have you write about him the way you do. Like others on the National Committee, you have jumped at wrong conclusions without having the basis of facts.

It is rather a peculiar coincidence that in the very same mail which brought your letter also came Comrade Hillquit's reporting his vote in the affirmative upon the motion to dismiss the charges against Mills and Critchlow, and which vote, with his opinions, you will find in my report sent out today.

If every member of the National Committee had observed his official dignity and had been as thoughtful of the situation in which I have been working as Comrade Hillquit, I would have had much less trouble than I have, and much more work would have been done.

It is not a pleasant thing to receive a letter like yours, when one is doing the best he can to promote the interest of the whole party. I have consolation in the knowledge, however, that I have not yet received from a single member of the party, "rank and file," a letter containing such expressions or sentiments as yours. If there has been friction since I came in here, if the work of this office has been delayed, if we have not accomplished all that we desire, it was not because the membership at large interfered or obstructed. I am glad to be able to say that their support has been unanimous and helpful, and but for this I could not have accomplished what little has been done. To me, the questions at issue are ones of party government, which affect individuals less than they affect the party as a whole, and which must arise in the development of the party organizations, just as similar questions of government arise in every democratic organization. They are not discouraging, although the attitude of those directly interested may be far from creditable at times. They are questions which must be met and settled, and the best thing for us to do is, to meet and settle them with the least amount of personal friction and the greatest good to the movement.

One thing you can be assured of, Comrade Massey: There will be no split in the Socialist party. You do not know the party or you would not talk that way. There never was so much work being done as now, there never was so much enthusiasm, so much unanimity (despite existing controversies), and such a desire for united effort as now. And in the face of this and the fact that a National election comes next year, for anyone, especially one holding a responsible official position, to think or talk about splitting the party becomes criminal. Knowing the membership as I have learned to know it during the past seven months, feeling daily the pulse of enthusiasm and hope throbbing throughout the country, having in mind the gradual consolidation of forces against us, I say to you that any movement that may be contemplated looking to the division of the Socialist party can be consummated only in the interest of the capitalist class. That you would consciously assist in this consummation I do not believe, and I shall not believe until forced to. But I would adjure you, for the sake of Socialism, to consider party questions from the standpoint of party interest, progress, and government, and rid yourself of the idea that there are "men behind the scenes," and that "crafty politicians" are running this office, and that I am working in the interest of any section. I have tried to hide nothing since I became National Secretary. I have catered to no section. I have kept the National Committee well informed on the office transactions. And all I ask is not abuse, reflections upon my character or motives, nor foolish insinuations, but the co-operation and advice of those who are supposed to give it so long as my term lasts.

And I may say now, in conclusion, that I am perfectly willing not to serve another year as National Secretary, if I never sought or wanted the position, and I have not enjoyed the experience with some of those directly associated with me so much that I would welcome another year of it. I shall gladly, and with alacrity, step out for some other comrade, in whose ability and honesty the National Committee can place confidence and repose the party trust. But while I am here I shall follow the path of duty as I see it marked out for me, and nothing shall swerve me from it. Fraternally yours, WILLIAM MALLY, National Secretary.

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Francis M. Bloom, Plaintiff, vs. Charles G. Bloom, Defendant.  
No. 40354—Summons for Publication.  
State of Washington to the said Charles G. Bloom, Defendant:  
You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit, within sixty days after the 27th day of September, 1903, and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff herein, and serve a copy of your answer upon the attorney for the plaintiff at his office below stated; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint which has been filed with the clerk of said court.

object of this action is that the plaintiff may obtain a divorce from the defendant upon the grounds of the defendant neglecting and refusing to support this plaintiff.  
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Attorney for Plaintiff,  
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