



Washington Socialist



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

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No. 227.

MAKING WAGE SLAVES MORE EFFICIENT

By A. W. CALHOUN.

We used to think that under capitalism the wages of labor tended to hover around the level of mere physical subsistence and propagation. This theory was fatally defective for the reason that the desideratum under capitalism is not merely a quota of ever growing efficiency. So we may revise the "iron law of wages" (which by the way, Marx expressly repudiated) into this form: Under capitalism, wages approximate the amount that is necessary to maintain the present generation to the desired level of efficiency, and to rear the succeeding generation to the desired (probably higher) level of efficiency. It may safely be said, therefore, that the normal tendency of enlightened capitalism is to improve absolutely the condition of labor, inasmuch as such improvement is a form of more intense cultivation imposed upon the capitalist by the necessity of meeting world competition. It pays the capitalist to cultivate his human cattle more intensively, with greater outlay, just as it pays him to cultivate his field more intensively and with greater outlay—up to a certain point. And that point of man-culture marks the limit of reform under capitalism.

It may be objected that, in the past, capital has begrudged every improvement in the condition of labor. This is true, but it ceases to be true as fast as capital (1) amalgamates and (2) gets its eyes open. It could not be expected that one capitalist would feel disposed to improve the condition of his workers so long as other capitalists did not do the same. Why should he waste money on men that might leave and go elsewhere, carrying to another concern the superiority that had resulted from his benevolence? But in so far as a concern secures a monopoly and becomes the sole purchaser of a certain kind of labor will it pay to improve the life conditions of labor. Because the monopoly hold on them makes them quasi-cattle, and a man is insane that does not take good care of his stock. More especially when it is agreed to impose equal conditions by law and all employers of labor, does it become evident to all open-eyed capitalists that it pays to make these conditions increasingly stiff, in order to elevate the efficiency of the human chattles to the desired point. This point of view sets the measure to the progress of reform under capitalism.

ENCOURAGING WORDS FROM AN OLD TIMER

Marcus, Wash., May 4, '15.

To the Editor Washington Socialist:

Dear Comrade: At the last meeting of Local Marcus I made a talk for the W. S. which resulted in securing ten names at 10c each for the paper, our secretary has perhaps sent you the names and money by this time. I mention this because I want to tell you of the nature of the talk I made. I claimed the W. S. was the best educator in sound Socialist principles published in U. S., that more could be learned by reading it three months than could be learned from 90 per cent. of the Socialist publications if one read them for a lifetime. I pointed out the necessity of every Socialist member informing himself so that he could answer any question fired at him, and so that he could make an intelligent defense of our principles when arguing with one opposed to Socialism. Now what I claimed for the W. S. is in the main true, and I think I am competent to judge, as I have read Socialist papers for twenty years or more, even before the S. P. was founded. The purpose of this letter is to encourage you to continue the good work. Make your paper as revolutionary as possible, hew to the line. What the comrades want is the real dope. You should have seen how quickly they put up the money when I told them of the true nature of the W. S., and they are all farmers, too.

I have written this letter in a hurry, but I guess you know what I mean, so I'll conclude with the request that you write an editorial soon on the following: "What Would the Socialists Do If They Had Control of Congress?"

This letter is not sent in for publication, but if you think it will do any good you are at liberty to use all or any part of it.

Yours for industrial freedom,
JOHN M. POWERS.

STRIKE CLOSES COTTON MILLS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 5.—Five of the seven cotton mills of the Fall River Iron Workers' company closed today, partly as the result of a strike by union weavers over working conditions. Five thousand operatives are affected.

The imbecility of man is always inviting the impudence of power.—Emerson.

BEWARE OF ALASKA

Notice to Wage Workers.

Concerted efforts are being made to advertise all sections of Alaska as the paradise for the workmen, and alluring syndicate stories are appearing in the press, especially in the east, where conditions are totally misrepresented.

As the season of open navigation to Nome will soon begin, organized labor on this peninsula has thought it advisable to send out direct and reliable warnings as to actual conditions in Nome and contiguous districts.

For some time during the winter storms have appeared in the press east and west as to labor conditions in this camp that are wholly unfounded and which, if believed by workers, and acted upon to the extent that they come up here in search of work, can only end in suffering and considerable useless hardship.

The mining industry in Nome has considerably deteriorated; dredges have taken the place to a very large extent of the open cut or other forms of mining which employed numerous hands. The largest employers use but few men, and when they increase their forces it is for a short time merely. Few men who arrive here without a job will now stand much chance of obtaining work of any permanence.

There is less and less local work, also outside mining in this city. Longshore work is growing scarcer, as can be understood from the decreased tonnage of all kinds and the fact that the collector of customs returns shows that about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars less merchandise arrived in 1914 than in 1913.

Last year, as usual, hundreds were destitute in the camp throughout the summer and many of these were shipped out at the government or city expense after organized labor had taken steps to secure this relief for their stranded fellow workers even though they were not members of labor organizations. Year after year we have to do this every fall.

Every year, let it also be known, from ten to twenty firms, employing in all about two hundred men, either fail to pay all or a portion of the wages due, and this in a great measure leaves many additional stranded men recipients of charity which consists of a "police" ticket at best for the outside, where they fill the ranks of the unemployed and destitute after passing a summer at the hardest kind of unpaid physical labor.

Yearly Nome is made the dumping ground for the industrial derelicts of the Yukon and upper country, and these try to make a few dollars before making their final getaway from this camp. These also add to the number of unemployed and as you can't live off this country with its Arctic conditions almost anything is better than destitution in Alaska.

To prevent any undue suffering all workers who have no jobs here are cautioned to stay away to avoid unnecessary suffering both to themselves and to those who are now in the country for there are more than sufficient men to do all the work in sight. They simply will be out of the price of their transportation and remain destitute indefinitely.

(By Order) LOCAL 240, W. F. OF M. (Seal.)

RESIST WAGE REDUCTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—The Bottle Caners' union is successfully resisting a wage reduction of 20 per cent. One company has already agreed to restore the old rate. These workers have been on strike nearly two months.

THE LABOR PAPER AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

Printer's Ink, the recognized authority on advertising, after a thorough investigation on this subject, says: "A labor paper is a far better advertising medium than an ordinary newspaper in comparison with circulation. A labor paper, for example, having 2,000 subscribers is of more value to the business man who advertises in it than an ordinary paper with 12,000 subscribers."

LOS ANGELES ELECTION.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 4, 1915.

At city primary election Fred C. Wheeler, Socialist councilman, running for re-election, polled 25,703 votes, running second out of 74 candidates and being beaten for first place by only one other candidate, and that by only 73 votes out of 72,000 votes cast. Two other Socialists qualified for the final election, H. H. Hart and our state secretary, T. W. Williams.

Ralph Criswell, for mayor, polled 9,000 votes.

A heavy rain prevented a larger vote being cast.

Mrs. Estell Lindsey, an old-time Socialist worker, received 13,369 and qualified.

CAPITALISTS DISCIPLINE SCHOOL TEACHERS

Must Teach What Employers Want Taught.

BUTTE, Mont.—Five hundred pupils of the Webster grade school went on a strike Monday, May 5, in protest over the failure of the school board to reappoint Miss Ada F. Madden as principal for the ensuing year.

The strike was overcome in an hour and a half by teachers, a truant officer and a squad of Butte police with moral suasion brought to bear by the presence of the patrol wagon.

At the Blaine school in Centerville fifty students refused to enter the building because Miss Mary O'Day, one of the teachers, had not been reappointed.

A strike was expected at the Webster school, and Mrs. William Rosea, one of the school trustees, was at the building when school opened to cooperate with the teachers in persuading the pupils to return. Two hundred women assembled at the school at first advised the children not to go to school, but after the teachers had persuaded the women that a "strike" was detrimental to the school and to the children, the women devoted their efforts to inducing the children to return to school.

The trouble had its inception in the summary dismissal recently of twenty-four teachers by School Superintendent George Downer following the election of trustees supposed to be favorable to him. One of the reasons assigned was that the teachers were not in sympathy with him, some, it was asserted, having expressed themselves as favoring unionism and Socialism. Following a public meeting in protest the school board reinstated seventeen of the twenty-four dismissed, but failed to reinstate Miss Madden and Miss O'Day and five others.

TO BOSTROM AND BARZEE

When Comrades Bostrom and Barzee have concluded their discussion I will request that each of them answer each of the following queries through the columns of the Washington Socialist:

Do you think the workers of Lawrence, Paterson, Calumet, West Virginia and Colorado would have been beaten, clubbed, shot, roasted, jailed and had their organizations paralyzed if a class conscious working class political administration had been in possession of the guns, clubs and injunctions?

What more could such a working class political administration do other than protect the workers in our organized development for the organized control of our labor power, which we own, in industry where we have to work to live?

Did you ever know of any group or society of the human species to advance, socially, beyond the organized power and intelligence they had achieved in industry where they were engaged either for a livelihood or for a profit?

How can we have Socialism or collectivism or industrial democracy in society if this organized development in industry does not take place?

PROLETARIA BILL.

THE IDEAL OF SELF.

I do not know what I may appear to the world, but to myself I seem to have been only a little boy playing on the seashore and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, while the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me.—Isaac Newton.

EDUCATION AND DEMOCRACY

"Education ought to be the most democratic thing in the world," said Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, to an interviewer for the People's College News.

"And democracy in these days is not only political; mostly it is industrial and social," he continued. "The workers more and more appreciate this true nature of democracy. They more and more see the close relationship between education and democracy. Whether they see it or not, the captains of industry do see it. The establishment of the great 'foundations,' so-called, is the proof that they see it.

"If the owners of the great basic industries of the nation can train up the young men and women of this and succeeding generations in their ideals, in their conception of the right relations of 'master and servant,' in their doctrine of what a democracy should be—then the 'benevolence' of their foundations is the best financial investment for themselves they have ever made.

"In the New York hearing," Mr. Walsh said, "the owners and managers of the great foundations and all others whose opinions were offered or were of interest had every opportunity to present their opinions in the most favorable light they could. If Bishop Warren Chandler, Prof. E. A. Ross and other forward looking people of this country condemn these foundations as a menace to democratic education, and consequently to democratic life, they do so merely from the facts."

Mr. Walsh said that "the great mass of the people of the United States, the workers, the producers, must be beholden to no one but themselves for their education. True education," he said, "will be built upon their own ideas of political and industrial justice and political and industrial government; and it will have for its object the making of efficient and self-sufficient and self-respecting citizens of a free social order."

LOCAL EVERETT CHANGES NAME OF MEETING PLACE

At the regular business meeting of Local Everett No. 1, held last Friday, a motion was put and carried to change the name of the front auditorium of the Socialist party headquarters to "The Forum." The rear part of the building, where the different offices and committee rooms are located, will continue to be known as the Socialist party headquarters.

REAL SOURCE OF RICHES.

Success (by law of competition) signifies always so much victory over your neighbor as to obtain the direction of his work and take the profits of it. This is the real source of all great riches.—Ruskin.

6-HOUR DAY INDORSED.

In Alameda, Cal., the Building Trades Council has indorsed a six-hour day proposal for the months of January, February and March.

The plan was urged by Painters' District Council No. 8, which includes all painters and decorators in Alameda, San Francisco, Marin and San Mateo counties in California.

The resolution, it is said, will be introduced at the next convention of the State Building Trades Council with the intention of making these hours universal in the building trades of California.

Gorky says: "In order to triumph in the struggle for existence one ought to have much wisdom, or the heart of a beast."

NATIONAL SOCIALIST COMMITTEE MEETS

CHICAGO, May 10.—Big party problems are under discussion at the annual meeting of the Socialist party national committee, which began in this city Sunday, May 9th. This meeting was preceded by meetings of the national executive committee and the woman's national committee.

This committee meeting will see the first plans made for the 1916 Socialist presidential campaign, because it is felt that it will be too late to leave the initial work for the national convention to be held in 1916, the time and place to be determined at this national committee meeting.

Extensive reports have already been prepared for presentation to this committee on all national party activities during the past year. The war problem will, no doubt, arouse an eager discussion in an attempt to determine the attitude to be taken by the Socialist party in the present war crisis, both as it affects the working class of the United States and the world. An extensive report on the liquor problem has been prepared and will also be presented.

WEALTH PRODUCERS

By H. W. WATTS.

"Labor produces all wealth and to the producer it should belong." In order to prove this, let us look for the "nigger in the wood pile." Here is a railroad, built by the workers of various trades. Miners dug the coal and ore. Loggers felled the trees. Lumber mill workers made the ties and lumber. Rolling mill workers made the rails and parts of cars and engines. Machinists put together the locomotives. Carpenters built the cars. Civil engineers surveyed the road. Workers of all trades made the roadbed, laid the ties, the rails, the foundations for bridges and depots. Bridges and depots were built. Tickets were printed. Schedules were arranged and the road is ready.

Engineers, firemen, brakemen, section men, ticket agents, superintendents, managers, foremen, porters and paymasters are hired and the trains are ready to run. This is co-operative labor.

People buy tickets. Bookkeepers make up the books and prepare the pay roll.

Everything is ready. Everybody is at his post. The word is given to start and—No! It cannot be operated because there is something missing. The owners of the railroad are not there. How can the thing be run without the capitalists?

You did not see any capitalists mentioned in the list of workers who built the road or who are ready to operate the road, and if the capitalists—those who own the road—are not there, how can it be run?

"Well," says the man who has just bought a ticket, "this beats hell. The capitalists did not dig the coal or iron, build engines or cars, sell tickets or handle the throttle, but they own the railroad and—'Tickets, please; all aboard.'"

"What has happened?" Why the workers have confiscated the property.

The capitalist performs no useful function in society, hence he is a parasite and we can get along without him. Thank you. All aboard! Too! too!

LABOR FINANCES THE WAR.

The Federated Labor party of New South Wales established the Commonwealth Bank four years ago. It has been rapidly growing, and recently financed the war loan of \$100,000,000 for the commonwealth.

THE WORLD WIDE WAR TRUST

By CLYDE H. TAVENNER.

Why has the war department been paying the ring \$17.50 for a 3.8 inch common shrapnel when it can manufacture and is manufacturing the identical article at Frankford for \$7.94? Seventeen dollars and fifty cents is more than twice \$7.94. The government could manufacture two shrapnels for the price it has been paying the private manufacturers for one and have \$1.62 remaining to the people's credit on each transaction. Is it any wonder we do not have as much ammunition as we should have for the money that has been expended? It is the public funds that are being spent here, and the people have a right to have these questions answered.

We are manufacturing a 31-second combination fuse in the government arsenal for \$2.92 for which we have been paying the ring \$7.

These illustrations are not exceptional, as I will endeavor to show by the fact that on a contract given to Frankford arsenal for ammunition valued at \$1,900,054 we are saving \$979,840; or, in other words, we are saving approximately \$1,000,000 on a \$2,000,000 order as compared with what it would have cost had that contract been awarded the ammunition ring.

In a recent speech before congress President Wilson stated that "like good stewards, we should so account for every dollar of our appropriations as to make it perfectly evident what it was spent for and in what way it was spent." Surely no such thought was in the minds of the army and navy officials who have been doing the purchasing for those departments.

Realizing the government was being overcharged for turbine rotary drums, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who, with one exception, is the only secretary of the navy that I can find any trace of who has ever made a real fight to escape the extortions of the armor and ammunition rings, induced an independent English firm to submit a bid. The Bethlehem and Midvale companies bid \$169,568 and \$160,272, respectively, while the English firm offered to furnish the drums for \$57,436, a saving of \$102,836 to the government over the lowest bid of the ring. I am not referring now to armor, because the secretary has not been able to obtain armor abroad.

Recently the secretary awarded a contract for building 100 torpedo flasks, including heads. He induced a new firm to slip in with a bid, and was able to purchase for \$58,246 materials which under normal conditions would have cost \$115,075. The bids of the Bethlehem and Midvale companies, under real competitive bidding, showed a reduction of 44 per cent. as compared with bids for similar forgings submitted by these companies only four months previous.

Personally, I believe that these officers who, in the expenditure of the people's money, have been paying \$115,075 for supplies which could have been obtained for \$58,246, should somewhere or in some manner, be required to make a public accounting for their acts. The thing that riles the blood concerning the manner in which the millions have been squandered by our army and navy officers is that this money did not come from the pockets of the rich, but that it has been wrung from the poorest of the poor. All of these wasted millions have been collected by a tax on the things that the people eat, wear and use, none of it having been collected by direct taxation, but every cent of it having come through the customs houses and internal revenue offices, which means that the people have been paying the cost of militarism in the form of increased cost of living.

PAT QUINLAN'S REWARD

By EUGENE V. DEBS.

The loyal service of Comrade Pat Quinlan to the working class has been sealed by his sentence to the penitentiary at Trenton, N. J.

In the strike of the silk workers at Paterson, which stirred the whole country, Pat Quinlan stood as the fearless champion of the strikers and fought for them to the close of that desperate industrial battle. The lords of the silk mills had him arrested and jailed and put upon trial on trumped-up charges. Of course he was found guilty in a capitalist court and sentenced to state prison for seven years.

Fred Warren and the Appeal to Reason put up a cash bond of \$5,000 for Quinlan pending the appeal of his case to the supreme court of the state. This court has just affirmed the decision of the lower court and our brave and loyal comrade is now a branded convict.

Just before Comrade Quinlan was taken from the Paterson jail to the penitentiary at Trenton, we received a letter from him opening with the following heroic lines: "Written in Cell No. 5, County Jail, Paterson, with a poor light but with a heart beating for the 'Day.'"

Pat Quinlan has in his veins the

A STORY OF THE NEW CHICAGO MORALS COURT

The Chicago Day Book of April 21 gives an account of an underpaid department store girl, whose effort to better her financial condition, brought her into the Morals court. The story of the hearing is thus told:

Judge Heap heard her case this morning. And when the girl, between choked sobs, had gotten half way in her arraignment of the millionaire department stores the owl-like sternness of the veteran jurist, who has heard so many hardened tales in the Morals court, was replaced by a look of sympathetic tenderness.

"I don't like to see a girl like you here," said the judge, and his voice was very low and humane. "You're not the sort of girl who should be here. Your crime is on the heads of men who pay starvation wages. If I give you one more chance will you be a better girl?"

Lillian's answer made the judge look thoughtfully through the window on Chicago's skyscrapers which represent so much wealth.

"What can I do, your honor?" she asked earnestly. "Don't think I haven't tried hard before I weakened. God, I've tossed in my bed night after night trying to find some other solution. I can't live on \$4 a week. I've scraped, I've skipped meals, I've worn second-hand clothes, and still I can't make \$4 cover my expenses. It is the right to live I'm asking."

Judge Heap could not answer this. The girl won her point. And in the face of Lillian's bitter cry against the wages of department stores, no one else could answer.

Heap will try and help Lillian as an individual. Down in Springfield today social workers are trying to help all department store girls through the fight for the minimum wage bill.

The Day Book is badly mistaken. With all due respect to the intentions of the social workers at Springfield, they are doing nothing of any value whatever to department store girls, or to any one else.

They may get minimum wage legislation passed, but such legislation increases no wages. It only rests with employment to the class of laborers able to earn the minimum amount without such legislation. If the social workers have not yet learned that much, they must be incompetent for the task they have assumed of bettering conditions. If they have learned it there is no excuse for their persistency in urging a futile measure. In either case they are delaying an effective remedy.

The Day Book is wrong in denouncing department store owners. They are no more responsible than other citizens who use their political rights in such a way as to continue conditions which make jobs so scarce that many must work for a low wage if they would work at all. It is unjust to denounce department store owners or other individuals for conducting business in accordance with conditions that a popular majority refuses to change.

Judge Heap, like the Day Book, missed an opportunity to be clear the real cause which brings offenders to his court. He or his successors will continue to have such cases to deal with, regardless of minimum-wage legislation and denunciation of department store owners, as long as the fundamental wrong remains uncorrected. The responsibility rests on those who are doing nothing to help correct it.

FIGHTING FOR LIFE.

John R. Lawson is preparing for a new trial. Over 100 union miners are to come up for trial on the same charges as Lawson, the state claiming that while the specific assailant cannot be identified, any striker in a fatal riot may be convicted of murder.

Truth forever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne—
Yet that scaffold sways the future,
and behind the dim unknown
Standeth God within the shadow,
keeping watch above his own.
—James Russell Lowell.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF ITALY HAS GAINED 20,000 DUES PAYING MEMBERS DURING THE PAST YEAR, THE GAIN BEING THREE TIMES AS GREAT AS IN THE THREE YEARS PREVIOUS.

"There are thousands hacking at branches of evil, to one who is striking at the root."—Henry Thoreau.

red blood of a staunch revolutionist and the Socialist movement is proud of him.

Every hour this industrial liberator spends behind the cruel bars of a capitalist dungeon will hasten by months the overthrow of the infamous system in which thieves are throned and honest men are caged as criminals.

Pat Quinlan shall not be allowed to perish at Trenton. We shall take up the work where he left off and we shall never rest until this brave comrade emerges triumphant from his prison cell.

**Be Sure and Attend the
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ORGANIZATION NEWS

LOCAL REPUBLIC COMES BACK AGAIN

Republic, Wash., May 9, 1915.
To the Editor of the Washington So-
cialist, Everett, Wash.

Dear Comrade: I notice in your is-
sue of April 8th a so-called answer
from Proletaria BHI to this local's
resolution on the money question.

Powerful Bill says: "That Power is
the One thing required"; and in
your comments you endorse this idea
when you say this (power) then is the
one and fundamental issue: Conquest
of the Powers of Government by the
Working Class.

If you mean political power you
have just arrived at the point at which
we started. We state in those resolu-
tions that when the Socialists once
gain control of the legislative branches
of this government they should pass
this law.

If the working class does not attain
political power at this point, please
inform us at what stage of the pro-
ceedings they do.

Your statement that the ruling class
would not recognize as constitutional
or even legal any action that the
working class might take depriving
them of their present privileges is cer-
tainly illuminating. In this case
where the Socialists have gained pol-
itical control of the government, who
then would be the ruling class?

Again let me ask you how it would
be possible for the working class to
pass any laws or meddle with the
banking system or any other system
until they have gained this political
power?

You say our secondary object
should be the abolition of wage slav-
ery. We will assume that the Social-
ists have gained political control of
this government at an election; im-
mediately on the assembling of con-
gress they pass this law demonetizing
all the money in circulation and sub-
stituting a government issue of cur-
rency direct to the people made non-
transferable. Tell us, please, with
this law once in force how it would
be possible for wage slavery to exist.
How would any individual or corpora-
tion operate any railroad, mine, fac-
tory or any other public utility that
should be owned and operated by the
government?

We claim that this would be im-
possible, that the government being
the only one able to pay the laborers
would be the only employer of labor;
consequently the confiscation of all
of this property now legally held by
individuals and corporations would
meet with no opposition.

The capitalists could take their
notes, mortgages, bonds, deeds and all
other paper titles to property and
kindle their fires with them, as they
would possess absolutely no value
under this law; another thing, our
debts would all be cancelled. One of
the essential points if we are ever
to have equal opportunity in this
world.

Again let me repeat that the solv-
ing of this monetary problem is the
one vital issue, the point on which
everything else hinges. If the Social-
ists once gain control of this govern-
ment, solve this problem and solve
it right, everything else will be easy
and they will be an unqualified suc-
cess; but if they should fail in this,
then the solving of any of those other
problems will be as rank a failure
as any party that ever came into
power.

Let us then adopt this as our war-
cry: "The abolition of the present
monetary system and the substitu-
tion of a common sense medium of
exchange."

Yours for the social revolution and
a sane, sensible platform on which
to stand.

(Signed) TAMARACK.

TO WASHINGTON LOCALS

Gold Bar, Wash., May 7, 1915.
Comrades: Local Gold Bar has of-
fered for seconds a motion to raise
the price of due stamps to locals 2
cents per stamp. The 2 cents to create
a per diem fund to enable delegates
to attend state conventions.

Without this fund many of the small
locals in distant parts of the state
cannot be represented. These small
locals should be represented because
they are generally the most revolu-
tionary in spirit.

We want your local to take action
and second this motion so that your
interest can be looked after in the
state conventions.

Don't be afraid of mushroom lo-
cals. Local Gold Bar was chartered
Nov. 13th, 1912, and has never missed
a monthly report.

RUFUS WREN, Sec.
Here is the motion for you to se-
cond:

Local Gold Bar moves that Art. V
Sec. 9, of the State Constitution be
amended by changing the amount of
state dues from 10 cents to 12 cents.
That the following be substituted
for the last clause of Art. XVII, Sec.
10: "The delegates shall receive \$2
per day for expenses while attending
the convention. The fund for the pay-
ment of these expenses shall be raised
by setting aside 2 cents from the dues
of each member each month. Foreign
speaking locals that pay dues direct
to their national translators shall be
excepted and the payment of the ex-
penses of their delegates shall be op-
tional with them."

NEWS FROM EDMONDS LOCAL

Edmonds, Wash., May 10, 1915.

By the looks of the organization
news in the Washington Socialist,
Local Edmonds must be the pace set-
ter, for when they fail to have news
everyone else does likewise.

Local Edmonds held a celebration
in honor of International Labor Day
the second of May, the same being
a great success, which consisted of
recitations, addresses and a tableau.
The evening lasted until about mid-
night. Tea, coffee and sandwiches
were served. The hall decorations
were highly complimented by visitors
from Lakewood, Allen and Richmond
precincts.

The comrades have just finished
the planting of a potato patch, from
which they expect to purchase \$40
worth of sub. cards from the county
paper. There is also agitation for
some social functions when the straw-
berries get ripe.

Local Edmonds comrades are de-
sirous of hearing of the activities of
other locals throughout the country
and elsewhere. A few ideas toward
effecting organization and solidarity
would not come amiss.

Yours for the whole works,
WALTER REECE,
Press Committee, Local Edmonds.

MAINTENANCE FUND.

Previously acknowledged.....\$4.25
Bertha Zeltz, Snohomish..... .25

CRIPPLING STATE PAPERS

We have had replies to our article
in last week's issue that referred to
the action of the National office in
building up the American Socialist at
the expense of the state press.

Some correspondents say that there
are too many Socialist papers in the
state now. We agree that there are
too many for the benefit of the pa-
pers. If the movement were bigger
we could stand all there is in the
state. That is one reason why the
national and state officials should
look to the boosting of state papers.

Fifty Cents a Year.
Some correspondents say the sub-
scription price should be reduced,
and we agree with them. We can say
right here that if we had 3,000 more
subscribers we could, and would, re-
duce the subscription price to fifty
cents a year. Just think how much
the national office could help us out
were it to do as we suggested in our
last article. Once we got down to
that fifty-cent rate we would keep on
going ahead.

A national paper is most certainly
needed because it keeps the mem-
bership in touch with party and national
affairs. The locals can induce their
membership to subscribe for the
American Socialist and they will
surely do so if they are interested in
the work of their elected officials
at all.

But the state press is a state cam-
paign press, and therefore should be
circulated in every nook and corner
of the state. We are right on the
spot to print campaign manifestos,
the names of candidates and all the nec-
essary data for a state campaign.

That is too big a job for the Ameri-
can Socialist, hence the necessity of
building up your state press.

We cannot afford to do anything
than boost the state papers and see
that they are boosted. It is up to
the membership to stand by us in our
attitude if they want a Washington
press. If they do not we shall soon
know it.

All members to their guns. A state
press first, last and all the time!
H. W. WATTS,
Business Manager.

RESOLUTION ON SPEAKERS AND THE STATE PAPERS

Whereas, the state secretary of the
Socialist party of this state is propos-
ing to send out a speaker to tour the
state to hold encampments and intends
to issue tickets giving the holder the
right to subscribe for various state
and national papers, which would
boost national papers at the expense
of state papers,

Be it resolved by the board of man-
agers of the Washington Socialist,
that we are in favor of the state of-
fice issuing tickets for the encamp-
ment which shall be redeemable in
subscriptions to Socialist papers pub-
lished in the state of Washington
only.

W. L. CARMAN, Chairman,
PETER HUSBY, Secretary.

But whether on the scaffold high
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place where man can die
is where he dies for man.

—Barry.
MRS. PANKHURST IN GOOD
AGAIN; WILL RECRUIT

LONDON, May 7.—In striking con-
trast to conditions prevailing a year
ago, when she was a fugitive from
justice, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst to-
night will be the petted and lauded
guest of honor at the biggest picture
theater in North London. She is to
make a recruiting speech at the re-
quest of the war office.

A hundred young aristocrats of
Glasgow, Scotland, have gone to work
(?) as a result of Kitchener's demand
for more shells. They will go to the
factories in their autos and will work
(?) six-hour shifts—for a time.

SOCIALIST PARTY DIRECTORY

Cards will be inserted in this col-
umn for the sum of fifty cents a
month.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE SECRE-
TARY**—Walter Lanfersiek, 803
West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
**STATE SECRETARY OF WASHING-
TON**—L. E. Katterfield, Box 491,
Everett, Wash. Office 314 Com-
merce Bldg., Everett.

**SNOHOMISH COUNTY SECRE-
TARY**—Carl Ulonska, Room 4,
The Forum, 1612 California St.,
Everett, Wash.

LOCAL EVERETT NO. 1 meets every
Friday evening at 8 in The
Forum, 1612 California St., Ev-
erett. R. D. Hodgins, fin-sec.;
Hanna Crosby, rec-sec.; A. B.
Davey, organizer.

LOCAL EDMONDS meets every Sun-
day evening at 8, in Engels' hall,
Edmonds. C. E. Briggs, Edmonds,
recording sec.; B. H. Davis, Ed-
monds, financial sec.

LOCAL MONROE meets on the 1st
and 3rd Fridays in the month at
8 p. m. in the St. James hotel.
R. W. Thompson, Monroe, sec.;
W. S. Keller, Monroe, organizer.

LOCAL CEDAR VALLEY meets on
the 2nd and 4th Saturdays in the
month at 8 p. m. in the Cedar
Valley church. Richard Pape,
R. F. D. Edmonds, sec.; J. M.
Hoover, R. F. D. Edmonds, or-
ganizer.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY NEWS AND NOTES

PLENTY FOR ALL—WHY NOT?

CARL ULONSKA, Sec. Treas.
Plenty for All! Why should there
not be plenty for all? We have mas-
tered machinery, conquered the forces
of nature—we have solved the prob-
lem of production—we have produced
but we have not distributed. We
have yet a greater problem before us.

In the past the human race was
dominated by the hideous nightmare
of want, the fear that there was not
enough to go around and that there
were two dogs for every bone. This
was the age when not enough was
produced to satisfy human needs. To-
day enough is produced but a few in-
dividuals control the world's goods
and the production of commodities.
Today we produce enough but are
withheld from consuming what is pro-
duced by those who own the nation
politically and industrially.

Socialism would reorganize society
upon a sane and practical basis—a
basis of plenty for all, when every
man, every woman, every child, lives
and works in the full consciousness
that there is plenty for all.

Comrade Richard Pape writes that
Local Cedar Valley held a well at-
tended social and May Day celebra-
tion. Plans are on foot to build a
community hall at Cedar Valley.

CAMPAIGN OF EDU- CATION LAUNCHED

The County Executive Committee
has launched an aggressive campaign
of education in this county. Plans for
a systematic county-wide distribution
of literature will be sent to your local
shortly. Discuss the matter at your
next local meeting.

COUNTY PICNICS PLANNED.

Plans for a series of county picnics
are under way and it is expected that
four or five big county picnics will
be held in various parts of the county.
What do you think of the idea?

SOLDIER DOCK WORKERS IN ENGLAND

The casual dock workers of Liver-
pool, England, have been dressed in
khaki and formed into battalions.
They are to be guaranteed a minimum
wage of \$8.75 a week for their work,
plus any overtime, and \$1.75 a day
for military pay. They march to work
and away from work in their uni-
forms.

Destitution and disease are rampant
in Serbia. A report states that some
3,000 persons are suffering from ty-
phus and that this and other epi-
demics were "swiftly enveloping the
entire nation."

MANY WORKERS IDLE.

Reports from the southwest indi-
cate that there is more unemployment
there than in any other part of the
country.

Kansas alone, where there are gen-
erally about 15,000 miners employed,
reports upward of 4,000 men idle,
while those employed are on very
short time and overcrowded.

Oklahoma also reports much unem-
ployment.

More safety first. A big Harris-
burg brewery is building a \$100,000
bakery. Philadelphia North Ameri-
can.

"New Yorker arrested for acting
strangely on a street car."—Probably
gave up his seat to a woman—Phila-
delphia North American.

It leaves an ugly taste in the mouth
to feel less concerned over the out-
come of the war as our income from
the war grows.—Wall Street Journal.

"My boy has a wonderful ear for
music."
"Perhaps," replied the unsympa-
thetic person. "But he doesn't sing
or play with his ears."

Patronize YOUR Advertisers!

TRADE ON ROCKEFELLER AND SAVE MONEY

SPECIALS

From Our Dress Goods Department

\$1.00 TUB SILKS 75c	\$1.00 PONGEE SILKS 75c
36-in. Stripe Tub Silks, extra fine quality; worth \$1.00 yard. Sale price..... 75c	34-in. Pongee Silk, good weight and fine smooth hread; worth \$1.00. Sale price..... 75c
75c CORDUROY 59c	\$1.00 CORDUROY 79c
28-in. White Corduroy, fine for summer skirts; worth 75c. Sale price..... 59c	28-in. Corduroy, colors navy, sand and brown; worth \$1.00 yard. Sale price... 79c
\$1.95 COSTUME VELVET \$1.50	\$1.25 COVERT SUITING 95c
27-in. Black Costume Velvet, ex- tra fine quality; worth \$1.95. Sale price..... \$1.50	42-in. COVERT Suiting, imported double and twist cloth; worth \$1.25. Sale price..... 95c
\$2.50 quality, 32 in. wide..... \$1.95	

Just received, 500 boxes of D. M. C. Crochet ...10c, 13c, 15c, 18c

NEW WASH MATERIALS

Several pretty lines to choose from, 27 in.
to 42 in. wide. All on sale at.....10c, 15c, 19c, 23c, 25c
Millinery department special, \$4.50 to \$5.00 Hats
on sale at.....\$3.75

DOLSON & SMITH

THE STORE AROUND THE CORNER ON ROCKEFELLER AVE.

At the general election in Japan,
1,500 persons were arrested for brib-
ery. Indiana papers please copy—
Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

We shall suspend judgment, how-
ever, until we can inspect the next
election returns from Philadelphia—
Indianapolis Star.

LONDON CAFE
UNION HOUSE
2013 Hewitt Avenue Everett

WEISER'S GRILL
"A Good Place to Eat"
W. J. WEISER, Prop.

UNION
Oyster & Chop House
CARL ERICKSON, Prop.
We cater to the Working Men
1717 1/2 Hewitt Ave.

We recommend you to the—
HOTEL HOLTON
Rooms are nice, large, pleasant
and modern. New management.
2928 Wetmore Ave.
Phones: Sunset 646; Ind. 953-X

HOTEL LOMBARD
1922 Hewitt Avenue
ROOMS 50c, 75c, \$1.00
Phone Independent 493-X
Socialist literature always on
the table.

Phone: Sunset 1180; Ind. 140-Y
HOTEL STRAND
NEWLY AND MODERNLY
FURNISHED
Opposite Herald Office
2936-38 Colby Ave. Everett

JOHN F. JERREAD
UNDERTAKER AND
EMBALMER
Phone: Main 230
Trunks and leather goods. Evreitt
Trunk Factory, 2815 Rockefeller.

SEE OUR NEW KIND OF
Glasses
NO SCREW
NO HOLES
WE GRIND OUR OWN LENSES
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2004 HEWITT AVE.

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FOR PURE DRUGS
Courteous Treatment—Free
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Both Phones 876. 1607 Hewitt

EVERETT DRUG CO.
WINES AND LIQUORS
For medical and family use. Free
delivery.
RUCKER AND HEWITT
Both Phones 51

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

Dr. K. I. Kobbervig
DENTIST
406-8 Commerce Bldg.
Phones: Ind. 163; Sun. 436

Pioneer-Alpine Dairy
Fresh Milk and Cream Deliv-
ered to All Parts of the City.
Ind. 271 Sunset 1835
26th and Broadway.

EVERETT DAIRY
for Rich Fresh Milk, Cream or
Butter.
Phones: Ind. 708-X; Sunset 616

Call for Royal Bread at your
Grocers; also Old Fashioned Salt
Rising made at the
VIENNA BAKERY
B. F. DANIELS

WHAT ABOUT THIS?

Get Ten Dollars a Month As Wages

IS IT NOT ABOUT TIME TO ACT?

The recipients of this magnificent
wage are residents of the city of Ever-
ett. They are not girls, nor children,
but full-grown adults. It would do no
good to have a minimum wage law
passed, because the slaves that get
the above sum are Socialists and So-
cialists should not get too much
pay (?).
For the last three months wages
around the above-named sum have
been paid the editor and business
manager of this paper.
There is no prospect of this wage
being increased unless you remember
this when you get your pay check. If
you think we should get more than
this sum for ten hours' work a day, 30
days a month, use the blank below.
As we stated last week, this state of
affairs cannot go on forever. A little
self-denial on the part of each reader
would solve this problem forthwith.

MAINTENANCE FUND

Enclosed find _____ my
effort to lessen the burden of getting out
the Washington Socialist.
Yours in revolt,

BACHELDER & CORNEIL

Better Clothes For Men and Boys

THE WONDER MERCANTILE CO.

Up-to-Date Clothing Store.
Established 16 years. Hewitt and Hoyt. S. YEO & SON, Props.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
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—AT—

MURRY SHOE CO.

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Oldest and most reliable shoe repair shop in the city.
2321 Wetmore Ave.
Next to People's Theatre.

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1712 Hewitt Avenue, Everett.

An economical place to trade:
MODEL SAMPLE
No More—\$2.50—No Less
SHOE COMPANY
FOR MEN FOR WOMEN
The Upstairs Shoe Shop that Saves You Dollars
How do we do it? Small expenses, low rent, no clerks to pay
FOBES BUILDING Room 18
Next door to Star Theatre
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Great Reduction in Prices
S. D. CLARK
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ILLUSTRATED AND INDEXED
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Buy your books from the office of The Washington Socialist.

Here are a few good ones to select from. Postpaid to any address at the prices quoted. Let us fill your orders. Here are the latest publications:
THE LAW OF BIOGENESIS
Being two lessons on the origin of human nature. By J. Howard Moore. Cloth Bound—Price 50c.

Everybody ought to read
DOING US GOOD AND PLENTY
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Here is the book you want:
MAN AND HIS INSTITUTIONS
By N. A. Richardson. A Splendid Work—Price 15c

Another one by the same author:
INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS
Hard to Beat—Price 25c

The students' masterpiece:
VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT
By Karl Marx. Cloth Bound, 50c, Paper, 10c

What every Socialist should read:
THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO
By Marx and Engels. Cloth Bound, 50c, Paper, 10c

Listen, Sick People!
DO YOU REALLY, HONESTLY PREFER TO TAKE DRUGS? NO!

Then have your spine adjusted
Sickness is a result and so is Health.

A. LEE LEWIS
Registered Chiropractor
307-8 Colby Building
Send for My New Book
Bring this ad. and get free Analysis.

"Money"
The mint makes it and under the terms of the CONTINENTAL MORTGAGE COMPANY

Continental Mortgage Company you can secure it at 6 per cent. for any legal purpose on approved real estate. Terms easy, tell us your wants and we will co-operate with you.
PETTY & COMPANY
513 Renham Bldg., Denver, Colo.

CENTRAL MARKET
Under Entirely New Management
J. W. LANNAN, Prop.
Buy Your Meats at 2005 Hewitt
Phones: Ind. 82Y; Sunset 672

UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREATER NEW YORK

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor has just published as Bulletin No. 172 a report on unemployment in New York City. The report is based on information obtained from a census of 104 city blocks, located in various sections of the city, carefully selected with the purpose of including a representative number of families of the various nationalities and all classes of industrial workers, combined with a census of all families in 3,703 individual tenement houses and residences, covering a still wider range of distribution. The figures obtained have been used as a basis for estimating the number unemployed in the city.

The enumeration was made in the first half of February, 1915, and therefore shows conditions of unemployment at that time. Information was obtained from 54,849 families having a total membership of 229,428 persons, of which number 95,443 were wage earners. Of these families 11,723 had one or more wage earners out of work, showing an aggregate of 15,417 persons, or 16.2 per cent. of all wage earners in these families without employment of any kind. The total number of wage earners in New York City in 1915, estimated on the basis adopted by the Bureau of the Census, is approximately 2,445,000. The percentage of unemployment found among the members of 54,849 families visited (16.2) applied to this number shows that the total number of unemployed in Greater New York was about 398,000.

The above figures do not fully measure the amount of unemployment, for only those persons who had no employment whatever, regular or irregular, full time or part time, at the time of the agent's visit were recorded as unemployed. To find the full extent of unemployment it is necessary to secure information also in regard to the large amount of part time or irregular employment existing in practically every industry. On account of the difficulty of securing definite information in regard to irregular or part time workers, all such were included in the number employed. The above estimate of 398,000 unemployed, therefore, does not include any of the irregular or part time workers.

76 Per Cent. Out of Work at Least
A tabulation of the unemployed by periods of unemployment shows that 11.1 per cent. of all unemployed persons had been out of work over 180 days, 26.4 per cent. over 120 days, 39.3 per cent. over 90 days, 55.8 per cent. over 60 days, 76.4 per cent. over 30 days, 88.4 per cent. over 15 days, and 92.8 per cent. were out of work at least one week. The occupations or trades having the largest number of persons unemployed out of the total of 15,417 were: Common laborers, 2,440; building trades, 2,045; and the clothing trades, 1,781. The fact is noted, however, that the figures were secured at a season of the year when work in the building trades and in the clothing trades is normally slack and that the number out of work reported for these trades was affected to a large extent by the slack season.

A tabulation of the percentages of unemployment in each of several selected occupations, based on the estimated total number of wage earners in those occupations, shows the percentages of persons out of work to be as follows: Marble and stone cutters, 47.3 per cent.; bricklayers, and stone masons, 32.5 per cent.; carpenters, 25.9 per cent.; painters and paper-hangers, 43.9 per cent.; plasterers, 35.1 per cent.; plumbers, gas and steam fitters, 23.1 per cent.; bakers, 16.3 per cent.; longshoremen and stevedores, 16.2 per cent.; machinists, 13.1 per cent.; stenographers and typists, 7 per cent.; and common laborers combined without regard to industry, 34.2 per cent., while the percentage of unemployment in all occupations other than those named above is 13.9 per cent.

Conditions in 1913 and 1914 Compared. One Month.

In the report is embodied the results of two investigations made by organizations in New York City, the mayor's committee on unemployment and the Metropolitan Life Insurance company. The investigation by the mayor's committee on unemployment was conducted by sending out letters of inquiry to a large number of employers of labor in New York City to ascertain the difference between the number employed in the week ending December 19, 1914, and the number employed in the corresponding week in 1913. Responses were received from 592 establishments in all lines of trade and industry, employing during the week ending December 19, 1914, a total of 250,723 persons. Comparing the figures obtained for the two years, the committee reported that the increase in the number employed, based on the decrease of employment, was about 8 per cent. of the total number of workers employed in December, 1913. And it was estimated that about 200,000 more persons were unemployed in New York City in December, 1914, than in December, 1913.

At about the same time the Metropolitan Life Insurance company of New York made an investigation as to unemployment by a canvass of the families of policy holders of the company. Agents of the company were supplied with blank forms prepared for the purpose and secured information as to unemployment from 155,960 families holding policies in the company, and found that 45,421 per-

NEWS IN BRIEF

HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

British workmen have been taking advantage of conditions by laying down on the job. The British government has had to make a pathetic appeal (after threats failed) to the workers to perform the work essential to the carrying on of the war. A telegram signed by 22 representatives of labor unions and sent to the prime minister after the appeal was made reads: "You may tell Lord Kitchener that we shall deliver the goods." The workers are not yet conscious of their true position in human society, but when they send a message like the above we cannot fail to see that giant Labor is beginning to feel the power that is in its hands.

POLYGAMY THE ONLY WAY.

Polygamy—open, legally recognized polygamy—is the only means by which Europe can be repopulated at the end of the war. Millions of superfluous women will have to do their duty by the depleted races of Europe, and the only way in which this can be accomplished is by recourse to plural marriage. This may sound very immoral, but I am used to taking the larger scientific view of life.—Mrs. Mary French Sheldon.

MAY REPUDIATE WAR DEBTS.

Theodore H. Price, the well known financial writer, says in The Outlook that Europe may repudiate the gigantic debts which this war is piling up. He states that "the public debt of the belligerents will be about \$44,600,000,000 by July 31, and that the taxation necessary to support and amortize this obligation, together with the pensions and other financial burdens of the struggle will be laid upon a population that found subsistence difficult enough on \$7 per capita before the war and will be terribly impoverished at its close."

Two of the principal witnesses against John Lawson, president of the Colorado Mine Workers, who has just been sentenced to life imprisonment, are Baldwin-Feltz detectives and gunmen in the employ of the Mine Owners' Association.

The offer of the British Mine Owners' Association of 10 per cent. increase in wages to all classes of mine employes has been rejected by the Miners' Federation. The whole matter has now been left in the hands of Premier Asquith.

THE FEMALE GETS PATRIOTIC.

Thousands of French girls have vowed to wed only men maimed in the present war. In Germany a proposal has been made to establish a colony of crippled veterans where they may marry and rear families. In Great Britain the question of legitimizing the birth of "war babies" is receiving serious consideration.

British capital, after the declaration of war, secured the advantage of six months in advancing upon its ancient enemy, labor, and it is now as firmly entrenched in its position as Germany, by the same tactics, is on Belgium. Asquith has promised to right the wrong, but his promises have not been kept. Now British labor has sent an ultimatum to Asquith and he will have to move and move quick.

The city of Berlin has spent about \$20,000,000 to relieve distress in that city since the beginning of the war. The families of combatants who need relief have been supplied with food, their rents paid. Persons unable to obtain employment have been granted weekly allowances.

sons, or 18 per cent. of all wage earners in those families, were out of employment. This percentage of unemployment applied to the estimated total number of wage earners in 1915 gives a total of 442,000 unemployed. The greater number of unemployed reported here is accounted for largely by the fact that this survey was made nearly a month earlier in the season than the investigation made by the federal bureau, and at a time when the extent of unemployment was probably somewhat greater. The results of the Metropolitan company's study are, therefore, substantially in agreement with the results of the investigation made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

It is greatly to be regretted that no comparable figures of unemployment are in existence which would permit a comparison of the amount of unemployment in New York City during the winter of 1914-15 with the amount of unemployment in other years, other seasons and other places. The need for accurate information on unemployment is urgent. The reliability and representative character of the figures obtained by the Metropolitan Life Insurance company led the commissioner of labor statistics to employ that company to make similar studies in the cities of Boston, Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and vicinity, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul and vicinity, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo and Cleveland. The investigations in these several cities have been completed and the information collected is being tabulated. A summary of the results of these studies will be issued as soon as the figures are available, but the completed report probably cannot be published before July.

FORBIDDEN TO MEET.

The trade unionists and Socialists of Hungary endeavored to hold a conference recently, but were forbidden to do so by the police. The order of business which had been provided for the conference contained two subjects for discussion: The social and political demands of the working class during the war, and the condition of labor during the war.

WAS FOR MANUAL TRAINING.

Every youth in the state—from the king's son downward—should learn to do something finely and thoroughly with his hands, so as to let him know what touch meant, and what stout craftsmanship meant, and to inform him of many things besides, which no man can learn but by some severe discipline in doing.—John Ruskin.

"But when you try to organize the Mexican workers in our oil fields you're up against the fight of your lives. Try it! Try it! And if you do, we'll bring all the niggers from Texas to break your strike." These were the menacing words used by a Standard Oil Company's superintendent after a mass meeting of John D.'s employes in Mexico.

The peasants of Poland are digging holes in the ground and crawling into them because the armies have destroyed all the buildings. The young men are in the army, and the old and very young who remain are making no preparation for the future, either by trying to rebuild or plant crops. Disease and starvation are staring them in the face.

The Canadians lost 6,256 men in the recent battle in France. When the news reached Vancouver, B. C., over 100 men deserted from the camp on the outskirts of the city.

Comrade Frank Cort of Everett has been elected to the State Executive committee in place of Comrade Dequer, who has left for Idaho.

New York is on the verge of an industrial war. The business depression has given the ruling class an opportunity to break its agreements with its slaves. Now the slaves are about to rebel. Some 150,000 are involved.

SLAVES, SERFS AND WAGE WORKERS

What is a wage worker? A person who works for a wage, and gives all he produces to a capitalist.

What proportion does a wage worker receive of what he produces? On the average about a fourth.

Have there always been capitalists and wage workers? No. Wage workers are descended from serfs.

What was a serf? A person who had to work in bondage to a baron as lord of the manor, and was forced to earn sufficient for himself besides enough to help keep his lord.

Could the serf free himself from his servile position? No. He was kept in subjection by the power of the sword.

Who did the serf descend from? From the slave.

How did men become slaves? They were taken in battle and made to work for their masters. Their wives and children were also taken and made slaves.

How were they kept in subjection? By force. As they grew older, however, they recognized it was impossible to escape, and so accepted their servitude.

How did they ultimately become serfs? By progress of civilization, and the knowledge of the master that by giving them certain liberties they produced more, and did not require so much watching and looking after.

How did the serf become a wage worker? By the masters finding it more convenient to give him money on the condition that he produce a given quality of product.

What did that lead to? To the present system of capitalism and wagedom.

What is common about slaves, serfs and wage workers? That they are all servile, and have to work hard and live at the lowest standard of comfort possible.

What evil is the wage worker subject to that the slave and the serf did not suffer from? Unemployment. The slave and serf always had food, clothing and shelter. The wage worker, when he is out of work, must starve, beg, steal, or commit suicide.

What is the remedy for wagedom? Socialism, which will allow all to work and all to enjoy the necessities and enjoyments of life which their labor creates.

Who is opposed to and tries to prevent this? The capitalists, who get rich by exploiting the worker on the land and sea, in the factory and workshop, in the worker's home, and sweater's den.

How do Socialists propose to circumvent capitalists? By getting control of political power and controlling the making of wealth themselves in the interests of all the people.—Voice of Labor, Johannesburg, South Africa.

UNSATISFACTORY RESULTS.

Better build school rooms for "the boy."
Than cells and gibbets for "the man."
—Eliza Cook.

A SOUND MONEY SYSTEM

By THEODORE TEEPE.

Money is a means of facilitating exchange. A railroad is a means of facilitating the actual, physical exchange of goods. Money is used not for the physical exchange of goods, but for the exchange of ownership or potential ownership of goods.

A money system is as much a concrete thing as is a railroad system, but since it is a little harder to see the deepest mystery has been attached to it. In the minds of many people money is placed in the same category with ghosts, hobgoblins and fairies. They think that by some mysterious power money kings ooze money from the pores of their skin or produce it by some such supernatural power as causes a halo or a miracle. Our present money system is about 25 per cent. good, 25 per cent. humbug and 50 per cent. superstition. If a money system is as much a thing as a railroad, and can be monopolized as easily, we should find out just what that thing is and how it should function.

Money is simply a system of book-keeping. Ordinarily it takes three factors to make a money system—namely, two traders and a banker.

A, who owns only a horse, wishes to exchange a part of his wealth for a sack of flour owned by B, the grocer. A takes a horse to C, the banker, who accepts temporary ownership of it at its ready and certain commercial value. He enters this amount on his books and issues certificate to A up to that amount. This credit is used on slips of paper representing, we shall say, one dollar each. A pays the banker for the actual service of making the loan. The pay is of the same nature as is the pay of any other worker and the amount would be a mere trifle on the average loan.

A takes his money to B, the grocer, and pays one dollar for a sack of flour. B accepts the money because he believes C's bank to be sound. B knows that for every dollar issued by C, the banker, there is a good conservative dollar's worth of wealth behind it.

In a sound money system, the man receiving the money in exchange knows the value of the money is not in the slip of paper, but in the assets which that paper represents. Confidence in the sound judgment and integrity of the bookkeeper, or security holder, or banker, is the very essence of a good money system.

Money should be merely a slip of paper which is really a deed to property held in trust by the banker. That money must be made of gold or silver is one of the superstitions that is holding the world in bondage and is the keystone of the money monopoly. Stated briefly, a sound money system consists of a trader who deposits some assets of commercial value with a banker. The banker issues to the trader pieces of paper which are called dollars but could just as well be called deeds. The trader then issues these deeds or dollars to any one who wishes to do business with him. The system would practically abolish interest.

Another important feature of sound money will be discussed in the next article.

"DIVIDING UP."

In a school room a wise teacher placed a beautiful rose to brighten the day for her children. Soon, the boys and girls began to clamor for the rose, each begging the teacher for the sole possession of it. "To give it to any one boy or girl would be unjust to all the others," said the teacher. "Besides, it would be unwise, for whoever obtained it could not get more of its beauty than now. I cannot divide it, for if I do the rose will be destroyed and each child will have a worthless petal only; there will be no rose. Together, we can enjoy it; in a real sense each of us owns the rose." Social property is like that. It cannot be owned by any individual without robbing all other individuals; it cannot be divided without ruin. Yet each individual can own the whole of its real utility and enjoy its full benefits.—John Spargo, "Modern Socialism," page 122.

No.....
SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SNOHOMISH.

ELIZABETH A. STANDEN, Plaintiff, vs. HERBERT L. STANDEN, Defendant.

The State of Washington to the above named defendant, Herbert L. Standen: 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 13th day of May, 1915, 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 above entitled court.

The object of this action is to obtain a decree of divorce from the defendant, upon the ground of non-support.

PETER HUSBY, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and P. O. address: 216 Stokes Bldg., Everett, Snohomish County, Washington.
Date of first publication, May 13th, 1915.

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E. W. Phillips **Everett,**

The Washington Socialist

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TO CONTRIBUTORS

Articles written on both sides of the paper will not be read. If type-written, double-space your copy. Use paper about 6x8 inches. Inclose stamps if you wish non-availability mass. returned. We have too much poetry on hand. Make your contributions short and to the point.

WHAT WOULD WE DO?

A subscriber wants to know what the Socialists would do if they succeeded in gaining control of congress. We don't know what the Socialists would do first. Some one has wisely replied to this question: "That would depend upon what the capitalists had done last."

Local Republic would demonetize gold and silver, and substitute non-transferable pay checks for actual service rendered society, or the government. In another column we publish their second "come back" on this problem. Also we offer our readers a short contribution from Theodore Teepe on the "money question."

For ourselves, we shall have to be content this week merely with calling attention to the fact, which should be given full consideration in this connection, that gold and silver are not valuable because they are used the world over for money, but they are used for money the world over because they are valuable. No legislative act can reduce very greatly the value of gold. It is difficult to conceive of circumstances under which an ounce of gold will not be worth, normally, about twenty bushels of wheat, or the equivalent in other products of labor. We mention this merely to offset the belief of some comrades that the value of gold arises almost wholly from its being used as the legal basis of exchange, or as money. It is, on the contrary, used as money because it has an intrinsic value (crystallized social labor-power) equivalent to some eighteen or twenty bushels of wheat. We do not wish to give rise to the impression that we consider this economic fact incompatible with the issuance by the people of this country of pay checks that could be used as a medium of exchange.

WILL NOT CAUSE WAR

The destruction of the Lusitania, involving the death of over a hundred Americans, affords no just grounds for a declaration of war on Germany. Americans who defiantly, or damnably, take passage on ships flying the British flag, bound for ports within the war zone, thereby show themselves unfit to survive. For ourselves, we should strenuously object to taking up arms against Germany because, forsooth, his Kaisership neglected to suspend hostilities while a bunch of American tourists invaded the field of hostilities.

The same principle is involved in the Mexican situation. American exploiters of Mexican laborers, and other parasites who invaded that unhappy country with the gold that corrupts public officials, are inhabitants of, or visitors to, that despoiled country on their own responsibility. And they are not there for any good purpose. Why should the working class of the United States bother their heads about these wretches? We are quite willing, however, to see the editor of the Morning Tribune rush, sword in hand, to their defence. We suspect that he regards the pen as safer, if not mightier, than the sword.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

The railroad employes on all the government roads in Canada have threatened a walk-out unless the government keeps its agreement with the employes which to date they have failed to do. The general manager says that "the government would not accede to the demands of the men and that the Dominion railroads will be run by the army if the strike is carried out."

The public schools have grown in spite of clerical and economic opposition. The workers should control public schools and give the teachers an opportunity to teach social democracy and equality of opportunity, which would result in the smashing of any system which opposes these.—EX.

If Mayor-elect Thompson really does drive all the crooks out of Chicago it will be pretty tough on the rest of the country.—Indianapolis News.

THE LUSITANIA'S SINKING

A week ago last Saturday the Cunard liner Lusitania, a veritable floating city, sailed from New York with over 2,000 persons aboard. Six days later this magnificent example of man's triumph over the forces of nature, of his circumvention of natural barriers to travel by the art of the engineer and mechanic, lay at the bottom of the sea off the coast of Ireland. Approximately 1,300 men, women and children went to their deaths with the giant vessel, sent to the bottom by two torpedoes, sent tearing through her side by a German submarine.

"That is contrary to the rules of civilized warfare," ejaculated a man by our side at the bulletin board. "Impossible," we laconically replied. In answer to his inquiring stare we added: "There is no such thing as civilized warfare; any more than that there could be a Christianized hell."

For a moment the man stood silent, cudgeling his brain for an answer; then he triumphantly hurled back this reply: "But the attack on the Lusitania is nothing short of savagery!" "Just so," we agreed, and then added: "And what is your boasted civilization but savagery plus reading and writing?"

This was too much for the gentleman, but he appeared to invite further discussion, so we remarked further that our so-called "civilization" was merely the old brute struggle for existence in terms of rent, interest and profits, instead of stone hatchets, mammoth steaks, lions' teeth or whale blubber, women and dogs. Morally, we have not taken a step in advance, excepting in so far as "morality" facilitated bartering, or profit-mongering.

But this statement is hardly fair. It is too inclusive. In declaring that "we" have not taken a step in advance, we should except the Socialists, since they, at least, are doing all within their power to eliminate from present-day society its brutal strife and struggle, and to substitute intelligent, civilized co-operation for blind, stupid greed and hell-raising competition in the means of life.

ELBERT HUBBARD DROWNED

"Fra Elbertus" and his wife were among those drowned on the Lusitania. Posing as "radicals," both of these clever bourgeois literateurs were too busy making money to give any time to the study of Socialism. They went in for "something practicable." And they got it. Not long ago we spent an evening with the "Sage of Aurora" and his talented wife. Naturally, the subject drifted to Socialism. We had expected to find both of these celebrities fairly well versed in the fundamentals of Socialism, notwithstanding the fact that the subject was systematically side-stepped in their writings. This we attributed to their well known "thrill." What was our astonishment upon finding the Fra still in the "beautiful dream" stage of ignorance, and "the Mrs." opposed to "dividing up" under present conditions. "The same people would soon have it all back again. You've got to change human nature," etc., ad nauseam.

Which all goes to show how much elementary teaching yet remains to be done. The world is full of people credited with something above the average intelligence, who are yet as ignorant, or stupid, regarding even the most simple facts of Socialism as a couple of bear cubs.

We are aware of the fact that the Hubbards would have steered clear of the Socialist party even if they were as well informed as it was their (or any one's) duty to be. They were too fond of money-getting to "waste time" on anything so unprofitable as Socialism. Nevertheless, it would seem that by now our aims and principles should be so well and so generally understood that no persons of prominence would dare to remain in crass ignorance concerning our movement.

The struggle of a steamship line for profits led to the Titanic disaster. The struggle of ten nations for profits (markets) led to the sinking of the Lusitania. Such incidents but emphasize by their conspicuousness the ordinary every-day routine murder-ousness of the capitalist system. They who vote for capitalism, or endorse it, must expect to suffer the consequences of their folly, or indifference.

Unheeded Warnings.

There is at least one man in New York city who should be prosecuted for murder in connection with the torpedoing of the Lusitania. That man is Chas. P. Sumner, general agent of the Cunard line. For the sake of profits—or holding his job—this savage gave positive assurance to ticket purchasers that the Lusitania would not sink even if pierced by a torpedo, or several of them, for that matter, the vessel being "provided with unusual watertight bulkheads," etc. Few persons know any-

Senate Bill No. 367 and What It Means

By E. P. MARSH President State Federation of Labor. By Senator Palmer (E. B.)—An act defining picketing; prohibiting the same, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof, and declaring that this act shall take effect immediately.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Washington: Whoever shall, for the purpose of carrying on, calling attention to, or advertising, directly or indirectly, any controversy, disagreement or dispute between any labor union or organization, or member or members thereof, and any person engaged in any lawful business, or his employe, or for the purpose of hindering or preventing such person from conducting his business in any lawful way, or employing or retaining in his employ any person who may lawfully engage in such business.

Stand or continuously move back and forth, on the sidewalk, street, public place or private property, or within five hundred feet of, any place in which any lawful business is conducted by such other person, or home or place of abode of such other persons or his employe, or

Openly maintain, carry or transport on any sidewalk, street, public place or private property, any banner, sign, transparency, writing or printing, or Cause any person to do any of the foregoing acts for any of the foregoing purposes

Shall be guilty of picketing. Any person who shall engage in picketing shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The singular number when used in this act shall include the plural, and the word "person" shall include individuals, firms, partnerships, associations and corporations.

An adjudication of invalidity of any part of this act shall not affect the validity of the act as a whole or any part thereof.

One of the oldest weapons known to trade unionism is the practice of picketing plants or business firms where industrial trouble exists. Peaceful picketing, acquainting their fellow workmen or the general public with the fact that a strike or lock-out is in progress is recognized everywhere as a lawful method of union activity. The federal congress has written into the national law, through the terms of the Clayton anti-trust bill, a legalization of picketing. Congress has declared that members of a labor union shall not be prohibited from doing in time of industrial dispute that which they may lawfully do should no dispute exist. The federal statute recognizes the right of the state to protect life and property against violence or to punish for actual contempt, but does not propose to take away from an individual or set of individuals the opportunity of placing his side of the controversy

before the public in any peaceable manner.

It remained for the state legislature, sealed, bound and delivered to the organized employers of the state, to pass the law appearing above. And it remained for Gov. Lister, though publicly stating that the law was too drastic, to sign it. The governor has done some splendid work in pulling the teeth from other vicious legislation in the interests of the State Employers' Association. It is a matter of profound regret to us that the governor did not turn thumbs down on this piece of legislation.

Now it is squarely up to us. We can take our medicine, say we like it, see one of the strongest weapons we have torn from our grasp. We can do that—and if we did, we should deserve any fate the Employers' Association should try to deal out to us.

We can do the other thing. We can go out with referendum petitions and get enough signatures to prevent it from becoming law unless the voters should so decide in 1916.

We can't sit down and fold our arms and expect to get by with this measure.

If there is anything this legislature did which should arouse to action the trade unionists of this state it is the passage of S. B. No. 367 and its approval by the governor.

How many names will you secure to a referendum petition against it?

To the Workers

Shall you complain who feed the world Who clothe the world Who house the world. Shall you complain who are the world? Of what the world may do? As from this hour You use your power, The world must follow you.

The world hangs on your right hand, Your strong right hand, Your skilled right hand, You hold the whole world in your hand; See to it that you do. Or dark or bright, Or wrong or right, The world is made by you. Then rise, as you never rose before, Nor hoped before, Nor dared before, And show, as was never shown before, The POWER that lies in you. Stand all as one, See justice done, Believe, and Dare, and Do. —Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

YOUTH IS NEEDFUL.

Without the high resolve of youth, without constant accession of youth, without recuperative power, no sustained forward movement is possible in the world.—H. G. Wells.

SECRET OF BEST BEAUTY

The best beauty secret I know of is: Don't worry. But if worry you must, the next best is: Don't worry other people with your worries.—Grace Kimball.

thing about vessels of this gigantic size, and readily believe what is asserted by officials of the company.

So, despite positive statements from the Imperial German embassy, warning prospective voyagers of the imminent peril of sailing under the British flag, and notwithstanding the warnings received by many individuals by telegrams and letters telling them that the Lusitania was to be attacked by a German submarine, these bull-headed patriots (?) set sail, belittling the power of Germany to carry out its threats. The wages of stupidity is death. They're dead.

And just so we Socialists have been warning the working class of the world to beware of the capitalist ship of state. In Nov. 1916, the workers will march to the polls, ticket in hand, ready to give it up for another four-year voyage on the Sea of Competition, sailing under the flag of Capitalism. We Socialists will again sound a note of warning. It will go unheeded, excepting for "the usual number of last-day cancellations."

The rest will haughtily embark. The wages of that stupidity will be death. The capitalist ship of state will be torpedoed between 1916 and 1920. Nothing that we shall be able to say or do will avert the catastrophe. The mass of the populace is hopelessly obtuse, indifferent, uneducable. They will pay for their stupidity with their lives. And we who are alive, alert, educable, right-minded, aspiring, we shall be dragged into the hell of foreign or domestic wars with the stupid and unfit (to survive).

We hope that our diagnosis is incorrect, and that our prognosis will turn out to be wrong, but it is well to look facts squarely in the face. Meanwhile, we must work harder than ever, more determined to do our own individual part toward changing the blind, brutal forces of society into channels leading automatically onward and upward toward freedom, fraternity and more abundant life.

MORALITY FOLLOWS THE DOLLAR MARK

By H. H. CALDWELL.

A few years ago all the churches and other institutions for teaching morality were loudly declaiming about the sanctity of the home.

They declared even louder that the coming of Socialism would surely destroy the institution of monogamous marriages and institute absolute promiscuity. In the early days of the European war we heard strange advice coming to the working people who enlisted for the war from both church and state upon the sacred institution of marriage—"Breed before you die!" was the command to the first line of troops sent to the war.

There was an elimination by the church of marriage fees, pledges from the government to care for the pregnant women, no matter how they became pregnant, and the raping of women in conquered territory by soldiers was openly sanctioned. It is even whispered when the censor does not hear it) that the rape of the women in the conquered territory was by military order.

We hear lately that the German government is sending doctors and nurses into Belgium to care for the coming birth of babies in the wake of the invading army. The corps of future soldiers looks very valuable to the war lords of Europe.

The leading moralists of Europe are now talking of the "duty of the women to accept polygamy as the only way to repopulate their fatherland after the war is over!"

Mrs. M. French Sheldon, fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England, has lately arrived in New York, and is out in an interview in which she says: "Polygamy—openly recognized polygamy—is the only means by which Europe can be repopulated at the end of the war. Millions of surplus women will have to do their duty to the depleted races of Europe, and the only way they can do this is by polygamous marriage. This may sound very immoral, but I am used to taking the larger scientific view of life." Morality follows the dollar mark! Whatever the ruling class wants done has always been made moral and lawful.

The form of marriage has been changed repeatedly in the past and whenever the interests of the ruling classes called for the change.

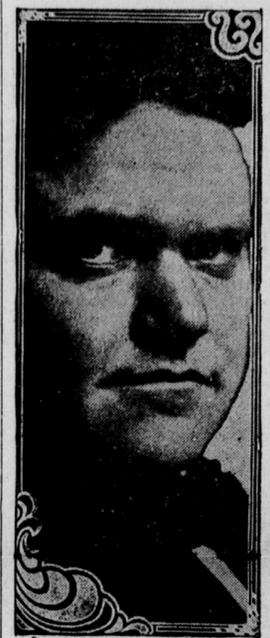
The writer does not believe that the rulers of Europe will be able to extend polygamy to any great extent after the war is over, on account of the growing independence of the women. The women of Europe will become the bread producing part of the race (when the cripples who used to be men come back from the great holocaust), and their growing independence from the male half (or quarter) of the race may make many of them say that they will not marry any man at all!

It looks to one upon this side of the big pond that the women will be the sex who will dominate after the war is over.

The question of raising boys for the army, to provide cannon fodder for the wars of the ruling class, is raising many interesting questions, and teaching a great many people one great big fact—morality has its economic base, and the ruling interests are always made moral! Workers of the world! Seize the political power, use it to capture the ownership and control of industry, and your interests will for the first time since slavery was instituted become the law and the moral code!

Change the readers in the public schools and we will have a revolution in the United States in 10 years.—EX.

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BRUCE ROGERS

Of Seattle, who will speak at The Forum, 1612 California St., Sunday Eve.

Comrade Rogers is recognized as one of the foremost speakers in the Socialist movement. He was one of the editors of the Appeal to Reason in its palmist days. He has a new lecture, "The Psychology of Slavery," which is reported to be the most interesting lecture he has ever given. Comrade Rogers has studied hard to make this lecture a success and is giving this lecture for the benefit of the Washington Socialist. We hope to see you all there Sunday evening. Come along, bring a friend and when the collection plate is passed around don't forget that it is for the benefit of your paper. If you have nothing to spare for the collection, come along anyway.

TOLL OF THE MOTOR VEHICLE

From the 1914 annual report of the Highway Safety League we take the following statistics, showing the number of deaths, injuries and accidents caused by motor vehicles in Massachusetts:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Total number killed, Total number injured, Total number accidents. Data for 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1914* (1914 with motorcycle deaths).

There are two remedies for the above increase in the number of auto casualties: The first is stricter enforcement of speed laws with a reduction of the maximum legal velocity, and the second is the making of wider roadbeds. The figures given for Massachusetts doubtless apply, proportionately, to Washington, California and elsewhere in the United States, and show an urgent necessity for better safeguards for travel in autos, now a common means of transportation everywhere.

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