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THE PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

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EDITORIAL EDICTS

Victor Murdock gives visible evidence of being a son of bleeding Kansas.

Mr. Hard Times is hitting hard these days and promises even harder blows in the future than in the past.

There is method in the madness of a young lady, who husbands her father's lights, especially when her lover is in the parlor with her.

Any young man with a handsome young girl as a neighbor can afford to "love his neighbor as himself," and he never fails to do it.

"A vote for Wilson is a vote against King county," says the Times. A vote, however, for Wilson will not be a vote for Poindexter as will be a vote for Burke.

If the senatorial contest is between Burke and Poindexter, why does not the Times direct its chief fight against Poindexter instead of against Wilson?

Umbrella Patton died at the Soldiers' Home a few days ago, but the Times still publishes his picture on its front page, showing that it never lets go a dead one.

Ed Palmer has spent two months of his valuable time and lots of his hard-earned (?) cash to get an office that pays him \$300. Where does Palmer get off at?

In speaking of the men, who voted wrong in the last legislature as portrayed by the American issue, the names of Howard Taylor and Edward B. Palmer lead all the rest.

The "fighting little cuss" from Kitsap county has no higher aims for being on the insurgent ticket than to keep his name before the public for two years' hence. What a shame!

Our superior court has declared that George Piper is not entitled to be voted for for state senator from the thirty-fourth district. Then permit us to suggest that you vote for Claude C. Ramsey, who has had no trouble with the courts.

A park in Ossawatimie, Kansas, has been dedicated to the memory of John Brown and the dedicatory services were held last Thursday at which Colonel Roosevelt spoke. The Kansas people are rather slow about getting round to this honor, but it is better late than never.

Bloomington, Illinois, is said to produce more fish than any other state in the Union and her inhabitants eat less fish than those of any other. It seems an eagerness to ship to the outside takes nearly the entire catch from the prolific Illinois and other rivers. To discourage this the inhabitants have inaugurated an annual fish fry. The last one was held on August 26th when over 30,000 persons were assembled to partake of the buffalo, croppies, cat and bass cooked to a queen's taste with the good bread that went with it. Farmers from far and near attend these fries and the merchants of Beardaton realize heavily on their annual donations used to make these fish fries a success.

Representative Edward B. Palmer

If you be a law abiding citizen; if you abhor corruption in general and in public officials in particular; if you believe in the doctrines of our fathers, who founded the United States on the corner stone of liberty, that the people might rule, then in the senatorial contest in the thirty-seventh district vote for Frank C. Jackson as against Edward B. Palmer.

The voters of the fourth ward years ago nominated and elected Edward B. Palmer a representative to the legislature of the state and he went there presumably an ambitious young lawyer to make an honorable name for himself, but has he done so?

He had no sooner taken his seat in that body than he began to plan for his own personal aggrandizement at the expense of the people. Unsolicited he worked for and supported every corporation bill that was introduced that session and exacted no pay for his work. But when he came home he went to the corporations with his record. He was then and there appointed tax attorney for the Puget Mill Company at almost a fabulous yearly stipend especially in comparison to what he had been earning. Other mill companies poured in their business on him and soon he formed a great law firm with himself as senior partner and it was his duty to get the business and the other fellows to look after the court work.

He again sought the nomination for the house and by the extravagant use of money succeeded in winning his fight. His record in the interest of the corporations and in the support of cinch bills was even more notorious than the previous. He then sought a seat in the senate and by the extravagant use of money, which was supplied him, he won in that fight. As Senator Palmer, and with two terms in the legislature ahead of him he became the leader of a lot of legislative looters who passed legislation that robbed the state of its rights and give the same to private individuals. The timber lands, the school lands, the oyster lands all more or less were caught in the drag net of which he played a conspicuous part. His oyster land holdings at present are simply enormous, he has tracts of agricultural and timber lands scattered about over the state that are almost priceless in value especially to a person of moderate means. His Soap Lake holdings alone would make the average man independent for the balance of his natural life.

All of the above Edward B. Palmer has accumulated within the past twelve years, he being practically penniless when he was first elected a member of the legislature of the state of Washington.

Mr. Palmer's support of railroad measures while a member of the legislature should not be overlooked. In the senate he seems to have been the communicating organ to the legislature for Ben S. Grosscup, at that time chief counsel for the Northern Pacific, and for E. S. Cotton, the general counsel for the O. R. & N. It was not long before the local attorney for the Northern Pacific fell to Mr. Palmer's office and in order to deceive the people he formed a partnership with Judge Carrol B. Graves of Ellensburg and had him named as the Northern Pacific's Seattle attorney. This was done with view of permitting Mr. Palmer to continue doing politics and regularly going to the legislature to keep up the good work for the railroads.

Milo A. Root, who was then a partner of Mr. Palmer's had been slated for the N. P. place, but a position on the supreme bench for Root more favorably impressed Mr. Palmer than the local N. P. attorneyship, and that secured it would be two instead of one stronghold. Mr. Palmer through his corporation influence was elected to the state central committee and in that position he handled thousands of dollars in electing Albert E. Mead governor of the state. The price Mead had to pay for his election, so far as Palmer was concerned, was that Meade would aid Palmer in having the legislature add two new members to the supreme court and that Mead would appoint M. A. Root and H. D. Crow to those positions. The program worked like a charm. In the mean time Graves' appointment as N. P. counsel and his admission into partnership with Edward B. Palmer were

both held in abeyance until Mr. Palmer had his legislative supreme court program cinched, which was no sooner done than Graves moved to Seattle and the law firm of Graves, Palmer & Murphy was formed, with office space taking quite a third of one of the floors of the Lowman building. This partnership continued for some time. It finally dissolved, so rumor has it, because Palmer gave the most of his time to clients having business of a quasi political nature, and for which the firm never realized any reward, and yet Mr. Palmer, who was the sack holder of the firm, saw to it that his share of the profits of the firm was always forthcoming. This transaction may have been on the square and in the open, but it does not look like it.

We believe it can be said without fear of successful contradiction that Edward B. Palmer never supported a measure while in the legislature, from which he did not expect something for his own personal or selfish aggrandizement.

For a number of terms he supported the prohibition cause in the legislature, and he did so until he saw an opportunity to make a combination with the whiskey advocates in the legislature with himself becoming one of the acknowledged leaders of the wets, when he became a violent saloon advocate. He no sooner forms such a combination in the house than he organizes the saloon forces into his own plans, aside from the liquor question, and more vicious legislation is undertaken and even passed and would now be a law had not Governor Hay vetoed the Beach oyster land steal. In the present campaign for the senate Edward B. Palmer is spending more money than all of



EDWARD B. PALMER
The Interests' Candidate for Senator in the Thirty-Seventh District including the Third and Seventh Wards of Seattle.

the other legislative candidates in the county combined. He has his pegs set and if he is able to pull through all he will have spent for his election will be returned a hundred fold. No man can afford to spend multiplied hundreds of dollars to be nominated and elected to an office, the salary of which all told amounts to only \$600 unless he expects to get it back by holding the office.

Edward B. Palmer wants to go to the senate to see after the interests of the lumber kings of the state, the electric lights concerns of Seattle, telephone lines of the state, oyster land syndicates and to prevent the legislature from placing the nomination of supreme court judges back into the primaries. And that is another point he has not failed to lookout for since he has been a corporation member of the legislature.

The name of Ed Palmer is a hiss and a by word all over the state and the state press is almost unanimous in its condemnation of his legislative acts. Personally he is a greedy, avaricious soul that is for the other fellow only when he can successfully use him and the minute he fails to use such person to his personal advantage he throws him over and has nothing but abuse for him. It is the consensus of opinion of the men who know Edward B. Palmer that he is the most selfish man that ever came into public prominence in the state of Washington. If you vote for the man you stultify every spark of manhood in you, providing you have taken the trouble to look up his record in the legislature. And that you may not vote blindly so far as Edward B. Palmer is concerned his legislative record is being prepared and will be published herein in our next issue. It can be safely said he never cast a vote in the interest of the people, only that part of the people known as corporation kings.