



THE Washington Socialist



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

5c per Copy, \$1.00 per Year.

EVERETT, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1915

No. 29.

WHY YOU SHOULD HELP TO BUILD YOUR OWN PRESS

Every effort left unmade to build up your own working-class press, is a gift to the capitalist class and their press. The victims of capitalism far outnumber their beneficiaries. It is the high function of the Socialist press to expose the inherent brutality and viciousness of capitalist-class rule, to exhibit its essentially predatory nature and vulgar, degrading aims. Capitalism needs the dark mantle of ignorance to insure its further existence. We must turn on our ugly bourgeois civilization the white light of Socialist logic, Socialist thought, Socialist criticism, exposing all the inward rotteness of what they are pleased to call Christian civilization. As soon as capitalism is fully exposed it will fall, since it has no strength nor stability of its own based on merit and natural fitness for survival. Our parasitical bourgeois civilization derives all its strength and power for evil by consent of the misgoverned. That consent is given through ignorance, through inability of the profligate workers to see the inward viciousness of the thing they uphold by their votes and their (mostly) unpaid labor.

Will you, reader, help to turn on the light?

Will you do all in your power to help in the upbuilding of the Washington Socialist, so that it may become a powerful factor in the class struggle in Washington? A strong Socialist paper in a community is of far more avail in the class struggle than even a whole city council composed of Socialists administering capitalist-class laws. Let us use all our power, all our forces, and of these the Socialist press stands easily among the very first and most important.

"Come then, let us cast off fooling, and put by ease and rest, For the CAUSE alone is worthy till the good days bring the best. Come, join in the only battle wherein no man can fail, Where whose faltereth and dieth, yet his deed shall still prevail."

OREGON LOCAL SUGGESTS ESTABLISHMENT OF PACIFIC N. W. PAPER

To the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, State of Oregon: Dear Comrades: As it is well known to every member of the party in this state, about a year ago it was decided by the membership to start a weekly Socialist paper in Oregon. However, this decision has not been carried out. Why this was not done, is also known to every member in this state. The locals that voted in favor of the proposition have not, with few exceptions, done anything else but voted.

The state executive committee has been criticized for not having carried out the decision and started the paper. This criticism should have been directed to the membership, for it is impossible to establish even a weekly paper without the individual support of every local and individual member of the Socialist party in this state. The present time is, as well as the immediate past has been, inopportune for such a task as most of those who are out of work. All these facts should be taken into consideration. The future does not look much brighter for the proposition than the past has been. But regardless of that we must not give up the idea of establishing a Socialist paper and making the enterprise a success.

The need for such a paper is growing and is as urgent now as it ever has been. Every state in the Pacific Northwest is in the same plight. Every city is full of idle workers, who are eager to know the basic cause for their misery. We must spread socialistic knowledge now and for that purpose the paper is invaluable.

Not one of these states is able to start a Socialist paper at the present time alone, although every state feels its need. Therefore, why not try to concentrate all the financial and other resources of all these states, as we would without any doubt be jointly well able to launch not only a Socialist weekly, but a Socialist daily, which is so urgently needed in the Pacific Northwest at the present time.

We suggest to the state executive committee of Oregon to take this matter up immediately with the executive committee of other states, as we are sure that such a feature would be welcomed and feasible.

Yours for a Socialist Daily in the Pacific Northwest.

Finnish Local, Astoria.
AUG. NIKULA,
E. MALINEN,
WM. N. REIVO,
Committee.

LIVING COST IN STATE GOES UP, FIGURES SHOW

OLYMPIA, MAY 17.—The direct effect of the European war on the price of food stuffs and the necessities of life in this country is shown in a table compiled by E. W. Olson, state labor commissioner, and chairman of the public welfare commission, which shows that there has been an increase in the average cost of supplies for a family of five in the city of Seattle for a period of one year of \$24.20. The figures are as follows: Cost of necessities for family of five April, 1914, \$418.46; same cost April, 1915, \$443.72.

The table gathered from varied sources of information throughout the state by Commissioner Olson is regarded as the most authentic report on the cost of living to be obtained in the Northwest. It is secured by interviewing and securing the current prices from as many as a dozen merchants in each city or section covered in the report.

For the report of Tacoma the report shows there has been an increase corresponding to that in Seattle, the figures show the cost of living in Tacoma for 1915 being \$434.22, while for 1914 a family could live on \$431.57. In Spokane the cost has increased in the following manner: 1915, \$444.92; 1914, \$424.03.

Aside from covering these three main cities of the state, the report gives the average prices from the southwestern, northwestern and eastern sections of the state, showing that it is most economical for families to live in the northwestern section. The different sections compare as follows: Southwestern, 1915, \$424.89; 1914, \$405.93; northwestern section, 1915, \$418.19; 1914, \$416.82; eastern, 1915 \$442.06; 1914, \$428.94.

The report covers the cost of about sixty of the main articles of food and fuel, giving their prices in sufficient bulk to last what is considered an average family, or a family of five, for twelve months. Commissioner Olson's report shows there has been the largest increase in flour and sugar prices. For these articles the report shows the cost to be as follows: 1914 260 pounds of granulated cane sugar, \$13; 1915, same quality, 16.90; 1914, fourteen sacks flour, \$19.00; 1915, same quality, \$25.90. One of the features of the report is the showing in butter, this commodity having been reduced from \$25 per eighty pounds (creamery butter), in 1914 to \$23.52 for the same amount in 1915.

PORTLAND COMRADES COMMEND WASHINGTON SOCIALIST

Portland, May 19, 1915.
Washington Socialists,
Dear Comrades:—

Please send me bill for the Washington Socialists up to and including May 22nd, and I will forward cash to you. The comrades here are very much pleased with the paper, and I really believe that it is destined to be the paper of the Northwest. We are considering increasing our bundle order to one hundred (100) per week.

The organization in Portland is in somewhat the same fix that Seattle is in. There is an unaccountable apathy here and it seems to be universal with the international gone to the dogs and some of our most prominent leaders declare themselves avowed nationalists, and with the large following they have it practically divides the movement into two conflicting elements, those who follow Hillquit, Berger, etc., one with the proposition that the workers have a nation before they have a class, and the other of a citizen army who can be patriotic enough to go out and slaughter other workers so our dear masters at home can skin us a little more. In this crisis of the movement what we need more than anything else is a live scientific revolutionary paper with no taint or compromise; THE WASHINGTON SOCIALIST HAS A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE GOOD IF THE COMRADES WILL ONLY GET BACK OF IT, PUSH IT, AND HUSTLE SUBS AND DO AS THE COMRADES HERE IN PORTLAND DO, ORDER THEM BY THE BUNDLE.

With best wishes, I am yours for international working class supremacy.
S. V. SADLER,
Box 967, Foot Crampton St.,
Portland, Ore.

AS TO A DAILY.

In regard to a daily for the three states, this should be a matter of growth, of development; first a weekly of four pages; then a bi-weekly, and afterwards a tri-weekly. When this evolution of our press has been attained, the DAILY would have been all duly prepared for, and virtually established. Let's BUILD our way onward and upward, LEARNING HOW as we go.

Industrial Organization Prerequisite to Social Revolution Says Proletaria Bill

PROLETARIA BILL ANSWERS BOSTROM

In commenting on the answers, to the four queries, given by Comrade Bostrom in the May 20th issue of the Washington Socialist, I can fully agree with it entirely satisfactory in that we can utilize governmental protection just as well and far better than the capitalists. If administered class-consciously by our own economic class we can be free to develop OUR organization in industry for the future handling of our labor power which we own, whether employed or not, and without which the wheels will not turn, just as the capitalists were free to develop the industrial organizations they now own as free owners.

I cannot conceive of socialism wherein the workers are not organized to handle themselves where they work. Anything else would be nothing short of bureaucracy.

Any organized function must continue to develop and be used or it will waste away, become dead or useless. Therefore the organized function of the workers, as owners of labor power, will have to develop through use if it can ever function in any democratic sense under socialism.

Concerning the answers to the three remaining questions, I am still in doubt, to speak mildly. In effect, the three replies sum themselves into one reply which is that "a union on the industrial field is a truce between enemies, for all workers are competitors (i. e. enemies) for jobs which all cannot get, and therefore such organization is not revolutionary."

We are told then, in short, that the workers' organized effort to control their labor power is not revolutionary because the workers are in competition with each other for jobs that all cannot get. That means that we should organize to vote, be revolutionary about once every year or two and never mind about organizing to handle ourselves for every-day purposes after

we have voted sufficiently. We have then, a denial of the law of economic determinism (please do not confuse with immediate material interests); also a view of competition that is obscured by political fanaticism which is just as dangerous to equilibrium as is industrial fanaticism. Natural laws and social laws (not man-made laws) have the faculty of smiting us if we do not reach an understanding of how they work and do our work in harmony with them.

Must Organize in Industry—Foundation of Future Society. For the workers to be revolutionary, is to develop the organization that is necessary when capitalism is overthrown; just as the early capitalists, struggling with feudalism, were revolutionary when they were developing the industrial organization that was necessary for capitalism and which reached far greater development after political domination was attained by the capitalist class. How was political domination reached by the capitalist class? Was it because the industrial basis for the formation of such an economic class had not ALREADY formed? What produced that political revolution anyway? Some evolutionary process must have been taking place on the industrial field among the sprouting capitalists or such a political revolution could not have been determined.

We cannot omit the evolutionary part of revolution because revolution does not work that way. Evolution furnishes the growth which culminates in the final stage of revolution.

Now as to the law of economic determinism: If the industrial development which brought forth and maintained the capitalist class in power has determined the history, politics, institutions and EDUCATION of capitalism, are we to suppose for a moment that the law of economic determinism will cease to operate when the working class goes ahead with its industrial development (the organized control of its labor power in industry) which will also determine the history, politics, institutions and EDUCATION of socialism?

Something must be done before we get too hungry or we perish because unfit to survive, as a class, through collective and organized intelligence applied to the modern tools of production.

Whatever economic system grows over the ruins of capitalism after it falls will be the matured stage of the most virile germ (Industrial organization) that has developed within the capitalist system of industry and exploitation.

PROLETARIA BILL.

A TRI-STATE PAPER SUGGESTED

The suggestions printed in this issue of the W. S. relative to the publication of a first-class Socialist paper under the joint ownership of the Socialists of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, are well worth our most serious consideration. None of these states will alone pay for the publication of even a weekly paper, if those who do the work receive a living wage for their services. ALL of them need a paper in which matters of special interest to their own state and locality can be discussed with the assurance that the paper would be read by the people the articles or news is intended to reach. This cannot be accomplished by any paper now published, at least UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS. The comrades of these three states MUST DECIDE ON SOME ONE PAPER as their official organ, so that their news and views will be found by any subscriber to that paper.

A four-page paper of the present size of the Washington Socialist can carry all the important matter required by any or all of these states, especially if some of the advertising matter is omitted, and this would naturally follow.

During a local election campaign, an extra amount of space could be given the local advertising matter being omitted and reading matter put in the place for the outside subscribers.

By leaving the publication of such a paper in Everett, under its present management, NO RISKS WOULD BE INCURRED. All that would be required to effect the desired change would be the Oregon and Idaho news notes, etc., and the new subscribers.

If the Washington Socialist were officially endorsed by the Oregon and Idaho state executive committees, each local whose membership sub-

scribed to the paper would automatically become a partner in the ownership and management of the paper. Our Snohomish comrades would undoubtedly sanction some such an arrangement. The Snohomish county comrades, who now own and control the paper, have no other object in view than the advancement of the Socialist movement as a whole. Special campaign work here could be done by special editions of the paper, just as they could also be published, on occasion, for any county, or counties, of Idaho or Oregon. A special eight-page edition, with four pages of special local campaign matter, could be utilized when necessary. ALL THIS COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED WITH 3 SATISFACTION TO ALL CONCERNED, AND WITH GREAT ECONOMY. THERE WOULD BE NO BURDEN ON ANY OF US.

MEANING OF 1915 NAT. COM. MEETING

L. E. KATTERFELD.

The official report of the national committeemen from Washington regarding the national committee meeting held in Chicago May 9-14, is being published in the current issue of the Party Builder. The minutes of the meeting can be found in detail in the June 15 to 22 numbers of the American Socialist. I urge every party member to read this report and these minutes carefully in order to pass an intelligent judgment upon the actions taken.

My article next week will contain a more detailed study of the meeting, the meaning of the committee's actions and the underlying reasons therefore. This week I shall content myself with a statement of what appears to me to be the one great, pre-eminent fact regarding this convention.

This convention means a COMPLETE REVERSAL of the policies that have dominated the party for the past three years. All the important actions taken are diametrically opposed to the actions of the last national convention and the national committee meetings of 1913 and 1914.

Those who were in the majority in the convention of 1912 inaugurated a policy of centralization. They took the election of party officials out of the hands of the membership and placed it in the hands of the national committee. They deprived the membership of the power to initiate referendums and placed that power with state executive committees and national committees. Last year when a referendum of the membership had again restored this power to the rank and file, the national committee violated the spirit, if not the letter, of the national constitution and passed an amendment putting the percentage required to initiate referendums so high as to make it practically impossible for the membership to function that way. In the meantime also the national committee had been deprived of the power to take affirmative action between sessions, so that the only body in our entire organization with power to function was the national executive committee, of FIVE members—centralization run riot.

The national committee at its meeting this year adopted constitutional changes, which, if approved by the membership, mean an absolute reversal of this autocratic policy and a return to democracy in the party's control. Provision was made for the election of national officials by referendum. The clause prohibiting affirmative actions on the part of the national committee was stricken out, so that the membership in the states may have a voice through its committeemen in directing the national affairs and the executive committee may no longer "reign supreme." Another clause was inserted specifically prohibiting national officials from interfering in any state controversies. The power to initiate referendums was restored to the party membership.

So strong was the tendency against the old policy that even some of its leading exponents, some of those primarily responsible for it—changed front completely and hastened to climb upon the band wagon with an alacrity that was amusing even if not edifying. The sentiment of the committee became apparent on the very first day, when those who have heretofore national conventions elected a majority of the different subcommittees. It became so plain that even the blind could see it when the position of the national officials and of the national executive committee in regard to the controversies in Texas and Michigan was reversed and the radical delegates who had been opposed by the national administration were seated by a vote of over two to one.

The climax came during the report of the committee on constitution, which recommended that Sec. 3, Art. X, dealing with fusion and party treason be made stronger and more binding. This recommendation was made as a "backfire" against the propaganda which has been conducted from Milwaukee for some time in favor of striking out the party treason clause and authorizing the party to endorse and vote for non-Socialist candidates. In spite of very eloquent appeals from ex-Mayor Luma of Schenectady, ex-Mayor Wilson of Berkeley, ex-Mayor Duncan of Butte and ex-Congressman Berger himself, the constitution committee won the day and its recommendations were endorsed on roll call by an overwhelming vote of 43 to 9.

There can be only one meaning to this. The pendulum has begun to swing back. Although thousands of radicals have been forced out of the party during the last three years. The party today contains more clear-cut revolutionists than ever before. The names of the "mighty" are losing

COMRADE WELCH HITS NAIL ON HEAD

WANTS A TRI-STATE DAILY

In a communication to a member of the W. S. staff of volunteer workers, Comrade G. W. Welch of Lakeview, Oregon, said a number of good things, from among which we take the liberty to quote the following:

"It seems terribly strange that the Henry Dubbs will not get their eyes open, sometime. If their working class would only spend as much money on their own press as they do on the capitalist press, we could have a strong press of our own, but they seem determined not to do so. I see no relief so long as they remain indifferent. Oppression and persecution must become much greater before they will learn anything."

"I am of the same opinion as you regarding a state-owned paper. There is nothing but failure for such an undertaking. And that is not the worst of it. When a paper fails it's like throwing cold water on the movement. The Socialists become discouraged and lose their faith in the movement and their fighting spirit, also. They say, and well say, 'if we cannot keep our paper alive, what's the use of trying to do anything and spending our money for something the people won't have?' The party is better off without a paper than to start one and fail. I believe that if the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho could get together and start a paper in conjunction, it might succeed. Of course it would be absolutely necessary for all to work in harmony and it should be a 'RED' paper. This coast is certainly a good field for such a paper and the time seems ripe for such an undertaking. These three states ought to be able to support a good daily. I believe the executive or state committees of each state ought to hold joint meetings and see what could be done along this line. They might formulate some kind of plans and ask the membership for contributions or pledged amounts and see how much could be raised before entering upon the project. I would not be in favor of starting a publication until enough had been raised to insure its success. Let each state committee canvass their respective states and then a decision could be reached. I believe a good daily would succeed better than a weekly. A weekly paper does not get the social message to the people often enough to hypnotize them like the daily capitalist papers do. The message must be hammered into the Dubbs every day in order that they do not forget. The daily paper ought to give the general news, besides. The public will not support a paper now-a-days unless they get the general news. A paper that does not give general news is too much like eating 'pork and beans' three times a day and three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. The public, and even the party members will not support a paper long unless they get all the news."

The W. S. would be glad to publish expressions of opinion from other Oregon comrades. Also let us hear from Idaho.

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

HELP US BUILD A NOBLER CIVILIZATION

Comrades and Workers of the World: A new page of human history lies open before us. Upon it must be written the full message and meaning of Socialism—democracy, internationalism and peace. No greater, nobler task has ever appealed to man.

With firm, unflinching faith in the future of our cause and the ultimate triumph of these principles, we call upon all who love justice and peace and human progress to join with us in this, our effort to build a higher and nobler civilization.—National Committee Socialist Party, Chicago, May 15, 1915.

their power. Only in the election of officials did they still prevail. There is hope that "working-class" supremacy in a speedy revolution will soon become a fact. The party is sound at the core. "No compromise, no political trading," is still its slogan.

Spread the glad tidings among the thousands of comrades that have become disheartened and discouraged under the policy that the party adopted at the national convention three years ago. Back to the firing line, every one, and take up with renewed courage the struggle to make this party of ours in fact and truth as well as in name the political expression of a class conscious working class, so that it may prove equal to the glorious opportunities of tomorrow and TODAY.

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ORGANIZATION NEWS

LOCAL MARCUS WILL HEAR COMRADES GEFFS AND ALLEN

MARCUS, Wash., May 21, 1915.—Local Marcus will ask for Comrades Geffs and Allen to deliver lectures under its auspices. It is the intention to hold a grand rally, and give a picnic at the Kettle Falls on the Columbia on the date the first speaker will be here. We intend to have the second speaker lecture ten miles down the river in Sherman precinct, where a promising local was recently organized.

JOHN M. POWERS.

STEVENS COUNTY COMRADES

Meet in Convention—Important Business Transacted

Marcus, Wash., May 21, 1915.—The committee of the S. P. for Stevens county assembled at Colville May 20. The committee was turned into a mass meeting of Red Card Socialists. The session lasted eight hours, was well attended, and business of importance was transacted which will go to county referendum.

The report of a committee in favor of establishing a county paper was tabled, and the question will be submitted to referendum. A committee of five was elected to have full charge of the county encampment, which will take place at Addy, the last three days in August.

A permanent committee to carry on a campaign of education and organization, also to devise ways and means for same, was elected. This committee already has feasible plans for raising \$100.00 or more per year for this purpose.

A new constitution, which will not have over 20 sections, and probably as few as 15, will be submitted to referendum. Stevens county is one of the counties in which the membership has steadily increased, and the vote at the last election was slightly higher than even before.

JOHN M. POWERS.

LOCAL CEDAR VALLEY.

Has ordered the Washington Socialist to be sent to four Henry Dubbs for three months. After taking 13 doses of the Washington Socialist these new readers will be hunting for Henry Dubbs themselves.

GOLD BAR BUSY.

At its regular business meeting Local Gold Bar accepted the county executive's plan of leaflet distribution and forwarded the necessary order for same.

Comrade Rufus Wren was appointed district organizer.

One subscription and a donation from Comrade Claude Hector to the maintenance fund of the Washington Socialist.

Spuds for the Paper.

The following comrades will supply two sacks of potatoes apiece this fall for the benefit of the paper:

Gus Fleeder, E. G. Richards and Rufus Wren.

An active campaign is looked forward to from now till the fall of 1916.

RUFUS WREN, Secretary Local Gold Bar.

Japan is testing her new diet by trying to assimilate China.—Philadelphia North American.

"There is not one page of international law which has not been torn up," says Dr. Dernberg. Is this a boast or an expression of regret?—New York Tribune.

Who can blame those Pennsylvania miners for striking when ordered to carry dynamite past the hind legs of mules?—Florida Times-Union.

Austria is credited with having saved Germany. As a reward Germany suggested that her ally give up a few valuable provinces to Italy.—Philadelphia North American.

Turkey is going to hang the man who failed to kill the sultan. Who says there is no justice in Turkey?—New York World.

Quite the cleverest thing said so far about the Chinese and Japanese situation was that the moment China, having been smitten on one cheek, offered to turn the other, the true Christian nations raised a howl.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The system is rotten. Those leaflets will help to end it. See that you get some for distribution.

MAINTENANCE FUND.

Previously acknowledged.....\$5.50 E. D. Mitchell, Anglin, Wash..... 2.00 Lillie Breed, Seattle, Wash..... 1.00 Claude Hector, Gold Bar, Wash..... .50

MAINTENANCE FUND

Enclosed find my effort to lessen the burden of getting out the Washington Socialist.

Yours in revolt,

Snohomish County Notes

FALL IN LINE!

Here They Are—The Big Five.

Local Mukilteo, distribution captain, Comrade Arnstead.

Local Gold Bar, distribution captain, Rufus Wren.

Everett C. C. C., distribution captain, F. G. Crosby.

Local Silvana, distribution captain, Arvid Berg.

Local Monroe, distribution captain, J. Monroe.

Has your local sent in the leaflet contract yet? If it has not do so at once. The five Snohomish county locals that are on the above list have done so within the last week. The county-wide leaflet distribution cannot be conducted unless your local cooperates in the work.

Sign the leaflet contract and forward the amount for the first distribution as portioned your local. All leaflet remittances must be made first before literature can be ordered. Send your local's share to the county office at once so the county distribution can be carried on.

EVERETT SOCIALIST PICNIC GROUNDS.

A busy crowd of workers were out last Sunday and will be out every Sunday for a few weeks clearing up a piece of land to which the local comrades have got access to for picnic purposes.

The location is in the city limits and when completed will be the finest park in the city. It is located at the end of the Smelter car line, right opposite the big hotel, about 50 yards back from the road.

Come out next Sunday and give us a hand to clear scrub and level off the land. Bring along the wife and a basket and start picnicing right away.

LOCAL MONROE.

At its regular business meeting held Friday, May 21, local Monroe voted in favor of the county leaflet distribution scheme and appointed Comrade A. W. Monroe as organizer for their district.

A new entertainment committee consisting of Comrades Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Keller and Moody were elected for a term of three months.

A refreshment committee consisting of Comrades R. W. Thompson and A. Anderson were elected to prepare for the "good time" meeting to be held June 4 and to which the comrades of Local Snohomish and Comrade Watts have been invited. Comrade Ulonska will deliver a lecture in the hall on this date also. Be sure that you don't miss it.

The county scheme of sectional picnics was dealt with and many comrades including some members from Local Snohomish spoke enthusiastically of the scheme and plans have been got under way for a combined picnic in this vicinity.

An energetic campaign for the getting of subscribers to the county paper is on the program.

At the close of the business meeting Miss Farmer rendered a beautiful solo and Comrade Watts gave a short talk.

LOCAL MONROE PRESS COM.

Every Socialist in the county is asked to take part in the distribution of leaflets.

IF THEY ONLY HAD A COLONEL HARTLEY!

Professor Reed of the University of California, who is not a Socialist, announced the following in a recent lecture: "There is in modern society a fundamental antithesis. Politically speaking, society is democratic, economically speaking, society is feudal. So far feudal, economic society has by means of corrupt methods pretty well dominated our political democracy. The supreme test of democracy will be to bring under its control rebellious economic society. If it cannot do so, and at the same time reserve individual rights of property, by regulation and restraint, by rate fixing and service compelling, there can be but one result—Socialism."

Let's carry Snohomish county for Socialism by a systematic distribution of leaflets. Send in your name as a volunteer.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has protested against involving this country in war. It has also started a campaign against military drills and rifle practice in the public schools.

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SOCIALIST PARTY DIRECTORY

Cards will be inserted in this column for the sum of fifty cents a month.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.—Walter Lanferslek, 803 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

STATE SECRETARY OF WASHINGTON.—L. E. Katterfield, Box 491, Everett, Wash. Office 314 Commerce Bldg., Everett.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY SECRETARY.—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., Everett. R. D. Hodgins, fin-sec; Hanna Crosby, rec-sec; A. B. Davey, organizer.

LOCAL EDMONDS meets every Sunday evening at 8, in Engels' hall, Edmonds. C. E. Briggs, Edmonds, recording sec.; B. H. Davis, Edmonds, 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, organizer.

LOCAL LAKEWOOD—Meets every Thursday in the month at 8:30 p. m. in Lakewood hall. Chas. Roth, Route No. 1 Arlington, Fin. Sec. John Overvold, Route No. 1, Arlington, organizer.

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TRADE ON ROCKEFELLER AND SAVE MONEY

Special Sale of Pongee Silks

Fine Imported Pongee Silk, 19-26 inches wide, natural color, 40c value; sale price, 25c per yard. Extra fine quality Pongee Silk, 26 inches wide; regular 75c per yard; sale price, 45c per yard.

Special Sale of Coats

100 New Spring Coats in white and colors, all reduced for quick selling

85c CORDUROY, 69c \$1.25 CORDUROY, 95c 31-inch White Corduroy for Coats, Skirts, etc.; worth 85c; sale price, at per yard 69c 28-inch wide wale, White Corduroy; fine velvet finish; regular sale price, at per yard \$1.25 value; sale price 95c

Millinery Dept. Offers all Spring Hats at 1-2 Price

DOLSON & SMITH

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.

PETER HUSBY

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Room 216 Stokes Bldg.
1616 1/2 Hewitt Avenue

Union Made Shoes

—AT—

MURRY SHOE CO.

1715 Hewitt. Sunset 1141

Always go to

C. PETERSON

Oldest and most reliable shoe repair shop in the city.
2921 Wetmore Ave.
Next to People's Theatre.

RILEY-COOLEY SHOE CO.

1712 Hewitt Avenue, Everett.

WEBSTER'S NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY

ILLUSTRATED AND INDEXED

Price \$1.75; Postage 15 c Extra

HILL'S BOOK STORE
2929 Colby Avenue.

"Saw Your Ad in Washington Socialist"

This is an age of Co-operation. The merchants understand it as well as you do. He is glad to co-operate with you by advertising in your paper, but he expects you to co-operate with him when he does this. We know that you do so but there are some advertisers who do not know it except as they are told. We have discarded the small coupons that have been used to hand to the merchant, but you can tell him you trade there because of his ad in the Washington Socialist.

We need your co-operation to help make Socialism a live issue. We need the Co-operation of the merchant to make the paper a live issue. We need the Socialist press to take up the live issues of the day. Next time you want something look up the advertisers that sell the things you want and tell the clerk or merchant "I saw your ad in the Washington Socialist."

AMUSEMENTS.
Grand Theater, 1509 Hewitt.
Princess Theater, 2822 Colby.
Broadway Theater, 2012 Hewitt.

AUTO SUPPLIES.
Riverside Harness, Fulton and Hewitt.

ATTORNEY.
Peter Husby, 216 Stokes Bldg.

BARBER SHOPS
Everett Baths, 1918 Hewitt.
Carl Reichelt, Commerce Building.
Pete's Place, 1904 Broadway.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Model Sample, upstairs, 1808 Hewitt.
Fisher, Hewitt and Wetmore.
Wonder Mercantile, Hewitt and Hoyt.
Riley Cooley, 1712 Hewitt.
Murry Shoe Co., 1715 Hewitt.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING
C. Peterson, 2921 Wetmore.

BILLIARDS AND POOL.
Pastime Pool Rooms, Hewitt and Wetmore.

BANKS.
Citizens Bank, Wetmore and Hewitt.

BAKERS.
New Vienna Bakery, 1409 Hewitt.

BUILDING SUPPLIES.
H. A. Engelbrecht, 2007 Hewitt.

BOOK STORES.
Hill's Book Store, 2929 Colby.
Chris Culmbach, 1405 Hewitt.

CLOTHIERS.
Bachelder & Cornell, Hewitt and Wetmore.
Brodeck-Field, 1711-13 Hewitt.
Wonder Mercantile, Hewitt and Hoyt.
Norman Suit House, 1509 Hewitt.

CHIROPRACTOR.
A. Lee Lewis, 307-3 Colby Bldg.

DAIRIES
Meadowmore Dairy, 1918 Hewitt.
Everett Dairy, 2101 Colby.
Pioneer Alpine, 2600 Broadway.

DRUG STORES
City Drug Store, 1910 Hewitt.
Owl Pharmacy, 1607 Hewitt.

DELICATESSEN.
Jill's Delicatessen, 1515 1/2 Hewitt.
Thorvald Peterson, Everett Public Market.

NEWS IN BRIEF

FEEDING THE WAR ON SHORT RATIONS
The Bethlehem Steel Company now has a total contract with the British government for \$100,000,000 worth of ammunition. It has placed \$3,000,000 worth of this with the Allis-Chalmers company of Wisconsin. The Wisconsin company are paying its machinists 25 cents an hour and are speeding them up to get the work done.

CIVILIZED WARFARE.
The shells being supplied by this country are the most deadly yet produced. At a test of these shells seven cows were placed a mile and a half from the testing cannon and all were killed by one shell which exploded near them.

PLANTS GIVEN (?) WORKERS.
The Dennison Manufacturing Company of Boston has turned over its \$6,000,000 business to its 2,400 employees. Full control has been given the men under certain conditions. The present owners will receive 8 per cent preferred stock. Should the dividends decrease below 6 per cent the original owners will again assume control.

The Ohio supreme court has upheld the decision of the United States supreme court in making it legal to discharge a worker because of membership in a union.

A "PACKED" JURY.
The executive board of the Colorado federation of labor charge that the jury that convicted Lawson and the other union miners was "packed" with coal company doctors and managers and men who had participated in the battles with the miners.

A few more distributors are wanted for the Everett Leaflet squad.

The Associated Press has installed a machine known as the Morkrum Printer. This displaces the telegraph operator formerly stationed by the Associated Press in newspaper offices. A good Morse operator is capable of handling 2,000 words an hour, but the machines will do 3,000. Two operators keep two machines busy, but instead of requiring expert Morse operators the new machines can be handled at the sending end by men who are familiar only with the ordinary typewriter keyboard, and at the receiving end by a copy boy to remove the paper from the printer. The Morse operators in newspaper offices, among the highest paid skilled labor, will now be replaced by cheap labor, the story that is told in every modern industry.

Miners threaten to go on strike for higher wages in Saxony, Germany. High cost of living is given as a reason. Operators who have boosted prices are appealing to the miners to be patriotic and remember the Fatherland and not to worry so much about eating.

The emancipation of the working class must be the work of the working class itself. Get right in to the work of distributing leaflets.

SEE OUR NEW KIND OF

Glasses

NO SCREW
NO HOLES
WE GRIND OUR OWN LENSES

STEVENS
2004 HEWITT AVE.

OWL PHARMACY

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

Heating and Plumbing

—Call—
H. C. BROWN
2325 Pine St.
Ind. 603X Sun. 327

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.

An economical place to trade:

MODEL SAMPLE 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
1806-08 Hewitt Ave.
UPSTAIRS

COUNTRY SAVERS MAY DEPOSIT BY MAIL

Every person in the United States ten years or over may open an account in a postal savings bank after July 1st, according to an instructive leaflet on the Postal Savings System just issued by Postmaster General Burleson. This important extension of the service will be made possible by permitting persons living in communities so sparsely settled as not to justify the designation of their local post offices as regular postal savings banks to open accounts by mail.

Governor Dockery, third assistant postmaster general, who has direct supervision of postal savings, was so impressed by appeals from all over the country to open postal savings accounts by mail that he took up the task some weeks ago of working out a feasible and safe method for meeting a demand well illustrated in a letter from a Saline county Missourian, who resides many miles from a postal savings bank.

"Having a few hundred dollars saved from fifty years of hard and assiduous labor and skimping economy on the part of my wife and myself, we concluded to deposit it in the postal savings bank of ———. We wrote to the postmaster at that place and received reply to the effect that none but patrons of that office could deposit in that office which is very disappointing news to us. Our little farm is not large enough to support us and land is so high that it is impossible for us to buy more with what little we have saved and we are so old that we can't labor much now and we would be so glad to lay by at least enough to put us away in decency."

Under the plan adopted by the postmaster general for opening accounts by mail an intending depositor, residing where there is no regular designated postal savings bank, will apply to his local postmaster who will see that necessary identification data is prepared and forwarded to a nearby postoffice authorized to accept deposits. The intending depositor will then be given permission to forward his first and subsequent deposits by money order or registered mail direct to the postmaster at the banking point for which receipts or certificates will be issued. He may withdraw all or any part of his postal savings by mail and on demand together with any interest that may be due him.

The new leaflet points out that any person ten years or over may open an account in his or her own name; that an account may be opened by a married woman free from any control or interference by her husband; that postoffice officials are forbidden to disclose to any person, except the depositor, the amount of any deposits; that withdrawals may be made without previous notice; and that the government guarantees to repay all deposits on demand with accrued interest.

The leaflet will soon be printed in 22 different foreign languages for distribution through local postoffices. The foreign-born citizen has taken very kindly to postal savings, and literature in his own language will be of great assistance to him. In a recent article, Postmaster General Burleson commented on the foreign born depositor as follows:

"Upward of 500,000 depositors now have accounts in the Postal Savings System and they represent every nationality on the earth. They also represent almost every known occupation—professional men, theatrical people, mechanics, laborers, fishermen, pack peddlers, etc. But the majority are wage-earners, and of this class the foreign-born largely predominate. A census of depositors taken by the postoffice department shows that approximately 40 per cent. (200,000) of the depositors are foreign born citizens and they own more than 50 per cent. of the deposits—splendid evidence of the confidence of our newly acquired citizens in the ability and good faith of their adopted country to fulfill obligations."

"There is another reason which led immigrants, unfamiliar with our language and business methods, to turn to the government to safeguard their humble savings and that reason is the disastrous experiences many of them have had by the failures of bogus "private banks" offered by swindlers of their own tongue who have preyed mercilessly upon their loneliness and credulity."

Postal savings receipts have broken all records the past year. During the eight months prior to April 1st there was a net gain in deposits of \$19,000,000, as against a gain of \$8,000,000 for the same months the year before. Thousands of new accounts have been opened and the millions made up largely of hidden savings have been turned back into the channels of trade just at a time when there was pressing demand for every dollar.

The postal savings and money order departments will be open every Saturday evening until eight o'clock, except holidays.

"Money"

The mint makes it and under the terms of the

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.

FREE LEGAL DEPARTMENT OF THE WASHINGTON SOCIALIST

Address all questions to Attorney Peter Husby, 216 Stokes Building, Everett, Washington.

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. I have a claim of \$60.00 for labor against the owner of a store, who can't pay, or won't pay. Now there is another man who had, and has a chattel mortgage on the stock and fixtures and he is going to foreclose. Doesn't my claim for wages come in ahead of the mortgage, and doesn't it have to be paid first?

A. In the first place, the law does not give a man a lien for such work as you mentioned, you would have to come within the terms of the mechanics or loggers lien laws. If you did have a lien, the mortgage would be superior to your lien if it was on file at the time you commenced your labor, which I understand is the case. To make your claim a lien you will have to reduce it to a judgement.

NOTICE TO LABORERS

Everett, Wash., May 24, 1915.

Postmaster Hugh Nolan reports the following from U. S. Department of Labor Bureau of Immigration, Division of Information, Washington:

Bulletin No. 1—Vold after June 10, 1915, regarding harvest hands, Oklahoma.

The division of information of the bureau of immigration, U. S. Department of Labor, has been advised by the Commissioner of Labor, Oklahoma City, Okla., that

Sixteen to eighteen thousand men will be needed this season for grain harvest; wages will range from \$2 to \$3 per day and board. The department is informed that the vast majority of the farmers of Oklahoma who want harvest hands, prefer English speaking white men. For this reason persons other than English speaking white men who wish employment in the harvest fields of Oklahoma should first communicate with Mr. W. G. Ashton, Commissioner of Labor, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, to find out whether or not he can secure employment for them.

It will be necessary for all persons desiring this harvest work to defray their own expenses to and from the place of employment.

Harvest will begin in the southwestern part of Oklahoma about June 5; in the north central counties about June 8, and in the extreme northwestern part of Oklahoma about June 12th.

Harvest hands proceeding to the southwestern part of the state should report to the state labor distribution office in any of the following towns: Wichita Falls, Texas; Clinton or Frederick, Oklahoma. Those who desire to proceed to the northern or northwestern part of the state should report to the state labor distribution office at Enid, Carmen, Alva, or Woodward, Oklahoma. It is suggested that applicants report for specific directions to the state office in the town nearest the point from which they are traveling.

Mr. C. L. Green, general inspector in charge of employment and distribution work, representing the United States department of labor, will be stationed during the harvest season at Room 212, Postoffice building, Kansas City, Missouri. Employers and persons seeking employment may obtain detailed information concerning the harvest work by communicating directly with him. The services of Mr. Green and those in charge of the offices above referred to are FREE.

HUNGER KILLS MANY BABIES.

That one-fifth of the 2,500,000 babies born in the United States every year, die because they are not well fed, was stated by Dr. Joseph E. Cobb, Chicago, in an address on "Some Problems in Infant Breeding," at the annual meeting of the Homeopathic Medical society of Wisconsin.

Summons.

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.

S. & H. GREEN STAMPS

Removal Sale

.....Sale

WE ARE GOING TO MOVE BACK HOME TO THE CORNER ABOVE, STORE ROOM FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY A. A. BRODECK AS THE BRODECK CO.

Help Us Move

ALL MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR AT MOVING PRICES

Save Dollars Now

Brodeck-Field Co.

A. A. BRODECK, Manager
1711-1713 Hewitt Ave.

If you like

PEARSON'S MAGAZINE

at all, you will like it BETTER than any other magazine

Send your name and address on a postcard to PEARSON'S MAGAZINE, 425 East 24th Street, New York City, for a FREE SAMPLE COPY AND SEE; then subscribe through us—

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Regular Price
Pearson's Magazine, 1 year.....\$1.50
Washington Socialist, 1 year.....\$1.00
Value.....\$2.50

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The Combination for 1 year \$1.50
The Two Indispensable Publications!

THOMPSON'S

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SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

G. McALLISTER

PRACTICAL INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR DECORATOR

Fine Paper Hanging a Specialty
Shop and Residence 2222 Baker Ave
Phone Ind. 609-Y

When in the North End drop in at

Pete's Ice Cream Place

19th and Broadway.

For your Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft Drinks and Candy.

PETE SHARPLESS, Proprietor

Our shoes are Better

Fisher, the Shoeman

Corner Hewitt and Wetmore Aves.

FIFTEEN YEARS IN EVERETT

Thorvald Peterson

EVERETT PUBLIC MARKET
Will Save You Money. Give Him a Call and Convince Yourself

GROCERIES & DELICATESSEN

Bring This With You AND GET

Five 10c Cans Milk for.....25c
One pound of 25c Coffee for.....15c
Three pounds 25c Coffee.....50c

C. A. SWANSON
EVERETT PUBLIC MARKET

GOLDFINCH BROS.

WALL PAPER, PAINTS GLASS.

2812 Rucker Ave.

Both Phones 285

CARL REICHEL

COMMERCE BARBER SHOP

Commerce Building, Everett, Wash
Two Good Baths

Dr. Ross Earlywine, Dentist, 705 American Bank Bldg. Both Phones 725.

Entered as second-class matter March 9, 1911, at the postoffice at Everett, Washington, under the act of March 3, 1879.

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H. W. Watts.....Business Manager

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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-avaliable mss. returned. We have too much poetry on hand. Make your contributions short and to the point.

"TAMARACK" BOWMAN KNOWS IT ALL

Republic, Wash., May 23, 1915. Washington Socialist, Everett, Wash.: Dear Comrade: In your issue of May 13th, on the Money Question, under the heading, "What Would We Do?" you make this statement that, "Gold and silver are not valuable because they are used the world over for money, but that, they are used the world over for money because they are valuable."

I claim that this statement is as unqualifiedly false and misleading as anything that has appeared in any Capitalist publication anywhere in the United States in the last forty years. You say further, "That no legislative Act of Congress can reduce very greatly the value of Gold," then, on the other hand you must assume that no legislative act could very greatly increase the Value of Gold.

Let us examine this briefly, if this and all other countries were to pass laws demonizing both Gold and Silver and prohibiting the use of them as money, do you contend that this would not materially reduce the value of gold and that an ounce of this metal would still be worth normally eighteen or twenty bushels of wheat? Am I correct? And is this your contention?

Again, if congress, when next they meet, should pass a law making gold the only legal tender money and calling in all of the outstanding issue of gold and silver certificates, to be redeemed when presented, the same to be cancelled when so redeemed, all to be in by a certain date, making all government bonds and all other obligations, of whatever description, payable strictly gold, and all other nations were to pass similar laws, do you mean to say that this would not greatly increase the value of gold? And that an ounce of that metal would still be worth normally no more than 18 or 20 bushels of wheat? (Huh!)

What did you say further, you say: "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."

If this be your object in writing this article I hope and trust that it will fall of its mission and that no Socialist will be foolish enough to be led astray by any such palpable falsehood and foolish reasoning.

Yours for Socialism always,
TAMARACK.

AS BETWEEN COMRADES

Republic, Wash., May 23, 1915. To the Editor of the Washington Socialist:

Dear Comrades: I wish to say a few words to you personally that might not look well in print especially as between comrades. I have almost lost patience with you during this discussion on the money question.

While you may not in any way be related to the mule yet your ears must undoubtedly be pretty damned long if you honestly believe those statements you have made from time to time and especially in your issue of May 13th. You should have your head bored for the Simples as you must be as ignorant a jackass as ever run around on two legs; if, on the other hand, while posing as a Socialist, the more readily to befuddle the minds of your readers, you are in the employ of some lickspittle politician of the old school, which seems most probable, you must be as black-hearted a traitor to the working class as has ever disgraced the earth by living on it since Judas Iscariot betrayed Jesus Christ for 30 pieces of silver.

Now if you have any explanation or defence of your position please give it to me in a personal letter, for as a drowning man will cling to a straw, I am still hoping that you have put this out as a feeler in order to invite discussion and that it is not your belief at all.

Yours for Co-operation,
W. A. BOWMAN,
(Alias Tamarack)

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STUDY OF SOCIALIST CLASSES NEED OF PRESENT HOUR

We publish herewith two communications from a member in good standing of Local Republic. They are worth reading. They are not printed in these columns just to let "Tamarack" make a foolish exhibition of himself, but as a solemn lesson to comrades who are tempted to fly off on a tangent because of their willful ignorance of the very first principles of Marxian economics.

"Proletaria Bill" has done as much as any man in Washington to emphasize the necessity for a study of Socialist economics and Socialist philosophy on the part of our membership. He has urged comrades to study at least a few of our accredited Socialist pamphlets, or books, dealing with fundamental principles. Only last week this comrade wisely said that the questions which every Socialist must study from authoritative (generally accepted) Socialist writers are these:

What determines history and politics?
What determines money?
What determines value?

"Tamarack" Bowman, utterly ignorant of the contents of even Marx's little ten-cent treatise on "Value, Price and Profit," with absolutely no acquaintance with sound Socialist literature or economics, roundly abuses the editor of this paper for merely restating a principle of political economy accepted by all Socialist scholars, of whatever school of thought or tactics. Only "some lickspittle of the old school" would, or does, attempt to refute Marx's theory of value.

Such incidents as this "Tamarack" display of temper and nesience gives rise to the question of as to whether or not a man or woman should be given a vote on our party affairs before giving proof of at least a superficial acquaintance with the smaller Socialist classics; such as the work of Marx mentioned above, also his little 5-cent pamphlet, "Wage-Labor and Capital;" to these should be added, Engels' "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," the "Communist Manifesto," and Mary Marcy's "Shop Talks on Economics." We wish here to mention particularly, the 10-cent pamphlet, "Scientific Socialism Study Course," published by Local Puyallup, for sale by State Secretary Catterfeld, or by this paper.

One is almost led to believe that each applicant for a red card in our party should be obliged to pass a sort of "civil service" examination in at least a few little Socialist classics before being given a full voice and vote in the management of party affairs. We do not advise this, off-hand, but feel that some sort of limitation should be put upon the granting of important—yes, vital!—powers to men or women wholly ignorant of sound Socialist literature. Of course, the organization always has the protection that comes from the small number of such anti-Marxists within our ranks. Nevertheless, the urgent need of some provision looking to the better education of would-be Socialists in at least the basic principles of Socialist economics stands out more strongly in the light of Bowman's self-revelation.

We would be glad to get expressions of opinion along this aspect of our party work. Meanwhile, every red card man or woman should realize that it is his or her bounden duty to read at least the few fundamental works herein mentioned—or their equivalents.

ILLEGITIMAE BIRTHS ON THE INCREASE

CLEVELAND, O.—With fewer marriages in 1914-15 than in 1913-14, there was a proportionate increase in the number of so-called illegitimate births.

This fact was brought out by Health Officer Ford and Humane Agent Jones, following the annual report of Frank Zizelman, marriage license clerk. Zizelman's figures show that in the year ending March 31 there were 8,641 marriages, 360 less than in the year ending March 31, 1914. If the regular rate of increase had been maintained, 10,000 licenses would have been issued in 1914-15, Zizelman says.

Births show an opposite condition. In 1914 the health department received reports of 17,080 births, and increase of 2,772 over 1913. Of 1914 births the number designated illegitimate was 351.

"It is my opinion that the rate of births outside of marriage last year, a year of business depression, was almost 10 per cent of the total number of births. In ordinary times, when the normal rate of marriage is maintained, this percentage is only about 2-1/2 per cent."

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Gold a Commodity--How Its Value Is Determined

BOWMAN ANSWERED FULLY BY KARL MARX

By KARL MARX (From Chap. VI. of "Value, Price and Profit.")

What Determines Value The first question we have to put is: What is the value of a commodity? How is it determined?

At first sight it would seem that the value of a commodity is a thing quite relative, and not to be settled without considering one commodity in its relations to all other commodities. In fact, in speaking of the value, the value in exchange of a commodity, we mean the proportional quantities in which it exchanges with all other commodities. But then arises the question: HOW ARE THE PROPORTIONS IN WHICH COMMODITIES EXCHANGE WITH EACH OTHER REGULATED?

We know from experience that these proportions vary infinitely. Taking one single commodity, wheat, for instance, we shall find that a quarter of wheat exchanges in almost countless variations of proportion with different commodities. YET ITS VALUE REMAINS ALWAYS THE SAME, WHETHER EXPRESSED IN SILK, GOLD, OR ANY OTHER COMMODITY, IT MUST BE SOMETHING DISTINCT FROM, AND INDEPENDENT OF THESE DIFFERENT RATES OF EXCHANGE WITH DIFFERENT ARTICLES. It must be possible to express, in a very different form, these various equations with various commodities.

BESIDES, IF I SAY A QUARTER OF WHEAT EXCHANGES WITH IRON IN A CERTAIN PROPORTION, OR THE VALUE OF A QUARTER OF WHEAT IS EXPRESSED IN A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF IRON, I SAY THAT THE VALUE OF WHEAT AND ITS EQUIVALENT IN IRON ARE EQUAL TO SOME THIRD THING, WHICH IS NEITHER WHEAT NOR IRON, BECAUSE I SUPPOSE THEM TO EXPRESS THE SAME MAGNITUDE IN TWO DIFFERENT SHAPES. EITHER OF THEM, THE WHEAT OR THE IRON, MUST, THEREFORE, INDEPENDENTLY OF THE OTHER, BE REDUCIBLE TO THIS THIRD THING WHICH IS THEIR COMMON MEASURE.

The same mode of procedure must obtain with the values of all commodities. WE MUST BE ABLE TO REDUCE ALL OF THEM TO AN EXPRESSION COMMON TO ALL, AND DISTINGUISHING THEM ONLY BY THE PROPORTIONS IN WHICH THEY CONTAIN THAT IDENTICAL MEASURE.

As the exchangeable values of commodities are only social functions of those things, and have nothing at all to do with the natural qualities, we must first ask, What is the common social substance of all commodities? It is Labor. To produce a commodity a certain amount of labor must be bestowed upon it. And I will say not only Labor, but Social Labor. A man who produces an article for his own immediate use, to consume it himself, creates a product, but not a commodity. As a self-sustaining producer he has nothing to do with society. But to produce a commodity, a man must not only produce an article satisfying some social want, but his labor itself must form part and parcel of the total sum of labor expended by society. It is nothing without the other divisions of labor, and on its part is required to integrate them.

If we consider commodities as values, we consider them exclusively under the single aspect of realized, fixed, or, if you like, crystallized social labor. IN THIS RESPECT THEY CAN DIFFER ONLY BY REPRESENTING GREATER OR SMALLER QUANTITIES OF LABOR, as, for example, a greater amount of labor may be worked up in a silken handkerchief than in a brick. But how does one measure quantities of labor? By the time the labor lasts, in measuring the labor by the hour, the day, etc. Of course, to apply this measure, all sorts of labor are reduced to average or simple labor as their unit.

WE ARRIVE, THEREFORE, AT THIS CONCLUSION. A COMMODITY HAS A VALUE, BECAUSE IT IS A CRYSTALLIZATION OF SOCIAL LABOR. THE GREATNESS OF ITS VALUE, OR ITS RELATIVE VALUE, DEPENDS UPON THE

GREATER OR LESS AMOUNT OF THAT SOCIAL SUBSTANCE CONTAINED IN IT; THAT IS TO SAY, ON THE RELATIVE MASS OF LABOR NECESSARY FOR ITS PRODUCTION. THE RELATIVE VALUES OF COMMODITIES ARE, THEREFORE, DETERMINED BY THE RESPECTIVE QUANTITIES OR AMOUNTS OF LABOR, WORKED UP, REALIZED, FIXED IN THEM. THE CORRELATIVE QUANTITIES OF COMMODITIES WHICH CAN BE PRODUCED IN THE SAME TIME OF LABOR ARE EQUAL OR THE VALUE OF ONE COMMODITY IS TO THE VALUE OF ANOTHER COMMODITY AS THE QUANTITY OF LABOR FIXED IN THE ONE IS TO THE QUANTITY OF LABOR FIXED IN THE OTHER.

Reward for Labor and Quantity of Labor Are Distinct

I suspect that many of you will ask, Does then, indeed, there exist such a vast, or any difference, whatever, between determining the values of commodities by wages, and determining them by the relative quantities of labor necessary for their production? You must, however, be aware that the reward for labor, and quantity of labor, are quite disparate things. SUPPOSE, FOR EXAMPLE, EQUAL QUANTITIES OF LABOR TO BE FIXED IN ONE QUARTER OF WHEAT AND ONE OUNCE OF GOLD. I resort to the example because it was used by Benjamin Franklin in his first Essay published in 1721, and entitled, A Modest Enquiry into the Nature and Necessity of a Paper Currency, where he, one of the first, hit upon the true nature of value. Well, WE SUPPOSE, THEN, THAT ONE QUARTER OF WHEAT AND ONE OUNCE OF GOLD ARE EQUAL VALUES OR EQUIVALENTS, BECAUSE THEY ARE CRYSTALLIZATIONS OF EQUAL AMOUNTS OF AVERAGE LABOR, OF SO MANY DAYS' OR SO MANY WEEKS' LABOR RESPECTIVELY FIXED IN THEM. In thus determining the relative values of gold and corn, do we refer in any way whatever to the wages of the agricultural laborer and the miner? Not a bit. We leave it quite indeterminate how their day's or their week's labor was paid, or even whether wages labor was employed. If it was, wages may have been very unequal. The laborer whose labor is realized in the quarter of wheat may receive two bushels only, and the laborer employed in mining may receive one-half of the ounce of gold. Or, supposing their wages to be equal, they may deviate in all possible proportions from the values of the commodities produced by them. They may amount to one-half, one-third, one-fourth, one-fifth, or any other proportional part of the one quarter of corn or the one ounce of gold.

Their wages can, of course, not exceed, not be more than the values of the commodities they produced, but they can be less in every possible degree. THEIR WAGES WILL BE LIMITED BY THE VALUES OF THE PRODUCTS, BUT THE VALUES OF THEIR PRODUCTS WILL NOT BE LIMITED BY THE WAGES, AND ABOVE ALL, THE VALUES, THE RELATIVE VALUES OF CORN AND GOLD, FOR EXAMPLE, WILL HAVE BEEN SETTLED WITHOUT ANY REGARD WHATSOEVER TO THE VALUE OF THE LABOR EMPLOYED, THAT IS TO SAY, WAGES. To determine the values of commodities by the relative quantities of labor fixed in them is, therefore, a thing quite different from the laudological method of determining the value of commodities by the value of labor, or by wages. This point, however, will be further

elucidated in the progress of our inquiry. In calculating the exchangeable value of a commodity we must add to the quantity of labor last employed the quantity of labor previously worked up in the raw material of the commodity, and the labor bestowed on the implements, tools, machinery, and buildings, with which such labor is assisted.

Distinction to Be Made

It might seem that if the value of a commodity is determined by the quantity of labor bestowed upon its production, quantity of labor bestowed upon its production, the lazier man, or the clumsier man, the more valuable his commodity, because the greater time of labor required for finishing the commodity. This, however, would be a sad mistake. You will recollect that I used the word "Social labor," and many points are involved in this qualification of "Social." IN SAYING THAT THE VALUE OF A COMMODITY IS DETERMINED BY THE QUANTITY OF LABOR WORKED UP OR CRYSTALLIZED IN IT, WE MEAN THE QUANTITY OF LABOR NECESSARY FOR ITS PRODUCTION IN A GIVEN STATE OF SOCIETY, UNDER CERTAIN SOCIAL AVERAGE CONDITIONS OF PRODUCTION, WITH A GIVEN SOCIAL AVERAGE INTENSITY, AND AVERAGE SKILL OF THE LABOR EMPLOYED. When, in England, the big power-loom came to compete with the hand-loom, only one-half the former time of labor was wanted to convert a given amount of yarn into a yard of cotton or cloth. The poor hand-loom weaver now worked seventeen or eighteen hours daily, instead of the nine or ten hours he had worked before. Still the product of twenty hours of his labor represented now only ten social hours of labor, or ten hours of labor socially necessary for the conversion of a certain amount of yarn into textile stuffs. His product of twenty hours had, therefore, no more value than his former product of ten hours.

Relation of Productive Power to Value

The greater the productive power of labor, the less labor is bestowed upon a given amount of produce; hence the smaller the value of the produce. The smaller the productive powers of labor, the more labor is bestowed upon the same amount of produce; hence the greater its value. As a general law we may, therefore, set it down that— The values of commodities are directly as the times of labor employed in their production, and are inversely as the productive powers of the labor employed.

Having till now spoken only of value, I shall add a few words about Price, which is a peculiar form assumed by value. Price, taken by itself, is nothing but the monetary expression of value. The values of all commodities of this country, for example, are expressed in gold prices, while on the Continent they are mainly expressed in silver prices. THE VALUE OF GOLD OR SILVER, LIKE THAT OF ALL OTHER COMMODITIES, IS REGULATED BY THE QUANTITY OF LABOR NECESSARY FOR GETTING THEM. YOU EXCHANGE A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF YOUR NATIONAL LABOR IS CRYSTALLIZED, FOR THE PRODUCE OF THE GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCING COUNTRIES, IN WHICH A CERTAIN QUANTITY OF THEIR LABOR IS CRYSTALLIZED. IT IS IN THIS WAY, IN FACT BY BARTER, THAT YOU LEARN TO EXPRESS IN GOLD AND SILVER THE VALUES OF ALL

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