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We have consolidated the Public Market, formerly on Rucker and Hewitt, with our Central Market and ask all our old patrons of that market to follow us to our new location, where we will give you the same fair and courteous treatment you always received at the old stand.

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

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PARIS LAUNDRY
We guarantee all our work and prices are right.
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Phones 1157

ORGANIZATION NEWS**DOINGS OF LOCAL EVERETT****NO. 1**

Local Everett No. 1, at their regular meeting last Sunday night, took in two new members. Quite a discussion took place over the desirability of having a propaganda meeting every other Sunday night. It was finally put to a vote and carried, with the proviso, "If we can get outside speakers."

A collection was taken up to purchase an electrolyte head for the Washington Socialist, as a birthday gift from Local Everett No. 1.

Comrade A. B. Davy was elected organizer; comrade E. Haines, literature agent, and Edith Haines was elected as a delegate to the C. C. C.

LOCAL NO. 1 TO GIVE BASKET SOCIAL

Washington Socialist Birthday party to be given Sunday, February 7th.

Following the plan as suggested in previous issues of the Washington Socialist Local Everett No. 1, will give a basket social at the party headquarters, 1612 California street, on Sunday evening, February 7th.

It was hoped that it could be held a week earlier, but several matters have made an earlier date unfeasible. However, the receipts have been pledged to the Birthday Number, and Local No. 1 will be on the list when the result of the campaign is published.

Good Time Promised

The usual good time is promised. It is over ten years since this local has given a basket social, and the change from the usual way of serving refreshments will be a pleasant one.

There will be an interesting program and a good time generally. So watch for further announcements. Tell your friends, and get as many of them to plan for bringing baskets as possible.

Let's make our first entertainment of the year 1915 a success—a standard by which to measure all our subsequent efforts as a local!

BIRTHDAY GRATULATIONS

Arlington, Wash., Jan. 17, 1915.
Mrs. Katherine H. Hodgins:

Dear Comrade: Please find enclosed \$5.00 money order from our Shadow Social, given on Saturday, 1915, to aid the Washington Socialist in its great work.

Yours for Socialism,
MAUD D. KINNICK,
Tracton Sec.

Colville, Wash., Jan. 17, 1915.
The Washington Socialist,
Everett, Wash.

Dear Comrades: Here is 25 cents in stamps for the sub card you sent the local.

My expiration number is 214, please extend it six months for the two cards enclosed.

The other card has the name of a man that I believe is coming over on our side. Long live the Washington Socialist. Yours in the fight,
A. L. HULL.

BIRTHDAY PRESENTS

Gold Bar, Wash., Jan. 16, 1915.
Washington Socialist,
Everett, Wash.

Dear Comrades: Birthday greetings. Here are subscriptions for two would-be Socialists. Just went gunning with a few sample copies, and this is the result.

Yours for a big circulation,
RUFUS WREN.

GUEST FOR A YEAR

Snohomish, Wash., Jan. 16, 1915.
Washington Socialist:

Dear Comrades: You will pardon me for the privilege I have taken in giving a friend an invitation to your birthday party. He wishes to be a guest at your table for one year.

Yours for a big circulation,
CHAS. SINCLAIR.

SOMETHING QUEER

The Bank Teller—Have that woman shadowed. I think she's a second Cassie Chadwick!

The Detective—On what do you base your suspicions?

The Teller—She indorsed a check at the proper end!—Cleveland Leader.

All for ourselves and nothing for other people seems in all ages to have been the vile maxim of the masters of mankind.—Adam Smyth.

THE RETORT UNCONSCIOUS

Magistrate (discharging prisoner)—Now, then, I would advise you to keep away from bad company.

Prisoner (feelingly)—Thank you, sir. You won't see me here again.—Lippincott's.

Stevens

Fits the Eyes

2004 HEWITT AVE.

J. C. SOVDE

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

3419 Everett Ave., Cor. Summit

Phones: S. S. 1818, Ind. 470

Bargreen's Golden Drip Coffee, Imperial Tea Co.

UNEMPLOYED ARMY IN ACTION

The books kept by the secretary of the Unemployed Army of Everett, which are open for inspection, show that the following goods have been received and distributed:

Three hundred dozen eggs from the Coast Ice & Storage Co., 205 doz. of which have been distributed and 95 doz. used in their headquarters at 3218 McDougal avenue; 22,000 lbs. of potatoes collected and 12,065 lbs. distributed; 400 lbs. of vegetables collected, 310 distributed and 90 lbs. used at headquarters; 200 lbs. of flour collected, 150 lbs. distributed, 50 lbs. used at headquarters; 80 lbs. of sugar collected, 61 distributed, 19 used at headquarters; 45 jars of fruit collected, 30 distributed, 15 used at headquarters. A small quantity of canned vegetables, meat, fish and bread collected and distributed and 55 orders of clothing collected and filled and 11 pairs of shoes.

Fifty-one families have been supplied with food and clothing, 15 single men received food and clothing and 50 men supplied with food and lodging in the headquarters. Over 500 meals have been served and an average of 10 men a day have received lodging in the headquarters which are now self-supporting as the men who stay there go out and cut wood and sell it at \$2.50 a load of two ricks.

The total cash receipts are \$50.58, \$5 of which came from the Electrical Workers union, \$5.00 from the butcher-maker employed by the Coast Ice & Cold Storage Co., \$13.75 from the sale of wood, being at the rate of 75 cents a load over expenses and the balance in small sums. Expenditures amount to \$49.73 paid out in rent of headquarters, medicine, groceries and rent of unemployed families, leaving a balance of 85 cents on hand. There are some outstanding debts to be paid and these can be met by the sale of wood. If you feel like buying a load of wood or helping in any way drop a post card stating your intentions to C. Berg, 3218 McDougal avenue, or to the Socialist party headquarters, 1612 California street.

"Associated Charities" Would Not Assist

Men have to be helped out after having worked clearing the park land, they having been compelled to wait several days for their pay. One family who was evicted from the shack they were existing in for non-payment of rent and applied to the Associated Charities for help and were refused, but told the man that he would get work on the park. They then applied at the unemployed headquarters and a shack was rented for them and a stove, furniture and utensils supplied by Commissioner Salter. Up to date the man has not received any work from the Associated Charities and is dependent on the Unemployed Army.

C. BERG.

Make a real hit. Send the friend or sweetheart a real true and artistic photo. Myers makes them.

COMRADES SANFORD TAKE OVER "WORLD ISSUE"

Our exchange from Santa Cruz, Cal., "The World Issue," has become converted into the Santa Cruz Free Press, under the joint editorship of comrades Deforest and Marvin Sanford (father and son). Without wishing to cast any reflections on the previous publication, we are bound to offer congratulations to the comrades of Santa Cruz county in being able to secure the services of such well-grounded Socialists, and able writers, as the Sandfords.

Deforest Sanford and Mrs. Sanford are well known in Everett as pioneer Socialists in what was then literally "this neck of the woods." Their son, Marvin, who is also editor of the High school paper in Santa Cruz, has been for some years editor and publisher of The Searchlight, by far the most brilliant of the juvenile publications in this country. Mrs. Sanford is well known both here and in California as a worker for and lecturer on Socialism.

The committee adjourned at 5:15 p.m. Fraternally,

CARL ULONSKA,
Secretary-Treasurer.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1914**Receipts**

M. A. L. Dues \$ 1.00
Local Dues 55.90

Supplies 45

Literature .30

Organization Receipts \$57.65

November Balance 31.13

Total \$88.78

Expenditures

Dues Stamps \$18.00

Postage .50

Organization 3.10

Office Expenses 3.75

Printing, Supplies, Miscel. 1.95

Organization Expenditures \$27.30

Campaign Expenditures 17.95

Under capitalism men get rich, not by working but by getting in the way of those who do work, by controlling or owning the tools of production, and collecting toll, like the robber barons of old. Socialism will give you an opportunity to get rich by your own efforts, and will keep you from getting poor by any one else's efforts.—Exchange.

For obstinacy's ne'er so stiff
As when 'tis in a wrong belief.

—Butler's Hudibras.

Total \$45.25

Balance on hand December, 1914 43.53

Fraternally submitted,

CARL ULONSKA,

Secretary-Treasurer.

TRADE ON ROCKEFELLER AVENUE AND SAVE MONEY**Money-Saving Bargains During Our January Clearance Sale**

6 spools Thread	25c
3 spools SII Thread	25c
All kinds best Calicoes	5c
10c Daisy Muslin, 12 yards for	\$1.00
10c Percales	8c
10c Outing	8c
12½c White Twill Outing, yard	10c
12½c Gingham, 32 inches wide, yard	10c
15c Curtain Swiss, yard	10c
18c Galatea Cloth, yard	15c
15c dark Flannelettes, yard	10c
30c Robe Flannels, yard	22c
25c Turkish Towels	19c
Best Table Oilcloth, yard	12½c Huck Towels
Sheff Oilcloth, yard	8 1-3c
\$1.25 wide Sheet Blankets	17c
\$2.49 Woolnap Blankets	5c
\$2.98 Woolnap Plaid Blankets	95c
\$2.00 Bed Comforters	\$2.00
\$1.25 Comforters	\$1.25
\$2.00 Bed Comforters	\$2.00
\$1.00 Ladies' Union Suits	\$1.49
\$2.00 Ladies' fine Union Suits	75c
\$1.00 Ladies' House Dresses	75c
\$1.25 soiled colored Petticoats	95c
\$1.50 fine White Waists	39c
\$10.00 Fall Coats	\$7.50
50 Ladies' Fall Suits	\$7.50

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DOLSON & SMITH
THE STORE AROUND THE CORNER ON ROCKEFELLER

PASTIME Amusement

TODAY'S STYLES TODAY
CHICAGO ASH OR CREDIT
OUTFITTING CO. LOWEST PRICES
1812 HEWITT
 EVERETT'S RELIABLE CLOTHING HOUSE

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Better Clothes for Men and Boys

We recommend you to the
HOTEL HOLTON
 Rooms are nice, large, pleasant
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 Socialist literature always on
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 Attorney at Law
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 Rates reasonable.
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Stop in and see the new atmosphere that prevails at the
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 Now under the management of
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 Full line American Baking Co.'s
 Goods, Ice Cream, Candy, Can-
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BROADWAY THEATRE

Thursday will present "The Bride of Lammermoor"
 A very interesting three-part feature
 On Friday and Saturday Nat Goodwin in "Oliver Twist"
 A five-part feature. Don't miss this show
 On Sunday "Daughter of Eve"
 A very interesting three-part feature
 Come to the BROADWAY and you are assured of being able to
 see a good show

ADMISSION ONLY

FIVE CENTS

THE WASHINGTON SOCIALIST

FREE LEGAL DEPARTMENT OF THE WASHINGTON SOCIALIST

Address all questions to At-
 torney 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 \$1,000?
 Tell your neighbors about this great
 offer.

Q. In 1913 we organized a farmers' telephone company, and in due time made arrangements with a certain telephone company for exchange service. Shortly after a representative of the said company called upon a few members in our company and got them to sign a contract, naming a rate of \$3 per year for central service. A majority of the members in our company were not given a chance to sign the contract but have since been charged \$3.60 per year for exchange service. We protested to the officials of the said company against this discrimination in rates, but were informed that the rate is fixed by the public service commission. Will you kindly inform us through the Washington Socialist whether or not the Sherman anti-trust law prohibits the granting of rebates and preferential rates by any corporation handling a public utility?

—E. H. E.

A. The Sherman anti-trust law does not touch this case at all. However, the laws of this state make the giving of such rebates and preferential rates a gross misdemeanor.

Q. Will you please tell me if the law can prevent a fellow from catching fish for his own use with a set net in a closed river, or is this river (the Stillaguamish) closed so we are not allowed to catch fish with a net at all? —J. H.

A. In the fish code we find the following: "Provided, that nothing in this act or any other act shall prevent any person residing in this state from taking salmon or other fish by any means at any time for consumption by himself and family." But, lo and behold, now comes the city sports' game law and says: "Nets of any description being used in any of the fresh waters of this state above tide water are hereby declared and are a public nuisance, etc." Also the supreme court has handed down a decision upholding this provision of the game law. However, this law does not prevent you from taking salmon with a net for your own use as far up the river as the tide makes itself felt. Further up than that it is a misdemeanor, under the game law.

C. M. STEELE
 Grocery and Confectionery
 Stock always fresh. Least pos-
 sible prices
PACIFIC AND GRAND

No. 4608

In the Justice Court Before Noah Shakespeare, Justice of the Peace, in and for Everett Precinct, Snohomish County, Washington. John Barlow, Plaintiff, vs. Bert Anderson, Defendant.

TO BERT ANDERSON:

In the name of the State of Washington you are hereby notified that John Barlow has filed a complaint against you in said court, which will come on to be heard at the justice's court room, in the court house annex, in Everett, Snohomish county, Washington, on the 5th day of February, 1915, at the hour of 9 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and unless you appear and then and there answer, the same will be taken as confess, and the demand of the plaintiff granted.

The object and demand of the complaint is to recover the sum of Ten Dollars with interest for money loaned to you by the plaintiff.

You are further notified that the Great Northern Railway company, a corporation, has been made garnishee defendant herein, and that certain money belonging to you has been garnished.

Complaint filed January 4th, 1915
 NOAH SHAKESPEARE,
 Justice of the Peace.

First publication January 14th, 1915.

3.

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 16th, 1914.

"BETTER CLASS" WOMAN WAGE SLAVE TIRED OF TALK ABOUT "IMMORALITY"

Testifying before the state factory investigation commission, holding sessions last week in New York city, a Mrs. Maud Flowerton denounced "so-called reformers, economists and sociologists for shouting about immorality among saleswomen."

"The better class saleswoman," said Mrs. Flowerton, "are pretty hot because of the criticism of them and the talk about immorality and all that sort of thing. These so-called social workers who make breaks about the poor, down-trodden shop girl mostly don't know what they are talking about. Such talk has a very bad moral effect."

All of which amounts to about this: There are many girls and women working in retail stores in New York, as elsewhere, who are either wholly or in part supported by members of their own family, their own wages going mostly for the purchase of fashionable clothing and befeathered "creations" for their hat-racks. These constitute the "swell dressers" of the department stores, and other shops where stylish apparel lends dignity to the establishment at no extra expense to the boss. These "ladies" who work only for pin money, finery, etc., are the "better class saleswomen" referred to by Mrs. Maud Flowerton. To lump these darlings of fortune in with the "worse" class of saleswomen—they who work to earn bread and coal-ash—is indeed outrageous!

Why should the question of "immorality" be raised in connection with their "low wages"? Why, indeed! If any such are given to fornication, it's not a question of low wages with them, but more likely of high living, or flying, not of necessity. Besides, it's no business of those interfering "reformers, economists and sociologists," anyway. Such talk about low wages and the temptation to supplement the weekly wage of \$6 by other means should be discouraged. It may be all right as applied to the "lower class of saleswomen," they who work for bread rather than feathers, but the investigation is too inclusive; it fails to take account of the "better class," the voluntary wage slaves, for revenue only. It's positively shocking, and may have a bad effect on the (marriage) market.

DOESN'T LIKE MINIMUM WAGE LAW NEITHER

Mrs. Flowerton said she was opposed to a minimum wage law, also. Any woman who has to be even a "better class" saleswoman and bear up under the name of Flowerton, even if it is Maud Flowerton, might well shrink from a cruel minimum wage law.

Gracious! If poor girls who have to work to keep from starving, and therefore can't keep their wardrobe up to the "latest effect" are to be paid as much as the "better class of saleswomen" who have some one to feed and shelter them, in what will the superiority of "the better class" consist? It's really too horrible, all to horrible to contemplate, these "breaks" made by meddling investigators, reformers, etc.

HOW THE LOWER CLASS SALES-WOMEN FEEL ABOUT MINIMUM WAGE LAW

Letters from girls employed in stores and shops describing their wage conditions were read at the hearing. One girl wrote:

"I am a clerk in one of those stores which give \$30,000 to charity at a time. I have been working three years, and never got an increase."

Another girl wrote: "I am without father, mother, or brother to give me a helping hand, and am living on \$5 a week. I pay \$3 for my board, \$1 for lunch and carfare and have one whole dollar left to dress on and keep up appearances."

Rome G. Brown, of Minneapolis, testified that low wages were not responsible for immorality among working girls. He held that immorality was due solely to individual character. Of course. Why should Rome G. Brown "hold" otherwise?

It was announced that Louis D. Brandeis, who opposed Mr. Brown before the supreme court, would be called by the commission on January 22.

BOSSES NOT OPPOSED TO POLITICAL ACTION

Joe Ettor Goes to Jail
 Declaring war against war and against capitalism, the cause of wars, 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 charge against Ettor comes under the head of political action, namely, "treason." Wonder if Joe can beat this with "striking on the job."

PETER HUSBY,
 Attorney for Plaintiff.
 Office and Postoffice address: Rooms 215-16 Stokes Bldg., Everett, Snohomish County, Washington.
 Date of first publication December 16th, 1914.

CITY'S LURE OF VICE BECKONS TO JOBLESS, HUNGRING WOMEN

By NIKOLA GREELEY-SMITH
 (In the New York Daily Call.)
 There are just three times as many women on the brink of starvation in this city as ever before in its history of famine and despair.

"More women are unemployed and looking vainly for work in New York than at any past time—that I can say. But figures are impossible to get," replied Miss Melinda Scott, president of the Women's Trade Union League, when I asked her to tell me how many women are out of work here.

I know there are 15,000 idle waist makers alone; that there are thousands of white goods workers, garment workers and women bookbinders seeking employment. But how many thousands? Ask the Russell Sage Foundation. They've got the time and the money to collect such facts. Why don't they?"

I had asked the Russell Sage Foundation and they didn't know. Nobody knows accurately. From one source I gathered that there are 20,000 women stenographers out of work in this city. From another that there are 18,000 girl clerks of department stores walking New York's grim pavements in search of work.

Elizabeth Dutcher, of the Retail Clerks' Union, had this to say:

"In normal times 100,000 clerks are employed in New York city. Many of these are idle now, as the stores laid off hundreds of employees in November. In the union we get only the most ambitious, intelligent girls. Thousands of girl clerks are too indifferent or too shiftless or poor to pay union dues. In normal years in New York 20,000 extra clerks are employed for the holiday season. This year only 2,000 were employed, leaving 18,000 without work."

SEES EVIL IN LOW WAGES

Miss Josephine Goldmark, of the National Consumers' league, said that it was a matter beyond question that the low wages undermined the morals of the workers. She said that she was surprised when she saw so many of them good under the circumstances. She thought it was foolish to talk of efficient living on \$6 a week.

Dr. Henry Seager, professor of political economy in Columbia university, believed that if there was to be a minimum wage law it should apply to men as well as women and minors.

Dr. Edward T. Devine, of the school of philanthropy, was on the stand for a short time and was followed by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, who made an investigation for the commission a short time ago. She advocated the establishment by law or otherwise of minimum wage boards. She thought a woman should not be paid less than \$9 a week. Very low wages led to a lower moral tone among the workers, she said.

At the request of Miss Charlotte Bangs, a writer, a girl was put on the stand who said she had been for many years working in a store at \$6.50 a week, sometimes working 10 and 12 hours a day. Girls were insulted at times, she said, and the conditions tended to bring about immorality.

APROPOS OF LOW WAGES AND MORALS

While it would never do for the ruling and befuddling class to admit that the system that favors them ruins the workers whom they mislead and exploit, nevertheless, their bluffs at "fair-mindedness" and "honest investigation" often result in turning the light of knowledge into some pretty dark regions. Here are some examples; think them over.

On page 28, the report of the Pittsburg Morals Efficiency Commission says:

Too great emphasis is usually laid upon the influence of women's low wages in promoting the tendency to vice. Then figures are furnished to prove that the vast majority of prostitutes received low wages and come from poor parents.

Next the report (page 30) says: "No woman can sincerely say she was driven to a life of shame by low wages and the high cost of living, when there are hundreds of homes unable to secure help, where she could have earned board and lodging and \$5 to \$8 a week besides." Yet (page 29) figures are given to show that out of 500 prostitutes, 169, or a full third, had been in domestic service.

And later, on pages 39-40, the rescue homes are mentioned which fit fallen women for domestic service. Have reformers no sense of humor?

Finally out of 531 prostitutes there were only two freethinkers! Doesn't it beat all how free thought fosters immorality?

Our reduced prices will help you keep your living expenses down at normal.

All merchandise reduced.

Many lines for less than one-half their regular price.

The Brodeck Corner

Hewitt and Wetmore

EASY WAY TO HELP

When you have read **The Washington Socialist**, use it as a sample copy for your shop-mate, or neighbor; or drop it on the car seat, or on the restaurant table; or leave it in a barber shop. DESTROY ONE, NEVER!

Dr. Foote's Plain Home Talk, a cyclopedia of popular medical and dental service, \$2.00 at Hill's Book Store, 229 Colby.

For Sale—One fresh cow. G. M. Cuthbertson, Lake Stevens, near

Dr. Ross Earlywine, Dentist, 205 American Bank Bldg. Both Phones 725.

A full line of staple groceries and Scandinavian specialties, new goods just arrived, at Eldem's Grocery, 270 Lombard. Phone 477X.

SAVE MONEY

By buying Flour now. Our prices this week are the lowest. Our flour the best. Don't put it off for it is going up, up, up. It's money in your pocket to act and act quick.

FARM PRODUCT ASSN.

FOREST WOOD
 Cut by the Unemployed Army
 \$2.50 Per Load
 Phone 478Z

Specials in Musical Merchandise

1 Columbia Grafonola, new \$40.00; now \$20.00
 1 Silver Plated Cornet, slightly used, now \$12.00
 1 Nickel Plated Cornet, slightly used, now \$11.00
 1 Cole Banjo, worth \$40.00; now \$20.00
 1 French Horn, good condition \$87.50; now \$10.00
 1 Washburn Mandolin and Case \$32.50; now \$12.00
 Ukulele 1-3 off regular price. Violins new and second hand \$4.00 to \$60.00
 Mandolins and Guitars from \$7.00 to \$25.00
 Popular Music 15c, 8 for \$1

The Washington Socialist

Entered as second-class matter
March 9, 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 Call-
ifornia St., Everett, Wash.

Maynard Shipley, Editor.
Katherine H. Hodges, Business Mgr.
Advertising Manager, F. G. Crosby.

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

**TO ABOLISH JUDICIAL
MURDER IN CALIFORNIA**

Socialists and Reformers to Bring
Anti-Capital Punishment Bill
Before Legislature

While the effort to abolish wholesale
murder (war) will be futile so
long as the capitalist system exists,
the crusade of certain advanced
groups against retail murder (capital
punishment) has met with success in
many states, both in the Americas and
in Europe.

As the gallows and the electric chair
are reserved solely for working class
offenders, and are merely survivals,
juridically considered, from an age
that placed ALL responsibility for
crime on the individual, as "a free
moral agent," it is not surprising that
all forward looking elements in pres-
ent day society should unite with the
Socialists in working for the abolition
of judicial murder in all forms.

But, strange to say, many Socialists,
some of whom are well grounded in
Marxian economics, the principle of
the class struggle, etc., still adhere to
the exploded theory that the death
penalty is necessary as a safe-guard
against potential murderers.

DEBATE ON DEATH PENALTY

Two weeks ago, there was an interesting
debate held at our headquarters on capital punishment, under
auspices of the Young People's League,
as part of their educational program.

The vote on winners was given to the
team vindicating the death penalty.
They said it was given on the merits
of the team as debaters, not because
the judges favored capital punishment.

Subsequent open discussion re-
vealed the fact that, as stated above,
some well informed Socialists were
lined up with the forces of reaction
in support of this form of terroriza-
tion and vindictiveness, both of which
rests, in the last analysis, on the
stupid theological dogma of "free will,"

the most cruel doctrine ever ex-
pounded by ignorance and hate.

Surely there is need for a whole
lot of education, even among avowed
Socialists, along those lines. We shall
not progress very far toward moral
and intellectual freedom whilst the
dogma of free moral agency poisons
the minds of men, and stupid vindic-
tiveness is permitted to masquerade
under the guise of "social protection."

A MUCH-DISCUSSED QUESTION

In response to letters of inquiry
from many states, asking for data
with which to fight the death penalty
in legislatures, we shall deal in our
next issue at considerable length on
this question, and we earnestly re-
quest that each reader of The Wash-
ington Socialist send one or more
copies of this special edition to relatives
and friends living in states
where the gallows or the electric
chair still claim many victims of capi-
talism. We ask, especially, that as many copies as possible
be sent into California, as the question
comes up for debate in the legisla-
ture there at an early date, some time
next month.

That authoritative data on the sub-
ject is much desired is attested by the
specimen letters printed below. It is,
of course, impossible for us to answer
all the letters of inquiry received, so
we shall answer through the paper
next week, as fully as our limited
space will permit.

**A SPECIMEN LETTER OF
INQUIRY**

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 21, 1914.

Mr. Maynard Shipley,

Everett, Wash.

My dear Mr. Shipley:

I am secretly collecting data and
statistics on the subject of capital
punishment, with a view to having a
bill introduced in our next legislature
abolishing the capital punishment. My
attention was called to your article
on the subject in the "American Law
Review," for May-June, 1909, and I
must say that this was the most thor-
ough and complete discourse on the
subject that I was able to get hold of,
and therefore I want to get in
touch with you hoping that you may
be able to further aid me in the cause.

Any courtesy you may extend will
be highly appreciated by the boys on
our High school senate and by

**HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
INTERESTED**CALIFORNIA LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION

Hanford, Cal., Jan. 1, 1915.

Mr. Maynard Shipley,

Everett, Wash.

Your name was handed me from the
California state library as one who is
authority on the question of capital
punishment, and as I am making an
effort to secure material for our
High school boys, on the affirmative
side of the following question: Re-
solved, that capital punishment should
be abolished, I am taking the liberty
of writing to ascertain if you will
send us something upon the question.

Any courtesy you may extend will
be highly appreciated by the boys on
our High school senate and by

Very truly yours,

MARGARET DOLD.

would forbid pardoning of the life
prisoners? Would that not equal our
death penalty, only being more hu-
mane?

I will be very glad to hear from you
anything that you may have to say on
this subject and thanking you in ad-
vance, I remain

Respectfully yours,

—J. L. P.

**SOCIETY FORMS TO FIGHT
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT LAW**

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—An anti-
capital punishment society has been
incorporated for the purpose of abol-
ishing capital punishment in New York
state.

Some of the members of this so-
ciety are prominent public men and
women, who have for a long time agi-
tated that life imprisonment be sub-
stituted for the barbarous death pen-
alty.

The results of a recent election
were: George Foster Peabody, presi-
dent; Jacob H. Schiff, Bishop David
H. Greer, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise,
Mrs. H. Fairchild Osborn, Rabbi Jacob
Goldstein and Thomas Mott Osborne,
warden of Sing Sing prison, vice presi-
dents; Miss Jeanna Gleed Strange,
secretary.

Miss Strange stated that the mem-
bers of the society maintained that
capital punishment is not only wrong
in principle, but unfair to the individ-
ual, and that it injured the public.

The society will make a great effort
to persuade the legislature to modify
the law so that capital punishment
might be abolished.

Socialists of all countries work for
abolition of the death penalty, as
capital punishment is nothing more
nor less than part of the system of
terrorism adopted by the ruling
class of each nation.

The states which do least to re-
move the causes of crime are pre-
cisely those which insist upon reten-
tion of capital punishment for a num-
ber of crimes for which their own
negligence and cruelty are responsible.

"Let the causes remain; punish the
victims," should be the motto of all
who advocate retention of the death
penalty in their penal codes.

They who advocate the necessity
for capital punishment evince the least
aversion to homicide. They are
morally not far removed from their
victims.

Everyone may be a worker of the
"better class" under Socialism.

Only the lazy man who would try
to live on the labor of women and
children, like many of the "better
class" do under capitalism, would be
looked down upon. In that good day
"the best society" will be composed
of the most useful and high-minded
members of the social group.

"The lazy man who wont work"
under Socialism will be kindly cared
for in the State Hospital, until a per-
manent cure is effected.

**CALIFORNIA SOLON SEEKS
INFORMATION**

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE
Sacramento Cal., Jan. 11, 1915.

Dear Shipley:

While I do not know your exact ad-
dress I am in hopes this letter will be
delivered to you right speedily.
I have just introduced in the Calif-
ornia legislature a bill providing for
the abolition of the death penalty. I
am gathering such data as I am able in
the limited time before this bill will come up for passage. Have probably
a month. I wish you would at the earliest date that you can, supply
me with such data as you have imme-
diately available on this subject.
Shall not undertake to suggest what I
want. Will leave that to you. Suffice
to say I want material which can be
used as argument before a legislative
committee and in debate on the
floor of the legislature. I know of no
one who is able to supply such infor-
mation better than yourself.

Your friend,

W. W. HARRIS.

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—J. L. P.

Tribune Wrong Again

Those Socialists who believe that
editors of capitalist organs really
know what Socialism is and what its
demands are, put hide their light
under a bushel basket, offering their
mind and pen for a price, in a sort of
intellectual prostitution, as an unfor-
tunate victim of capitalism offers her
body, may have to abandon their pos-
ition. We believe that the average
editor on a profit-mongering sheet is
sincerely ignorant of the essential
aims and philosophy of Socialism,
just as are most college professors,
and all capitalist politicians. WE
HAVE YET TO COME INTO PER-
SONAL CONTACT WITH A NON-
SOCIALIST WHO THOROUGHLY UN-
DERSTOOD SOCIALISM. WE AD-
MIT OF NO SINGLE EXCEPTION!

The foregoing statements are not
made with the intent to convey the
idea that if a man or woman thor-
oughly understood the Socialist philo-
sophy and economics, he or she would
thereupon become an avowed Social-
ist. A closed mouth might be the re-
sult. Class interests, or "economic de-
termination," might come forcefully into play. But of those indiscreet
enough to write about or talk about
Socialism who are not themselves So-
cialists, every single one shows clearly
either that he does not know what
he is talking about, or else that he is a
mental prostitute. We prefer to take
the more charitable view.

AN EXAMPLE IN POINT

As an example of how a capitalist
editor will put his foot in his mouth—
so to speak—when opening his head
to talk on or about what he calls "So-
cialism," or "Socialistic," we quote the
following misconception from the Morning Tribune of last Friday:

Thomas Edison, metaphorically
standing in the ashes of his great
factory, pulls the switch and turns this upon the country:

"It has surprised me to see how
Americans have become weak-
kneed over this war. They seem to
be stricken with a sort of com-
mercial paralysis. They ought to
get out and do something; now is
not any more at all."

CAUSE OF THE RIFTS

In a previous issue of this very in-
structive journal, we called attention
to the fact that whereas the annual
average value of manufactured prod-
uct per patriot in this land of the
unfree, and home of the E. Z. Marks,
is \$3,124, the average wage of these
efficients is \$518. In other words,
while the total value of the worked
workers' product in 1909 was \$20,672,-
02,000, if sold at cost at the factory
gate, the total wages paid was but
\$3,427,038,000, which leaves the neat
little product of \$17,245,014,000 worth
of values which these docile patriots
put on the market and can't buy. The
"hands" in other industries and in
agriculture showed about the same
"efficiency;" so that the total wealth
production in this country yearly
stands at about \$38,000,000,000 and the
total wages paid less than \$8,000,-
000,000 of wealth to be used, sold, or
stored up, in some way, by those who
didn't produce it. All other capitalist
nations are enjoying the same kind of
prosperity.

Of course Mr. Edison directs this
impeachment only at those that have
money. Those that haven't the money always have
been eager to build or make other
investments but couldn't. What the
country needs is to reverse the case.
A socialist enactment that would compel the capitalist
to lend his money to those that would
invest it would be the thing."

NOT "SOCIALISTIC"

Please, Mr. Editor, an "enactment
that would compel the capitalist to
lend his money to those that would
invest it" might be "the thing," all
right, as you say; we don't know about
that; BUT IT WOULD NOT BE
"SOCIALISTIC." It would be the
antithesis of Socialism. And if there
is any noun that would carry it
farther away, we mean that.

The Tribune's proposal violates the
principles of Socialism by suggesting
that money that is used as an invest-
ment, i. e., for extracting rent, inter-
est, or profit, or any proposal to ob-
tain money for the purpose of securing
unearned income, for making
money breed, as it were, could be
"Socialistic," in any way. Socialism
is opposed to rewarding any individ-
ual or group of profit mongers for
owning something.

We Socialists propose to reward a
man only for producing wealth, or for
doing socially necessary work (includ-
ing the production of beautiful as well
as useful things.) We shall stead-
fastly refuse to urge any man to
lend his money to those that would
invest it" in something that can be
used to gouge some one else out of
any part of the product of his labor.

If the people need a new building,
bridge, fire department, school or fac-
tory, let them build it on their own
credit. Their credit is good with
themselves, only some of them don't
know it. If they're just daft on pay-
ing themselves interest, rent or profit
on their own property, why let them
go ahead and do it. One can't rob
oneself by taking money out of one's
pocket and placing it in the other.

Socialism does not contemplate
compelling "the capitalist to lend his
money" under any circumstances;
cause these "ain't goin' to be no
capitalist" to lend it.

I will be very glad to hear from you
anything that you may have to say on
this subject and thanking you in ad-
vance, I remain

Respectfully yours,

—J. L. P.

Rifts In The Lute

We dislike to hit a man when he's
down, but there's a good teaching point
in the following break of "our morn-
ing contemporary":

Thirty-four billion dollars is
what the domestic trade of the
United States amounts to annu-
ally. This, we are told, is just
about seventeen times what the
export trade amounts to.

Those women of this country have
started a "Made in America" move-
ment which contemplates the
ultimate practice of buying only
those things which bear the label
indicating that they were manu-
factured in the United States. In
itself this is a wise and a patri-
otic movement and it can be made
to contribute greatly to the pros-
perity of the entire country and
need not work hardship upon any
purchaser. The only rift in the
lute is the matter of tariff.

* * * * *

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By H. W. WATTS

A Chicago man who stole two hams
has been sentenced to imprisonment
for life. He has served several terms
of imprisonment for stealing.

Nine men committed suicide in