

SALTER IS ELECTED COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS!

BOSTROM BEATS THOMPSON BUT LOSES TO CLAY

Here are the Figures: Salter 3,103, Bostrom 2,281, Clay 3,173, Thompson 2,271

Watch Next Week's Issue for the Story of the Big Victory

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, AUGUST 13, 1914.

No. 188.

TIME TO MAKE GOOD

(Ernest Untermyer.)

Just after the organization of the new Progressive party, Mr. William Allen White wrote a personal letter to the editor of the American Magazine. A part of this letter was published in the November issue of that magazine, under the "Pilgrim's Scrip."

In this letter, Mr. White declared that Mr. Roosevelt was "a mere incident in this new party"; that "Roosevelt is not the Progressive party"; that "the fighting men in the Progressive ranks of both parties are in this thing and mean business and no man on earth can divert them."

"The Progressive party is here to stay as the definitely radical party of this nation, and if any man tries to divert it to his personal ends, so much the worse for that man. The Progressive party is here to stay and I am satisfied it is going to have a place, perhaps not a winning place, but definite in American politics for the next thirty years during a great stirring movement in our country, a movement to change the environment of poverty so that whatever of poverty is due to environment may be removed. That is the meaning and core of the whole Progressive movement."

Thus wrote Mr. White in the summer of 1912. Two years have passed away since that time. We have had a Progressive governor in California and West Virginia, Progressive judges in various states, Progressive congressmen in Washington. Working people, struggling for their lives against "the environment of poverty," have been clubbed, shot, burned, jailed, fined, boycotted and blacklisted. But the Progressive party, as an organization, has not lifted one hand to speak and act for the poor, although a few individuals, powerless to change the party's policy, have protested here and there.

The chief financier of the Progressive party is still George Perkins, the aspiring corporation man. Theodore Roosevelt has made it known that any one who wants to put Perkins out of the Progressive party must put him out, also. In spite of all the emphatic proclamations to the effect that the Progressives of the Empire State have done just this very thing and have practically abdicated in favor of Standpat Republican bosses. Other Progressives in other states are preparing to do the same thing. Governor Johnson in California has gone on record, through the mouth of his principal sponsors, against the Universal Eight-Hour law initiated by the Socialist party. One of the most reactionary machines of the Democratic party in Louisiana has joined hands with the Progressives of that state. The Progressives of Milwaukee and of the state of Wisconsin have long forgotten that they are supposed to be a part of that "great stirring movement" which is destined to free the poor. Everywhere we see the leading Progressives making their peace with the system that creates poverty and with the bosses that benefit from the poverty of the masses. Nowhere has any part of the Progressive party adopted an economic program that would make an end of the "environment of poverty."

Mr. Roosevelt is openly striving to fuse the Progressive party with the standpat Republicans and to become the presidential nominee of the United Reactionaries. It is now time for Mr. White and for "the fighting men in the Progressive ranks" of this "definitely radical party" to make good their boast and to show that the attempt to divert them from their course will really be "so much the worse" for Mr. Roosevelt.

DOOM!

(By C. E. Kline.)

Obviously the laboring people of the world have reached a point where, after thousands upon thousands of years of continual evolution, they are willing to give up all that they have attained, in the way of enlightenment, freedom and democracy, and go back to that intellectual stupor of a medieval hell from which they have just emerged. That their souls might sleep in the deep oblivion of coma (confusion of ignorance).

Incumbent with deceit, national pride, false patriotism and all that is born of the self-love and cupidity of the ruling class, they have lost sight of that beautiful picture of a higher evolution, which science and philosophy has held up before them. Demonstrating in its rational way, that by freedom of thought and action they could obtain their emancipation, and in the atmosphere of peace and liberty, transform this world of misery into a heaven of love and human joy. But alas! the brute is not yet tamed, and the man sleeps, as it were, in the tomb of ignorance, while "Peace and good will on earth to man" might reign in the glory of its holy spirit. War in all of its diabolical essence is hurrying the race to its eternal doom.

SOME KIND WORDS.

To the Members of the City Central Committee, S. P. of Everett:

Dear Comrades—We wish to congratulate you on the splendid crowd of Socialists you brought to our place Sunday, August 9. In the past ten years we have had thousands of visitors spend the day at our Lake Stevens home, and we must say that we never had a better, or as good a crowd, of well behaved, earnest, honest, good citizens visit us before. We desire to bear testimony to the splendid control Socialist parents of Everett have over their children. Not a single instance of damage to fruit trees, or anything else, was committed by Socialists, or their children. What little damage was done we have the ants to thank for. If we ever had any doubt of the wisdom of aligning ourselves with the Socialist party, the splendid body of Socialists from Everett, Granite Falls, Lochsloy, Hartford, Silvana and other points who spent Sunday at our home, would have forever removed any such doubt. May the tribe increase in the prayer of yours for the increase,

H. W. ILLMAN.
A. C. ILLMAN.

COMING! The event of the season. Watch for date and particulars in next week's Socialist.

DOCTOR TELLS CONVENTION 'HELL FIRE' PREACHERS ARE FILLING THE INSANE ASYLUMS.

"Hell fire" religions and preachers who hurl the fear of a brimstone existence at their congregations were attacked by Dr. Henry Munro, Omaha, Neb., in an address before the National convention of Alienists and Neurologists, in Chicago last week.

Dr. Munro declared the promulgation of "hell fire" doctrines is increasing the insanity rate. Much of the church's hold on men and women, he declared, is due to fear, and fear, he said, is utterly destructive to both mind and body.

"Fear, whether inspired by the preacher or the hold-up man, has the same result," said Dr. Munro. "It arrests the normal activity of every body organ and cell. It kills."

"Under the existing educational and religious training, a child is taught that his natural instincts are vile, low and sinful. A conflict is thus eternally going on between the acquired personality and his instinctive promptings, and he is unprepared to meet it."

ANTI-WAR IN GERMANY.

Berliners Not All Standing by Kaiser.

Paris, Aug. 10.—A special to the Figaro from Brussels says that two strangers who arrived from Berlin, which city they had left with some difficulty, declared they had witnessed an agitation against the emperor in the German capital. They said that in the Avenue of Tilleuls they heard a cry of "Down with the emperor!" and "Down with the crown prince!"

The Belgian government has printed and distributed among its soldiers description of the designs of all uniforms worn by French and English troops.

'WAR TAX' MAY BE IMPOSED HERE

Low Import Revenue and Reduction Caused by War May Necessitate New Method.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—Government officials admitted here today that a "war tax" was inevitable. It was expected that legislation, including a stamp tax, would be enacted soon to raise money to meet the deficit caused by the falling off of revenue from imports. The war, it was said, had reduced the import revenue at least one-third.

"There is no immediate necessity for emergency legislation," said Representative Underwood, the Democratic majority leader, today, "as there is a good surplus in the treasury. Such legislation must be passed, however, before the end of the present session of congress. The government could continue for several months without feeling the effects of reduced revenue from imports."

STAYING WITH THEM.

"Some of your constituents are disagreeing with you," said the trusted lieutenant.

"Well, keep tab on them," replied Senator Sorghum; "when enough disagree with me to constitute a reliable majority, I'm going to turn around and agree with them."—Washington Star.

COMING! The event of the season. Watch for date and particulars in next week's Socialist.

Let's Crow for One, Anyhow



THE EMERGENCY BILL.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Only six members voted against the "emergency" currency bill last week when the Wilson administration at the request of the Chemical National bank and others of the big New York speculative group forced through a \$500,000,000 issue of U. S. notes. The pretense, in the words of Leader Underwood, was that there would be a financial panic "such as we have not known before" if the bill did not pass.

Two hundred and thirty-one voted for the bill, six against it and five, afraid to vote either for or against, answered "present."

Representative Lindberg, who is a near-Socialist, exposed the scheme in these words: "It is rather strange that congress acts so quickly to help out the speculators in emergencies, when neither the farmers nor the wage-earners can secure legislation, however urgent it may be, if it is opposed by the same interests that seek this legislation. Our finances are on a wrong basis. I have so stated many times here. The very fact that the bill is demanded proves it. But this bill would not correct the financial system. The system as it is promotes speculation, and every few years speculators get into a tight place by reason of complications of one kind and other. Nine times out of ten it is of their own creation. In 1907 we had a panic, when all the natural conditions were the very best for good times. It was of Wall street creation."

"The farmers, wage-workers, smaller business interests, and some of the larger business interests that were not under the wings of the money trust magnates, were the losers. Now we have a foreign war scare, which is assuming immense magnitude, so we are again asked to aid the speculators. Already they have been buying stocks in quantities which they had previously sold to Europe. They have used the deposits that the plain people have in the banks to make purchases. They use that money, the people's deposits, to send abroad for the stocks. It is paid in gold. Now they wish \$500,000,000 and more of United States notes to be issued to pay the depositors if the depositors demand cash; and if they do not, then for the re-employment of further speculation."

Comrade Mrs. Etta Beers of Bryn Mawr was a pleasant caller at the Washington Socialist office last Thursday and left us a subscription to remember her by. Come again, comrade.

The income tax has developed about the only important crop failure of the year.—Washington Star.

THEY'RE SPENDING QUARTER MILLION—THIS IS THE BIG WHY.

(From the Spokane Press.)

The Stop-Look-Listen League is spending more than \$250,000 to kill the seven initiative bills known as the "Seven Sisters."

Where is the money coming from, and why?

Concealed in mystery, it is now known definitely, however, that Ed. Sims of Port Townsend is the directing genius behind the league.

Yes, it's the same Ed Sims who was the standpat whip and floor leader for the reactionary forces in the house last session.

And it's Ed Sims who raised the false alarm cry that it will cost a tremendous lot of money to pass the "Seven Sisters" and that it's a mighty expensive experiment to legislate directly by the votes of the people. First, the Stop-Look-Listeners said it would cost \$300,000, then \$500,000, then a million, and now they're shouting it will cost two millions.

Will it cost the state a single penny more, Mr. Sims, to pass those measures than to defeat them? No, not one red cent.

And here is another point, and a more important one. Granted for the sake of argument that it will cost a lot of money to adopt the initiative measures, who is to blame?

You, Mr. Sims, are to blame, you and the standpat machine which Speaker Taylor and you controlled in the last session are to blame.

These are not new measures which the people are to vote on and which have the endorsement of the State Federation of Labor, the Farmers' Grange, and the Direct Legislation league.

They were up in the last session of the legislature. They came to your rules committee, Mr. Sims, and what did you do?

You buried most of them without letting the legislature take a vote. You pigeonholed them in committees.

Had you given them a fair chance in the legislature, there would not have been any need for this great big expense that you pretend is bothering you.

It is only a pretense, anyhow, Mr. Sims, and you Stop-Look-Listeners. You are spending more money to defeat these bills than your proportionate taxes would amount to on account of the cost of placing the initiative measures on the ballot.

The meat in the cocoon is not your public spirited interest to save the taxpayers any money, because you will not save them any, no matter if the "Seven Sisters" win or lose.

Your chief concern, Mr. Sims, is to kill the fish bill, which will make you, as head of a big fish company, pay the same rate of taxes that others pay for their property. That's where the colored gent in your case is hidden, Mr. Sims.

NOTICE!

Next week's issue of the Washington Socialist will contain the announcement of the biggest event of the season. Something that will interest every Socialist in Snohomish county. It will be the first big step toward carrying Snohomish county for Socialism.

The FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(Socialist Party Press Service.)

Washington, D. C. Aug. 10, 1914.—Five men, appointed by the president of the United States, with no popular right of recall hanging over their heads, are to be the supreme court of business morality. That is the substance of the federal trade commission bill, just adopted by the senate.

Some 400,000 corporations, and a large number of firms and individuals, are to be subject to trial before this commission if they indulge in "unfair competition." Just what "unfair competition" may be is to be practically determined by the commission. Senator Cummins of Iowa, Progressive Republican and chief promoter of the bill in a Democratic senate, declared throughout the contest over the measure that "unfair competition" was more easily defined than was "restraint of trade," the evil which the Sherman anti-trust act is supposed to be eradicating. Senator Cummins was challenged by old-fashioned standpat Republicans to say how rapidly the new commission would bring competitive business under full "moral" restraint. He could not answer.

One of the Western Democrats, Thomas of Colorado, running for reelection in a state that is radical this year, ridiculed the attempt to make competition "fair."

Public Ownership if Necessary.

"I protest against the mention of the interstate commerce here as an example of successful regulation, and as a model for regulating competitive business generally," he said. "The interstate commerce commission has merely tried, and has failed, to regulate the transportation interests of the country. Nothing will succeed but complete control, and if control means public ownership, so be it."

Senator Lane of Oregon, whose daughter is a Socialist soapboxer, remarked that he was not sure "whether this is part of a devilish attempt to delay for another ten years a sane solution of the control of capital, or whether it was the blind, foolish stumbling of men who did not know what to do."

By a vote of 3 to 35 the senate approved the Cummins amendment to the bill, providing that the federal courts shall review the decisions of the commission only on points of law, and not on general issues of fact. The Democrats on the committee on interstate commerce had agreed on the Pomerene amendment, which would have allowed the federal courts to start any trial all over again if the concern involved was dissatisfied with punishment at the commission's hands.

"Staggered" and "Amazed."

A feature of the debate was the opposition made by such standpat senators as Bredegee of Connecticut, Weeks of Massachusetts and Colt of Rhode Island, who were "disgusted," "amazed," and "staggered" at the idea of giving to five government appointees the right to interfere with every business enterprise in the country. They saw, what the Democrats did not, that the commission would fail to enforce "fairness," but they feared that popular clamor, such as that aroused by the New Haven expose would operate through the commission to wreck some of the most commanding business enterprises in the

country. Accordingly they poured upon it their bitterest invective, in the hope of getting pledges that when the commission should be established there should be no baiting of Wall street.

The fact that the Democrats in charge of the bill approved the Pomerene amendment indicates that the administration wished to reassure big business. There will be no sharp radicalism in the rulings of this business morality tribunal. One-sided competition will stay on the job. Monopoly will be discovered and repressed only after long and painstaking inquiry, and not until the profits of monopoly have been safely stowed away. In short, the bunco game will continue.

It is significant that when Cummins proposed an amendment to empower the commission to enforce a rule against the ownership of stock in one corporation by another corporation in the same line of business, it was defeated by the Democrats and standpat Republicans, 16 to 38. The Democrats are going to have that work taken care of by the federal courts, which is to say, the United States supreme court. They do not want it hurried by any commissioners who might be sympathetic with public opinion.

The Clayton anti-trust bill and the Rayburn bill, authorizing the interstate commerce commission to regulate the issuance of stocks and bonds by railroads, are next on the program. Their value to the logical evolution of our industrial civilization may be gauged by the trade commission act.

LONDON AND COLORADO.

Take three-fourths of the newspapers of the United States and you will find that they have expressed much more horror over the mutilation of a picture by a militant suffragist in London than over the burning to death of women and children in Colorado.

Here is a cold fact to which no attention whatever has been paid, and yet it is a symptom of a condition of the utmost importance to every citizen.

For what do you suppose is the reason for this strange indifference to murder and savagery in the United States?

Even when we learned of the little children trapped by the white Apaches of Colorado, thrusting up their hands in their attempts to escape until their hands were burned from their wrists, few of our editors seemed to care.

We have established in this country a crime known as "accessory before the fact"—useful for the conviction of labor agitators and other persons undesirable. How about accessory after the fact?—Pearson's Magazine.

DEBATE!

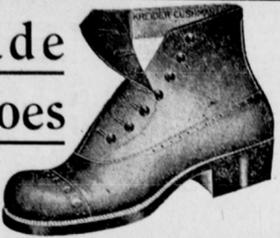
Arrangements are being made for a debate to take place Friday, August 21 between Dr. I. A. Lucas of Seattle and John DeQuer, recently state organizer of Idaho. As this announcement came in late, we are obliged to defer giving details until next week. Watch for further announcements.

Now that the colonel has indorsed Perkins, Perkins will keep on indorsing for the colonel.—Columbia State.

Coming! The Event of the Season. Watch for Date in Next Week's Issue!

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A RARE DAY—A PERFECT PICNIC.

The most thoroughly enjoyable picnic ever held by the Reds of Everett was held last Sunday at Comrade Illman's beautiful ranch. Such a day! Never was there a day nearer perfection.

Nearly a thousand people were there. Mostly Socialists, of course. Which proves that Socialism is losing out.

Probably never again will Comrade Illman's beautiful little ranch present such a scene. Just imagine dozens of families with their lunches spread out under the shade of the fruit trees; young people bathing or boating on the lake; children too numerous to mention playing on the grass; groups standing here and there, earnestly discussing the issues of the day, and you have a mental picture of our 1913 picnic. Hundreds of yards of gay bunting entwined among the trees and about the porches gave the gathering a festive appearance. We are largely indebted for this part of the decorations to Ben Malkson of Hartford. Ben is not a Socialist yet, but he will be if he assists in the preparations for a few more Socialist picnics.

Comrade DeQuier was the speaker of the day. His speech was received with enthusiastic applause. Short talks were then made by some of the county candidates.

People came from all parts of the county in all kinds of conveyances. Were it not that Comrade Illman's farm is a spacious one, there would not have been room for such a large variety. The Everett visitors who did not go by private conveyance were carried back and forth in large auto trucks hired for the occasion, which was by no means the least enjoyable part of the day.

The refreshments were what would be expected as they were in charge of the women comrades of Everett. Delicious is the word.

The committee in charge is to be complimented upon the perfection of the plans. There was not a single incident to mar the enjoyment of the day's arrangements. Everybody was happy and satisfied. And last, but not least, the affair was a financial success beyond expectation.

It goes without saying that we all deeply appreciate the hospitality extended us by Comrade and Mrs. Illman. We hope that this will not be the last time we will be given the keys to this beautiful little domain.

CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

A Successful Aerial Omnibus.
The enormous biplane invented by Igor Sikorsky, a Russian, has carried sixteen passengers and a pilot on a short flight, and eight passengers and a pilot on a flight that lasted two hours and six minutes, according to The World's Work (New York, July). Says this magazine:

"The wings spread 114 feet, and the body and tail are 60 feet long. Besides the pilot's quarters, the 'airbus' contains an observation balcony, a wash room, and an enclosed passenger's cabin, that is lighted by electricity, heated by gas, and furnished with chairs. The machine is driven by four 100-horse-power motor, and with this power supply has been driven at a speed of sixty-six miles an hour. But the inventor's designs call for a fifth motor, which will probably increase this speed. Each motor can be started independently of the others, and all are controlled from the driver's seat by compressed air. The great spread of the wings increases the lifting power of the machine. The airbus, empty, weighs 8,250 pounds, and it has carried more than a ton of additional weight. The carrying capacity makes the airbus of great utility in war. The Russian government has ordered four more biplanes of this type for the use of the army. This order is part of Russia's large increase in aeronautic equipment, which already includes more than 300 aeroplanes and which will be increased by 1,000 more within two years."

MEN AND WOMEN TEACHERS

The total number of women teachers in the public schools of the United States was estimated for 1913 at about 412,800. The men in the schools number over 110,000, or about 21 per cent of the total. This is a larger proportion of men teachers than is usually supposed, for it is about one in five.

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FACTS REVEALED BY THE CENSUS ON AGRICULTURE.

Value of Farm Products in 1913 is Near \$10,000,000,000, Which Beats All Records.

The bulletin of the secretary of agriculture shows that the value of farm products raised in the United States in 1913 is \$9,750,000,000. In round numbers, he fixes the total value of all crops for the year at \$6,100,000,000.

He makes up the grand total of nearly ten billion by adding to the value of the crops the farm value of animals sold and slaughtered and of animal products, which he estimates at \$3,650,000,000.

The total farm investment in the United States is estimated to be \$40,991,449,090. The total gross income is estimated at \$6,237,850,146, and the total expenses \$2,163,822,647. Net farm income, \$4,074,027,499.

In monetary value of products the farms of the United States have made a record, although the value of production was materially below the average. The value of farms for 1913 is nearly half a billion dollars above the value for 1912, which was itself a record year.

The statistics gathered by the census show that there was an increase of 11 per cent in the total number of farms from 1900 to 1910. On this percentage of increase the total number of farms at present, according to the department estimate, is 6,600,000, and based on the estimated returns in crop and animal products for 1913, the average cash income for farms will be nearly \$900.

"This does not represent a net income, for out of this amount the farmer must pay for fertilizer, hire of help, stock feed, maintenance of farm equipment and taxes," says the report. The figures show the average farm in the United States is 138 acres, of which 75 acres only is improved; that the total invested in farms and improvements is nearly \$50,000,000,000, making an average for each farm of about \$6,500. Deducting expenses from gross income the net farm income, based on the estimated crop for 1913, is \$4,074,027,499.

Largest and Smallest Returns.

The report shows that the smallest average cash income from the farm per capita is returned in the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, where the labor of a relatively large number of adults and children is required to produce the crops while the largest income per capita is required in the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska. "The average farmer is not realizing a material product over and above what might reasonably be expected on his labor and investment," says the department bulletin.

On the contrary, if cash income per farm and per capita alone is considered it would appear that in many sections farmers and their families do not make wages comparable with wages received in other occupations requiring an equal degree of experience, intelligence and skill.

The uncertainty of the farmers' cash income, however, is more than offset by the certainty of a livelihood, and the fact that he does not have to make cash payments at frequent intervals for his rent, water, fuel and a large part of his food for his family.

Commenting on the relation of agricultural production to prices, Leon M. Estabrook, chief of the bureau of statistics, says:

"However desirable increased production on farms may appear to be from the consumers' standpoint, it does not follow that such increased production would result in any increase in the cash income per farm or per capita of farm population, or that prices paid by consumers would be any lower.

Comparative Returns.
"The estimated total farm production in 1913 is less than in 1912, yet the estimated gross and net cash returns to farmers are greater than in 1912.

"Had the total production in 1913 equaled or exceeded the 1912 production, it seems probable that the cash income per farm would not have been greater, and might have been less, than in 1912; but it is extremely doubtful whether the cost to the consumer would have been any less because retail prices are promptly raised on a prospect of underproduction, but are very slow to decline if there is overproduction.

"The long line of distributors and middlemen between the farmer and consumer are in a position to take advantage of the market, and to a certain extent control the market in both directions, because they are better organized to keep informed of crop and market conditions and to act promptly than either farmers or consumers, who are not organized, and as individuals are helpless.

"The high prices paid by consumers, ranging from 5 to nearly 500 per cent, in some cases more than the farmer receives, indicate that there is plenty

TENANTRY INCREASING.

There are 417,770 farms in Texas but 219,575 of them are operated by tenants. Speaking on this condition F. M. Bradley of the State University of Texas says:

"There are 417,770 farms in the state, but 219,575 of them, or 52.6 per cent, are operated by tenants. Mr. Carver, in charge of the rural organization service of the United States department of agriculture, has well said: 'Next to war, pestilence and famine, the worst thing that can happen to a rural community is absentee landlordism.' In the state at large a majority of the farmers are homeless; that is, they are renters. In Fannin county sixty-seven per cent of the farms are operated by tenants; in Grayson, 62.6 per cent; in Hunt, 67.5 per cent; in Collin, 68.8 per cent; in Ellis, sixty-nine per cent. Farm tenancy is on the steady increase and conditions at present justify the statement that unless there is a reorganization of the factors of our rural civilization for betterment, tenancy will continue to increase. One-third of the farms now operated by owners are mortgaged for more than one-fourth of their value. People who are tenants are not disposed to invest time, money and labor in the improvement of country roads, in the building of good schools, in establishing the country church on a firmer basis, and in organizing the social forces of the community in improving the homes."

The land problem looms large in all lands.

What a penalty shall I have paid for living on private possessions, if I have been robbed thereby of the power to think outside myself; if I have not learned that he who can only reason with his own mind reasons with but a broken piece of the human brain.—Peter E. Burrowes, in "Revolutionary Essays."

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BEWARE THE COP!

"Get me a cop," panted the excited stranger. "Somebody stole my coat." "S-h," cautioned the New Yorker, glancing fearfully about. "Do you want to lose your shirt?"—Cornell Widow.

HE SHOULD FRET.

"You can't fool all the people all the time," announced the investigator. "I know it," replied the trust magnate. "There is plenty of profit in fooling half of them half the time."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

COMING! The event of the season. Watch for date and particulars in next week's Socialist.

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NEWS FROM SUMAS.

Sumas, Wash., Aug. 8, 1914. The Washington Socialist.

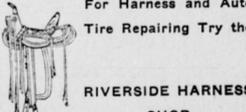
Comrade Editor—I will write you a few lines to let you know that Local Sumas is still alive. A few weeks ago the comrades decided to have a series of lectures, given at their hall, preceding the regular campaign lectures. We invited Comrade Waynick of Bellingham, our county secretary, to deliver the first of this series, and we feel assured that we made no mistake when we secured him first on our list. Date was made with him for the evening of July 28. We advertised this lecture as extensively as possible under short notice. A fairly good crowd, was out to welcome Comrade Waynick. Perfect order was maintained throughout the meeting. And all of his points were met with hearty appreciation. Consequently, a greater interest was aroused than had been previously manifested. Party members, also many others that are not Socialists, took great interest in preparing for the next lecture to be held on August 1. State Secretary L. E. Katterfeld was to deliver this lecture. Comrade Waynick had aroused their enthusiasm to such a degree that a well filled house greeted L. E. Katterfeld. As he earnestly told them "How to get what they wanted" many expressions of applause greeted him. Clear and logical on every point, convincing in his arguments, he is well able to cope with capitalism. He is well worthy of the position he holds in the party, that of state secretary, and other locals would do well in securing him for a lecture.

Fraternally,
MARTHA V. HOLLOWAY,
Cor. Secy.
Local Sumas.

IT'S COMING! What? The event of the season. Watch for the date in next week's paper.

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PUTTING ONE OVER ON HIM.
Mrs. Peck—John Henry, did you mail that letter?
J. Henry—Yes, my dear, I—er—held it in my hand all the way to the mail box. I didn't even put it in my pocket. I remember distinctly, because—
Mrs. Peck—That will do, John Henry. I gave you no letter to mail.—Judge.

EASY TO FIND.
"And did you ever see the man," we asked the office.
"Once or twice," replied the office. "But I found him waiting outside my door."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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THE WASHINGTON SOCIALIST

Formerly THE COMMONWEALTH

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LAND MONOPOLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the May-June number of the Single Tax Review, published in New York City, W. B. Northrop shows that the railroads of the United States own no less than 200,000,000 acres or 312,500 square miles.

But there are other land monopolists than the railroads. One-half of the state of Florida is owned by 182 men whose combined holdings amount to 16,990,000 acres.

If the federal government were to compile a list of all large land holdings in the United States, it would make some of the big holdings in Mexico look small in comparison.

In addition there are holdings in all the large cities which measured in acres, look small as compared with big agricultural and mineral holdings.

The Socialist party would not only restore the LAND to the people who wish to USE IT, but they think it to be equally important that the people shall jointly own, control, and democratically manage THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL PLANTS of the nation.

POVERTY CAN BE ABOLISHED IN NO OTHER WAY.

PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND.

In 1904 the combined dues-paying membership of the Social Democratic party, the Fabian Socialists, and the British Socialist party, was but 25,000. Now the total number of members in these organizations is 72,000.

A summary of the recent municipal elections in England shows a net gain of 80 seats to the Socialist labor forces. There were 494 candidates nominated and 196 elected.

PROGRESS OF INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT.

The total number of dues-paying members of the Socialist and Labor parties of the world in 1907 was 1,805,174. At present there are more than 2,787,984.

In the organized industries in Great Britain there are said to be 300,000 women who earn less than \$3 a week.

In his annual report the head of the New York state department of labor says: "The progress of the movement for shorter hours is strikingly shown by the fact that 20 per cent of the state's factory operatives are working less than fifty-two hours per week, and 46 per cent between fifty-two and forty-eight hours."

NEAR.

"He is one of those near-vegetarians." "What is a near-vegetarian?" "He never eats meat except when he is invited out."—Houston Post.

WEAKEST COG.

"What's most liable to get broke about your automobile?" "The owner," replied Mr. Chuggins. —Washington Star.

NOT SO IN EVERETT

BROTHER REYNOLDS HITS STRAIGHT OUT.

Here are two paragraphs from Comrade Reynolds' new paper, Truth; they are worth pondering on these days:

"The only free press wanted in this country is freedom to say what WE think and power to suppress what the other fellow thinks. Doesn't it work out that way? Free press spelled sup-press. Yet the safety of the people demands an absolutely free press. But the people 'ain't' demanding it! Not yet!"

And Here's Another.

"Vice-President Marshall delicately suggests that some day he will join the Socialists—if they will change their position as regards power and property. Well, Socialism seems to be quite respectable these days, and no doubt, if Hillquit or Berger hears of the vice president's desire they will see to it that the position is changed, for we must have the vote. For verily it is the truth that there is more rejoicing in the ranks of the Socialists over one vote gained than there is mourning over the loss of the principle sacrificed to gain it."

Anyhow, Comrade Reynolds, there are a few Reds left, at least. Don't be discouraged. One may forcibly drive the sheep into the flock with the goats, and vice versa; but the sheep are still sheep and the goats are still goats. Don't let the sheep "get your goat." Cheer up, the worst is yet to come.

NEW MILITIA LAW EVADES CONSTITUTION.

Under the new volunteer army law the boy in the militia is much nearer being a regular army soldier than he was.

If war breaks out, or is impending, the militia, under the law, can be quickly made a part of the regular army and put under the regular army officers.

All that is needed is a two-thirds vote of each company or larger militia unit.

Then the militiaman finds he is in the regular army for a four-year enlistment, subject to all the army discipline, and equal in all other respects to the regular.

It is stated by those who criticize this law that it is an evasion of the constitution which provides that the militia can be used only to repel a threatened invasion, and cannot be sent out of the country in wars of aggression.

By the convenient fiction that the two-thirds vote makes each member a "volunteer," the militia boys cease to be militiamen and become members of the regular army, who can be sent anywhere for any kind of a war.

A CRISIS.

By general misgovernment we have created in Europe a vast populace, and out of Europe a still vaster one, which has lost even the power and conception of reverence; which exists only in the worship of itself—which can neither see anything beautiful around it, nor conceive anything virtuous above it; which has, toward all goodness and greatness, no other feelings than those of the lowest creatures—fear, hatred, or hunger; a populace which has sunk below your appeal in their nature, as it has risen beyond your power in their multitude;—who you can now no more charm than you can be added, nor discipline, than you can be summer fly.

It is a crisis, gentlemen; and time to think of it.—Ruskin's "Crown of Wild Olive."

The object of the politician is expediency, and his duty is to adapt his measures to the often crude, undeveloped and vacillating conception of the nation. The object, on the other hand, of the philosopher is truth, and his duty is to push every principle which he believes to be true to its legitimate consequences, regardless of the results that may follow.—H. Lecky.

The question of education is for the modern world a question of life or death, a question on which depends the future.—Rennan.

UNITED STATES COMMERCE CONFRONTS FORMIDABLE COMPETITOR.

Increase of Twenty Per Cent in German Mercantile Marine Since 1910.

"Increasing prosperity" for the United States is a thing of the past, unless all signs fail. What with the development of domestic manufacture in Japan, China and India, and the successful competition of England and Germany for the trade of South America, Australasia, and Africa, the foreign trade of the United States can hardly be expected to expand in the future as it has in the past.

Germany and England are both putting forth strenuous, and successful, efforts in getting in ahead of the United States in foreign countries.

The Democratic administration cannot be charged with responsibility for the prevailing hard times, nor could a Republican administration create trade and prosperity when no markets can be found for the products which the workers create and do not get.

Times are hard in Germany, and, in fact, everywhere else. But we must concede the Fatherland is giving the rest of the world a hard run in the race for trade, and that the U. S. must soon take a back seat, so far as rate of trade expansion is concerned.

Germany is placing 50,000 and 60,000-ton vessels in the North Atlantic at the rate of two or three a year, says Mr. Frederic William Wile, in the London Daily Mail. A German commercial invasion of New Zealand ports is also impending, we are told. German freight-vessels of the finest modern type have banished obsolete cargo-boats from South American service, and the lion's share of trade with Brazil and Argentina has already fallen to Germany.

Mr. Wile closes with the following striking statistics:

"Figures, people say, talk. Never have they told a more eloquent story than the statistical record of German shipping. In 1900 the kaiser's mercantile marine totaled 2,495,389 tons. Today it is more than double—5,050,000 tons—and is the second largest in the world. The German mercantile marine is, of course, far behind Great Britain's tonnage of roundly 19,500,000, but it has increased 20 per cent since 1910, as against Great Britain's increase of 7.4 per cent.

"Including the 62,000 ton 'big sister' of the Vaterland and Imperator and seventeen other ocean-going vessels now on the stocks (which include three 21,000-ton ships for the South American trade), the Hamburg-American line has a tonnage of 1,360,360, contained in 196 ocean-going vessels. In 1886, when Her Ballin joined the 'Hapag,' as the Hamburg-American line is called, its capital was £750,000 and gross profits were £125,000. Today the capital is £9,000,000, and in 1913 the line earned £2,926,050. While the recent general meeting was voting to increase the capital from £7,500,000 to £9,000,000—it had been quintupled between 1897 and 1913—a shareholder suggested that at the present rate the company's capital in 1927 would be £25,000,000. 'I hope so,' quietly rejoined Herr Ballin, 'for we may be sure in that event that conditions will make such a capital extremely useful.'"

"The North German Lloyd's ocean fleet of 101 vessels accounts for gross tonnage of 982,857, including two liners of 28,000 and 35,000 tons soon to enter the transatlantic service, and fourteen vessels being built for the Australian and Far Eastern trades. In 1888 the Lloyd's capital was £1,000,000. It is now £6,250,000.

The Hamburg-South American line (controlled by the 'Hapag') owns a fleet of thirty-seven liners, soon to include two 19,000-ton vessels. The Hansa Line of Bremen, which concentrates on India and the Far East, operates sixty-three ocean vessels with a tonnage of 419,258, and is building fifteen new ships. The Hansa pays a 20 per cent dividend, a striking testimonial of the success with which German shipping is at work on the other side of the world."

"Prosperity" does not depend upon President Wilson's administration, nor can it be produced by the Republicans, or the Progressives. What the masters call "prosperity" depends upon trade expansion, and this means of obtaining revenue for American industries is being relatively curtailed, rather than augmented.

Under Socialism, "prosperity" will not consist in robbing the workers of their products and finding new markets to sell the stolen plunder in, but in the generous consumption of the fruits of labor by the producers themselves, foreign markets being sought

As McSlarrow Sees It

I WAS sitting in the S. P. hall. YOU would have availed yourselves. DISCUSSING the power of the ballot. OF your constitutional privilege. WITH a couple of comrades. AND have pronounced. ONE said. GUNS of your own. YOU fellows are. THEN when you voted. A BUNCH of mutts. TO throw me out. I WAS highly offended. YOU would have been. AND I order this rough-neck. IN position. TO leave the hall. TO make good. ROUGH Neck said. AND I would have. LET us proceed in an orderly manner. WALKED out quietly. LET us take a vote on it. FOR I am really more afraid. AND the Rough Neck voted for himself. OF physical violence. AND the vote stood. THAN any of you. ONE for him to leave. WE called him an Anarchist. AND three for him to stay. AND a Direct Actionist. AND I again. BUT he only smiled. ORDERED him to leave. AND waved his gat. AND the Rough Neck. AND said "March." SO we marched. DEMANDED "law and order." AND I went home. AND the two comrades. AND pondered. DEMANDED "law and order." ON the "power of the ballot." AND reminded me. JOHN McSLARROW. OF "the power of the ballot." TO THOSE WHO RECEIVE A SAMPLE COPY OF THIS PAPER. SO WE took another ballot. This paper is paid for. Read it very carefully. IF WE took another ballot. AND the vote stood. If you like it, subscribe now. TWO for him to leave. Send in twenty-five cents for a three months' trial subscription. AND two for him to stay. Whether you agree with all contained in the Washington Socialist or not, you cannot afford to ignore the facts it weekly presents for your consideration; least of all can you afford to ignore the world-wide movement of which it is one of thousands of spokesmen—a movement whose press is printed in fifty different languages. IT was exasperating. "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting, get understanding." SO we debated the matter. FOR over an hour. Send in one-cent stamps, or money order, to No. 1612 California street, Everett, Wash. AFTER which. ONE for him to stay. IT'S COMING! What? The event of the season. Watch for the date in next week's paper. WE balloted again. AND the vote stood. AND three for him to go. AND the Rough Neck said. I REFUSE TO GO. WE were getting quite angry. BUT cool judgment prevailed. AND we took another ballot. TO decide. IF we should throw him out. THE Rough Neck. DID not vote this time. HE said. IT was no use. SO the vote. WAS unanimous against him. BUT when we arose. TO eject him. THAT pesky Rough Neck. PUT his hand. IN his hip pocket. AND pulled a big gat. AND pointed it at us. AND made us put up our hands. AND marched us out. ONTO the sidewalk. AND locked our hall. AND put the key. IN his pocket. AND the Rough Neck said. IF you fellows were not mutts. only in exchange for products not obtainable at home. Vote for Socialism, the real and only "Prosperity."

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No. 3218 NOTICE TO CREDITORS. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SNOHOMISH. In the Matter of the Estate of S. J. Hatle, Deceased.

THE EVERETT BATH First Class BARBER SHOP 2821 1/2 Wetmore

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Anna Hatle, administrator of the estate of S. J. Hatle, deceased, to the creditors and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within one year after the first publication of this notice, to-wit, within one year from the 6th day of August, 1914, to said administratrix at her home at Norman P. O., Snohomish county, Washington, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate. ANNA HATLE, Administratrix of the Estate of S. J. Hatle, Deceased. PETER HUSBY, Attorney for Administratrix, 215-16 Stokes Bldg., Everett, Wash. Date of first publication August 6, 1914. 4t

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