

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

Join The Union
of Your Craft

Martin, C R
Box 359

The Socialist

THE WORKINGMANS PAPER
A CARTOON WEEKLY

Join The Party
of Your Class

To Organize the Slaves of Capital To Vote Their Own Emancipation

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THE WORKERS AND THE SHIRKERS



Which would you choose for a husband, one of these men building the "sky-scraper" or one of those ball-room "stags"?

The answer to that question will test your intelligence and your morality, young woman.

Those are MEN sitting with undizzy heads in mid-heaven to guide that massive girder into place. They are the doers of the world's work. They are the creators of the world's wealth.

But those things in the swallow tails, waiting their turn to waltz some equally well tailored things in skirts, would you really sell yourself to one of them?

If you are sensible, if you can see deep enough to tell a real man from a mock man, you would never choose one of those starched and ironed degenerates for that steady Son of Thor holding high his waiting hand.

And if you are moral, if you have inherited some of that splendid virtue that made the great matrons of old days, you would die rather than admit one of those unsexed parasites to be the father of your child.

Parasites! That is the worst. These dudes are really parasites on the workers. For who made their broad-cloth, their linen, their patent leathers?

Who even cut their hair, twisted their mustachios, bathed them and dressed them?

The rugs and inlaid floors, the tapestries and paneled walls, the conservatories and wines, the cut glass, the curtains, velvets, diamonds, all were made by workers, men, women and children workers.

These shirkers who live off other men's work are the most immoral creatures on earth. You despise the animal parasite, the flea, the louse, as the most repulsive of living things. Just so we Socialists loathe the man parasite, the capitalist, he who creates nothing himself but appropriates what others create.

They live from the sweat and blood of the millions of wage workers.

All that man gets up there in the wind for his heroic achievement is Three or Four Dollars a day, while those tailor made fellows get a hundred or a thousand dollars a day, all made by the workingman, to spend on their sweet scented bodies, to bet on the races, or to play politics with.

The Socialist stands for the man who makes the world and he demands that the man who robs the man who makes the world shall cease to be.

or
The Heroes and the Zeros

or
The Makers and the Takers

or
Men and "Gentlemen"

or
Labor and Capital



SLAVE MARKET REPORTS

Conducted by D. Burgess.

THE UNEMPLOYED ARMY IS GROWING—MUTTERINGS OF DISCONTENT ARE SWELLING INTO A MIGHTY CHORUS.

Strikes and Lockouts a Feature of the Week—Rioting in Chicago.

The masters prove their class-consciousness by consistent support of every movement of the police and of the government. Government of the people, by the people and for the people, a huge farce.

Government of the Capitalist Class, by the Capitalist Class, for the Capitalist Class, over the Slave Class is a true statement of the facts.

The slave is interested in the general markets for the reason that these markets are a barometer, indicating the probable condition of the labor market. There is a manifest sympathy in the prices of leading commodities, such as grain, cotton, steel and labor. For many weeks past the markets have been weak, with a tendency to fall.

Of course, there have been exceptions to be found in the prices of such commodities as are used by the idlers only. Such for instances as the cuticle for grafting purposes, and more recently there has been a spirited demand for ears. In one instance, as reported in our dailies, the price of an

ear aspe to \$10,000. Of course, the would be purchaser desired a shapely ear. And, by the way, we have in this circumstance a vivid illustration of the lack of thrift on the part of the slaves.

If our class were alert, enterprising and watchful, almost any of them might have cultivated the sort of ears in demand, and as a result the price would not have disturbed our prosperity market. It is these sudden transitions that are so alarming. I hope the slaves will be more thrifty in the future, and keep a large assortment of ears from which the masters can select without endangering the fabric of commercialism with high prices.

With staple articles there is no longer any danger from this source. Our slaves have been trained and disciplined in the many virtues until the master class is no longer disturbed by visions of inefficiency on the part of the slave.

The slave, through technical training, through skill and industry, through thrift and economy, has given great stability to our markets.

Of course the slave gets little out of his skill, industry and courage, but that is of minor importance to the masters. If the slaves are ever to live a decent life and enjoy the fruits of

their knowledge, skill and industry, they must join a political party of their own, and through such party master the powers of government.

The masters will resist all such efforts, and these masters will bring to their aid every agency known, but why should the slave have respect for the wishes of those who despoil him and his?

So long as the markets are ruled by the competitive laws of supply and demand, the owners, masters, will live in luxury, the slaves will exist in poverty and degradation.

One of the great financiers is reported to have said: "This country will sweat blood before many months, and before the year is over it is likely that hundreds of thousands of men who are now employed will be idle."

We are manufacturing more than we can sell. . . . Wages must be lowered and mills must be shut down: It is only fear of speculative consequences in Wall Street that prevents prompt action now."

The author of the foregoing quotation is not a Socialist, nor is he a labor agitator, but he is one of the owners, one of the masters. He and such as he have conjured up powers which they cannot now deal with. His class, the capitalists are impotent to deal with these forces.

Private ownership has been weighed in the balance and found wanting—sadly wanting.

Socialists propose collective ownership as a remedy. Can you show that collective ownership is not a remedy?

The tools of the capitalist, the governors who order the slaves shot for asking for a little more of the wealth which they have created, are now writing thanksgiving proclamations. I wonder what the slaves have to be thankful for.

The slave was able to work, knew how to work and desired to work, but the owners, his masters refused him work. Through private ownership he was locked out. His wife and children were cold and hungry, he took a few cents worth of coal, was caught, tried, and sentenced to five days confinement. But this did not furnish his wife and children with the necessities. His poor neighbors, his companions in slavery, helped to keep his wife and children alive until he was set at liberty, but what can he do now?

Our great dailies, such as the Seattle Times, The Denver News, The Tacoma Ledger, et al., are telling us that all men who will work now have jobs, and are contented, happy and prosperous, but we observe that there are numerous strikes all over this country. There are always thousands of men ready to take the places of the strikers. Do you believe men ever leave a good job to take the place of a striker?

From the slave market in England comes the following report: "Comrade Moore was holding a street meeting at Battersea, when he was set upon by a lot of well dressed ruffians. They created much confusion but were about to get the worst of it when the

police interfered. But the police did not interfere in the interests of peace. They arrested a number of the comrades and some of these comrades were found guilty of various offenses. In every instance the evidence was flimsy and the alleged offenses trivial. It is believed that the police will succeed in getting some of the comrades discharged from their jobs." This is occurring under the British flag; it occurs under the Stars and Stripes; it occurs under all existing flags. Are any of these flags floating in the breeze for your good, slave?

One of Seattle's papers asserts that Geo. F. Cotterill is engaged in his customary role of exposing "graft"—and championing the cause of civic decency. But the exposure of "graft"—and the championing of "civic decency" do not in the least interfere with the taking of profits and the perpetuation of wage slavery. If they did Geo. F. Cotterill would not work at such amusement.

Some of our sentimental Socialists bemoan the fact that the Socialist forces are not united. These people express discouragement, but they must forget that all progress is the result of a terrible stress and struggle. Some of these people believe that capitalism has achieved good successes and yet capitalism is still torn by dissensions, by strife and conflict, even to the extent of using great armies. If our pessimistic comrades could only comprehend the Socialist philosophy they would not be discouraged by such

slight disagreements as now characterize our movement.

If you do not think Socialism worth fighting for "go away back and sit down." The Socialist movement is not in need of timid folks; we need strong, fearless men and women.

When a Socialist asserts that the working class must save itself, some professed Socialists cry out, saying: "You are narrow, bigoted, intolerant." But that does not disprove the proposition that the workers must rely solely upon their own efforts.

"The Seattle Mail and Herald" in speaking of the undertaking of the boys of the Central School of Seattle to conduct a monthly journal has this to say of such effort:

The contents of the Seattle School News is breezy, spicy, newsy, and withal, well gotten up. The interest taken by these boys in their work, is really the chief matter of interest to their friends. They do not neglect their school tasks, but they are at work early and late. It is their play and their diversion. It is football and all kinds of games to them. This is what work should be to everybody, and when it is so, success is sure to follow. Success to the Seattle School News, and especially to its staff."

The mail and Herald gives a list of the boys who are now conducting this laudable enterprise. We observe that none of these boys are forced into the factories, shops, mills or mines to make a living. We are glad they are

not. We wish no boys were compelled to sell themselves into endless and hopeless slavery, but such wishes do not save the sons of the working people.

The socialists would make it possible for all boys to choose their "play and their diversion."

Eibert Hubbard says that every tub must stand on its own bottom. Every man must look out for his end of the line. Nobody has time to stop and mingle tears with the man who makes a mistake. It is his own loss and his own fight.—Ex.

So this modern philosopher cannot see that the individual is impotent, but that the organization of individuals is omnipotent. Well, greatness has its drawbacks.

It was on a thronged thoroughfare. A teamster was striving to get his team to draw a loaded wagon up a slight grade, but one of the horses was stubborn and refused to pull. Quite a crowd had gathered. Finally the teamster picked up a silver from one of the read planks and struck the obstinate horse.

At this a woman's voice sang out: "Stop that, you nasty brute, you scoundrel. I will call the police."

This woman was fashionably attired, having upon her person many dollars' worth of fabrics which had been produced by the sweat and blood of helpless children. For such blessings she bows her head in sweet humility and thanks her God.

(Continued on Page Two.)

Doings to National Committee

The National Committee of the Socialist Party is composed of one member from each state, chosen by the state organization for a term not to exceed two years.

Every member has the same voting power, no matter how large or small the state membership behind him. A Referendum now pending (see another column) aims to correct this inconsistency and gives each committeeman a number of votes proportional to the membership in his state.

Another defect in the present organization of the National Committee was pointed out in an article last week by Comrade Clark of the National office. The National Committee is not now in touch with the membership in his state. He makes no report to them and they can exercise no jurisdiction over him except by a Special Referendum recalling him. Practically a whole year passes, from convention to convention, during which the National Committee is transacting the most momentous business of the party, while the membership remains in ignorance of what is going on.

In order to remedy this state of things and put the comrades "next" to what the Committee is doing, "The Socialist" has published from time to time some important correspondence between different State Committees and the National Secretary concerning important motions acted on.

The National Secretary is now sending to the Socialist press quite full outlines of the business done and the comments thereon, although considerable matter is sent to the Committeemen themselves which the editors never see unless some Committeeman is willing to furnish the same. In the State of Washington, Committeeman Bommer sent to "The Socialist" a while ago some very interesting correspondence which would never otherwise have been made known to the party at large. We believe it would be good policy for each Committeeman to report each month to his constituency through some paper reaching them at least a synopsis of the business of that month.

We are giving herewith, at considerable trouble, some extracts from the National Secretary's "Weekly Report to the National Committee" as sent out to the press.

"COMING NATION" VAN.

Oct. 26.—The Editor of the "Coming Nation" proposed to turn over one of the "Vans" in the South to the National Committee. Referring to Quorum, which consists of Committeemen Berger, of Wisconsin; Berlyn, of Illinois; Work, of Iowa; Dobbs, of Kentucky; and Reynolds, of Indiana, all of whom voted "No." Reynolds and Work voted to defer action to Quorum meeting. Berlyn did not vote.

THE WILLS-NEBRASKA CASE.

Several resolutions have been voted down and voted up concerning the charges of the Nebraska Quorum, that Walter Thomas Mills came into their midst and acted as a propagandist under the auspices of the "Omaha Propaganda Club," a rival and corrupt organization. The main difficulty in the National Committee can only be dealt with by his own state organization and not by the National Committee itself.

A motion by Dobbs, of Kentucky, to appoint Work and Christensen "to prepare a statement of the facts and circumstances with his own explanation, the same to be transmitted to the Kansas State Committee with a request for action on the same" was lost, 3 to 8, with 11 not voting.

A motion by Christensen, of Nebraska, strongly condemning Mills and Christensen as propagandists and recommending "to enact such laws as will enforce the national constitution," was lost by the vote, with 10 not voting. A motion by Mills that motions of Dobbs and Christensen be declared out of order was lost, 7 to 14, with 4 not voting.

Strong Comments on Above Motions.

FLOATHEN, COLO.—"On the motions of both Comrades Dobbs and Christensen relating to complaints against Comrades Mills and Christensen, I have no objection. I will vote NO."

"While I hold that the National Committee has jurisdiction over the case of Comrade Mills, I do not believe either of the Socialist Party, by either speaking or furnishing speakers to the Nebraska Quorum, to be another explanation of the Omaha condition, than the one offered by the Nebraska Quorum. I believe that Comrade Mills and Christensen are much in earnest to do anything that would be detrimental to the cause or an injury to the party or organization. I cannot understand Comrade Mills until I know more of the situation in Omaha. If the facts should be just as stated in the complaint and the Nebraska Quorum, I should vote the other way. I am sorry that Comrade Mills has not given some explanation yet, but I do not believe he is guilty of what the complaint sets forth, under the conditions stated."

MILLER, IDAHO—"You can put Idaho as in favor of dismissing the Mills case, also the Dobbs and Christensen motions. We should use patience and wait for the next meeting of the Quorum. Not making mountains out of molehills and if we have not forgiven in our hearts we should practice it for the good of others."

WORK, IOWA—"On the Christensen motion, you may record me as voting NO. It is clear to me that Mills and Critchlow violated the constitution. It is also clear to me that they were goaded to it by the bigotry and intolerance of the Nebraska Quorum. I would vote NO on the motion to censure Mills and Christensen and the Nebraska Quorum, all three, but I am not willing to censure a part of them and let the rest go free, thus leaving the impression that I consider the uncensored ones guiltless."

DOBBS, KY.—"Upon my own motion of recent date regarding Mills and Christensen, I have recorded me as voting Yes. Upon the motion of Christensen regarding the same matter record me as voting No, as I believe my record outlines the proper procedure in the case. I have withheld my vote on the matter because of the fact that I do not regard his argument as sound. His letter, which includes some fifty odd idle but pertinent questions to a member of the Nebraska Local Quorum, appears to me to be solely designed to muddy the waters and unnecessarily prolong the troublesome situation. If Comrade Mills has any reply to make to the Nebraska charges he can make them when, in the event my motion is adopted, those charges are formulated by the National Committee and Christensen. In my opinion his whole course in the matter has been such as to raise grave doubts as to his sincerity and the circular letter alluded to only deepens this impression in my mind."

OSBY, MISS.—(Not Voting) "As to the action between Comrade Mills and the Nebraska Comrades, I had hoped that the matter would be cleared up. It is now as clear as mud. Comrade Mills and I do not know each other. I do not know what authority the National Committee has to make motions to dismiss motions, objections to motions, communications, and last, Comrade Mills' statements, including only 52 questions, most of which have no more relation to the question at issue than the geography of the back part of the moon has to the question of why is a hen when I can get the matter presented to me with a degree of clearness I will vote. Until then this court is not in session."

WILLIAMS, E. Y.—"I vote against the motion of Comrade Dobbs, for the reason

that any charges or grievances to be preferred against Mills before the state organization of Kansas, should be referred to the committee in this case, the Nebraska State Committee.

"I vote for the adoption of Christensen's motion, and I desire to state that while I agree with the substance of the motion, I am by no means quite well satisfied with the form of the proposed resolution. I believe that a resolution had been adopted by the National Committee disclaiming any sanction or responsibility for the actions of Comrades Mills and Critchlow in interfering with the work and agitation of the Nebraska state organization, and enjoining its members of the National Committee to respect the wishes of the regular state organizations with reference to agitation in their respective states. This could do in the present state of our national laws.

However, there is no such resolution before the National Committee—it is too late to move one. The resolution offered by Comrade Christensen is the nearest approach to it, and that is my vote for voting for it."

"On this vote I have assumed that the charges against Comrade Mills are substantially true, and I do not see how a resolution of the National Committee under the circumstances, the charges of the Nebraska State Committee, were clear and specific and better statements of the facts made after long silence, is evasive, and in my opinion unworthy of a man who occupies a position within our movement such as Comrade Mills does. Comrade Mills knows perfectly well whether he did or did not act as claimed by the Nebraska State Committee, and instead of coming forward with a definite and manly explanation or denial, he waits for weeks, and finally submits the Nebraska state organization to the indignity of being called upon to defend the most skillful lawyer to shame, but which is altogether foreign to the issues in the case. I believe that the regularity of the Nebraska state organization, but I cannot see what authority any National Committee has to go behind a state organization regularly recognized by the National Committee, and the attempt to do so is to my mind particularly improper. I believe that Comrade Mills, who but a short time ago, and with a full knowledge of the facts, urged Omaha to have the seat of our headquarters with so much eloquence and fervor."

KERRIGAN, TEXAS.—"Voted no on Dobbs' motion and Yes on Christensen's, and then asked that his vote be not recorded. Comrade Mills had notified him that which Comrade Mills was about to issue." Afterwards Kerrigan wrote me a letter in which he said "I have heard his motion on the Christensen motion and in this connection I will say that I have received Comrade Mills' explanation or defense and attempt to explain the position he stands in. What Comrade Mills deals with in his statement is entirely beside the question. The fact remains that he gave his moral support and countenance to an organization outside of the Socialist Party in the face of the protest of a regularly affiliated division of the Socialist Party in good standing. It is for Comrade Mills to constitute himself sole judge and passer upon the merits of the controversy between Local Omaha and the so-called Propaganda Club in answer to the charges against him by the Nebraska Quorum. If there are socialists in Omaha who cannot gain entrance to the Socialist Party because of the maliciousness of those in charge of the party machinery there, as he seems to charge, then why has not Comrade Mills and the Propaganda Club asked for the co-operation of the National Committee to correct the injustice being done the Party at Omaha? Why have we never had a statement from this Propaganda Club in answer to the charges of Local Omaha?"

Richardson Against Wyland.

Richardson, Cal.—Moved not to commission Wyland of Nebraska, as National Organizer for the State of Nebraska, a member of the Nebraska Quorum. This was lost, 3 to 7, with 3 not voting.

Campaign Book Abandoned.

Work, of Iowa, moved to abandon the project of national campaign book on the ground that conflicting views would appear in said book and the National Party be held responsible for them all. Carried, 14 to 7, with 8 not voting.

Pending Motions.

Motion by Mills that the Nebraska charges against myself be declared out of order. Motion by Critchlow to decide whether he is guilty as charged by Nebraska Quorum and, if so, what punishment he deserves.

Motion by Kerrigan (Tex.) that the meeting of National Committee in January, 1904, be omitted.

Comrade Kerrigan says: "In support of my motion I desire to say that in the face of the fact that next year will be a presidential year and the resources of the party will be taxed to the utmost, it is of the utmost importance that we conserve the funds of the party in every way possible. I am of the opinion that the large sum of money which will be consumed by a meeting of the National Committee can be saved without injury to the party or its interests. All the work of the National Committee can be done by correspondence. If there are questions of great concern to the party their consideration can be deferred a few months until National Convention meets, when they will have the attention of the assembled delegates from all parts of the nation. A meeting of the National Committee will cost close to \$2,000 and if omitted, leave the Party Treasury in very bad shape to commence the work of a year that calls for supreme effort on the part of every individual and organization within the Socialist movement."

It is announced that MEN can register for the School Election at the City Hall, corner Third Avenue and Yeiser Way. Only two days left.

Registration books close Tuesday night, Nov. 24.

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THE LOUISIANA NEGRO QUESTION

A most important question has been raised in Louisiana, affecting the future action of the Party in all the Southern states. We give all the discussion on this question:

Motions Referring to the Louisiana Application for State Charter.

(1) By National Committeeman Tallbot of Minnesota: "That the proceedings of the state convention held at New Orleans Sept. 18 and 19, 1903, and concerning the application for state charter be dropped, and the separation of the black and white races into separate communities, each race to have charge of its own affairs" be adopted by the National Committee, and the Louisiana application for state charter be granted.

(2) By National Committeeman Work of Minnesota: "That charter be withheld from Louisiana until the negro clause is eliminated from its platform" be adopted by the National Committee.

"That the charter be not granted to Louisiana until all declarations regarding separation or discrimination against the negro race be formally withdrawn or repudiated."

The Louisiana Application.

From National Secretary to Acting State Secretary.

October 16, 1903.

P. Aloysius Molyneux, 272 Walnut St., New Orleans, La.

Dear Comrade:

I have received a typewritten report of the proceedings of the state convention held at New Orleans on September 18th and 19th, signed by Geo. F. Weller, secretary pro tem, and I desire further information upon the point I wrote you about the other day. As I stated, your application for state charter has been held up pending information regarding the resolutions passed at the convention held at New Orleans, and the resolution on page 8, under the heading of Socialist Platform, 3th clause, reads: "We will understand that black and white races into separate communities, each race to have charge of its own affairs."

You kindly, in order that I may submit same to the National Committee, give me as complete an explanation of this clause as you desire, and let me know what it really means, and what you believe was the purpose of the convention adopting it. You will understand that your application for charter will not be acted upon by the National Committee until this explanation is forthcoming.

FRATERNALLY,
WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

Reply of Acting State Secretary.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 20, 1903.

Wm. Mailly,

Dear Comrade:

Replying to yours of the 15th and 16th I regret to hear that our plank in our platform which declares for the separation of the races.

To begin with I will say that this plank was discussed and unanimously adopted by our State Convention, all delegates present, some of whom were of the colored race. As to what the plank really means, I will say that it means that we Louisiana Socialists do not believe in the white and colored races to intermingle in a cooperative society, and if we are to live in the same land we must divide the land between us. We may have made a mistake in this, but we see no other way out of the state of affairs in the declaration, no denial of economic equality.

The main purpose of the convention in adopting it was to separate the white and black races, and I am beginning to think that Socialism favors the "social equality" of the races and to work the race issue for all it is worth. I believe that we know the doctrine of the social equality of the races is so repugnant to the whites of the South as to be almost unpalatable, and the idea prevails that we even favored it.

Again, the whites here are virtually the only voters, on them will rest the burden of the battle in the future. It is only fair that since they must make and win the fight, they should have control of the party's destinies, and the action of the party should be in accordance with the interests of the white race. The Republican Party here is extinct, which leaves the negro without a political party, and for the seat of our headquarters we have the Socialist Party swamped by his rushing pell-mell into our ranks and alienating the aid and sympathy of the whites, do not believe that a single negro Socialist in this state will object to the plank.

It is our idea to organize the party here on the same lines as followed by the American Federation of Labor, that is, to take in both races but to organize the white and separate the negro. To follow any other course will be to commit political suicide. Here in the South we have to deal with a regularly affiliated class and class consciousness, but we will unite both races in the socialist party and win out if not interfered with. It seems here in the South we have a class and class consciousness, but we will unite both races in the socialist party and win out if not interfered with. It seems here in the South we have a class and class consciousness, but we will unite both races in the socialist party and win out if not interfered with.

In any event, if the comrades here will abide by the decision of the National authorities. Only, should they decide against us, our road will be made clear by the action of the members of the party or parties who filed the protest.

Yours,
P. A. M.
372 Walnut St., New Orleans, La.

KERRIGAN'S LETTER.

Letter from National Committeeman Kerrigan of Texas to Acting Secretary Molyneux of Louisiana.

Dallas, Texas, 10 29, 1903.

P. Aloysius Molyneux, New Orleans, La.

Dear Comrade—As I am responsible, I suppose, for having the charter for the state organization of the Socialist Party, Louisiana, held up, I thought best that I write you and present personally what it was that led me to object. You will find in the enclosed a copy of a letter taken from the Dallas News of Sept. 26, what use can be made of this declaration of the Louisiana Socialists.

I also enclose you a slip that sets forth the position of the party on the Negro question. You will see from it that the party is in favor of RACE EQUALITY. Socialism stands only for ECONOMIC EQUALITY. When you have examined the enclosed you will find that the party is in favor of Socialism dealing with the race problem, it will be clear to you that the so-called race problem, like so many others that worry the mind at the time, is simply an outgrowth of Capitalism, and when private capital is transformed into Social capital, under the action of Socialism, such questions as the so-called Race Problem will adjust themselves automatically.

We don't, at the time, realize that the Negro on the public highways that we use, or the streets of our cities or the mercantile houses where we get our supplies, or the barber shops, or the hotels, nor do we object to him handling our food as cooks, or washing our person and handling our bodies at attempts in the bath rooms. You will notice that the only objection that is raised is SOCIAL EQUALITY, and I think that when you have examined the Socialist platform more critically you will find that not only is there nothing therein that would promise to the Negro the right to force his way into the shop that objected to him, BUT ON THE CONTRARY, THE INDEPENDENCE THAT SOCIALISM PROMISES TO THE NEGRO IS ABSOLUTELY THE PREROGATIVE OF EVERY HUMAN BEING TO ASSOCIATE WITH THE ONE WHO WOULD BE AGREEABLE TO HIM. Can this

be said at this time? You know that capitalism never examines the color of the skin when it buys labor power, and I have seen white men working in the streets of the city, Dallas side by side with negroes when the heat of summer was such that if the negro could ever get a job he would have to have been there. Moreover, I have seen WHITE and BLACK working thus under a NEGRO FOREMAN. I have not the least doubt that you have seen the same in New Orleans. More than this, I can show you white and black men working class FORCED INTO BEING NEXT DOOR NEIGHBORS. Why? Because capitalism had forced the same conditions of work and wages upon them, and they could not help themselves, although I know personally that the black people objected to it as strongly as the white people, for they said the poor white trash was forever nagging them.

I have been in the South for 23 years. I came here with a deep prejudice against the black man. My people were so-called Northern copperheads. But I was not long in learning that the black man in the South corresponded in every economic detail with the poor white in the North. The meanest and vilest portions of subsistence only was his.

I have talked with intelligent negroes on this subject. My business has brought me into contact with school teachers and others of that class, and it is the common sentiment among them that if the negro is any good on the part of the negro to mingle with the whites it is because the conditions under which the white man lives are so much better than the black man. They all agreed that if the black man had as good houses to live in, as good clothes to wear, and as good food to eat, and as good opportunities to get education and recreation, they would PREFER to mingle ONLY with black men, as they understood each other better, and that subtle attraction of race that makes Jewish quarters and Irish quarters and German quarters and other better, and etc., in all our large cities, would draw them together.

If they imitate and copy the white man now they desire only to be in the white man an ideal they long for, in living, dress and manners. Let him have those things which are the result of the highway or the street, then let him seek those to whom he is agreeable. We can force him to do so, but we cannot force himself either in the ECONOMIC or SOCIAL field, on those to whom he is not agreeable.

I will say that you are fortunate that you raised this question in Louisiana. We here in Texas, have had the question up in the air for some time, and by some one who was not clear on the Socialist position, but fortunately it was always thoroughly thrashed out, and everyone came clear. We have never touched upon it in the public declarations, we have made, knowing that when a matter is so clear, we have never placed in the hands of the enemy any weapon that we could use against us.

I do not see how, under the circumstances, Louisiana could be admitted to the party, with this declaration standing in the Socialist platform. It is quite a different thing there than in any other part of the world, and you know that the negro is not a native of Louisiana. It is in Dallas, Texas, or St. Petersburg, Russia, Socialism is Socialism. I am certain that the resolution passed at your convention is a result of a misunderstanding on your part, and the proper steps to take will be to get the exact meaning of the word "socialism" and have the objectionable resolution stricken from the records by a vote of all the branches of the state.

The Socialist principle, as you know from you on this subject, and I am anxious to have Louisiana counted as one of the organized states, with a socialist principle, and I am consistent with my convictions, to help accomplish this end.

FRATERNALLY,
J. W. HIGAN,
National Co. for Texas.

SOCIALISM AND THE NEGRO RACE.

Resolution Adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 1903.

Whereas, The negroes of the United States, because of their long training in slavery and their recent emancipation therefrom, occupy a peculiar position in the working class and in society at large;

Resolved, That we, the Socialists of America, in National Convention assembled, do hereby assure our negro fellow worker of our sympathy with him in his struggle against the oppression and exploitation of the capitalist class; be it further

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Campaigning in Toledo



Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1903. The picture. Note Comrade McCristin with one in his hand which he is reading.)

EDITOR SOCIALIST: Comrade: The leading features of the Toledo campaign was the hustling of Comrade John S. Cowley and his "class conscious" horse.

Comrade Cowley and his rig have taken an active part in the last two campaigns, and the amount of talk they create can only bring good results, as the Toledo comrades are firm in their belief "that anything to set the people thinking or talking is good propaganda."

The bundle of "Socialists" sent to Toledo were distributed by Comrade Cowley. (See them in his pocket and in wagon. I would have made them more conspicuous, but overlooked them in

the picture. Note Comrade McCristin with one in his hand which he is reading.) Comrade Cowley drives from one booth to another distributing papers and pamphlets, takes our disabled voters to the booths and otherwise assists the comrades. He is a genial, whole-souled fellow, a good Socialist, and ever ready to do his share and often the share of others in the work for Socialism.

The comrades here would be pleased to see one or more of these pictures in "The Socialist," and I feel that it would at least be encouraging to the comrades who worked hard to have this feature added to this campaign. To Branch No. 2 belongs the credit:

It is consoling to the man who sold his ear to a New York surgeon for \$5,000 to know that his detached auricular has been grafted on a highly respected and wealthy citizen. One may imagine the painful sensation of a man whose ear had been grafted on an ordinary dub.—Seattle Daily Times.

The blustering editor of the stormy Times evidently thinks working people go on their bellies. We know several working men who would feel very little elation at the thought that some idler was promeneading with one of their ears on the side of his head.

Andy Carnegie, the builder of libraries, says, very cheerfully, that he believes that the squeezing of the water in steel stocks will have a salutary effect, and when this stock was watered, Andy was just as optimistic, just as cheerful, just as happy and probably made just as much profit. To him the world is a happy place. He lives in a palace and has an abundance of the good things.

One of the slaves came into "The Socialist" office a few days since and said that in eight years of married life he had moved sixteen times. The exigencies of capitalist prosperity and adversity made frequent moves necessary in order to secure work. This condition is true of a large per cent. of the workers, and so it is that by this means many are disfranchised.

Today I met a workingwoman on the street whom I have known for some years. She is a widow, with one child, and is a good cook, bright and cheerful. She told me she had been looking for work for six weeks, but could find nothing that she considers respectable and which would enable her to live as she needs to live and ought to live. But our papers and our pulpits tell us all industrious, moral, honest people will be cared for. Well, all such utterances are false and misleading.

A few weeks ago I met an acquaintance in a restaurant. He was bright and cheerful. Said he had saved up about \$1,500. He could see little cause for pessimistic views of life. "Why," said he, "I have saved up nearly \$1,500 in the last three years, and I have lived well all the time."

Today I met him. He had a discouraged appearance. Said he had lost his job soon after our meeting in the restaurant. "Well," I said, cheerfully, "you have money in the bank."

"Yes," he said, "but that won't last long, and I shall be buried in the potter's field."

This department desires and solicits reports from logging camps, mill camps and other slave camps. We want to get true accounts of the exact conditions prevailing. We want short, spicy, snappy reports. By complying with our request you will help yourself and others who are dependent upon the master class.

One of the old slaves, intelligent, kind-hearted, a walking encyclopedia of history, ancient or modern, heard a logical Socialist argument a few weeks ago, has read a few books and is now thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the great world movement.

Warren C. Sylvester, Manager. J. W. Saxton, President. W. F. Richardson, Secretary.

LABOR UNION CO-OPERATIVE CO.

(Rochdale System) 413 MAIN STREET

And eat at the "THE LINCOLN" 405 MAIN ST.

SEATTLE, WASH. Solicitors—G. T. Bean, G. E. Holmes, J. W. Coleman, W. D. Clark.

ONLY 15c. "LOOKING BACKWARD" "Bellamy Unabridged"

Can be had by mail from Henry B. Ashepatt, 705 Dundas Street, London, Ont., Canada. 15c single copy, 25c for two copies; \$1.25 dozen; 50 copies for \$5.00.

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GEO. B. HELGESON

Wholesale and Retail GROCER...

Alaska Outfitter, Importer of Norway and Swedish Specialties.

1925 First Ave., Cor. Virginia St. Phone Box 251. SEATTLE, WASH.

You should stop at the MAIN ST. LODGING HOUSE 413 MAIN STREET

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News and Correspondence

National Headquarters.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1903.

RECEIVED.

From State Committees—

Alabama	10.00
Arkansas	10.00
California	92.15
Colorado	15.00
Connecticut	34.25
Illinois	70.00
Indiana	40.00
Iowa	15.00
Kentucky	75.00
Massachusetts	25.00
Michigan	25.00
Minnesota	25.00
Missouri	50.00
Montana	10.00
New Hampshire	26.40
New Jersey	70.00
New York	100.00
Oklahoma	18.55
Ohio	50.00
Oregon	7.35
Pennsylvania	100.00
Texas	11.30
Vermont	5.00
Wisconsin	9.75

Locals in Unorganized States and Territories—

Delaware	1.00
Georgia	7.30
Indian Territory	10.00
Louisiana	5.80
Maryland	1.00
Nevada	7.00
North Carolina	8.00
Rhode Island	1.10
South Carolina	9.10
Tennessee	4.60
Virginia	8.10
West Virginia	6.50
Wyoming	2.00
Washington, D. C.	2.00
Members at large	.20

Total \$994.75

EXPENDED.

Exchange	65
Office Expense	50.57
Expressage	21.24
Freight	.65
Office Equipment	24.20
Office Help	109.00
Postage	83.10
Printing	107.25
Stationery	12.80
Telegrams	17.44
Salaries—	
Wm. Mally	\$ 83.00
W. E. Clark	75.00
Acct Springfield, N. E.	
C. C. H. Vall	80.00
Acct. Chicago, N. E. B.	
A. S. Edwards	80.00
Exp. National Com-	
mittee meeting	44.25
Agitation and Organiza-	
tion—	
Geo. H. Goebel	168.85
John M. Ray	119.45
Geo. E. Bigelow	50.03
John W. Bennett	56.00
P. J. Hyland	50.00
Chas. G. Towner	55.00
John W. Brown	100.00
William A. Toole	21.30
N. Y. State Com.	40.00
Iowa State Com.	15.00
Ind. State Com.	20.00
Ill. State Com.	15.00
Conn. State Com.	25.00
Donation to Haverhill	
Camp fund	50.00
Whitehead & Hoag,	
butona	49.75
Agnes Wakefield	10.00
Office Rent	27.75
Misc. Expenses	51.21

Total Expended \$1,728.49

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts for month	\$1,371.41
Oct. 1st balance	1,029.50
Total Receipts	\$2,400.91
Total Expended	1,728.49
Nov. 1st balance	\$ 677.42

WILLIAM MALLY,

National Secy.

Special Organizing Fund.

National Headquarters,

Socialist Party,

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 14, 1903.

The following contributions have

been made to the Special Organizing

Fund since last report:

J. J. Hawkins, Ballard, Wash.	50
Jules Loutz, Granderville, Cal.	50
Local Williamsport, Pa.	1.00
Local Vallejo, Cal.	1.00
Local Ft. Scott, Kas.	.35
J. F. Duckett, Hemet, Cal.	1.00
Branch, Providence, R. I.	1.00
Monthly contribution	1.00
Jan. B. Anderson, Smithfield,	
Neb.	1.00
J. F. Mable, Chico, Mont.	.25
Total to noon, Nov. 14	\$7.60
Previously reported	\$2171.22
Total	\$2178.82

The National Quorum consisting of

Comrades Work, Berger, Berlyn, Rey-

nolds and Dobbs is in session at

national headquarters at the time this

bulletin is issued. A full report of

the meeting will be sent out as soon

as possible.

Do not forget to secure a Socialist

Party button for the purpose of keep-

ing our party name before the people.

To Socialist officials one cent each,

to individuals two cents each.

WHAT THE NATIONAL ORGANIZ-

ERS ARE DOING.

National Headquarters,

Socialist Party,

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 14, 1903.

M. W. Wilkins is now in Montana,

working under the direction of State

Secretary Cooney, with dates already

arranged until Dec. 5th. Wilkins

work in Washington has been most

successful, and the National Secretary

has received enthusiastic letters about

him from many places. From Oct.

to Nov. 1st Wilkins addressed

meetings in Spokane (6), Cheney,

Spangle, Latah, Fairfield, Rockfield,

Thornton, St. John, Colfax, Pullman,

Uniontown, Palouse, Garfield, Okes-

dale, Farmington and Tekoa. Eleven

new locals were organized and new

members gained for every local al-

ready established. Wilkins' financial

report for October shows: Expenses,

salary, \$93; hotel, \$14.95; railroad

on the box, instead of being fresh and in shape to do most effective work, is already tired out because the comrade in charge has either talked or walked him almost to death. This is not a growl, but in the interest of the movement, a man has only one throat and one body. Let him use them to the most effect, and don't tire him out before he begins unless you are more anxious he shall entertain you than reach the heathen." These words are timely and comrades should take note accordingly. Goebel will conclude work in Texas at Galveston, Nov. 24, beginning next day in Louisiana to fill the following dates: 25, Lake Charles; 26, Evangeline; 30, Crowley; Dec. 1st, Lafayette; 2, New Iberia; 3-4, New Orleans. Financial report from and including Sept. 29th to Oct. 31st: Expenses, salary, \$102; hotel, \$12.50; railroad fare, \$30.95; misc., \$35. Receipts, \$49.11. Cost to national office, \$105.69. Meetings held, 21; locals organized, 5.

Since Chas. G. Towner began work on Oct. 12th he has addressed meetings in West Virginia at Huntington, Charleston, Gatewood, Wheeling, McMechen, Benwood, Elm Grove, Moundsville, Pine Grove, Adamston and Grafton, and in Maryland at Barton, Lonaoming, Midland, Frostburg, South Cumberland, Williamsport, Sharpsburg, Hagerstown (2). New Locals were organized at Adamston, W. Va., and Barton, Md., and the ground broken for others. Local comrades at places visited speak highly of Towner's work. He acknowledges valuable aid rendered by Comrades Zimmerman and Leads of McMechen while in the Wheeling district, and by Comrades Dittinbaugh, Mills and Young at other points. At Maryland points Comrades De Mont, Wood and Adams of Washington reinforced Towner for the concluding days of election. He is now in northern Virginia working entirely new territory. Financial report for October: Expenses, salary, \$63; hotel, \$10; railroad fare, \$38.03; miscellaneous, \$2.18; total, \$113.21. Receipts, \$25.80. Cost to national office, \$87.41.

P. J. Hyland has spoken in Wyoming since October 21st at Cheyenne (2), Laramie, Rawlins, Rock Springs, Green River (2), Grand Encampment (2), and Rambler. New Locals were organized at Green River and Rambler, both composed of good material of lasting quality. Hyland reports cordial welcome from comrades and great interest at meetings. Cold weather will soon close his work in Wyoming. He may go into the Black Hills before closing work under direction of national headquarters. Comrade H. V. S. Groesbeck of Laramie writes of Hyland: "It was with some misgivings that some of us learned of the appointment of Comrade Hyland as organizer for this state, but upon meeting him, hearing him talk and seeing his work, we think he is just the right one for organizer in this state. He is far above any worker we have yet seen; his appearance is in his favor, and I think I voice the feeling of our little Local when I say he will be a success." Financial report for October: Expenses—Salary, \$84; hotel, \$9.65; railroad fare, \$27.95; miscellaneous, \$75; total, \$156.65. Receipts, \$31.90. Cost to national office, \$118.75.

John W. Bennett began work in North Dakota Nov. 14th at Rutland, and will continue as follows: 15, Cayuga; 16, Lidgewood; 17, Hauksing; 18, Fairmount; 19, Wakpeton; 20, Christine; 21-22, Fargo; 23, Casselton; 25, Hunter; 26-27, Halton; 28, Larimore; 29, Grand Forks; 30, Buxton; Dec. 1, Hillsboro; 2 to 9, Nelson county; 10, Buffalo; 11 to 17, Barnes county. From Oct. 21st to Nov. 9th he addressed meetings at Salem, Montrose, Sioux Falls (2), Baltic, Madison (2), Romona, Brookings (2), Clark, Aberdeen (2). Watertown and Dell Rapids were also visited. A new local was established at Salem and at other places dormant locals were rejuvenated. Strong letters of approval of Bennett's work were received from Comrades Nichols, Vermillion; Peterson, Sioux Falls and National Committeeman Lovett, Aberdeen. The letter says of the Aberdeen meetings: "While the attendance was not as large as we had hoped for the enthusiasm was intense. Comrade Bennett acquitted himself manfully. His addresses were truly a revelation to unbelievers and a gratifying exposition of Socialism to the comrades. His efforts cannot fail in accomplishing good results. Aberdeen local has been materially benefited by his visit here and many have been given a clearer conception of Socialism than they ever had before." Comrade Lovett is anxious that Bennett continue in South Dakota, after the dates are filled in North Dakota. Financial report for October: Expenses—Salary, \$54; hotel, \$9.75; railroad fare, \$7.37; misc., \$1.96. Total, \$73.38. Receipts, \$10.95. Cost to national office \$62.43.

John M. Ray is now in Georgia and will be in Atlanta until November 21st, after which time he will visit the southern part of the state.

John W. Brown's Tour.

John W. Brown opened his Western tour at Omaha November 8th and after filling dates in Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico he will speak at the following places in Arizona: November 25th, Safford; 27-28, Globe; 29-30, Tucson; December 1-2, Phoenix; 3-4, Prescott; 5-6, Jerome; 9, Yuma. Brown will then enter California under the direction of State Secretary Helfenstein.

NEBRASKA PARTY NEWS.

There are now 50 lecture stations where comrades have pledged themselves to help continue the propaganda of Socialism through the regular Nebraska state organization.

Comrade P. J. Hyland, who has been acting as national organizer in Wyoming, will close his work on the 18th of this month, and will then be routed through Nebraska on his way home. As soon as the work of the lecture stations will insure it, Comrade Hyland will be kept constantly at work in the state.

Charters have been granted to Locals in Atkinson, Beatrice, Chadron, Litchfield, Long Pine, Haywood, Norton and Page. Other applications are being held pending investigation by state organizers.

The Ben Hanford meeting, held under the direction of Local Omaha, was a decided success in every way, despite a heavy rain. All the comrades were well pleased and regret very much that Comrade Hanford had to close his tour across the continent, which certainly would have resulted in much good for the cause. National Secretary Mally presided over the meeting and a chorus from Local Omaha rendered some international airs of labor. Hanford also spoke to a well pleased audience at Plattsmouth.

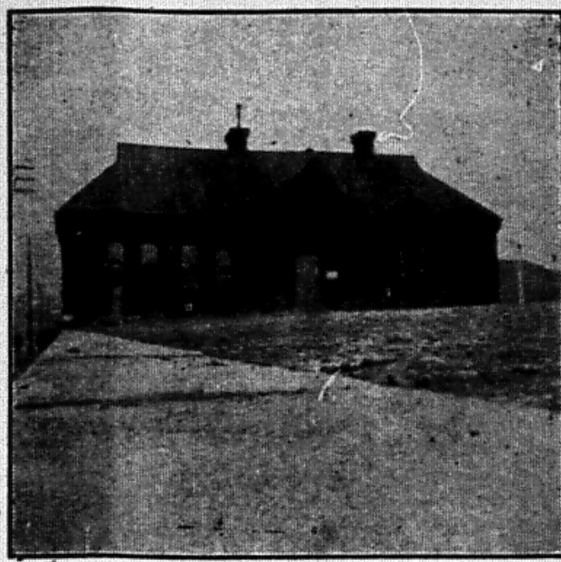
Local Omaha has made arrangements for a lecture by Comrade A. M. Simons, who will make a short lecture trip under the direction of the national office.

The Woman's Socialist Union of Omaha has begun a series of meetings to interest working women in their own emancipation from wage-slavery. The first was held Nov. 6th. By music, reading and speaking the women hope to give the comrades a social life that their political belief has deprived them of. Comrade Mrs. Roe gave an interesting talk for both women and men at the first meeting; and Comrade McCaffery delivered an address on the economic condition of women that showed a wonderful grasp of the subject of woman's inferiority to man. His speech was presented in the form of a play, the presentation of history, the basis of all Socialist study and propaganda.

Owing to the spirit of rascality

Seattle School Election

This is the Place to Register---Corner Madison and Seventh---Last Day, Tuesday, Nov. 24.



which pervades all capitalist politics and the press, it is impossible to give the Socialist vote of Omaha and Douglas county at this time. But from what we can learn there was an increase all over the county.

J. P. ROE, State Sec. Omaha, Neb., Nov. 7, 1903.

Charters have been granted to Locals at Crawford, Dakota City and North Platte. Other applications are pending.

With the assistance of Organizer Easton, locals have been organized at Schuyler and Shelby. Comrade Easton reports that while their membership is small, the locals are composed of comrades who are awake to the real work before the Socialist party.

Organizer Schlemeyer reports that the comrades at Alliance will organize a local in the near future. He spoke to a good audience there and left them in good shape for future work.

These organizers, being members of the working class, have no money to pay their expenses. This makes it necessary for the members of the party in other places to help the Quorum sustain this work. To that end we have sent out pledge cards for members to sign and so let the Quorum know how much it will have as an assurance fund for keeping organizers in the field.

The Brown meeting, held under the direction of Local Omaha, was said by Comrade Brown to have been one of the best he ever had. The audience was large, intelligent and enthusiastic. The local comrades are jubilant over these meetings, because they recognize in them the result of past efforts in propaganda on the street corners. Many faces that have become familiar to our soap box orators were seen scattered through both audiences.

Local Omaha is keeping up its splendid record in propaganda meetings. Arrangements have been made for Comrade A. M. Simons to address two meetings on Sunday, November 22, one in the afternoon, the other at night. Comrade Simons will also speak at Plattsmouth on Saturday, November 21st.

For the benefit of those who have been told that the State Quorum was not doing anything in Nebraska, let it be said that we keep the State Secretaries busy answering correspondence, with all the assistance that the local comrades can render. New lecture stations are being organized, and the work all over the state is progressing nicely.

LOCAL OMAHA NEWS.

Jno. W. Brown, National Lecturer, spoke in Omaha on Sunday, Oct. 8th, under the auspices of Local Omaha. The meeting was a big success, notwithstanding it was a week after election and enthusiasm had subsided to a low ebb. The meeting was much larger than the republicans or democrats could muster, even on the eve of election. Between five and six hundred people were present. Comrade Brown handled his subject, "The Triumph of Socialism." The speaker handled his subject in a splendid manner and is deserving of a good hearing wherever he may go. Comrade Brown takes up the work laid down by Comrade Ben Hanford, who on account of sickness was compelled to discontinue. Comrade A. M. Simons, of the International Socialist Review, will speak at Washington Hall, Sunday, Nov. 22, at 2:30 P. M. Members of Omaha Local should get all their friends to hear Comrade Simons, as he is one of the ablest speakers and writers in the American Socialist movement.

A regular mass meeting was held Wednesday evening, November 11. The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were read and accepted. The action taken by the city central committee in regard to the expulsion of

one Tompkin Smith was endorsed. The committee on the revision of constitution submitted its report, which was then taken up by the meeting. The reading proceeded without interruption until Article III, Section 4, was reached, which contained the clause empowering the state committee to elect a state secretary and treasurer. Comrade Nathan Guter moved that it be amended so as to elect these officer by a referendum vote of the membership, maintaining that "as a Socialist principle all elections of officers should come from the rank and file, (the bottom and not from the top)." After quite a discussion the motion carried with but one dissenting vote. The meeting then adjourned to reconvene Sunday, November 15th at 8 P. M.

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

The Matter of the Estate of Geo. Vonderheid. Order to show cause why distribution should not be made. No. 3663. H. F. Titus, administrator of the estate of Geo. Vonderheid, deceased, having filed in this Court his petition setting forth that said estate is now in a condition to be closed and is ready for distribution of the residue thereof among the persons entitled by law thereto, and it appearing to the Court that said petition sets forth facts sufficient to authorize a distribution of the residue of said estate:

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

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

Done in open Court this 28th day of October, 1903.

BY D. K. SICKELS, Deputy Clerk.

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

The Matter of the Estate of Geo. Vonderheid, Deceased. Notice of Settlement of Final Account. No. 3663.

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

Witness, THE HON. BOYD J. TALLMAN, Judge of said Superior Court, and the Seal of said Court hereunto affixed this 28th day of October, 1903.

C. A. KOEPLI, Clerk. By D. K. SICKELS, Deputy Clerk.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF KING County, State of Washington.

Lena Stretcher, plaintiff, vs. Andrew Stretcher, defendant. No. 4088. Summons for Publication.

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

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

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF KING County, State of Washington. In Probate.

The Matter of the Estate of George C. Schmidt, deceased. No. 5156. Notice to Creditors.

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

GUSSIE PLATNER, Administratrix of the estate of George C. Schmidt. Date of first publication, the 25th day of October, 1903.

FREDERICK & NELSON, Inc.
Second Avenue, Madison and Spring Streets

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THE MAJESTIC
Will Stand the Test of Time
"IT NEVER FAILS"

GREAT MAJESTIC RANGE
GREAT MAJESTIC RANGE

MAX RAGLEY DRUG COMPANY
(Successor to Barrington.)

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1405 SECOND AVENUE

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FULL SET-TEETH \$5.00

Bridge work a specialty. Our ten-year guarantee is good. A graduate specialist does your work here—no youths or students allowed in the office. Lady attendant always present.

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THE FAIR, Whatcom, Wash.

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A man with money to burn will not be particularly interested in the Hub's claim to superior values for money. (The style might catch him, though.)

But to the man who has no more money than he knows how to spend—

This is the store of all stores. A splendid lot of Suits and Overcoats is offered at \$12.50. No other store hereabouts will sell anything as good for as little.

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Cubanola, Childs, Crema, Export and other 5c brands of Cigars here at 8 for 25c.

Get that habit. Trade at

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OPPOSITE TOTEM POLE
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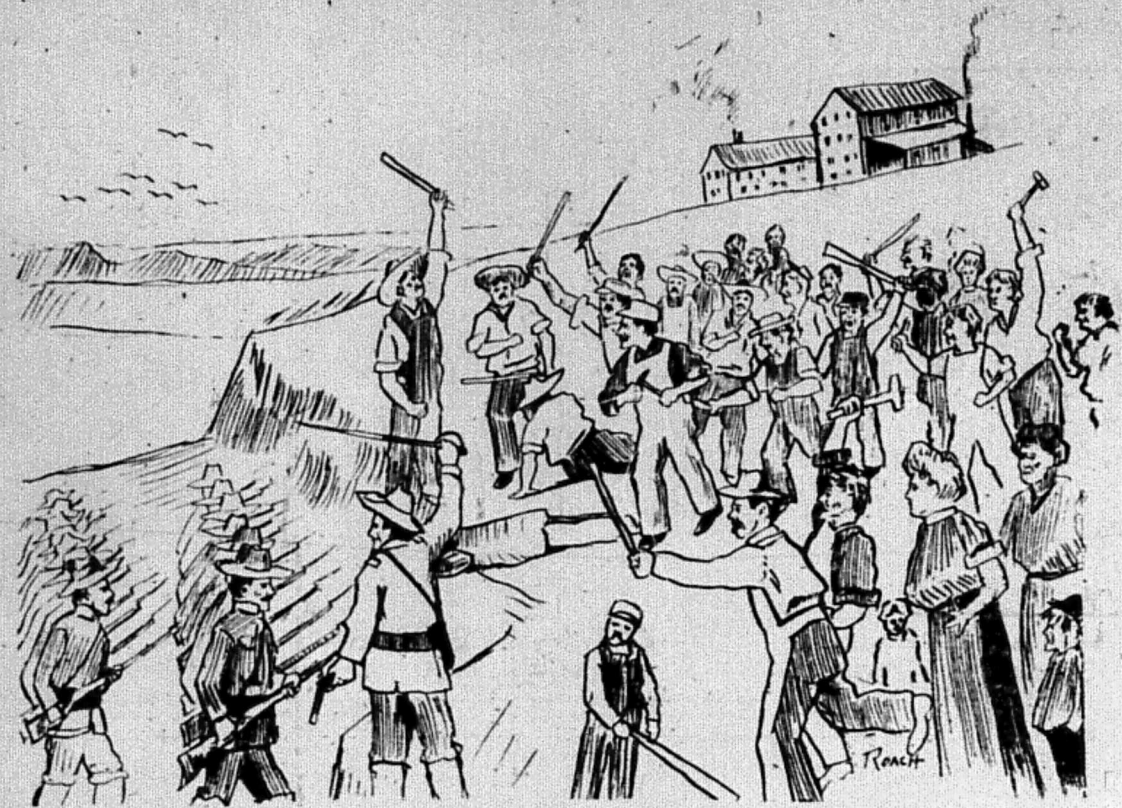
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Drugs and Toilet Articles at Reasonable Prices.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

Workers Divided Against Themselves



WHEN WILL WORKINGMEN CEASE SHOOTING DOWN OTHER WORKINGMEN AT THE BIDDING OF THEIR CAPITALIST MASTERS?

CARTOON BY A SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD.

Covington, Ky., Nov. 9, 1903.

Editor "The Socialist":

Dear Comrade—I send you cartoon drawn by a sixteen-year-old boy, the nephew of Comrade Samuel Phillips of Local Covington. For a beginner the execution is good, and the idea conveyed shows that the boy is "on to" the class struggle. The young artist's name is William Roach. He asked me to write the heading, which I give below. Use the cartoon or not, as you like.

Fraternally,
A. A. LEWIS.

NEW THINGS IN OMAHA.

The Woman's Socialist Union of Omaha held its second meeting in the series of propaganda mass meetings, especially adapted to women, on Friday, November 12th.

Comrade Mrs. McIlvane gave a fine talk on Socialism and the home. She was followed by Comrade Miss Dougherty who read an interesting poem, illustrative of the class struggle, describing in particular a wealthy lady riding in a palace car and three working men riding on a truck beneath the train. The reading was followed by an address on organization and training, by Comrade W. E. Clark.

The aim at each meeting is to present class conscious Socialism in some aspect from the standpoint of both women and men. It is realized that a barrier of prejudice and indifference must be overcome, even in women of the working class and every effort is being made to advertise these meetings among working women of Omaha.

At the meeting on Friday evening, November 20, the special feature will be a talk by a prominent woman member of the retail clerk's union, on the need and work of the union.

The first of the children's Socialist Club meetings was held Sunday, November 15. These classes will be established in different parts of the city, and the work will be planned so that the materialistic conception of society will be taught in a simple and attractive manner. The fundamental principles of Socialism will be taught to the children, not from a historical standpoint—but from their environment, taking objects of every day life and explaining their method of production and distribution.

SEATTLE NOTES.

Comrade Thos. C. Wiswell will speak at Carpenter's Hall next Sunday, Nov. 22d. Meeting starts promptly at 8 P. M.

Invite your friends. No admission charged. SPEAKERS COMMITTEE.

PIKE STREET (SEATTLE) BRANCH NOTES.

Next Sunday, Nov. 22d, Comrade J. A. McCorkle speaks at branch headquarters, Labor Hall, 1510 Second Ave., corner of Pike St. Subject, "The Inevitability of Socialism." Workingmen invited to ask questions. Free platform.

Labor Hall, 1510 Second Avenue is now open all day as a Socialist Reading Room. Wage Slaves are invited to step in and reflect on their ability to imitate the capitalist in abstaining from labor. Good reading matter always at hand.

The street meetings are continuing successfully. Last Sunday Comrades H. F. Titus and P. F. Pinney spoke at the corner of Pike and Second. People stopped to listen to Socialist arguments in spite of the rain, a very encouraging sign.

Friday, Nov. 20th, at 8 P. M., the doors of Labor Hall will open to admit all who wish to attend the Reunion of Pike Street Branch members. Every member is expected. Admission is free and we invite you all, asking you to invite your friends. A good entertainment program and music for dancing is provided for. Refreshments served.

Members will please take notice that the next session of the School for Speakers takes place Friday evening, Nov. 27th. The conductor, Comrade H. F. Titus, asks for a careful preparation of the lessons given members at last session of School. Members of Pike Street Branch can become members of this School without charge.

upon application. Others may participate at fifty cents a session.

ALFRED WAGENKNECHT,
Organizer

EVERETT (WASH.) TICKET AND PLATFORM.

For Mayor, De Forest Sanford, wood worker.
For Clerk, Albert Roeder, wood worker.
For Treasurer, A. O. ZOOK, laborer.
For Attorney, Rowland Williams, laborer.
For Health Officer, Jos. Ostant, machinist.
For Councilman 1st Ward, S. G. Roelan, laborer.
For Councilman 2d Ward, J. Kerr, delivery driver.
For Councilman 6th Ward, C. A. Rottluff, laborer.
For Councilman at Large, J. Forsell, laborer.

The Socialist party of Everett in municipal convention assembled reaffirms its allegiance to international Socialism.

We declare our allegiance to the State and National Platform of the Socialist Party.

Our aim is to organize the working class to vote their own emancipation. Our purpose is to substitute collective and public ownership for the present private ownership of the means of production and distribution. We demand that all existing laws be enforced. Those laws which can not be justly enforced should be repealed at once.

Convention held Saturday night, Nov. 7, 1903.

LYNDEN ACTS, TOO.

Lynden, Wash., Socialists put up a ticket for the first time, last Tuesday evening.

THIRD TICKET FORGOTTEN.

Hoquiam, Wash., Nov. 16, 1903. Dear Comrade:—Mrs. Irene Smith spoke here last night at our propaganda meeting. She gave a very good lecture.

Socialism is on the boom in Hoquiam now. Every one is talking about it and our propaganda meetings are a success in every way. We are to hold a caucus on the 21st to put a ticket in the field for the city election.

There formerly was a great deal of talk about three tickets being likely to be put up. Somehow they have forgotten all about this now, since we have advertised our caucus meeting. With regards to the staff of "The Socialist," I remain,

Yours for Socialism,
GEO. CROSTON.

BALLARD (WASH.) CAMPAIGN.

The Platform.

We, the Socialists of Ballard, in local convention assembled, affirm our adherence to the principles of international Socialism and in conformity with those principles we adopt the following declarations embodied in a municipal platform:

1. That all legislation enacted by Socialists when in office, being solely in the interests of the working class, is totally different to the legislation enacted by the capitalist parties without distinction of name or policy.
2. The interests of the working class are identical in all civilized countries and utterly opposed to those of the capitalist class wherever found.
3. Therefore we declare our party to be a working class party, the party of wage and salaried workers, and its success must of necessity rest on the co-operation of the workers.
4. The working class to be free must cease to be dependent upon the capitalist class, and this can only be accomplished by abolishing capitalism and proclaiming for the collective ownership of the machinery used for pro-

ducing and distributing wealth.

5. Accordingly the Socialists of Ballard pledge themselves to conduct all the public affairs of this city solely and in such manner as to promote the best interests of the workers.

We therefore present our candidates to the working class of Ballard and those in sympathy with it.

The Ticket.

For Mayor—J. C. Robbins.
For Treasurer—J. B. Jakobson.
For Clerk—H. Freedman.
For Councilman at Large—J. B. Martin.
For Councilman First Ward—G. S. Heald.
For Councilman Second Ward—Andrew Tenk.
For Councilman Third Ward—Hans Rathe.

BALLARD (WASH.).

Comrade A. G. Seibert speaks at Ballard, Sunday, Nov. 21, at 4 P. M.

REFERENDUM WASHINGTON.

On State Committee to Succeed E. E. Martin, Resigned.

Returnable Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1903.

No. 1.

For State Committeeman.

Following is a list of the nominations by the various Locals, received in the order given below:
JOHN DOWNIE, Seattle.
MIL HERMAN, Lyman.
RICHARD MILLER, South Bend.
O. LUND, Spokane.
L. GANSON, Lynden.
T. NEERGAARD, Tumwater.
ELEONORA MAURER, Arlington.
GEORGE SHOLD, Bredablik.

No. 2.

Defining Resolution on Salaries, etc. The Resolution on Salaries and Expenses, adopted by the last State Convention, was as follows:
"RESOLVED, THAT SALARIES OF REGULAR ORGANIZERS AND SPEAKERS ENGAGED BY THE STATE COMMITTEE BE LIMITED TO THREE DOLLARS A DAY AND TWO DOLLARS A DAY EXPENSES." The Socialist Party of Washington is hereby called upon to decide the following:

Vote for one.

Does the above Resolution mean that the two dollars a day shall include all expenses, of any nature.

OR

Does it mean that railroad fare shall be allowed extra.

Signed,

W. M. MAC CLAIN,
J. D. CURTIS,
U. G. MOORE,
A. G. SEIBERT.

Members of the party whose dues are paid for September, 1903, are eligible to vote on these Referendums.

Locals should canvass their own vote in open session, and Local Secretaries should forward the tabulated returns (together with all ballots) duly certified by Organizer and Secretary in ample time to be counted December 15th, 1903. Send direct to E. E. Martin, Sec. Treas., 1016 Stewart Street, Seattle, Wash.

BY ORDER OF LOCAL QUORUM.

Attention Local Secretaries:—Put no written matter in envelop containing your tabulated report and ballots, and mark "REFERENDUM" very plainly, on outside of envelop.

Local Palouse in Politics.

Palouse, Wash., Nov. 11, 1903. E. E. MARTIN:

Dear Comrade: Well, we have done it at last—put up a full city ticket with a fair prospect of electing it. The situation is this way. We have a rabid cold water party and a whiskey straight party about evenly divided. The town—as well as whiskey spoils water and as whiskey is not good

NATIONAL REFERENDUM

The National Secretary sends out "Referendum B" in admirable form, including full instructions to Secretaries as well as individual ballots for members.

We copy the "Instructions." In our judgment, the Referendum ought to carry, as it is in line with democratic management of the party.

National Headquarters of the Socialist Party,
Omaha, Neb., Nov. 10, 1903.

For Local Secretaries.

To the Members of the Socialist Party:

Comrades—A sufficient number of Locals having demanded its submission in accordance with the national constitution, the following proposed amendment to the national constitution is herewith submitted to you to be voted upon by referendum of the whole party membership:

"Whereas, Under Section 1, Article 2, of the National Constitution, a National Committeeman from a state having only one hundred party members has equal power with that of a National Committeeman from a state having one thousand party members; and

"Whereas, Such a condition makes it possible for a National Committeeman representing only one hundred members to nullify the vote of a National Committeeman from a state having one thousand members, and is, therefore, in conflict with the principle of majority rule, in that it permits the instructions or wish of one hundred party members to counteract the instructions or wish of one thousand party members; and

"Whereas, In order to have a party organization in which each member will have equal representation with every other member; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the first division of Section 1, Article 2, of the National Constitution be amended to read:

"There shall be a National Committee, composed of one member from each organized state or territory, each Committeeman having one vote for every hundred members of his state, or majority fraction thereof, the number of members to be determined by computing the average dues paying membership per month for three months prior to time of voting."

ENTER THE TOTAL VOTE OF LOCAL "YES" AND "NO" IN BLANK SPACE DESIGNATED.

We hereby certify that the foregoing vote is correct:
Chairman
Secretary
Local State

Date.....190.....

Instructions to Secretaries.

The vote closes on Jan. 1st, 1904, and local secretaries in all states and territories shall count votes cast after that date.

Local Secretaries in organized states and territories must file the vote of their locals, signed by chairman and secretary, with the State Secretaries in the respective states before Jan. 5, 1904. Secretaries of branches where Central Committees exist, should make returns to the secretary of the Central Committee, who will in turn report to the State or National Secretary. Local Secretaries in unorganized states or territories must file the vote of their locals, signed by Chairman and Secretary, with the National Secretary before January 15th, 1904.

State Secretaries shall compile and file with the National Secretary a complete tabulated statement of the vote by Locals in the respective states and territories before January 15th, 1904.

No person shall vote upon the foregoing proposition who is not a member in good standing of the Socialist Party, in accordance with the laws of the respective state and territorial organizations, where such exist; in unorganized states and territories, no person will be entitled to vote who is not a member in good standing on December 1st, 1903.

Local Secretaries should keep and file for reference purposes, an exact copy of the votes cast and reported. Each member is entitled to vote upon one of the referendum slips provided for that purpose by the National Secretary. These slips are furnished through the State Secretaries in organized states and territories, and direct by the National Secretary to Locals in unorganized states and territories.

Fraternally submitted,

WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

Special Notice.—No votes shall be counted that are received at the National Office later than January 15th, 1904.

mixed with water, we stand a fighting chance. Again every man nominated is a worthy man and all are wage earners but three, and all but one union men.

It looks now like we would have 40 or 50 members before the 1st of January. Our fight is drawing the lines and we are getting encouragement from people that we had no idea of being Socialist sympathizers. If we win, or even nearly do so, they will not longer be afraid of their jobs and will join us in numbers strong enough to control the town for the first time.

Pray for us—we need it.
Yours Truly,
F. M. MARTIN.

Here's Our Ticket.

Mayor, F. M. Martin.
Clerk, Thos. McGuire.
Treasurer, D. W. Woolsey.
Council, J. T. Wheeler.
" A. J. Brown.
" A. J. Breeding.
" Henry Behrens.
" A. E. Robinson.

THE MORROWS IN CALIFORNIA.

Dixon, Cal., Nov. 13, 1903. EDITOR "THE SOCIALIST":

Dear Comrade:—Our month's tour in the state is drawing to a close. It is replete with experiences, many pleasant and some arduous. For our work in the small towns we have found it necessary to invest in a faring force. This we erect upon a long pole and the inhabitants cast forth like owls from the surrounding darkness and wonder what it is all about.

But the way many of them ask us when we are coming again would seem to indicate that they get some glimmering in the course of the meeting.

Our ten day's work in Sacramento was particularly encouraging, and our final meeting at the railway men's hall (which the railway men allowed us free) was attended by a large and enthusiastic audience, many of whom listened to the gospel of socialism for the first time.

The Socialists of Sacramento stand for Socialism pure and undefiled, and we are already looking forward with pleasure to our next visit at the capital. One of the pleasant episodes of our trip was the visit to Chico. The generous sympathy and hospitality of the Chico comrades is one of the things that brings sunshine into the laborious life of the Socialist agitator, and the hearty invitation to come again is duly noted in our diary. Last night we held our first meeting here in Dixon. The secretary, Comrade Collier, has just dropped in and informed us that the comrades were agreeably surprised at the size and attention of the audience. We shall have another street meeting tonight. Tomorrow (Saturday) we call Suisun for an afternoon meeting with a view to digging up a nucleus of Socialists for a future Local. From there on to Napa.

Wishing your uncompromising paper the success it deserves, we remain, for the present,

Yours Fraternally,
ARTHUR AND LENA MORROW LEWIS.

DENVER CONDEMNS ROCKY "ALLIANCE."

EDITOR "THE SOCIALIST":
Dear Comrade:—The following resolutions were adopted by Denver Local at its last business meeting, and we hope you can find room in your next issue to publish them.

Denver Local Resolutions.

Whereas, there is a privately owned paper, "The Alliance of the Rockies,"

published in this city claiming to be a Socialist paper, which publishes in its columns matter calculated to misinform and mislead beginners in the study of Socialism, and disgust those acquainted with the Socialist philosophy, and as such publication is used by the enemies of the Socialist Party to discredit our movement and injure our organization, therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge all members of the Socialist Party to support only those papers that teach the fundamental principles of Socialism and working class emancipation by the working class themselves, through a complete revolution that destroys the last vestige of capitalism and gives birth to a free society based on the collective ownership and operation of all the means of production and distribution. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to every local of the Socialist party of the State of Colorado and the Socialist press of the United States.

ETHEL A. WILEY, Rec. Sec.

Just Like an Old Hand.

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 11, 1903. MR. E. E. MARTIN, Sec. Treas., Socialist Party:

Dear Comrade: As you no doubt already know that a date was set for Wilkins at Milan, Wash. on Nov. 9, 1903, which he could not fill, so he thought the best way out of it was to send me to Milan, and do the best I could.

I went there, had a rousing meeting on Sunday and got ten signers for applications for charter, and let me tell you that I was very much surprised to see such a ripe field for an organization. There is a strong organization of The American Labor Union. The president of it, Geo. C. Near, was elected organizer of the prospective local, and he is a very excellent Socialist. J. W. Feeler was chosen Sec. Treas. I predict for them a very great work. Milan is a lumber camp, where there is plenty of timber for the saw mills as well as for the local.

Inclosed you will please find application for charter, which I most sincerely hope will be accepted by the state committee. I also inclose copies of minutes for both meetings.

Wishing you all kinds of success in your noble work for the emancipation of the wage slave, I remain,

Yours Fraternally,
O. LUND.

HE KNOWS A GOOD THING WHEN HE SEES IT.

Zanesville, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1903. Dear Comrade:—We highly appreciate your generous contribution of papers, which we used with good effect, and your kindly worded postal card of Oct. 26th.

You may be assured that our shadows will never grow less but will take on proportions of considerable extent, if I may judge from the enthusiasm and earnestness with which the comrades here are preaching, urging and pleading for Socialism.

Once a Socialist, always a Socialist forever and ever! Speed the co-operative commonwealth!

We extend to you our grateful thanks for your help and cheering words and hope that we may be able to reciprocate while fighting for the cause.

Fraternally yours,
A. I. DUGAN.

THE FAIR THE FAIR THE FAIR

CLOSING OUT SALE

A FEW OF THE GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

It is impossible to give in a small space anything more than a hint of the greatly reduced prices in all departments at The Fair. This store is going out of business and we are selling the goods for what they will fetch—hence bargains abound throughout the store.

Cotton Comforts of silkoline, well made, full size, a great bargain \$1.98
Heavier Comforts of the same description, at, each.....\$1.35
Heavy All-Wool 11-4 Size Blankets, really worth \$5.00 per pair, closing out sale price.....\$3.50
China Silk in all colors, regularly 35c the yard, at only.....25c
Elegant Taffeta Silks in black and colors, regular values \$1.00 per yard, closing out sale price.....65c
54-inch Table Damask, in red and white, in blue and white, at the extraordinary price of the yard.....25c
Fletcher's Shetland Flannels—the favorite—at, the skein.....\$ 1-30
All our Women's Mackintoshes, already marked down to cost, will be closed out during the next few days at 25 per cent off the present low prices, which makes them just about half price.
All our Women's Jackets will be sold at reduced prices to close them out—a great chance to buy a good jacket cheap.
Drummers' Samples of Fine Woolen Shawls, giving excellent chance for choice, of course, were sent to us a few days ago to fill a contract made some months since to take the samples when the drummer was through with them. These are marked at cost for quick closing.
1,000 pairs of Golf Gloves for Women and Misses—Our entire stock—will be sold out now at cost. Probably this is the largest assortment of Golf Gloves in the city and you buy at the same price that any dealer has to pay for them.

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5:10 Everett, Whatcom, New Westminister, Rockport and Anacortes 4:45 p.m.

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SESSION LAWS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

1903

EIGHTH SESSION

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A SAMPLE FOR THE ASKING
Address, CHICAGO, ILL.

We shall print next week a long letter from Comrade Wm. MacClain, of Tacoma, also some resolutions of Local Tacoma, as well as a reply by the State Local Quorum—all concerning expenses of organizers. Comrades will vote better on Referendum No. 2 after reading these communications.