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THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER

Madden Can Not and Shall Not Down Us!

Wage Slavery is Bursting the Bottle of Capitalism

TO REAS SON

SOCIALIS T" MISSOURI

THE T

WORWARTS

STOTAL ECONOMIST SOCIAL DEM. HERALD

STENAW "EXPONENT"

BUE BOYGAN KLKSBLATT

APPEAL

Published by The Socialist Educational Union (Inc.)

1164 VIRGINIA ST., SEATTLE, WASH., SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1909



MADDENISMS

"POOR OLD MADDEN."

"POOR OLD MADDEN."

Steeville, Mo., March 2, 1902.
Billor 'The Socialist."

Dear Courade—Enclosed find blank filled out. I wish I could do more for our cause. Poer old Madden: He is only a tool in the hands of the capitalists. If they fail gor to suppress our paper they will come sain, probably refuse to sell your paper so the suppress our paper to suppress our paper to will have to meet in some seefulded place will have to meet in some seefulded place will have good to be used to be considered to be suppressed to be considered to be suppressed to be considered to be considered

WILL NOT SEE YOU DOWNED.

"WILL NOT SEE YOU DOWNED"
Gaines/life Trans. March S. 1902.
Publishers. "The Socialist". 118-ig Virginia
Street Seath, Wash.:
Dear Compades—"The Socialist" for
March 2d inst. came to hand this afternoon,
and note that you are up against "IT"
clotherwise the Hon. Third Assistant Post
Gelerwise the Hon. Third Assistant Post
Gelerwise the Hon. Third Assistant Post
of the Seath of the Seath of the Seath of the Seath
rectificate." as requested.
Am sure that all the Commades are with
roo in this fight, and will not see you
flowned." for we all must think that
Thrice is he arm id that hath his quarrel
for the Seath of the Seath

"MADDEN A FUNNY DUCK."

Burlington Junction, Mo.
March 7, 1902.

Editor "The Socialist." Seattle. Wash.:
Comrade—Exclosed find 25 cents for six
and the seat of the Socialist and the seat of the seat

HARMLESS AS EDUCATORS.

I have had Republican and Democrati-papers sent to me gratuitously for years and no kick by postal autherities; but, then they are harmless as educators. s as educators.

JOHN MARTIN, Sr.,

Livingston, Mont.

BEST I HAVE SEEN.

"BEST I HAVE SEEN."

Outsignon Ry, Peb 22 1902.

Editor "The Socialist." Seattle, Wash:
Dear Comrade—Find enclosed thirty one
subscribers for ten weeks. It gives me great
pleasure to be able to do something towards
increasing the circulation of your valuable
superstants of the season of the platform adopted for your municipal impairs. It is the best I have seen. I campaign. It is the best I have seen. I campaign. The season of the season. I season of the seaso

Avonmore, Pa., March 6, 1902.

Dear Sir.—I take great pleasure in signing my name to the printed certificate, and I am proud of the honor of being a paid-up unbaseriber to such a good paper as "The Socialist." Please find enclosed the receipt Socialist." Please find enclosed the receipt of the money order. No. 4499, date. Dearway order No. 1470 tilhis it wise, please send it to his majesty and royal highness, Mr. Madden. I feel indebted to you for your interest above to us workingmen in the columns when the properties of the pro

Yours truly, , JOS. F. EVANS.

West Hoboken, N. J.,

Dear Comrades—Enclosed find certificate
subscription, as requested in the last
lition of "The Socialist." Don't let them
styou. Your paper is doing too much
allow a Mr. Madden or his governent to suppress it. May you continue to
pread the light. Fraternally.

CHAS. UFERT.
590 Clinton Ave.

Harriman, Tenn.

March 7, 1902.

Dear Sir and Command have been still go your paper for some that have been subminished that the people beginning to take a hold of the bell by the horns. This South land is too slow for me. There are a few Socialists here, all Northern people who lite here. We have a state organization at Nashville. I do the seem to be some that the seem of th

We have not yet heard from Mr. Madden. We asked him for the evidence against us, agreein gto show him it is not good. We know he has no case against us. The only possible possibility is that unknown to us, Socialists have sent us as subscribers names of friends and acquaintances enclosing money to pay for them, and not informing said friends and aquaintances. Such subscribers are perfectly legitimate, as Mr. Madden himself admits in a letter to Mr. W. J. Bryan on this subject. The only "catch" is that Madden claims that a man may not subscriber to a paper for his friend, if he does it "because of the doctrines it teaches." This is so outrageously absurd, arbitrary, dogmatic, partisan and fool-headed, and impracticable, that it cannot be made to stick. On this matter, we print elsewhere a portion of an editorial from Bryan's "Commoner." However, Maden has the power and he may hold to that decision as a last resort to kill off he-promulgation of undesirable doctrines.

If he does so decide we may be obliged to publish the names of those who have sent in their own certificates If he does so decide we may be obliged to publish the names of those obliged to publish the names of those who have sent in their own certificates of subscription. These we know have paid their own money for "The Socialist." We publish once more our Blank Form and urge every one who wants to continue receiving his paper to fill it out and send it to us, if he has not already done so. We may be obliged to cut down our list to just those only whom we can prove by those only whom we can prove by their own signatures to be paid sub-scribers. Madden then will positively have to abandon this tack. If, after such proof, he will not allow us to use

EVOLUTION

SLAVE

NAGE

We have not yet heard from Mr.

Madden. We asked him for the evi-

the mails, like other papers, we will know the reason why

The time has not yet come, even in America, when an official can dispense America, when an official can dispense with the show of fairness even, and arbitrarily suppress the right of free speech. That was why we urged Wilshire to banish his Wilshireism so as to give Madden no shadow of excuse for refusing him the mails. All we want is a clear case of tyrannical, inexcusable suppression, the exercise of absolute will, without pretense of excuse, to gag free speech, and then we shall have something to talk about and to act about. They dare not, Maden nor Roosevelt nor any other, throw aside the forms of liberty. If they adopt Lynch law, they will invite and create Lynch law. If they adopt anarchy, they will breed anarchy in return. It remains forever true: "They that take the sword shall perish by the sword."

We are wholly within the forms of law and we propose to stay there. But we warn all in authority that they must not make fish of one citizen and

must not make fish of one citizen and fowl of another. America is not yet Russia. We demand and will have Justice and Far Play.
We print again Mr. Madden's Picture, which we published many weeks ago when he was holding up 'The Appeal' and 'The Challenge.' Our artist represented those papers as fermenting squirting streams striking him full in the face, but "The Socialist" was hitting him in even a tenderer and more vital spot. We drew more truly than we knew. And now we have nothing to retract. We propose to tell the truth about Madden and Capitalism and do our part to awaken

workingmen to a sense of their awful slavery. If we have been too hot to suit the powers, we shall not stop for that. If they want to suppress us, law or no law, all right. Go ahead, gentlemen

UNDERCURRENT. "MISSOURI SOCIALIST

SAN DIEGO CHIEFTAIN' ANGELES "SOCIALIST SOCIAL ADIRIT' CHIZEN TOLLER

> gentlemen.
> This may be the last time we shall be allowed to send the paper at the reduced rate. But subscribers may rest assured of one more issue published and mailed on American soil. We can pay for one number at the higher rate. And no one need fear that we shall ston publication. stop publication

"OPPRESSION A TONIC."
Fort Wayne, Ind., March 7, 1902.
Dear Sir and Comrade—Enclosed please find certificate of my subscription. I raid for it, and to show my approval of Mr. of the most of the most

"ENOUGH TO MAKE A PREACHER SWEAR."

S. P. Headquarters, Minneapolis, Minn. Hope you will come out on top in your contest with the postofface. Damn their skins, it's enough to make a preacher swear. But, after all, it is really a compliment to you; it shows you are doing good work for the cause.

J. H. LOCKWOOD.

BRYAN ON MADDEN

While it is perfectly proper that there should be a reasonable proportion between the number of actual subscribers and the total circulation (and the proportion of one-half fixed is reasonable). The properties of the control of the

ONE OF HUNDREDS.

ONE OF HUNDREDS.

I am a subscriber to "The Socialist," published in Seattle, Pay for it with my own hard money. Take it because I believe in the principles it advocates.

Know of my own personal knowledge it is not sent longer than paid for. Can point you to several cases where it has been promptly stopped at expiration of subscription. Respectfully,

L. R. GAGE,

PROTEST AGAINST INJUSTICE.

"PROTEST AGAINST INJUSTICE."

The Socialist Educational Union 116½
Ultrains Street, Seattle, Warch 4, 1902.

The Socialist Educational Union 116½
Ultrains Street, Seattle, Wanny with the demands of the seat of

One of Madden's Witnesses Against "The Socialist"—A Gratuitous Subscription. Bridge Port, Wash., March 6; 1902. Editor "The Socialist:"

Editor "The Socialist." and are 5, 1902.

Editor "The Socialist." and are 5, 1902.

Dear Sir-Admin and age I received a letter from Masten, third assistant postmaster general master general and informed master general and informed him that I paid my own among for it and that I sent 10 cents for ten receive to Louis (Rigore, Malott, Wash. (He is my grandchild.) Yours.

"CANNOT PRESENT A FRIEND WITH A SUBSCRIPTION"-MADDEN.

SUBSCRIP.10N"—MADDEN.

BOX 7 SOldiers' Home,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 6, 1902.

Editor "The Socialist." Seattle, Wash.:
Dear Sir and Comrade—I conform to your request by signing and forwarding the cerulest of the seat of t

You promised to support our advertisers, don't you know?

CERTIFICATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(Please fill out and forward at once to "The Socialist," Seattle, Wash.)

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I AM A PAYING SUBSCRIBER TO "THE SOCIALIST." PUBLISHED AT SEATTLE, WASH. AND THAT THE PAPER IS NOT SENT TO ME GRATUITIOUSLY.

Name													
Addre													

THOUGHTS, By Your Uncle.

nevertifieless help to make Socialists by and by, and which also gave me a new experi-ence. It was an experience also that could not have been thrust upon me had I not visited this particular mining district, where the capitalist class is more open in its dis-regard for the lives and property of those who foolishly interfere with capitalist profit-

Sunday night late, after my last meet-ing, and after I had bid good by to all the Comrades, I went to a certain place where only a Socialist can go without injuring his reputation. I had been out with the his reputation union band a few days before, and I went

noon that it was discovered that nine assay offices one but thirty feet, from the dance hall, had been holen up with dynamite Luckily no one was killed, though one woman, about to become a mother skepting in one of the buildings, was dashed an affect and a residence, was shocked so that the result was considered serious. There are about forty of these "assay ons. There are about forty of these "assay" offices. They make a practice of buying high grade ore from miners without asking any bothersome questions. The miners who sell the ore are supposed to find it while prospecting, but the mine owners say it is all stolen from their mines. However it



COLORADO STATE COMMITTEE, S. P.

(Beginning at Right). No. 1, James Gaston; No. 2, W. H. Fechyew; No. 3, J. C. Provost; No. 4, Chas. La Kamp; No. 5, H. Hansen; No. 6, Geo. E. Boomer, National Committeeman, Washington; No. 7, L. W. Fields, Altman, Colo.

Altman, Colo.

State Committee Devising Ways and Means of Bettering the Condition of the "Wage Slaves."

—Taken by M. L. Mueller

down to the only dance hall in Victor to say good by to the union musicians with whom I had got acquainted. They had just got through work, and I was shaking hands with them, when, all of a südden, blast end of the building seemed to gö bu p/n the air a foot or two; it swayed and rocked and settled down, and the windows fell in. For a moment there were a lot of scared men and women, and it was feared the "law and order" league had started in to clean out the tenderion by breaking the clean out the tenderloin by breaking the law with dynamite. Nothing more happen ed, and as soon as everybody could go home without hurrying enough to arouse

may be, the mine owners are the only ones may be, the mine owners are the only ones interested in forcing the "assayers" out of business, and, as one big mine owner said, "there are thirty or forty others that ought to have been dynamited also." That it was a big plot behind which must have been both money and organization is proven by the fact that the nine places, miles apart, seee, all, bloom as the places, miles apart. were all blown up within a few minutes of each other, and it must have taken at of each other, and it must have taken at least twenty men working in concert to have done it. The "assayers" are all re-building-however, and further developments of the struggle between the big and little tobbers may be confidently looked for. If



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—Taken by M. L. Mueller.

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there is anything that makes a big robber mad it is to have someone rob him of what he has stolen. It may be added, thou-somewhat unnecessarily, that the troops have not been rushed into the district to protect "property." But suppose one, only one, of the sticks of dynamite had gone off under the office of one of the big mines?

Tuesday morning I doubled back to Colorado Springs, leaving the region of high Colorado Springs, leaving the region of high altitude, high prices and high explosives to visif the representative high-toned capi-talist town of America. Here is where the mine owners live, a most beautiful spot, and where they educate their children at a high-class college. There are splendid street cars here, but no transfers, as it is evident that the riding of the working class should be discouraged as much as wearble.

While waiting to see some of the Com-rades I wandered around the boulevards near the college, where dock-tailed horses and dock-brained riders of both sexes were and dock-brained riders of both sexes were much in evidence during the spring-like afternoon. Rigged out in English riding auits and habits, they cantered around in droves, looking supremely weary at living and with an aristocratic cast of countenance that deepened in hauteur whenever they flad to rein out to pass a plebelan market wagon or counts. The products of the counter of the products of the counter o or caught me gazing at them.

One of the Comrades is connected with the college, not by money, but by mus-cular labor around the grounds, and he expects to be disconnected as soon as they expects to be disconnected as soon as they ind out he is a truly really Socialist in-stead of the sentimental variety that an occasional high-class person assumes as a fad. Through his courtery I sat at table twice with several hundred of the students and allowed myself for a few brief mo-ments to imagine I was volve; to graduate, ments to imagine I was going to graduat with sheepskin honors and a bounden heart felt desire to live by schooled sharpness of wits upon those who are half starved by

It appears that the middle-class of Colo It appears that the middle-class of Colo-rada are endeavoring to lessen thejr-bur-den by shoving it upon the big capitalists, and in behalf of that endeavor they are pushing the passage of the Bicklin bill, a single-tax scheme, through the legislature. A few Socialists and many trades unionists have allowed themselves to be fakired into support of this middle-class reform, which, themselves are simple to the contraction of the con-traction of the color of the themselves are the color of the color of the color of the color of the themselves are the color of the color o though operative, could not in any wis though operative, could not in any wise moderate the conditions of the workers or render theor position in any way less insecure. They had been endeavoring to debate the bill before the Y. M. C. A. of Colorado Springs, but had been unable to get anyone to oppose the bill. Through Comrade Jackson I got the chance, to speak Comrade Jackson I got the chance to speak in opposition and did so Tuesday evening, Judge Hubbard spoke in the affirmative, and though he at first uenied that the bill was a single-tax proposition, he@finally admitted he was a single-taxer, and as such favored the bill. I didn't mention Socialism once, set the torics to sense. he was a single-taxer, and as such accounts the bill. I didn't mention Socialism once, yet the judge, in answer, denounced me at once as a Socialist. The judge spoke loudly and wildly in behalf of the bill, principally because it gave the "people" the right of referendum. The kind of "people" the right of referendum. The kind of "people" the single-taxers and the rest of the middle-class believe in is shown by the fact that the bill gives the right of petition only to "one hundred taxpayers," I. e., those who can show a tax receipt. And to think that there are hundreds of working people, and trades unions as a body, rushing to support a measure which insults 99 out of a hundred of them by stating specifically that they cannot petition in reference to the legislation carried by the bill. It this does not show that the middle class, by their not show that the middle class, by their pushing of this bill, are capitalist class-con-scious, despite their occasional wail that working-class Socialists will not trust them, then I do not know what would or could.

Left Wednesday morning for Buena Vista. Found a small but energotic local there, and had a fairly sood megting in the opera bouse, with about a hundred questions fred at me. The meeting would have been nuch larger but for two things. One was much arrayer but for two things. One was the postponement of the meeting for che week, and the other thing was the new owner of site opera house, who thought a half shovel full of coal in one stove and none in the other would warm a big opera house in freeding weather. The Comrades said he had taken hold of the opera house with the determination is now that the conwith the determination to make it pay, and I guess, with the racial instincts of econ-omy, he will if he can get audiences in the habit of wearing bearskin coats and foot

warmers.

From here I went to Leadville, and here,
like Glenwood Springs and Grand Junction,
further on, where I had no addresses save
of members of the Appeal "army," the
sentiment-wag not strong enough to arrange
a meeting. In fact, the sentiment was not
strong enough to indite answers to the
letters of either myself or State Chairman

So this winds up my meetings for awhile as national committeeman from Washing-on. Am in Utah now and will take up the work immediately as national organizer for that state, and about which you may expect weekly reports.

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THE COMMUNE

The Commune: What a wealth of tragedy and of herole memory the words recall:
And what inspiration there is for us in the
Courage and Constancy of the brave men
and women who raised the Red Flag above
the Hotel de Ville on that glorious March
morning in 1871? All over the world, durings the coming month, their deeds will be
recalled, and millions of Socialists will honor the memory of that short-lived triumph
of the proletariat. The story of the Comnune, ever new, though oft told, in spite
of the many blunders of the Communards
themselves, and their ultimate defeat, forms, themselves, and their ultimate defeat, forms themselves, and their ultimate defeat, forms, nevertheless, a great chapter in revolution-ary annals. From the 18th of March, when the women urged on the soldiers at Mont-martre, to the 21st of May, when the Ver-sailles troops forced an entry into the city and began that fearful carnage of blood and fire, its which gerams control to the conand began that fearful carnage of blood and fire, in which so many thousands of men, women, and children fell, victims to the re-lentless fury of the oppressors, Paris was governed better than at any time' in its history. And that, in spite of the extreme difficulties which beset the administration.

Let those superior persons who sneer at the aspirations of the workers and declare the aspirations of the workers and declare that they could "never administer the affairs of a great city." think of the Commune. What of Theisz, the workman who was placed at the head of the post office? Working at ordinary artisan's wages he reorganized that great institution—paying, incidentally, higher wages for shorter hours of labor to all employes—and the beneficent results of his administration are felt even today. What of Camelinat, the bronze-worker who took charge of the mint!—of Jourde, clerk and accountant, who, at the head of the Commission of France, dishaped much sagacity? No, there is noth-played much sagacity? No, there is noth-played much sagacity? No, there is noth-

head of the Commission of France, dis-played much sagacity? No, there is noth-ing done for the workers which they could not do equally well for themselves! But it is not in this that the importance of the Commune lies. Nor is it in the heroic fortitude and courage of the brave fighters ortitude and courage of the brave fighters who fell in its colossal martyrdom. No, these are truly great things, but its chief interest for us lies in the fact that it was the first time in the history of the world that the working people had seized the relias of government and taken unto them-selves the administration of a great city.

selves the administration of a great city. It is that fact, fraught with hope and sacred meaning, that we hail. We are proud of the heroism of those trying days; by men of the working class itself to govern of the working class itself to govern a great city wisely and with justice—a noble contrast to the cowardly reactionaries who forsook the city in white-livered frenzy. We see now, and have learnt from that dearly-bought experience to avoid, some of the mistakes they made; but, best of all, we see in the triumph of March 71 the glorious prefiguring of a greater final trigorious prefiguring of a greater final we see in the triumph of March 71 the glorious prefiguring of a greater final tri-iumph, not alone in the city by the Scine, but throughout the world. And in that day the Red Flag of Socialism, doubly sacred by the marty-blood of '48 and '71, will float, proudly and defaulty, from the battlements of all the great nations of the battlements of all the great nations of the world, with a newer and more glorious lustre which shall not fade but grow bright-er with the years. er with the years

With what malignancy the hirelings of the capitalistic press throughout the world attacked the Commune! To them it was nothing less than a bloody reign of terror and the Communards a band of cruel and ferocious savages. The shooting, as a reprisal for the shooting of hundreds of their comrades, of half a dozen hostages, by the revolutionaries, was magnified until it far transcended not only the shooting of those hundreds and the lil-treatment, in prison, of hundreds more, but, the savage butchery of innocent women and children in the streets! How great a slander upon brave men, whose weakness consisted, in part at least, in their failure to deal out summarry punishment to their enemies! That at least, in their failure to deal out summarry punishment to their enemies! That men, goaded to desperation and vengeance by the wholesale butchery of their kin, should shoot back and kill six "respectable citizens," and one of them an Archbishop, too, was monstrous! But they had only praise for the "firmness" of the callous murdered, Gallifet, who in cold blood ordered the murder of hundreds without trial. Gallifet! Murderer of the people! What strange inony, and what tragedy, there is in the presence of one bearing the Red Plag of that same great, struggle of the Cablnet with that unrepeatant agent of tranny! No wonder that the attitude of Millerand and his supporters has wrugs angry protests from the greater part of the Socialist movement, not of France alone, but of the world." ferocious savages. The shooting, as a re-prisal for the shooting of hundreds of their

the Socialist movement, not of France alo but of the world.

the Socialist movement, not of France alone, but of the world."

Comrades, as we celebrate the great deeds of the Paris Commune: the memory of the great honored dead—Dombrowski, Varilia, Delescluze, Milliere, Rigault and of the nameless heroes whose deeds abide forever, a glorious, memory, let us remember, that they have bequeathed to us not a glorious mission. Milliere's last cry was, "Long live Humanity!" and one of the unnamed break Humanity!" and one of the unnamed heroes, actuated by that same great human passion, when asked what he was fighting for, cried with his dying breath. "For Human Solidarity".

We, too, are fighting for Human Solidarity"—may we be as brave and true as were the defenders of the Commune!

—John Spargo, Editor "The Comrade."

"OUR SERVANTS IN WASHINGTON.
D. C."
Springfield, Mo., March 4, 1982.
Editor "The Socialist," Seattle, Wash:
Dear Comment of the Socialist, Seattle, Seatt

"WILL INCREASE YOUR PAPER."
Summerland, Cal., March 5, 1962.
"The Social Social Country of the Social Social Country of the Social Social Country of the S

the new committee.

ceal directed the Executive

ce to organize Ward Socials

borhood Socials in the difrds. They will usually be

come comrade's home, and

are to be invited in to learn

cialism and to have a good

QUESTION TO MADDEN, er, King County, Wash, Meh 9 liter Socialist Please publish copy of my letter to the Post

Yours truly, DANIEL F. BOISSEVAIN.

March 10th 1992.
Enclosed find sube. Though Madden
Though Madden
In su
uttenti may rage and the engineers analog a van thing. Socialism is marching on, and though injustice may refuge on and though injustice may refuge as easiered. The law of justice is the scattered. The law of justice is the scattered, The law of justice is the people and their voice is being for the people and the result of the people and the

Frategnally yours, E. C. JOHNSON

DRAMATIC CLUB. Chicago, March 5, 1902

Salaphone of the control in the least of the control of the contro

abstract evolution or anything el Let us all study the whole proble and make an earnest effort to lea our sphere and fulfill our mission. Comrade Wallace is far too stee fast a man to long remain an opp

DAVENPORT, WASH

DR. SAMUEL J. STEWART, 20-1-2 Sta Royal Rid. Phoneser Sq. Res. Rainer. WM MEYER, TAILOR, 2228 1st ave. CHAS. E. CUMMINGS, M.D. Third ave EDW. RD HOLTON JAMES, Lawyer

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BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE

Dramatic Events in Boston State House Socialist Members Electrify the House With Protests Against Prince Henry Another Labor Bill Killed

The writer considers himself fortunate in being one of the few Socialists present when the Socialist members of the Massa chusetts legislature protesfed last Wednesday against official recognition of Prince nesslay against official recognition of Prince Henry of Prussia. It came about so sud-denly that meakers and listeners were alike unprepared; a full minute passed he-fore those present realized what was tak-ing place. Then there followed a most dramatic scene and one never to be for-gettten. When the order authorizing the president of the senate and the speaker of the house to extend an invitation to Prince Henry to meet the general court of Mas sachusetts in joint officention was read sachusetts in joint convention was read, many of the members did not hear it. For some time the speaker had been mechanically reading off committee reports on unimportant bills, which were passed with out even a vote being taken. Some members were talking, others reading, and, still bers were talking, others reading, and still others were sitting abstractedly watching the speaker manufacture laws. Messengers were fitting about and the reporters in the press gallery were jollying each other. The buzz of conversation ascended to the ears of the whispering visitors in the gallery. Suddenly Carr's vider rap out. Suddenly Carey's voice rang out

"Mr. Speaker."
"Mr. Carey of Haverhill.

was an abrupt lull in the conversa

There was an abrupt lull in the conversa-tion. What was it?

We leaned forward expectantly, for Carey's bill to increase the number of brakemen on railroad trains was on the calendar, and we thought he was going to calendar, and we thought he was going to speak on it. But Carey's first few words showed us we were mistaken and laid the whole situation clearly before every one. Then a murmur ran around the house, gradually dying away while the member-straightened up in their seats. Dimen-sengers ceased their fitting about; the re-vertes were house and the states in the porters got busy; and the visitors in the gallery glared greedily.

gallery glared greedily.

Carey had secured the floor when the speaker was half way through putting the question on the order. The latter gentleman appeared embarrassed and a worried look crept over his rubleund countenance. He fingered his glasses nervously, casting around the chamber a helpless glance which ended at the press gallery.

Speaking calmly and deliberately at first.

Speaking calmly and deliberately at first. Carey's speech increased in warmth@ad eloquence as he proceeded. The ringing words cut the slience with thrilling effect. Each moment the air of suppressed excitement grew more intense. Most of the members sat quietly listening, but the leaders of the house were restless. Reed of Taunton sat two feet away from me, twisting in his chair, his face white and wisting in his fingers beating a tattoo u is desk; he could hardly contain hims addenly he arose and moving noiseles

Carey spoke as follows:

"I hesitate and yet a sense of duty com "I hesitate and yet'a sense of duty com-pels me to enter my solemn protest against the proposition to suspend the proceedings of a body of representatives of the people to do homage to one who appears by grace of a monarchy. I do this deliberately and dispassionately, with full knowledge of its strengement.

conceive, Mr. Speaker, from what I "I conceive, Mr. Speaker, from what I have gathered in my youth and in my older years that this Republic is in itself a living protest against monarchy. I conceive a monarchy to be an insult, a wrong and a crime; an insult to the intelligence of the twentieth century, a wrong against man, and a crime against human progress. I cannot gild the insult; I will not condone the wrong; I shall not honor the crime or its representative.

the wrong; I shall not now.

Its representative.

T cannot forget that serried ranks of the fathers marched to the graves that monarchy might not be. I cannot shut my eyes to the vision of the cold gray column on Bunker Hill, which mutely though elequently stands as a protest against and I declare sir, that this Remonarchy, and I declare sir, that this Re-public snould not halt on its onward march,

of emity but because I love those things or entity but because I love those things which make up a Republic. I believe it to be my right to protest against the sur-render of those privileges and the calling of a halt in the progress of this legislature to receive the representative of a monarchy that tomorrow may be at our thoses.

at tomorrow may be at our throats.
"It is an insult to those who struggled inst monarchy and spared not their liver

against monarchy and spared not their live to bow at the feet of a representative of a monarchy.

"I say it calmly and dispassionately that to any man who comes from any country representing the people, I am rendy to give the hand of fraternity, but to those who come representing a monarchy I say, 'There is the door; go.' I say it in memory o those I have been taught to revere and

those I have been taught to revere and not against any individual.

Thate all kings and castes of rank and birth For every sen of man is son of God; Nor lives a beggar but is nobly born, Nor wears a slave a yoke or czar a crown

That makes him more or iess than just a

man. "Prince Henry is reported as saying that New York is the haven of many Germans. Yes, Mr. Speaker, New York and the United States have been the haven for thousands of Germans exiled from their native land, of Germans exiled from their native land and it was the monarch whom this man represents and his ancestors who torfured infirmoned and exiled the best and noblest of the sons of Germany because they loved freedom and sought economic and political seli-government

The monarchical system is n The monarchical system is maintained through the persecution of men and women who spoke for what this Republic is supposed to stand. Human beings have been for ages murdered, imprisoned and sacrificed to sustain Prince Henry and such as need to sustain Prince Henry and such as he' in power, and in the names of those murdered ones I protest today. I maintain that Prince Henry does not represent the German working people who compose that nation. He represents the class that oppresses and exploits the worker and their wrongs cry to us to ignore him. Were he a chosen representative of the p ple, sent here by their will, no matter what color, race or creed they might be. I would welcome him, but he represents a system that divides humanity and profits by blood-

As a member of that international move ment which seeks the solidarity of all humanity, I would give the fraternal hannumantly. I would give the fraternal hand of greeting to a representative of the people were he to enter here, out to a titled representative of monarchy I could only point to that door and say one word—Go!"

Carey had hardly ceased speaking when

Reed of Taunton arose. The parently wishing to prevent further deb parently wisning to prevent further debate, recognized him reluctantly. Reed was trembling with excitement and he blurted out his opening words as if they had been choking him, "I am frank to admit," he said, "that I

"I am frank to admit." he said, "that I am not ope of those who can sit in silence that ords like these are spoken. Every one in and out of this house recognizes that Prince Henry is the national guest. He is not the guest of an individual but of the United States. I regret that a member of the Massachusets house hand to the Massachusets house has been and the member of the Massachusets house has been a member of the mem the Massachusetts house should have been guilty of such a breach of courtesy as has gointy of such a breach of courtesy as has the gentleman from Haverhill. I am con-fident that, with the possible exception of one other, every member of this house Joins me in desiring to give a cordial wel-come to him who is not only our guest but the representative of a great and friendly nation across the sea."

He hesitated for loss of words and then

He hesitated for loss of words and then stammered out: "I believe the house stands ready to vote on this order now." He sat down without a sign of encourage-ment from his fellows, his speech a piti-ful failure. Immediately the speaker again attempted to put the question, but Mac-Cartney was on the floor before a half dozen words, were spoken. He was recog-nized, the worried, harassed look deepen-ing on the speaker's face.

nized, the worried, harassed look deepen-ing on the speaker's face.

MacCartney could not have commenced a sermon more gently and shavely, but before the finished he had intensified the painful excitement by utterances accentuated by sarcastic delivery and graphic gestures which made them terribly effective.

He said "I regret very much that it has devolved pon two inconspicuous members of this ody to enter a protest against the pas-age of this order. I regret the necessity for it, but duty compels me to protest

To it, but duty compels me to protest.

"A mighty conflict is going on in the world between two philosophies—imperialism and democracy. This is no mere academic difference but a struggle which prevades all nations and the peoples of all nations are organizing for it. Prince Henry is the representative of imperialism and is the representative of imperialism and it is our duty and opportunity to register our belief in democracy. We recognize that there are definite relations between nations under monarchical form and those under democratic form. Official representatives should be treated as such, but Henry is not herefore, as official reies. on an official visit.

here on an official visit.

"The gentleman, so far as I know history, has done nothing. Accident made him the son of a monarch and the brother of an emperor. His brother has had a boat built in this country, and he has come over to see it safely but in the water.

"He is a private citizen so far as we are concerned, was the homework."

"He is a private citizen so this concerned; yet the newspapers of this country, pretending to stand for the principal have been simply country, pretending to stand for the prin-ciples of the Republic, have been simply plastered over with pictures and descrip-tions of royalty. This person does not directly represent Germany. He is a member of the royal family, and the great bulk of the cyal family, and the great bulk of the German people are not royalists. In view of these facts we raise our voices in pro

test.
"We meet under this dome, around whose
edge are set the names of men who
preached and died for democracy, and yet
we become saturated with the mania to
give honor not to a representative of the people, but a representative of monarchy and we see the American people led to pros trate themselves in the dust at his feet. "King Edward is to be crowned, and

this country is to send three special envoys to his coronation, and these envoys, these representatives of democracy, will dress

up in pink tights—yes, pink pants! We will send over the daughter of the president of the United States to that core -we, the believers in the people—we, believers in democracy will actually a over ourselves to do honor to royalty carnated in the person of King Edward

There is in this country today an im There is in this country today an im-perialism more subtle and far-reaching than any imperialism in the past—an im-perialism of wealth. This imperialism is leading the people to worship other forms of tyranny. Our industrial monarchs unite of tyranny. Our industrial monarchs unite with the monarchs of the old world to es-tablish a world-wide monarchy and to further this end our capitalists are barring their daughters to European profilgates in return for title. return for titles

And who pays for all this? Five bundred thousand working men in Germany today are out of employment. In the city of Berlin alone there are 100,000 working men out of employment and the charitable institutions are strained to the utmost to provide for the necessities of life. Yet to pay for the private gentleman's yacht and has inxuries those people will be ground still further into poverty. And who pays the cost of the gorgeous reception given the cost of the gorgeous reception given this representative of oppression? Who, but the working men of America? It is from their tooi and sweat that the bills will be paid. who pays for all this?

cause he represents a philosophy antago nistic to progress, a system belonging to a past age, a doctrine that denies the equality of man and which lives on murder

and, persecution.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman will be received with out-stretched hands. The members of the party which bears the stamp of democracy upon it will probably vote for this order. Yet our voices will be heard for the people and against monarch, imperialism and plutocracy. We will, ghat constitutionally, we will bear witness metaphorically, we will statempt to fan the dying embers of freedom while those to whom the heritage of liberty and democracy is intrusted are paying homage to royalty."

whom the heritage of liberty and democracy is intrusted are paying homage to royalty." Silence while MacCartney spoke and after he had concluded. Hayes of Lowell interrupted the speaker for the fourth time while the question was being put and was recognized. Mr. Hayes posses as the funny man of the house, and he proceeded to sustain his reputation. He was not very funny, but his attempt at ridicule met with mure laughter than it otherwise would with more laughter than it otherwise would with more laughter than it otherwise would

with more laughter than it otherwise would because it came opportunely and relieved the tension prevailing. Hayes began by quoting the following from the Scripture: "The wind bloweth where it listeth; the sound thereof is heard we know not whence it cometh whither it goeth,' and more wind has wasted in the past few minutes than wasted in the past few minutes than would keep the members of the house in breath for the next six months." He said he had felt terrified when the previous speaker was addressing the house and had momen-tarily expected the German army to enter the house and bear him away to a kommers. He suggested that the sergeant at arms and his subordinates surround the two Socialists his subordinates surround the two Socialists during Prince Henry's visit in order that the two members be protected from contact with royalty and from the possibility of being taken captive by the Prince. From such a calamity he knew the house would wish to be delivered, for he said: "We should miss them. Oh, how we should miss

There was no applause when Hayes sat down. He was followed by Dean of Wake-field, a Democrat, who said the courtesies extended Prince Henry are not a recogni-tion of a form of government, but simply an expression of good will for the people of another nation. He favored the order. Still there was no applause. This ended the debate. The speaker hurriedly called for a rising vote, and all apparently stood up, except Carey and Mac-Cartney, who afterwards voted in the nega-tive. Carey asked unanimous consent to

them!

tive. Carey asked unanimous consent to be placed on record. Hayes of Lowell objected. The speaker ruled that Carev's re jected. The speaker ruled that Carey's request could only be granted on a yea and nay vote. Carey asked for a roll call, but only MacCartney and he arose, thirty being required. This closed the incident. A large number of members escaped to the corridors to discuss it, and the house assement its received to the corridors to discuss it, and the house assement the receives escaping the corridors. ed its normal condition.

sumed its normal condition.

A few minutes afterwards the adverse report of the committee on Carey's bill requiring that railroads increase the number of brakemen on trains came up. Carey moved to substitute his bill and spoke for fitteen minutes upon it. His speech bristled with facts showever the solution. with facts, showing the necessity for the measure. He was opposed by Sampson of Worcester, who claimed to be a railroad a railre Worrester, who claimed to be a railroad man of forty years' experience. He said the measure was unnecessary. Bullard of West Newton supplemented this by saying the railroads would consider the safety of their train men and passensers. MacCartney réplied and roasted both statements in a scathing appeal.

Cartney replied and roasted both statements in a scathing speech.

What followed was most interesting. A rising vote showed a tie—42 to 42. Carey made the point of no quorum. A count showed only 107 members present, sustaining the point. Carey then moved that the sorgential same. the sergeant-at-arms bring in a quorum. The members in the corridors were

and a quorum was had.

Carey then asked for a roll call, and in spite or protestations from some members he secured the necessary number—31 responding. This development was highly dusagreeable to several members who had yoted against the bit, but who did not want voted against the buil, but who did not wan to be piaced on record and it was amusing to note their bewilderment and disgust. The roil call resulted in 65 to 79, and another labor bill died the death at the hands of labor bill dienos. This one was especially important to the railroad men of the state special legislative agent present

Shortly afterwards the house adjourned after the most exciting session held in Shortly afterwards the house adjourned after the most exciting session held in many years, and one which all Socialists can be proud to remember. It is no easy task for our representatives to stand in that hostile body and utter truths which run counter to the world's opinion; but they did it and did it with a dignified sinerity which commanded the respect even of their opponents and which entitles them to the approbation and support of Social-

WILLIAM - MAILLY. Roston Mass March 1 1902

Boston, Mass. March 1, 1992.

INJUNCTION MADE PERMANENT.
The Occasion of the Great Strike Now on in Boston. Thirty Thousand Men Out in New England. Railroads Paralyzed.

The decision on the temporary injunction and the Thirty Thousand Men Out in New England. Railroads Paralyzed.

The decision on the temporary injunction against the Brine Transportation Company was rendered on Friday by Judge Braley of the superior court. As was to be expected the injunction was made permanent, either forcibing forbidden to Interfere either forcibing forbidgen to Hundred Company, if not under contract with it, to transpare, if not under contract with it, to transpare in the serious aspect. The union leaders claim serious aspect. The union leaders claim a strike is imminent that will paralyze the trade of New England. Over 30,000 men will be involved it it is also claimed that to be anxious for a strike, believing an apportunity would be presented to exterminate organized labor. If all the workmen involved in the transportation business were in

control the courts,
doston March 1.

The above account explains the big
strike in New England. The despatches
today (13th) say that all New England business is at a standstill because of sympathetic strikes for the Boston teamsters,
the strikes for the Boston teamsters,
was the strikes for the Boston teamsters,
the strikes for the Boston teamsters,
of the Gompers Civic Federations's Conciliation committee to come and help. No
working men will get abother lesson all
learn to strike at the Ballot Box.—Ed.

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