

The Washington Socialist

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE! YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS. YOU HAVE A WORLD TO WIN

5c per copy, \$1.00 per year.

EVERETT, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER, 31, 1914.

No. 208.

AN ENCOURAGING REPORT Paper Placed On Sound Financial Footings Despite Hard Times

Washington Socialist Now Has
Income Equal to Expendi-
tures—No Debts.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that, as business manager, I am able to announce to the readers of The Washington Socialist that the paper begins the new year practically free of debt, the few dollars still owing to the editor being covered by collectible advertising for December.

Since going through bankruptcy, in April, it has been one of our chief offices to begin the year 1915 with a clean slate; and we have, to all practical purposes, accomplished our aim. We had hoped to collect all outstanding bills for December before making this report; but, after all, it is immaterial, since they will all be collected within a few weeks.

At the beginning of May we were behind the game to the extent of about \$160.00. The summer months were dull, and we have since passed through two vigorous political campaigns. In the meantime, we have been passing through a period of financial depression which has been felt keenly by the working class everywhere. Yet, in the face of all this, we have slowly but surely increased our subscription list, and, on the whole, have not only paid current ex-

penses, but have been gradually wiping out the above mentioned small indebtedness.

From now on the way seems clear. It is to be doubted if many Socialist papers can enter the new year so hopefully.

It has been said that an announcement showing our freedom from financial embarrassment would tend to decrease active efforts in behalf of the paper. But this view seems, upon second thought, to be unreasonable. Who would not prefer to work energetically for the paper, knowing that each month's expenses were being paid by the monthly receipts, than to know that he was constantly working to pay up old debts?

Our success in tiding the paper over the hard times of the closing year should, we think, encourage everyone interested in the upbuilding of The Washington Socialist to redouble his or her efforts. We are every day receiving letters of appreciation and congratulation from all over the state, which leads us to believe that our sub. list will continue to grow throughout the year 1915 even faster than during the twelve months that came to an end with this New Year's issue.

Yours for a strong Socialist press in the state of Washington,
KATHERINE H. HODGINS,
Business Manager.



"No, the Capitalist does not give us work; it's because of the Capitalist that we can't get work."—Jack Armstrong, in Shiple's "The Call of Conscience."

A STRONG FACTOR FOR PARTY PROGRESS

PURCHASING POWER.

Chas. W. Erwin.

The paper on which these words are printed was made by the workers. The type used to form the words was fashioned by the workers. That modern mechanical marvel—the printing press—from whose embrace these sheets fell with almost lightning speed, was born of the brain and fashioned by the skill and brawn of the workers.

But the paper lord; the type lord; the printer lord and all the other lords of industry who own the machinery that the workers have to use to produce all of these things and to transport them from the place of production have to be reckoned with by those who produce and sell this printed sheet to you. In other words, we are PRODUCING IT IN THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM AND MUST PAY TOLL AT EVERY STAGE OF ITS PRODUCTION.

While we are compelled to pay a profit to those who control the machinery of production and distribution we are not primarily publishing this paper for profit. Seems like a hopeless kind of a job on first thought, doesn't it? Looks as if the only way to do it is to ask the readers to pass over the coin to pay the deficit between income and outgo that must increase with each issue of the paper. But this isn't the way at all.

The capitalist press is up against the same proposition as we are and they would never think of appealing to their readers for financial aid. They wouldn't get it if they did, and if they did get it they wouldn't get

any profits and that is what they are primarily after. The capitalist press as a whole makes money and many of their papers make much money. The workers' press as a whole loses money and many of their papers lose much money. Why?

The capitalist press cashes in on the only asset any newspaper has—THE PURCHASING POWER OF ITS READERS. That's the reason capitalist publishers spend thousands, hundreds of thousands, and in some cases millions, to secure a large circulation. The larger the circulation the higher the price they can get for space from advertisers and that spells profit.

The press devoted to the interests of the workers has never cashed in on the only asset they have with which they can hope to balance their liability—THE PURCHASING POWER OF THEIR READERS. Without the spending of a single extra copper from the pockets not too well supplied in the misnamed "best of times," the workers could support a powerful press if they used their PURCHASING POWER to support their own press in place of putting millions of dollars in the war chest of their enemies.

Next week the writer is going to show you how one group of people put a powerful national daily in the field and kept it there without a deficit, solely by the use of their PURCHASING POWER and this group is as nothing when compared with the toilers of this country. If they could do this thing—and they have—then if we don't do it we had better get off the firing line and give place to those more fit to do the job.

THE SOCIALIST PRESS

By EUGENE V. DEBS.

In the present advanced state of the Socialist movement it is hard to understand why the press which has been such an important factor in the party's progress, should be so indifferently treated and so scantily supported by Socialists themselves. The importance of the press in the class struggle, in political campaigning and in the educational propaganda is conceded by all, and yet practically every Socialist paper in the United States is having a desperate struggle to maintain its existence.

Whether Socialist papers are privately owned or party owned, whether they are narrow and dogmatic or liberal and opportunist, they encounter the same difficulties and with scarcely an exception they are compelled to waste their means and energies in keeping going from day to day.

A Socialist paper, no matter by whom started or how honestly and ably conducted, is in trouble from the very beginning.

Socialist publishers and editors have uniformly had the same experience and struggle along in the hope that relief may come and that the paper whose critical career has so endeared

it to them may at last be placed upon a secure foundation.

The average Socialist editor works harder, longer and more conscientiously than any other person in the movement, and he does it under circumstances that would break the spirit and drive out in despair and disgust any one not literally harnessed to the movement by chains of steel.

Yet, in spite of all these handicaps and hardships, the Socialist papers have done and are doing a vital work in the upbuilding of the party and the development of the movement, the value and importance of which could be by no extravagance of words be overstated.

With all their weaknesses they are the strength of the party, the bulwark of the movement, and without them disintegration and disaster would speedily follow.

The capitalist class recognize the value of their press and feed it fat and plenty to keep it strong and active. Socialists might well profit by their example. The snarling wolf is ever at the door, and under such circumstances no paper and no set of men can do the best there is in them. They can not fight the battles of Socialism and the battle for their own existence at the same time.

Proof That A Socialist Is Not "Just Like The Old-Party Officials When Elected"

A STORY OF FIDELITY TO CLASS

Achievements of a Socialist
Commissioner.

During the recent municipal election, which resulted in the placing of one of the two Socialist candidates in the city council, comrade J. M. Salter, the successful candidate for commissioner of public works, stood squarely on the principles of International Socialism. From platform, press and curbstone, and in conversation, comrade Salter made it known that he was the candidate of the working class. He stated candidly that if he were elected he would act, whenever possible, primarily in the interest of the working class.

As this is the last issue of the Washington Socialist for the year 1914, a brief survey of Commissioner Salter's work during the four and one-half months he has been in office will doubtless prove of interest to our readers.

Even the most bitter opponents of Socialism, political enemies of Mr. Salter, have been forced to admit that, as a public official, he has given an efficient and entirely honest administration of his department. Though increases in wages have been made in many instances, and an eight-hour day established, the extra expense has been compensated for by the elimination of needless expenditures in other ways. Organized labor, to a man, admit that Salter has voiced the interests of that body on all occasions, insisting always upon union wages and conditions. Union labor has been insisted upon in every instance where possible.

It goes without saying that the Socialists of Everett are more than pleased with the results of their many years of patient effort to gain partial or complete control of the city hall.

Even the opposition press editorially, perhaps unwittingly, paid comrade Salter a tribute in commenting on the fact that Salter was living up to the platform upon which he was elected. By which it was admitted that Salter was taking orders from the Socialist organization, instead of from the banks and Big Business in general.

Function of Socialist Official as Legislator.

In a legislative capacity, the Socialist official can best serve the working class by exposing vicious legislation, in preventing the passage of measures that would prove detrimental to labor, rather than by attempting to have

working class measures put through a hostile legislative body.

While each commissioner is an executive head of his respective department, acting as a council the three commissioners become the legislative body of the city.

One of the duties devolving on a councilman is voting on measures that involve antagonistic property interests only, and have no bearing on working class interests whatsoever.

Cases of this nature the Socialist commissioner has voted on as his judgment dictated, endeavoring always to serve the best interests of the people as a whole. An old party commissioner might be "influenced" to serve the pecuniary interests of some particular business element, more often than with the greatest amount of "influence."

As to Efficiency.

From the moment of taking the oath of office the new Socialist commissioner made it plain that he intended to fill the place to which the workers had elected him in an efficient way. His first act was to dispense with the services of street commissioner—a fat political plum worth \$1,800 per year,—and assume the duties of that office himself. This amount was therefore left available for increasing the wages of useful city employees.

The positions of street foreman, barn boss, deputy electrician, building inspector, plumbing inspector, and employment agent, were then filled with men skilled and proficient in the duties involved in their particular lines of work.

The hold-over deputy electrician drew a salary of \$75 per month; was not even an electrician, and never showed up at the city hall except on pay day. The present appointee is a skilled mechanic, and is always on the job; and although his salary is now \$100 per month, the fees collected from contractors is more than enough to offset the increase in his salary.

Electric wiring was done in a hazardous, slipshod, dangerous manner, with absolutely no regard for the ordinance covering that work, thereby subjecting life and property to needless loss by fire from defective wiring, besides raising insurance rates to property owners. All that is now a thing of the past.

Graft Jobs Abolished.

From 41st and Colby to the golf links, perhaps a mile in distance, a man was kept with rake and shovel to remove the least roughness or pebbles from the highway for the

benefit of pleasure-seeking autoists.

Needless to state that no such expenditure of public funds for the benefit of a favored few is now being made.

Plank 3 of the Socialist municipal platform states: "We demand the abolition of the contract system on all public work."

We know the contractors make a profit on the workers. With the contractors eliminated, the workers can share in this profit by receiving a higher wage, on a shorter work-day, and the city still save money on public work.

The truth of the above was verified recently by a piece of sewer constructed on the day-labor plan, under the direction of the commissioner of public works. The engineer's estimate was \$330; and that was about the amount that would be charged by a contractor for the job, they at that figure paying \$2.25 per day. The city paid \$2.55 per day and dropped nearly \$40 below the estimate.

The Bridge Incident.

As eight-hours constitutes a day's work in all the departments of public works and finance, Commissioner Salter introduced an ordinance, which was passed by the council, providing for three eight-hour shifts instead of two 12-hour shifts on the Everett avenue bridge.

Later the other two non-Socialist members of the council repealed the ordinance and let the caring of the bridge by contract to two men for \$89 per month.

The former tenders were receiving \$80 each per month, working on eight-hour shifts.

Since the new men took their jobs, one month ago, bills amounting to \$80 have been presented to the city for damages due to tug boats being held up by the bridge not being opened in time.

Helped Abolish Unjust Tax.

The officials of the Bartenders Union waited on the council soon after the last election and asked for the repeal of an ordinance requiring bartenders to give bond and take out a license before being allowed to pursue their calling. This entailed a yearly tax of \$15 on a bartender, and must have been secured before he was allowed to go to work. Through the firm stand against this unjust discrimination taken by Commissioner Salter, the council repealed the ordinance.

The most vital problem relating to the interests of the working class was Commissioner Salter's work on behalf of the unemployed, in bringing to the attention of the public the imperative

RESULTS IN CALIFORNIA

By A. E. BRIGGS.
SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 20th.—Slowly the election returns come in. In this county the lowest returns for any state Socialist candidate are within 29 votes of the highest at the last state election in 1910.

It looks as though the highest in the state this year will be more than double the highest in 1910.

Socialist sentiment never was so widespread as at present. In order to defeat its expression at the polls the capitalists worked the game of the "very good man." They took Fredricks as the devil incarnate for the "very bad man" and Johnson, who has thrown out a few crumbs for the "very good man." For fear of a reign of terror many voted for Johnson to defeat the "bogymen" Fredricks.

Yet, though the capitalists played out all these big cards we still have the biggest vote in the history of the party.

It now looks as though the lowest vote in the state will equal the highest in 1910—48,000 votes—and the highest set a new mark above 100,000. Anti-Socialists are welcome to what comfort they can get out of these facts and figures.

If my soldiers should think carefully, not one of them would remain in the ranks.—Frederick II.

At least the English have nerve. They have even dared to seize a Standard Oil steamer.—Cleveland Leader.

need of doing something for those of our citizens who had been brought to acute distress through lack of work; and then when the public was convinced that something must be done, Salter put up a vigorous fight against a proposed reduction in wages to additional workers in his department.

When funds were provided, and work found for some of the unemployed in the city park, Salter insisted that the men given work be placed through the free employment office, maintained by the city. The two non-Socialist commissioners, and the park board, overruled him and all applicants for work are obliged to seek employment through the office of the Associated Charities. The wisdom of Salter's contention has been amply demonstrated by many cases of putting men at work who were not entitled to it. The women in charge of the charity association have since admitted that the employment bureau was best equipped to place men "deserving of work."

RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS ARE

ANTI-PATRIOTIC

Since the war started, Russia has been a sealed chamber. Only vague rumors of what our Socialist comrades are doing—many of them either inventions or distortions—have reached us.

News from Socialist officials that has just come to hand states that the Social Democratic party and the Socialist Revolutionary party have stood solidly together as opposed to the war.

Since the Russian firesides have been threatened by the German invasion into Poland, the Henry Dubbs have been offering themselves in droves as food for powder. But not so with the Socialists. Although their papers have been suppressed, anti-war leaflets and manifestos are being printed by the million in "dens and caves of the earth" and scattered broadcast throughout the land. Although Socialists by the dozens are being sent as exiles to Siberia and others placed under arrest, this secret propaganda still goes on and many thousands of workers are joining their ranks and their policy—to a man—is to fight the institution that breeds war and not the damned fools that do the fighting and this is causing the military authorities the greatest apprehension. Although four members of the Duma with eleven other Socialists have been arrested and charged with attempting to call a national conference to protest against war the spirit of the party still remains sound and although the leader of the party in the Duma received a letter from Emile Vanderveide, the Belgian Socialist (? asking the Russian Socialists "not to work against the Russian government, which is helping the victory of the democratic (? ideals in Europe," their answer was blunt and to the point. It was to the effect that the request was impossible. They were going to fight the government as they had done before, because war or no war the policy of reaction was the same and "in fighting against Russian Czarism, they better help the democratic cause in Europe."

Long live Russian Socialism.

SAY!

You are going to Local Everett No. 1, S. P. of E. That big benefit concert and minstrel show, Saturday evening, January 2, 1915. Adults, 15c; children, 10c. Everybody to the wheel.

Announcement Extraordinary!

BIG SOCIALIST BENEFIT CONCERT AT SOCIALIST HALL,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, AT 8 P. M.

A big time is scheduled for Saturday evening at Socialist Headquarters, when the curtain rises on what will be the starting of a weekly entertainment under the direction of comrade Heller, from Seattle.

This week's program will be a hummer from all reports. A big minstrel first part will open the program, and the second half will be a vaudeville bill of exceptional merit. Retta, the little child performer, will be a strong feature on the program, and we can all look forward to a ripping good time.

These concerts and entertainments will be run as benefits for Local Everett No. 1, and will bring the members together for a jollification each week on Saturday night.

Comrade Heller will form a dramatic society while here and will produce plays touching on Socialist questions. He intends to put in an up-to-date set of folding scenery, so that the dramatic club will be at no loss for settings.

The admission price will be 15 cents for adults and 10 cents for children. So every one get in and boost. The prevailing hard times make it imperative that Local Everett No. 1 increase its revenues at once, in order to carry out its already planned organization and propaganda work.

A Real Gosh Darn Fair is on the Tapis, to be given shortly, and we will once more have a chance at the shell game, to see Basco, the wild man; the Blue Boy of Barnum Fame, the Snake Eater, Coney Island red hots, candy wheels, fortune tellers, etc. So keep your eye on the Socialist hall for the next few Saturday evenings. The present is no time for lying down in the harness. Capitalism, with all its degrading and murderous institutions, is tottering to its final collapse. Let's all help give it the coup de grace. REMEMBER, the first show is this coming Saturday evening!

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Honest goods at lowest prices in Everett. Try us once and you will always trade with us. No book-keepers to pay. No bad accounts or other unnecessary expenses.
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ORGANIZATION NEWS

LOCAL EVERETT NO. 1 ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

Local Everett No. 1 held a well attended business meeting last Sunday night. Seven new members were added.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Organizer, O. B. Spink; recording secretary, Hannah Crosby; financial secretary, R. D. Hodgins; lit. agent, Maynard Shipley; trustees, C. Solle, S. Roeder, K. H. Hodgins; woman's correspondent, Hannah Crosby; delegates to C. C. C., F. G. Crosby, A. B. Davey, C. P. Morrison, H. W. Watts, T. Roeder, H. Hanson; delegates to county committee, C. Solle, A. B. Davey, R. J. Ollinger, Hans Bonnevie, T. Roeder, W. L. Saler.

R. J. Ollinger was elected chairman for the next two months.

The proposition to give the auditorium a new name was defeated by a large majority.

ANOTHER NEW HUSTLER

Another hustler has been added to our list in the person of comrade Charles Koenen, of Monroe. Within two weeks he secured about \$8 worth of subs. and is still out hustling for more. Success to him; may his tribe increase.

MINUTES OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING HELD DEC. 13, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 12 a. m. Present: Morrison, Jensen and Coburn. Zietz and McCormick arrived later.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved. Financial report for month of October read and on motion accepted.

Auditing committee on campaign funds reported that it had audited the campaign accounts of the secretary-treasurer and found same correct. Report accepted and on motion filed. Motion that other outstanding accounts and receipts of the campaign fund be also added to the regular audit and that total amounts be published in the Washington Socialist. Carried.

Secretary's letter to M. A. L.'s read and endorsed.

Motion that the county carry on the plans of starting a county lyceum course. Carried.

Motion that the course consist of three numbers with two speakers at each meeting or number. Carried.

Subjects for lectures were discussed. The following comrades were submitted by the committee as speakers for the course: R. W. Thompson, Carl Ulonska, A. H. Coburn, R. J. Ollinger, J. M. Salter, K. H. Hodgins and F. G. Crosby. Secretary was instructed to get in touch with those selected and find out whether or not they are willing to serve.

Report of Washington Socialist read and on motion filed.

Motion that the county executive committee urge every member in Snohomish county to purchase one \$1.00 subscription card to the Washington Socialist to help put our county paper upon a cash basis. Carried unanimously.

Secretary read his lyceum letter, which was endorsed on motion.

Bill of Thomas Jensen for \$9.00 for auto service during campaign was allowed on motion.

Matters of the Debs meeting and lyceum course were discussed at length.

The committee adjourned at 3:15 p. m.

CARL ULONSKA, Secretary-Treasurer.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1914.

RECEIPTS.	
M. A. L. Dues	\$ 1.00
Local Dues	36.60
Supplies	2.30
Literature	.30
Campaign Fund	66.55
Total Receipts November	\$106.75
October Balance	44.68
Total	\$151.43

EXPENDITURES.

Dues Stamps	\$ 25.00
Postage	2.00
Organization	16.00
Office Expenses	37.75
Printing, Supplies, Miscel.	2.60
Campaign Expenditures	36.95
Total Expenditures	\$120.30
Balance on Hand, November	\$ 31.13

Fraternally submitted,
CARL ULONSKA,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The action of the French authorities in commandeering all the taxicabs for army service was a master-stroke, everybody being familiar with their unequalled propensities for making fearful charges.—Nashville Southern Lumbarman.

PRINCIPLE OF ECONOMIC DETERMINISM AND UNION TACTICS

To the Washington Socialist.

Dear Comrade: I see in your last issue that comrade Frans Bostrom has been expressing himself and showing the light as to the position of the A. F. of L. to the interests of the working class.

I have had for some time back thoughts very much the same or at least along the same lines, but I am sorry to say that I did not have the courage to say it in so many words. Oh, the things which we learn to respect we soon have a tendency to worship. We have learned the need of the working class to organize for protection. We thought that to raise our wage was the thing, so we organized our unions and as long as our masters were unorganized these unions were a power and a benefit to us, and, as an education in organization they have done us some good.

Now, however, the masters have organized us and we find that we have to change our plan of attack. And some of the workers on seeing that a change was made necessary, tried to find out what was the matter with the old plan and came to the conclusion that to organize just the skilled workers was foolish, for then the unskilled worker was the one who was not organized and he could be used to compete against the skilled union man. So they planned to get the skilled and unskilled workers into one organization, the industrial union. But again some of us have studied still deeper. We can see that there are two men for every job. Now, if we could get every worker into our industrial union, the employed would still have the competition of the unemployed, and down would come our house of cards. In other words, the unemployed would force us to scab or be scabbed on. We, who look at it this way have therefore arrived at the conclusion that we should meet our fellow workers on a class line without competition, and we find that the only place where we can do so is in the political party, composed of, for and by, the working class. Here we find no competition to live, maybe there will be a struggle for power, but not between class members. A struggle for control will develop between the class of exploiters and the exploited, as we have seen here in Washington, but since the exploited are so vastly in the majority, they are and always will be, in power, no matter how much or how long the bourgeois cry about brain power or any other rot. A party's or a union's brains are only as good as is the brain of the rank and file on an average. But let us get at the meat of this argument. If the working class use political action to get shorter hours, more wages, better conditions, there will be no need of a union, a business agent or a Gompers. This is the real answer to the resolution of the A. F. of L., which resolution was most heartily endorsed by many I. W. W.'s, whom I have talked to (secretaries of locals.) Their common interest was to keep their jobs. Your craft union man, if he happens to be a business agent, is very much opposed to an industrial union, but he is more so against the I. W. W. Why? Because of his job. Reverse the situation. The I. W. W. can see little or no good in a craft union because it is past doing any good. But they are both very much against the political union. Why? Because of their jobs. And we of the working class are such a bunch of mutts that we stand hitched for it. We are good at weighing a man's interest in a cause if he happens to be a bourgeois, but let him be a union man or an I. W. W. and we seem to think that the law of economic determinism has been suspended. If the master class had any doubt as to the great power of political action, why would they spend so much money to defeat us? Why pay large sums to discredit the members of our party? Why do the bourgeois try to take away the power of the worker in the workers' political union, the Socialist party?

Workers, it is because they are afraid of that propaganda; to teach the workers that through political action they can and will do away with wage slavery. Workers, forget the loss to the individual; let us help ourselves by helping our class. The individual is nothing. If he is out of a job, it is unfortunate, but his life or death is of very little concern to the mass. So no matter what your paid officers say, use your political power to free yourselves. Workers of the world unite.

Yours for the end to wage slavery,
JAMES SUTTON.

An audience that covered over one hundred acres in Chicago heard Debs. The largest audience ever gathered to hear one man. Debs speaks in Everett, January 24, 1915. Tickets 25c.



EUGENE V. DEBS
AMERICA'S GREATEST ORATOR
WILL SPEAK AT THE EVERETT THEATRE SUNDAY, JAN. 24, AT 2:30.

GROWTH OF SOCIALIST VOTE FORCES CONCESSIONS.

Eugene V. Debs.

As the strength of Socialism increases and is registered through the party vote the economic condition of workmen is improved by ameliorating legislation forced from capitalism through fear. This is true of all countries where Socialism has become an organized political force, and it will be true here.

Remember that the Socialist party proposes, not to reform the capitalist system, but to abolish it. By the magic of private property the capitalist has acquired ownership of the tools and materials of wealth production. He has obtained possession of the instruments which the laborer must use in order to obtain the means of life. By reason of this ownership the capitalist draws to himself wholly without labor and by the mere right of ownership, as it is legally recognized, the whole product of the workman's industry, save barely enough to support his existence, which is returned to him in the name of wages.

Under this system the whole product of industry belongs to the capitalist; all that the laborer can claim is his contract wages, which are determined by laws of competition over which he has no control, and which, according to the economic statement and the demonstration of actual facts, always tend to the minimum that will support existence at the worker's accustomed standard of living.

Under capitalism the worker builds a palace and lives in a hovel; weaves the finest fabrics and clothes himself in shoddy or in rags; makes fine shoes and wears the coarsest brogans; produces elegant silk hats and wears a fustian cap; builds luxurious carriages and breeds fine horses to draw them and then walks; extracts fuel from the earth, where a beneficent creator has placed it for the use of all His children, and freezes for the lack of it; in short, he produces everything and enjoys nothing. The entire product of his ingenuity and his industry flows into the possession of the capitalist class as the price of permission to labor for a bare existence.

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CHURCH NEWS FROM AFRICA

(By the Benighted Press.)

UNGAARD, Central Africa, Nov. 11.—Resolutions were read and adopted in the Central Cannibal Church protesting against the Christian war, now being waged in Europe. The resolutions condemn the wanton destruction of life, except for purposes of food.

The Ladies' Heathen Society of the First Church of the Unredeemed voted to send a boatload of yams, gourds and breadfruit to the starving wives and children of Christians, whose husbands and fathers are at war.

The Young Men's Pagan Society of Junglesia adopted resolutions calling on all young pagans to resist the insidious teachings of Christianity; and to dedicate their lives to peace.

At the Church of the Voodoes, the First Worshipers' Temple, and the Second Buddhists' Congregation of Tong Yong Ya, collections were taken up to carry on foreign missions among the French, Russian, German and English peoples.

Missionaries will go among these warlike people and endeavor to persuade them to forsake their blood-thirsty gods and worship the One True God of Africa.

"Europe for Vood in 1915," is the slogan of these loyal religionists.—Mary Field.

TO EVERETT SOCIALISTS

ORGANIZATION WORK FOR THE NEW YEAR WILL BE DISCUSSED IN THE LOCAL HEADQUARTERS AT NEXT SUNDAY'S BUSINESS MEETING. IF YOU ARE A MEMBER COME AROUND.

Our advertisers are scratching your back, Socialist reader. Scratch theirs. And tell them why you do it.

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25 Coats worth \$7.50 to \$10.00; choice to close, each—\$5.00	\$4.00 Children's Coats, sizes 2 to 6 years; to close out—\$2.75
35 Coats worth \$15.00 to \$20.00; choice to close—\$10.00	\$5.00 Children's Coats, to close—\$3.25
A few Novelty Coats, worth \$25.00 to \$35.00, to close—\$12.50 and \$17.50	\$5.95 Children's Coats, to close—\$4.00
	Broken line of Children's Coats at—\$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00

LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS AT HALF PRICE	
\$15.00 Suits to close—\$7.50	\$25.00 Suits to close—\$12.50
\$20.00 Suits to close—\$10.00	\$35.00 Suits to close—\$17.50
All Alterations Free.	All Alterations Free.

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THE STORE AROUND THE CORNER ON ROCKEFELLER

The New Canyon Wood Co.

And Keithly Fuel Co. Under One Management
Can now supply you with anything you want in either coal or wood.
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GROCERIES, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
3419 Everett Ave., Cor. Summit
Phones: S. S. 1818, Ind. 470

CITY DRUG STORE
1910 Hewitt Ave.
Free delivery to any part of the city. Ask for Green Trading Stamps.

Y. P. S. L. NEWS
The Y. P. S. L. met Wednesday, December 23, instead of the 24th or 25th, on account of Christmas.
They held their regular business meeting and took in several new members, after which a very enjoyable evening was spent in games and music.
They wish to thank comrade Shipley for his address.
I wish to urge upon the mothers and fathers to send their children as this league is for the uplifting of moral as well as social conditions.
The league is rapidly increasing in membership.
SOPHIS BONNIVIE.

LISTEN, SICK PEOPLE!
DO YOU REALLY, HONESTLY PREFER TO TAKE DRUGS?
Sickness is a result and so is Health
A. LEE LEWIS
Registered Chiropractor
307-8 COLBY BLDG.
Send for My New Book
LIGHT! MORE LIGHT!
Come around to the headquarters of Local Everett No. 1 next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock and let us exchange our views on Socialist philosophy. This means you.

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LARGEST SELECTION **CHICAGO** **ASH OR RED** **OUTFITTING CO.** **LOWEST PRICES**
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We recommend you to the—
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 Rooms are nice, large, pleasant and modern. New management.
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 Socialist literature always on the table

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 Oldest and most reliable shoe repair shop in the city.
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 Stock always fresh. Least possible prices
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 Fine Paper Hanging a Specialty
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 and feel like a new man.
 COLBY HOTEL TEL 2254

UNION OYSTER AND CHOP HOUSE
 CARL ERICKSON, Prop.
 Our Steaks and Chops Are the Best
 1717 1/2 Hewitt Avenue

notice is hereby given to the creditors of, and to all persons having claims against said deceased or against the community estate of said deceased and Geo. H. Bartlett, to present them with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned executor of said estate, at 236-38 Globe Building, Seattle, Washington, the place of business of said estate, in said county and state, within one year from and after the date of first publication of this notice or same will be barred. Date of first publication December 10th, 1914.

No. 2286
NOTICE TO CREDITORS
 In the Superior Court of the State of Washington, for Snohomish County. In the Matter of the Estate of Flora M. Bartlett, Deceased.
 By order of said court made herein on the 7th day of December, 1914,

GEO. H. BARTLETT,
 As Executor of said Estate,
SUTTON & HOYT,
 Attorneys for Estate,
 238 Globe Building, Seattle, Wash.
 One can still order Spanish omelet in a restaurant without starting an international riot.—Washington Post.

FREE LEGAL DEPARTMENT OF THE WASHINGTON SOCIALIST
 Address all questions to Attorney Peter Husby, 215-16 Stokes Bldg., Everett, Wash.

Editor's Note: Free legal advice on any subject is given in this column to Washington Socialist subscribers. Are not fifty-two copies of this paper and a legal adviser for a year worth \$1.00? Tell your neighbors about this great offer?

Q. Please answer the following questions in the free legal department of the Washington Socialist:
 1. If there comes a stray animal to my place and stays, must I advertise it?
 2. How long am I supposed to advertise?
 3. After such term of advertising is over, does such animal become my property?

I am a subscriber to the Washington Socialist.

J. O.
 A. Vicious animals and animals that are apt to break fences may be taken up at any time; other animals may be taken up only between the first of December and the first of March.

It is the duty of the finder to register the stray with the county auditor, giving description, brand, etc., within ten days. There is a penalty for failure to do so of a fine of not to exceed \$100.

It will then be the duty of the auditor to notify the owner of the animal, and if the owner does not redeem the animal within 20 days it becomes the duty of the auditor to publish notice of sale of the animal, giving 20 days' notice of sale. The sale must be conducted by the sheriff or some one designated by him. The finder may bid at such sale. The finder is allowed 10c a day for the keep of the animal. The owner has six months within which to redeem the animal.

Q. I am writing to you for legal advice as to the legality of branding and holding logs that have broken loose from a boom in the river. They have no brand and are jammed on the rocks. If I can brand and claim them, is it necessary to have my brand registered, and what will be the cost?

J. B. C.
 A. If you are sure that the logs are not branded it is not illegal to brand them and take them up. It is necessary, however, for you to decide upon a brand and have it recorded in the auditor's office. The auditor's fee is 25c, and the certificate for the brand will cost you 50c or \$1. The taking up of branded logs is a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of up to \$300.

Do you want your friends to remember you? If you do then give them a subscription to the Rip-Saw and a ticket for the Debs lecture and they never can forget you.

A NATION OF HYPOCRITES

By EUGENE V. DEBS.
 A little while ago President Wilson issued a proclamation calling upon the American people to unite in prayer for the cessation of the war that is desolating Europe.
 A nation that supports capitalism and is therefore in favor of war, is guilty of the most arrant hypocrisy in praying for peace.
 That prayer did not rise higher than the market price of musket balls and bayonets.
 God was not at home when that prayer was delivered.
 On the Saturday before the pious American people assembled in their churches and synagogues to pray to God for peace, a ship left the New York harbor with sixteen million rifle cartridges in her hold for the wholesale killing of the soldiers engaged in the war they had the audacity to ask God to end.
 Prayers are cheap, but there is profit in rifle cartridges.
 To pray to God to send peace while furnishing the armies with shot and shell for their mutual destruction, is not only the rankest of hypocrisy but the vilest of blasphemy.
 Capitalism, based upon profit, extortion, robbery, is essentially a system of war and pillage, of murder and devastation, and they who support this system and are responsible for war could with far more consistency appoint a day for thanksgiving to the devil than to set apart a day of prayer to the God of peace and love.

Dr. Foote's Plain Home Talk, a cyclopedia of popular medical and social service, \$2.00 at Hill's Book Store, 2929 Colby.

Chaunauquas are exempted from payment of the peace war-tax. There is nothing like having a friend at court.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

WHAT KARL LIEBKNECHT HAD FOR THE REICHSTAG
 NOT PERMITTED TO READ MESSAGE

The following protest against granting money to carry on the war was to have been read by comrade Dr. Karl Liebknecht in the German Reichstag, but it is reported that he was prevented from so doing:

This war, which none of the peoples interested wanted, was not declared in the interests of the Germans or any other people. It is an imperialist war for capitalization and domination of the world markets, for political domination of important quarters of the globe and for the benefit of bankers and manufacturers. From the viewpoint of the race of armaments it is a preventive war provoked conjointly by the war parties of Germany and Austria in the obscurity of semi-absolutism and secret diplomacy. It is also a Bonaparte-like enterprise tending to demoralize and destroy the growing labor movement. That much is clear despite the cynical stage management designed to mislead the people. This is not a defensive war. We cannot believe the government when it declares it is for the defense of the fatherland. It demands money. What we must demand is rapid peace, humiliating no one, peace without consequent rancor. All efforts directed to this end ought to be supported. Only the continuous, simultaneous affirmation of this wish in all the belligerent countries can end the bloody massacre before all the interested people are exhausted. The only durable peace will be peace based on the solidarity of the working masses and liberty. The Socialists of all countries must work for such a peace even during the war. I protest against the violation of Belgium and Luxembourg, against the annexation schemes, against military dictatorship, against the complete forgetfulness of social and political duties as shown by the government ruling classes.

SHRAPNEL.

Bruce Rogers.
 With us a worker is subjectively debased in his employment. His personal sovereignty and self-respect are gone for the time. His will ceases to be. It is only when unemployed that he has self-integrity and, of course, in this period physical wretchedness confounds him.

No man is free who goes to work at another's whistle. The unemployed tramp is an apostate who pays the supreme price of all of life for a single joy of it.

The workers are after all the ultimate capitalists. By the figures collected by the government itself the workers pay in the total capitalization of the country every three and one-half years.

Likewise the workers have all the money. The employers of labor have learned that through a process of constantly giving money they induce a reciprocal process on the part of labor of constantly giving luxury and comfort to them.

A given species survives through the principle of mutual aid and dies by competing with itself. Let us haul down the design "Each for Himself" and hoist the legend "All for All."

The liquor problem is not in the liquor itself but in the price which includes a profit. It will be solved when approached from this angle and from no other.

The cost of living depends solely upon the ratio between what a worker produces an article for and what he pays for permission to consume it. This ratio may be called waste and at present is about 15 to 100, but is enlarging.

No. _____
 In the Superior Court of the State of Washington, for Snohomish County. Mary Johnson, Plaintiff, vs. John B. Johnson, Defendant.
 The State of Washington to the above named defendant, John B. Johnson:

You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty (60) days after the date of first publication of this summons, to-wit, within sixty (60) days after the 10th day of December, 1914, and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, and serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned attorney for plaintiff, at his office below stated, and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of the said court.

The object of this action is to obtain a decree of divorce against the defendant, upon the grounds of desertion and non-support.
PETER HUSBY,
 Attorney for Plaintiff.
 Office and Postoffice address: Rooms 215-16 Stokes Bldg., Everett, Snohomish County, Washington.
 Date of first publication December 10th, 1914.

DISCIPLINING LIEBKNECHT

New York Volkszeitung Editorial.
 The cabled report that the Social Democratic members of the German Reichstag have turned against Karl Liebknecht because of his refusal to vote the government's war credit of five billion will bear confirmation.

Should it prove true and be found that Liebknecht is to be disciplined by the parliamentary group, it will mean an end to the proud unity of German Social Democracy, and a beginning of that breach that many predicted when, on August 4, the deputies without a protest sanctioned the war credits.

Let there be no mistake about the matter. Liebknecht does not stand alone, neither in the parliamentary faction nor still less in the party. We know that in the party caucus fourteen of seventy deputies registered their protest against the war credits of August 4, and that they, together with Liebknecht, were silent during its passage, because the parliamentary group had instructed the minority to give way before the greater number.

That discipline and acknowledgment of majority rule to which the German Socialists are so accustomed held sway, but at this session Liebknecht alone rebelled. This, despite, as we know, the increase in the number of deputies who acknowledge they erred in their voting on August 4 voted in favor of the appropriation have since openly admitted they blundered. Many, too, may have considered that additional credits must not be withheld, now that Germany is plunged into war.

The feeling that the deputies were on the wrong path is more widespread among the rank and file of the party than among the parliamentary group itself. We learn through reports from Berlin, Leipsic, Bremen, Hamburg, Stuttgart and other sources that great masses of the rank and file are not at all in sympathy with the course taken by their Reichstag representatives.

Conditions caused by the war stop their mouths for the time being. But even the restraint under which Germany today suffers cannot entirely hush the growing opposition. In countless party organs of Germany voices are raised, despite all censorship, against the unworthy stand of certain party papers as regards the war, and protests against such stands are finding echo in many groups of the membership.

That these groups will not look favorably upon a disciplining of Liebknecht because of his opposing vote is certain. Perhaps the dissatisfaction would not immediately become noticeable, because prevailing conditions in the empire and the pressure exerted by the government would make it impossible. Just so much stronger, however, will it manifest itself on the return of normal conditions, and, as said before, make a split imminent in the once proud German Social Democracy.

Such is the curse of the evil deed that, progressively, it must continually give birth to new evil. The vote of August 4 has not merely dealt the international a severe blow. It even threatens to disrupt the zealously guarded unity of the German Social Democracy.

So far on the field of battle the German government has achieved no notable success. Yet, in a certain way, she has won a notable victory. She has succeeded in dealing her "inner foe" a blow from which it will only emerge with great difficulty.

Such a victory, to the Prussian-German regime is well worth all the wasted blood of the German people.

DID YOU HEAR THAT?

President Wilson is going to tackle the problem of unemployment. And what is he going to do? Have the postoffice tell the workers where there are jobs—when there are any—and tell the masters where they can get slaves—as if they didn't know! Great scheme! Wonderful sociology for the professor! Why doesn't Wilson take the money the people deposit with the postoffice and use it in employing the idle at public works? That would create work and mean something. But he prefers to re-deposit the money with the bankers, so as to strengthen the master class that has caused all the unemployment, and then beg and whine to them to please be good and not starve everybody. A business man that would conduct affairs as foolishly as Wilson is managing for the people in America would be fired within two days.—Appeal to Reason.

With so many discarded L.L.D.'s, D.D.'s, and Sc.D.'s lying about in Europe, it seems a pity that Americans should still have to work four long years for a mere A.B.—New York Evening Post.
 Speaking of high churchmen, an English parson has just entered the aviation corps.—Columbia State.

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 All \$2.25 Copper Bottom Boilers Going at **\$1.79**
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 50c Dinner Pails **25c**
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 MEN FIFTY CENTS. GOOD MUSIC. LADIES FREE!
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 406-8 Commerce Bldg.
 Phones: Ind. 163, Sun. 436
 "Men learn by doing, but they don't seem to learn much from being done."

The Washington Socialist

Entered as second-class matter March 3, 1911, at the postoffice at Everett, Washington, under the act of March 3, 1879.

IND. PHONE 478Z

Published every Thursday by the Press Committee of the Socialist Party of Snohomish County, 1612 California St., Everett, Wash.

Maynard Shipley, Editor. Katherine H. Hodgins, Business Mgr. Advertising Manager, F. G. Crosby. Mailing Force, Tillie Roeder, Martha McCormick, Gertrude Cort.

Yearly subscription, \$1.00; six months, 50c; three months, 25c; single copies, 5c.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE AND SOCIALISM

"A movement represents the interests of a class," says Vail, "when it makes for the perpetuity of that class."

As the Socialist movement has been launched for the special purpose of perpetuating the working class as the one necessary class, as the one class whose development is in line with social progress and the moral demands of the more intelligent workers, it is essentially a proletarian movement, a wage-worker's organization. The Socialist movement is therefore openly opposed to the economic interests and the perpetuity of the capitalist class as such.

"While Socialism does not, and can not, represent the class interests of every member of society," observes Vail, in his splendid little 10c pamphlet, *The Socialist Movement*, "it nevertheless represents the higher and truer individual interest of every member of society, for Socialism would realize a nobler civilization. But the members of the proprietary class are so blinded by prejudice and class interests that they are unable to see what would make for a higher social order and a nobler humanity. Thus while Socialism stands for the higher interests of all as human beings, as members of society, it does not represent the class interests of the capitalists, for their class interests signify such policies as make for the continuance of their class. Socialism would abolish the capitalist class and turn all mere owners into useful producers. But when we turn to the laborer we find that Socialism represents not only his personal interest but also his class interest, for the class interest of the laborer is in accord with social progress."

WHY PREVIOUS REVOLUTIONS FAILED TO ABOLISH CLASSES AND RULERS

Many persons declare that if the Socialists should get into power, politically and industrially, it would not be long before certain men would once more have gobbled up all the earth's resources and cornered all the wealth again, as now.

This is a mistake due to the unformed leaving out of consideration the method by which one class gains ascendancy over another. The criticism falls to take into consideration that a man grows rich off of the labor of others only by owning the means whereby others must live,—by owning the land or machinery by use of which others must subsist. As Vail well puts it, to quote again his pamphlet:

The reason why previous revolutions resulted in the continuance of class dominance, is due to the failure to abolish class ownership in the instruments of production. But the proletariat supremacy will result in the abolition of all dependence, because the tools of production are now social and the working class cannot emancipate itself except by socializing these instruments. When these instruments are owned collectively the cause of dependence and servitude will be abolished. The abolition of private or corporate ownership, means the abolition of all class rule and all class distinctions.

The new order, then, is not merely an exchange of ruling classes, a society in which the relative positions of the two classes have been reversed, but rather a condition where classes themselves will become extinct; where the interests of one will become identical with the interests of all, and where the interests of all will be united in the social interests.

The class struggle will result in the supremacy of the working class, but when this class is exalted to power it will soon lose its present class characteristics. Out of the changed conditions a new type will arise different from all preceding types, inasmuch as these are dominated by class conditions. Individual character is largely the child of social relations and conditions, consequently the proletariat must necessarily bear the mark of its environment. The establishment of healthy social conditions will at once reveal

THIRTEEN STATES GAVE LABOR BOOST IN 1914

Summary of Favorable Labor Legislation Shows Big Progress.

Big gains made throughout the country in the war against industrial evils are revealed in the Review of Labor Legislation of 1914, issued by the American Association for Labor Legislation. Laws affecting the rights of workers were enacted by Congress, by thirteen State Legislatures which convened this year, and by popular vote at many of the recent elections.

A summary of the labor laws follows:

Three legislatures enacted laws requiring industrial accidents or occupational diseases to be reported. New Jersey adopted scientific measures to prevent lead poisoning in lead plants and potteries. A number of states legislated upon the subject of safety in mines, regulation of canneries and tenement workshops, and for the protection of railroad workers.

Seven states perfected their machinery for efficient factory inspection.

Eleven states took action on child labor laws; the laws, with the exception of those in Maryland and Mississippi, tending to raise age limits and educational requirements, and shorten working hours.

By the action of New York, Louisiana and Maryland, in establishing workmen's compensation laws, one-half of the states in the Union now have such acts.

In New York and Massachusetts a number of vacation laws for public employees were enacted. Alaska established an eight-hour day on public works.

Congress passed the Clayton anti-trust bill, while Louisiana and Massachusetts protected workmen in their right to organize.

New York, Maryland and Louisiana made provisions for public employment bureaus. In Washington the private employment agencies are forbidden to take fees from applicants for work.

Five states and Congress legislated to provide minimum working weeks for women, while other states reduced the existing minimum still further.

SPEAK TO YOUR NEIGHBOR ABOUT IT

While you're talking over this vital question of building up a strong Socialist press in Washington, without which any pretence of effective organization is but a farce, just speak to your neighbor about subscribing to *The Washington Socialist*. Any man of intelligence will take at least a six months' trial subscription for 50 cents. Just try it and see how easy it is to get them.

Build up your own press!

AN OBJECT LESSON

Were the workers, as a class, amenable to reasoning; could they, as a class, learn anything from experience and observation, there would never again be any but a Socialist elected to office in the city of Everett. Comrade Salter, as a Socialist representative in the city council, has clearly and forcibly shown by all his official acts a real Marxian Socialist (a "Red Hand," as the Herald puts it), in office "makes good"—for the working class. The work of non-Socialist officials is partly recorded above in opposition to Salter's.

In another year the workers of Everett will have an opportunity to elect THREE Socialists to the city council. It remains to be seen how much intelligence they will manifest on the day three new commissioners are elected.

"APPEAL" IS RIGHT

Some fussy official of the Socialist party has demanded of the "Appeal" a list of its subscribers in his state. The "Appeal" refused. Now the "official" is vindictive and wants to have this magnificent engine of education and agitation "boycotted." Piffle! If not worse. The spoilt darling should go ahead and develop his plans and purposes—if he has any—on his own resources, and not try to act as a parasite on the foundation laboriously laid by the efficient builders of the "Appeal to Reason."

Itself in human conduct and character.

Thus while as militant our cause is identified with class, as triumphant it is identified with humanity. The class struggle, then, is but a means to an end—the abolition of social distinctions by abolishing class ownership of the means of production and distribution. Under Socialism all will be members of the one class—humanity, and the gold-age so long dreamed will be a realization on earth.

NO WELCOME FOR JESUS ON CHRISTMAS

Christianity in Ill Repute in 1914—Church Failed to Stop War, Says Bouck White.

(From the N. Y. Call.)

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—That Jesus would probably be put to death as quickly today as was the case 2,000 years ago, was the opinion expressed by the Rev. Bouck White, speaking at Ford hall, under the auspices of the Boston Baptist Social union, last night.

A great crowd, which could not possibly be accommodated in the hall, came out to hear White, whose subject was, "If Christ Were to Come on Christmas Day." The audience applauded his declaration that "never was Christianity in so poor repute as on this Christmas Day. The war in Europe means the breakdown of Christendom. The crisis has come, and if Jesus came to earth he would behold the very apex of dissolution which has come to our modern civilization. The war has come because the Christianity of the churches was not Christianity and was powerless to prevent the priming of the guns. Christianity never proved its importance so dramatically as in the war which is devastating Europe."

"If Christ were to come on Christmas Day," said White, "he would not be recognized."

Boston Tea Party Frowned Upon.

He asserted that no pedestals can be found high enough on which to place the Colonial fathers, and yet he said "the Boston tea party was an I. W. W. event, a case of direct action, and was so characterized by the respectable. The Tories and other respectables could not find vituperation enough to describe the affair or to characterize the rabble who stirred up this revolution."

"We think of the money power as a modern invention, but the money power is as old as human selfishness. It seems to be the law that man likes to ride on the back of another man. The rider in every age has tried every device to keep his place and the ridden to shake him off. It has been the warp and woof of history. Moses was a labor organizer. He put the brick makers of the land of Goshen into a union.

"He called them the Industrial Workers of Israel. The Exodus was a labor walkout. It is the first historical record of the great working class of people getting together to advance their economic interests. The troubles of Moses were like those of all labor organizers."

"What was Jesus? Here again historical scholarship is our guide. Jesus was a workman in a carpenter shop in Nazareth, where he earned his living and apparently of those who were dependent upon him. His life was contemporaneous with the Roman Empire under Augustus Caesar. The Roman Empire was at heart an industrial despotism.

"The Roman Empire," he continued, "was a coalition of the master class in all countries for the oppression of the working class. That system was extending to Palestine. Jesus was subjected to that pressure. He felt its iron collar being riveted day by day round his neck. Industrial despotism is a fire that must be put out or it will put you out. You can't talk philosophy to wolves. You have got to stop them or they will stop you."

"Respectable" Anti-Christians.

"Roman soldiers were knocking at the door of Jesus and threatening him and all his fellow workers with slavery. He brushed the chips of the carpenter shop from him and started forth on the most successful career of popular awakening that was ever known in history. The common people heard him gladly, not so the respectables, the millionaires in Jerusalem, who were in cahoots with the invaders.

"The privileged people caught him one Thursday night," he continued, "and railed him promptly to death before the common people could get word of it and rescue him. What was the charge. 'He stirreth up the people.' Hasn't that a familiar sound? Jesus made no attempt to deny it."

White went on to say that if Jesus were to come next Friday and were to get into an altercation with the police, that he would be asked if he were ever arrested before, and that upon his own statement every church of respectability would lift up its voice and say "away with him."

ENDLESS CHAIN GIVING

Full many a knick-knack will appear 'Mongst gifts on Christmas day Which are laid by for just a year And passed along the way.

No comrade is too poor to buy his supplies from those who advertise in HIS paper. We solicit ads. only from the reliable merchants, whose prices are right and whose goods are as represented.

OPEN FORUM

EDITOR'S NOTE—Neither the Socialist party of Snohomish county nor the editor is responsible for any utterances published under this caption, the idea being to make THE OPEN FORUM a permanent department, devoted to the free discussion of timely topics by our readers. No anonymous letters or articles will appear in these columns. Make your articles brief and to the point, avoiding personalities as far as possible.—M. S.

THE SHORT PLATFORM

A political platform is supposed to be a statement of the political principles on which a political party stands. In that sense the state platform of the Socialist party of the State of Washington is presumed to be a statement of the political principles of that party. When we come to examine it more carefully, we find that the first part of the platform, down to the three lines and one word, which contains a statement of our ultimate aim, is merely an allegation concerning many conditions which we find existing in society under capitalism. The statement of our ultimate aim or demand is found clothed in the following words: "Our ultimate demand is the social ownership and democratic management of all the socially used means of production and distribution."

This is all there is in our platform that either directly or indirectly alludes to our ultimate aim, except as contained in a remedy suggested to certain conditions alleged to exist. The conditions alluded to are found embodied in the following language: "The lack and uncertainty of employment produces extreme poverty, which in its turn produces crime, insanity, prostitution of body and brain, suicides, drunkenness, disease and degradation."

The insecurity of a livelihood and consequent degenerating results are therefore directly due to the private ownership and control by the capitalist class of mine, mill, factory and land. The allusion above made is found in the remedy suggested for those conditions found in the following language: "The remedy lies in the social ownership of these means of production and distribution, thereby giving all an equal opportunity to live and enjoy the products of their labor."

The rest of the platform after the direct statement of our ultimate aim contains what we designate as our program or immediate demands, or measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of our ultimate aim and to increase our power of resistance against capitalist oppression.

Therefore, what we term our program or immediate demands are simply reforms intended to patch up the capitalist system and make it bearable for a little while longer. As the Socialists are teaching a propaganda for the overthrow of the capitalist system, claiming it is old, worn out, obsolete and intolerable any longer, any reform that we would ask for we would naturally suppose would patch up the old capitalist system and make it more tolerable and hence continue it, why should we worry about helping the capitalists to patch it up? And again it would appear that any reform that would really benefit the working masses the capitalists will oppose just as strenuously as they would the attainment of our ultimate aim.

CHRISTMAS BOQUET

Arlington, Dec. 23, 1914. Washington Socialist: Inclosed please find one dollar. Renew my subscription to the Washington Socialist for one year. The editorials and legal advise in the Washington Socialist is worth a dollar, besides other good reading.

M. THORSEN, Arlington, Wash.

Maybe you received a nice photo from your sweetheart, but haven't one to give in return. See Myers.

"THE PHOTODRAMA"
225 Pages—Cloth—\$2.00 Postpaid
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Introduction by J. Stuart Blackton, Vitagraph Co.

The one Big Book on this subject. It contains sample Photoplay and Dictionary of Terms. It shows you everything: Where to get plots; How to use them; How to make any material Dramatic; How to get the Punch; How to write Photoplays that sell! Used in Schools, Colleges, Libraries throughout U. S. "PLOT OF THE STORY" and "ART IN STORY NARRATION," by the same author, \$1.20 each. Both valuable to Photoplaywright. Above 3 books, \$4; "Photodrama" and either of others, \$3. Add 10c to out of New York checks for collection.

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The Germ of Capitalism Began With the First Slavery

The Germ of Economic Freedom and Democracy Existed Before Slavery Began.

(Extract from a debate on "Democracy" and Scientific Socialism.)

In conclusion we will revert back to primitive society, or rather SOCIETIES, as groups were isolated from each other in primitive times and each was a society unto itself, having little, if any, interrelation with other groups. One group was "foreign" to other groups and very likely hostile.

We witness the relic of this condition lingering up to this day in the different nationalities, or "nations," which, however, are slowly but surely becoming inter-related to such an extent that we are headed toward a single world society. This is made possible by material, or economic, conditions such as the giant machinery of production, rapid transportation and communication.

I will here make two or three brief quotations from Morgan's "Ancient Society." Morgan spent forty years of scientific research in getting facts. He lived in and among the Indian tribes and studied their social organizations. His work is a work of science which rivals Marx.

Although Morgan was not a Socialist, he arrived at practically the same conclusions as Marx and Engels regarding the law of economic determinism.

On page 61 of "Ancient Society" Morgan writes: "The first and most ancient was a social organization founded upon gentes, phratries and tribes."

"The second and latest in time was a political organization founded upon territory and upon property."

"The two plans were fundamentally different. One belongs to ancient society and the other to modern."

On page 73 he writes concerning the right of deposing the sachems

NO MONOPOLY IN SCIENCE

A writer in the New Republic points out that the discussion as to which of the warring nations is supreme in science is founded on a misconception, since scientific discoveries are never wholly the product of one man or one country. "Newton," he writes, "did not create the law of gravitation out of nothing. The German Kepler had derived the law for planetary motions; Galileo, the Italian, had discovered the law for the velocity of a falling body; and Huygens, a Dutchman, independently solved the problem of several bodies affecting one another's motions. German and English scientists—Helmholtz, Mayer, Joule, Kelvin—share the honor of establishing the principle that energy can be transformed but never destroyed; but according to an impartial German historian of physics, Prof. Ernst Mach, the crowning glory of the achievement belongs to a French predecessor of all of them, Sadi Carnot. Evolution is popularly associated with the name of Darwin; but Darwin had for his precursor the Frenchman Lamarck, for his most ardent follower the German Haeckel. The problem of heredity was first seriously broached by the German Weismann, Mendelian inheritance was the discovery of the Austrian monk, and evolution by leaps rather than by gradual variation was postulated by the Dutch botanist De Vries."

Among the civilized nations of the world Mexico does not seem so far in the rear of Europe as it did two months ago.—N. Y. World.

The Russian are probably waiting for the snow to come before they begin their slaying.—Boston Transcript.

LAUGH IT OFF

Have the Trusts devoured your pay? Laugh it off.
Do they cheat you night and day? Laugh it off.
Don't make tragedy of trifles, Don't shoot butterflies with rifles— Laugh it off.

Has the landlord raised your rent? Laugh it off.
Have you spent your bottom cent? Laugh it off.
If it's sanity you're after, There's no recipe like laughter— Laugh it off.
—Bolton Hall, in The MASSES.

THE NEW YEAR

By CARL ULONSKA
Let us resolve that in the year of 1915 that not one day, one hour, one moment shall pass, from the first dawn of the morning until the day fades into the silent shadows of the night, that we have not ceased to be slaves but rebels, that we have not struck a blow against the system that breeds vice, crime, prostitution, misery and a thousand other evils—capitalism, that we have not protested against the horrors of war and strife, that we have not worked for the emancipation of our own class.

It is to be presumed that Turkey has intervened in the name of humanity.—New York Evening Sun.

When in Rome Do As the Romans Do

Likewise, When in Everett Visit the GRAND GRAND THEATRE

"THE HOUSE OF FEATURES"