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DEFINING THE ISSUES AT HOME.

As he was the first statesman to elevate democratic principles of diplomacy into a practicable policy, forcing every Allied government to accept revolutionary departures from the purposes that have generally governed nations at war, so President Wilson is the first responsible statesman among the Allied nations to interpret the deeper intra-national meaning of the great world conflict now raging. He set this forward mark in that recent remarkably clear statement to a delegation of New York suffragists, a statement in which he gave clear expression to the realization that this war means a strengthening and rejuvenation of our democratic purpose in the field of social and political progress here at home, as well as in the field of international relations.

"The whole world is now witnessing a struggle between two ideals of government," he told the suffragists, "a struggle which goes deeper and touches more of the foundations of the organized life of men than any struggle that has ever taken place before; and no settlement of the questions that lie on the surface can satisfy a situation which requires that the questions which lie underneath and at the foundation should also be settled, and settled right. I am free to say that I think the question of woman suffrage is one of those questions which lie at the foundation. The world has witnessed a slow political reconstruction, and men have generally been obliged to be satisfied with the slowness of the process. In a sense it is wholesome that it should be slow, because then it is solid and sure; but I believe that this war is going so to quicken the convictions and the consciousness of mankind with regard to political questions that the speed of reconstruction will be greatly increased. . . . It seems to me that this is a time of privilege. All our principles, all our hearts, all our purposes, are being searched—searched not only by our own consciences, but searched by the world—and it is time for the people of the states of this country to show the world in what practical sense they have learned the lessons of democracy—that they are fighting for democracy because they believe in it and that there is no application of democracy which they do not believe in."

So does he unmistakably repudiate that nationalism that professes to see democracy fully achieved in this country, and his meaning becomes still clearer when we call to mind his many efforts, even amid the feverish preparations for war, to extend the application of democracy to industry. For unlike that class of patriots who appear to urge that we forget democracy at home for the period of the war, Mr. Wilson realizes that just because men are to die for the principle abroad, it is to have a new birth at home and be extended in its application more rapidly than before.

A tremendous and a far-reaching, though bloodless, revolution is in progress in our own nation. It will not be consummated in this generation, perhaps not in the next, but it is forging ahead and will continue. Daily we are realizing it more plainly.

"WE MUST ALL SHARE ALIKE."

One feature of this steadily changing attitude of the public mind is that one which is particularly emphatic now and will continue to become more urgent as the war progresses, the determination that no one should be permitted to get rich out of this war.

The belief that many of those who are dealing with the government in this emergency are getting "fat" out of their contracts is responsible for a great measure of the present industrial unrest, in the shipbuilding industry as well as the others, for the workers are trying to get what they think is their share of the reported liberal profits. The resultant demoralization, more pronounced here on the Pacific Coast perhaps than anywhere else, serves to emphasize the need for a further readjustment of conditions, a readjustment which to us looks inevitable if the industrial forces of this country are to be coordinated for the needed war work as they must be, and a readjustment in which the government will of course play the chief part.

The feeling against exorbitant war profits is not confined to the workers in any single industry. It is not only a topic of very general discussion in all circles, but it is being talked by the men who

make up the army, the boys who are going to fight. One of them, writing "Confessions of a Conscript" in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post, refers to it thus in speaking of the men in the new national army, the drafted men:

"They are watching the purveyors of war supplies. I have heard them talking. It runs like this: 'We must all share alike in this thing. Nobody must make anything out of it. If we who are taken into the army give up our jobs and our homes to do the fighting, the men who stay at home mustn't get rich out of our necessities. The government must find a way to stop that.' That feeling is growing and hardening. It isn't making itself heard loudly, but one has only to listen to the talk of men who have been called to service to know how widespread it is."

Our government is fast gaining the upper hand but it has a lot more to do. The ideal will not be achieved—avarice, as human nature is now constituted, is greater even than patriotism, and there will be those on both sides of the industrial problem who will heed no other call except that of avarice. But a great deal of the profiteering, the most of it, in fact, can be curbed and will be curbed. It will have to be, for "we must all share alike in this thing."

DEMORALIZATION MUST END.

Industrial conditions on the Pacific Coast particularly, tying the government's hands in the war crisis through halting the production of spruce for aeroplanes and the construction of sorely needed ships, cannot longer continue. That is so self-evident as to be trite. Demoralization must be ended. The successful prosecution of the war depends upon it.

So we come to another feature of the revolution through which the nation is passing and it is going to end in the government, sooner or later—and let us hope sooner—operating the affected industries on its own account. It may be the first time the government has done such a thing, but it won't be the last. It appears now to be the only way out. We have tried individual contracting between employers and employees in the shipbuilding industry, for example, we have tried collective bargaining and we have tried conciliation, and they have all failed to effect any stable basis. We have tried to work the situation out through private business negotiations during the past eight months and the only result so far has been that we have not built the ships.

We cannot go on as we have, and private contracting having failed the only alternative is government operation, in a greater or less degree. That will mean commandeering of the plants and their facilities as well as of the men, of the resources and the contracts as well as the workers—and the war profits, "fat" wages as well as "fat" contracts. Once started, there is no telling where it will end.

WRITE A SOLDIER OR SAILOR.

Write a letter to your boy next Sunday, or if you have no boy or relative in the American army or navy, write a letter to your neighbor's boy, and let him know you are thinking of him, that you believe in him, that you are backing him and you want him to make good physically and morally. Tell him to make use of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. It's the boy that is lonesome and heartsick for a letter from home that oftentimes falls. Let him know the home tie is strong and he will be proud, happy and anxious to make good and come clean. Tell him you are helping the Y. M. C. A. work and he will appreciate it. Next week the Y. M. C. A. hopes to raise thirty-five million dollars for its work among the soldiers at home and abroad. It needs your help and your subscription, and the soldier or sailor needs that letter from home.

Visit Camp Lewis if you have not already done so. Go over there if only to see what a startling physical change has been made in that old barren prairie in the last four months, but go over there principally, if such things appeal to you as they do to most red-blooded Americans, to see the thousands of sturdy, stalwart, earnest young men who are preparing there to "do their bit." Talk with as many of them as you can, learn how they feel, what they think, how they like it. You will come back a better American citizen, a better patriot, a greater enthusiast.

"Most of the pacifist complaint," says The Public, the single-tax journal, "fails to distinguish between the fate of democracy and the fate of minority groups that oppose the majority in its main purpose. Democracies, in deadly earnest are never patient with obstructive minorities." And ours is fast losing its patience with those at home, contractors, employees, agitators, money-grabbers and all the rest of them, who on one pretext or another are delaying and obstructing the war necessities.

Russia is out of the war this winter, Italy is fast being overrun—let these facts sink in until you realize how big a job we have on our hands. Then you will come to know that we can't do it by our usual boasting, by talking, by easy-going, undisturbed indifference, but that it will take action, aroused, aggressive, determined action, and a lot of it, and that it has to begin here at home.

IF BETTMAN IS ON THE LABEL, YOU'RE SAFE.

Buy Boys' Clothes in a Men's Clothing Store

Son wants to be like Father. He wants his clothes to be mannish. Give him something with the least feminine touch to it and he'll scorn it. "Think I want to look like a girl?" he demands indignantly. Buy boys' clothes here. Our Men's, Young Men's and Boys' lines are bought all on the same basis—good-looking, stoutly made, long-wearing as money will buy.

BETTMAN'S

Everything to Wear for Men and Boys.

WHAT OUR FATHERS READ ABOUT IN THIS PAPER FIFTY YEARS AGO

From The Washington Standard for
Saturday morning, November 9,
1867. Vol. VIII. No. 1.

The November term of district court at Olympia commences by law on Monday next. The business at Vancouver, however, will detain Judge Hewitt until late this evening. He cannot, therefore, reach here before Tuesday night.

Communication with Swantown is now suspended, except by foot-path, the old bridge having been removed to make way for the new.

The rainy season appears to have "set in" in good earnest, but improvements will go on in spite of the weather.

Election reports say that in Kansas female and negro suffrage are defeated by 8,000 to 10,000.

Minister Dix writes to the state department that it is the impression of European statesmen that a general war in Europe is inevitable.

The Pacific Tribune will soon be consigned to the tomb of the Capulets. The odious features which it has exhibited for some time past have rendered it a stench in the nostrils of even Radicals. The materials, under an arrangement made by Secretary Smith, are to be used in the erection of a newspaper to be called the Independent, in connection with the public printing of the territory.

Guaranteed Price for Hogs.

Joseph P. Cotton, chief of the meat division of the food administration, following a conference of

Makinaws

FOR MEN AND BOYS

We contracted for our mackinaws nearly a year ago and as a result we are selling them far below the present market value.

ALL-WOOL, WELL TAILORED

GOTTFELD'S

211 EAST FOURTH STREET.

several days with the big packers of the country announced this week a minimum price of \$15.50 a hundred pounds for hogs at the Chicago union stock yards, "until further notice."

Baked clean and sold clean
Fresh every day

Blue Ribbon Bread

is the best you can buy
Try it once—you will always use it

Bolster & Barnes

Phones 48 and 49
FOURTH AND COLUMBIA STS. OLYMPIA, WASH.I HAVEN'T SEEN GENUINE
GRAVELY TOBACCO
AROUND HERE IN YEARSNO! ALL WE
COULD GET
WAS ORDINARY
PLUG

GRAVELY'S CELEBRATED Chewing Plug

BEFORE THE INVENTION
OF OUR PATENT AIR-PROOF POUCH
GRAVELY PLUG TOBACCO
MADE STRICTLY FOR ITS CHEWING QUALITY
WOULD NOT KEEP FRESH IN THIS SECTION.
NOW THE PATENT POUCH KEEPS IT
FRESH AND CLEAN AND GOOD
A LITTLE CHEW OF GRAVELY IS ENOUGH
AND LASTS LONGER THAN A BIG CHEW
OF ORDINARY PLUG.
P.B. Gravelly Tobacco Co. Danville, Va. ESTABLISHED

REAL CHEWING PLUG -
BILLY POSTER'S BILL
BOARDS TELL YOU
ABOUT IT