Independent 646Y
Sunset 1704.

2009 Hewitt, Everett, Wash.

Book & North

REAL ESTATE

A Few Exceptional Bargains

THREE-ROOM HOUSE, two lots, close in on Harrison Street, $1,000.00; very easy terms.

ONE LOT AND 5-ROOM HOUSE near Everett Avenue, on Summit, $900.00.

TWO LOTS between 17th and 18th on Virginia, cleared and graded; a 3-room house on rear, $785.00.

SIX-ROOM HOUSE, less than one block from end of car line on Summit, new and modern, 1½ lots, $2,100.00.

5, 10, 20 and 40-ACRE RANCHES within reasonable distance from Everett, with building and more or less clearing. Silver Lake tracts and other acreage on the Interurban line. All the above for sale at reasonable prices, and on very easy terms.

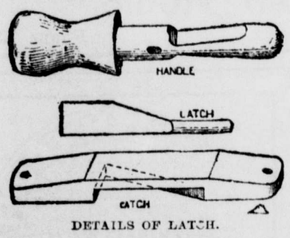
FOUR-ROOM HOUSE ,near 22d and McDougall, two east front lots, $1,300.00; $300.00 cash and $20.00 monthly.

Farm and Garden

DOOR LATCH FOR THE HOME.

A Simple Design Which Can Be Economically Constructed.

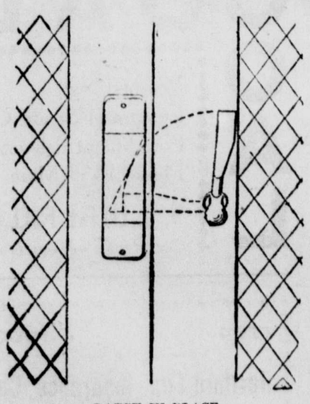
A homemade door latch may be constructed of three pieces of oak or other good hard wood. For the handle use a piece of 8 by 2 by 1 inches. Shape a flattish knob on one end three inches long. Work down the rest so as to pass through a one inch auger hole. Shape a knob on the other end by flattening the sides. The latch



DETAILS OF LATCH.

is made of a piece 5 by 1 by three eighths inches. The catch is 8 by 2 by three-eighths inches.

Bore a one inch hole for the handle three inches from the edge of the door. Push the handle through the hole and mark on it the thickness of the door. Then bore in the handle a three-eighths inch hole for the latch. Then assemble the parts according to the finished figure, which shows the



LATCH IN PLACE.

latch thrown back. A little peg may be used to keep the latch from falling down when the door is open.

The design is very simple, and, besides being serviceable, such a latch can be made very economically.

Soil For Spring Vegetables.

The manure for the early spring vegetables, such as peas, potatoes, onions, beets, cabbage and corn, should be hauled and put into large, compact heaps. Put ten to twelve two-horse wagon loads in each pile. This quantity when rotted will make six large two horse loads, enough to spread in three and a half foot drills for one acre of ground. This is the usual quantity to spread to the acre when used in the drill. If manure is broadcasted it will take double this quantity. The manure should be mixed as it is piled—that is, spreading horse manure over the cattle manure. Each foot layer of manure should be plastered. The plaster helps to rot the straw in the manure. It will also prevent the loss of ammonia and make compact, square heaps. After the heap is finished cover the sides and tops with six inches of earth. The earth covering will prevent the gases from escaping. It will also prevent the top layer from drying out. This is the method followed by the florists and nurserymen who require fine, rich, well rotted manure.

There is a good demand for manure from the city truck stables, as the horses, being heavily fed on grain and a good quality of hay and well bedded with rye straw, make the best kind of manure, suitable for all crops. The usual price for this manure is $7.20 for all the manure made by each horse when in the stable for one year. Pick-up manure is of doubtful value. The usual price is 75 cents to $1 per load in the winter and about half this during the summer. Practical truckers buy the high priced stable manure as it contains all the elements needed for the growing of both truck and farm crops.

Success In Co-operation.

What a purely farmers' enterprise in co-operation may accomplish has been exemplified by a canning company in New Jersey. There were put out by the farmers of the canning company in 1908 a hundred acres of tomatoes, of which about eighty-five acres produced a crop, wet weather in the spring having caused the failure of the remaining either through poor cultivation or late planting.

The harvest, however, showed a total yield of 679 tons of tomatoes, for which the company paid $9 a ton, or to the farmers the big sum of $6,011. The average yield to the acre was two and a half tons and the largest yield something over thirteen tons. A fairly good number of acres ran from ten to twelve tons. The wages paid out, not including salaries, was $4,050. Of course this was the company's expense and went for labor in putting up the product; 248,000 cans were filled and 109 persons employed, the majority of whom were women and girls. The company is a stock company, all of the stock being held by farmers. It is also officered by farmers and is controlled by farmers exclusively.

An Unsocial Pedant.

"At Trinity, Cambridge, the great Dr. Whewell was the incarnation of masterful unsociability," says Mr. Tollemache in his reminiscences. "A Trinity friend told me in the fifties that Whewell's evening parties went by the name of 'perpendiculars' because the undergraduates were expected to remain standing all the time, though he himself sat down whenever he chose. It is also related that, being shortsighted, he inspected each man in turn at unpleasantly close quarters, and it was a high crime for any one to speak until he was spoken to. On one occasion under the trying scrutiny an unwary freshman remarked that the weather was fine. 'Sir,' replied the pedant, 'are you not aware that if you have any communication to make to the master of your college you should make it through your tutor?'"

Chorus of Union Women.

The union working women of Boston have organized a chorus to sing the songs of labor. It has fifty members and is being constantly increased from the ranks of the women and girls who belong to the various trades unions of that city. Competent instructors are training the chorus.

HELPFUL JOHNNY.

He Thought He Was Doing a Great Thing In Cutting Out the Appendix.

JOHNNY loved his papa, there was no doubt about that, and one morning after he had listened to a long disquisition from the author of his being addressed to his elders on the general uselessness of the vermiform appendix, ending up with the broad statement that he hoped he'd see the day when every appendix in creation was cut out, the little boy resolved upon an agreeable surprise for his daddy. He worked in secret for several days and then sprang it.

"See what I have done for you, daddy," he said, leading the wondering father into the library and showing him a neat pile of many pages which he had accumulated. "I've cut the appendix out of every book in this library."

It was then that words failed, and Johnny's father's vocabulary made a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors.—John Kendrick Bangs in Judge.

Nothing but union made tobacco at the Labor Temple cigar stand.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

STANDARD OF LIVING

If Set by the Cheapest Man Society Retrogrades.

LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND

A False and Specious Doctrine That Trades Unionism Resents—Based on Greed and Desire to Profit at Humanity's Expense.

It has been a pet phrase of those who favor low wages that "the law of supply and demand" must, in the natural order of events, control the labor market—if there are three men for the one job, then the one who will work for the smallest sum is properly entitled to the situation.

Civilization advances as the people move forward. All that retards progress is a handicap. If living conditions are to have a standard set by the cheapest man, whose individual needs may be of such a nature as to preclude the home life of a community from following its normal way, then the people of the era will suffer and the backward tendency become more marked as time goes on.

Time and again have employers endeavored to impress this specious cry of "supply and demand" on their employees. Trades unionism resents the doctrine and in so doing is proving of service to all.

There are recognized among thinking men and women certain requisites necessary to enable our present day civilization to be tolerable. One of these is a wage sufficient to provide for the home and those living therein. While we live under a competitive system that, it is hoped, will be improved as time goes on, it is desirable that we should make the most of the work at hand. In objecting to the "law of supply and demand" we are making no false move, for it is based primarily on greed and the desire to save or make money even at the expense of the community life.

At the present time unfortunately there are thousands of men and women without employment. It might be possible to reduce wages because of this condition. If this were done there wouldn't be any more work to be obtained as a result, and merchants and mechanics would suffer.

There is a persistent and growing demand for educational facilities, for reasonable leisure, for books and pictures, for a home with all the civilizing influences. Setting its face sternly against all these is the "law of supply and demand."

There isn't an employer who takes advantage of periods of depression who would not resent encroachments on his home life. We will admit that the man in business frequently suffers severely from dull times. We are not now considering the problem of making money, but the larger issue of whether the children should be properly fed and educated and whether the mother should be secure in providing for the household needs.

From every standpoint—the economic, the sociological and the humanitarian—there come objections to the "law of supply and demand" as applied to men, women and children. The latter have long been victims to the "law," and the searchlight has revealed the need of preventing loss of life and stunted moral and physical growth. It is impossible to measure human life by the yardstick of the dry goods store or the weight of the grocer's commodities. There are so many essential things to be considered that this article of protest has hardly been able to do more than touch the surface.—Painter and Decorator.

Labor In the Old Days.

A statute of King Edward VI. provided that laborers could work only at a "certain price or rate," under penalty in certain cases "of the pillory or loss of an ear." Another statute provided that if a man refused to work at wages fixed by law he was to be branded with the letter "V" (meaning vagabond) and reduced to slavery for two years. If he attempted to escape, he was branded with an "S" and made a slave for life. If he then had spirit enough to protest he was hanged. It was not until 1795 that an English workman could legally seek work outside his own parish. Down to 1779 miners in Scotland were obliged to work in the pit as long as their employers chose to keep them there, and they were legally sold as part of the plant.

W. T. U. L. National Officers.

The recent convention of the National Women's Trades Union league, held at Chicago, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago; first vice president, Mrs. Mary K. O'Sullivan of Boston; second vice president, Miss Melinda Scott of New York city; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. D. W. Kneffler of St. Louis. Mrs. Robins is a sister of Miss Mary E. Dreier of Montague terrace, Brooklyn, who is president of the Women's Trades Union league of Greater New York and delegate to the Brooklyn Central Labor union.

Printers' Wages In Hungary.

President Gompers found on his visit to Hungary that 95 per cent of the men and women engaged in the printing trades were organized. A low wage scale generally prevails, the minimum pay for day work being $4 per week, although on the average the wages reach a little more than $8.—Typographical Journal.

Municipal Homes For Workmen.

The municipality of Genoa, Italy, is constructing two immense buildings, each to contain seventy-two apartments, termed "popular houses," for the purpose of providing suitable living quarters for the workmen of the city. As it is an impossibility to expand the building area of Genoa, every available site being already occupied, there has been a constant increase of rentals on all classes of property.

The apartments in the new structures are to be from two to five rooms each, and the purpose is to rent each room at $14 a year. The present plans contemplate the construction of from 200 to 400 apartments, to contain approximately from 8,000 to 10,000 rooms.

Only laborers or salaried employees, with families, whose annual earnings do not exceed $500, or if without families $300, are to be admitted as tenants.

EXPLOSIVES.

Best Way to Destroy Gunpowder and Nitroglycerin.

The best way to destroy ordinary black gunpowder is to throw it into a stream under conditions that prevent any harm coming to human beings or animals through the dissolving of the saltpeter. If no suitable stream is available, the gunpowder may be stirred with water in tubs, or the dry gunpowder may be poured out on the ground in a long thin line and ignited with a fuse at one end.

To destroy dynamite cartridges the paper wrappings should be carefully removed, the bare cartridges laid in a row with their ends in contact and the first cartridge ignited with a fuse without a cap. Even with these precautions a simultaneous explosion of the entire mass may occur, so that it is wise to retire to a safe distance. The row of cartridges should be laid parallel with the wind and ignited at the leeward end, so that the flame will be driven away from the mass.

Frozen dynamite should be handled with special care, as its combustion is peculiarly liable to assume an explosive character. A small quantity of dynamite may be destroyed by throwing it in very small bits into an open fire, or the cartridges may be exploded one by one in the open air with fuses and caps.

Dynamite should never be thrown into water, as the nitroglycerin which it contains remains undissolved and capable of doing mischief. Other explosives which contain nitroglycerin should be treated in the same way as dynamite.

Ammonium nitrate explosives may be thrown in small fragments into an open fire or if they do not contain nitroglycerin may be destroyed by means of water. Explosive caps should be exploded singly with pieces of fuse.—Scientific American.

LABOR NOTES.

Since 1898 the Machinists' International union has grown from 10,000 to 55,700 members.

In Oklahoma there are at present about 325 separate unions, with an average membership of seventy-one per organization.

There is a union of hatmakers in Le Mans, France, in which the offices of president, vice president, secretary and treasurer are held by one man.

The unions of molders, metal workers and mechanicians in France recently voted to combine. The new society will be called the Union of Metal Workers and Kindred Trades.

By unanimous vote of a recent convention in Newburg, N. Y., the Union of Iron Shipbuilders and Boilermakers of America determined not to amalgamate with the International Shipbuilders and Boilermakers.

LABOR BRIEFS.

Is the hatters' union label in your hat?

The Cutting Die and Cutter Makers' union pays a death benefit of $75.

The American Federation of Labor has 1,040 commissioned organizers in the field.

Van Cleave says he is a friend of labor. That's why he increased the hours of the metal polishers in St. Louis.

The trust contends for the supremacy of property rights—profit—and the workers contend for fair living conditions—bread.—James Duncan.

WOMEN UNIONISTS.

Will Seek Legislative Aid In Securing Better Conditions.

At the recent session of the National Women's Trade Union league at Chicago a program for future legislative enactment was unanimously adopted.

The legislative program, divided into eleven heads, is prefaced by the statement that the problem confronting the league is large, not only because nearly 6,000,000 women are engaged in gainful occupations, but "because it is evident that the enduring remedy for present ills is larger liberty to enter new vocations, to acquire training, to be freed from customary limitations shutting them into a small number of ill paid employments, while the immediate remedy appears to be a legislative control intended to prevent their exploitation in their weakness by the economically powerful employer on behalf of an intelligent and unthinking community. Until the advent of the factory system women were at home in the industrial world. They probably worked as much and as intensely as they do now, but they worked so as to adjust their industrial activities to their maternal privileges and their social and family life. The rigidity of factory life prevents this, and the problem is really one of controlling the factory system so as to benefit by its economies, allow women to share in the productive activity of society as they have always done and at the same time save them and their children alive. It is another phase of the difficult task of mastering instead of being mastered by the machine."

The eleven recommendations follow:

The eight hour day.
Elimination of night work.
Protected machinery.
Sanitary workshops.
Separate toilet rooms.
Seats for women and permission for their use when the work allows.
Prohibition of employment of pregnant women two months before and two months after childbirth.
Pensions for working mothers during the lying-in period.
An increased number of women factory inspectors, based on the percentage of women workers in the state.
That the state department of health be urged to appoint as health inspectors women physicians, whose duty shall be to visit all workshops where women and children are employed, to examine into the physical condition of the workers.
A legal minimum wage in sweated trades.

For Nonunionists to Consider.

If the organization of only a part of the wageworkers has proved of so much benefit, an organization of the whole mass would prove of immeasurable benefit.—Carpenter.

We are from Missouri. If anyone can furnish you the same quality and quantity of goods that you get under Everbest and Quality brands we have to be shown. Pacific Grocery Co.

Edison's New "Cygnet" Phonograph $30.00 With Six Records

The "Cygnet" is a new type designed by experts at the Edison factory containing many advantageous features which commend it at sight.

For the Holidays we will offer this CYGNET Machine with six Amberol Records (the new 4-minute record) at a flat price of $30 on termse of one dollar weekly.

Call early while the stock is complete. Headquarters for Edison and Victor Talking Machines.

Eilers Music House

Successor to
D. S. Johnston Co.
1512 HEWITT
Everett, Wn.

AVERTED A DUEL.

The Soft Answer That Was Returned to the Challenge.

Mrs. Minnie Walter Myers, in her "Romance and Realism of the Southern Gulf Coast," gives an account of one of the last challenges to a duel which occurred in Louisiana. The affair was between M. Marigny, who belonged to one of the oldest families of Louisiana, and a Mr. Humble, a sturdy ex-blacksmith of Georgia, who had become a man of political consequence.

Mr. Marigny took offense at some remarks of the Georgian and sent him a challenge. The big ex-blacksmith was nonplused.

"I know nothing about this dueling business," he said. "I will not fight him."

"You must," said his friend. "No gentleman can refuse."

"I am not a gentleman," replied the honest son of Georgia. "I am only a blacksmith."

"But you will be ruined if you do not fight," urged his friends. "You will have the choice of weapons, and you can choose so as to give yourself an equal chance with your adversary."

The giant asked time in which to consider the question and ended by accepting. He sent the following reply to M. Marigny:

"I accept, and in the exercise of my privilege I stipulate that the duel shall take place in Lake Pontchartrain, in six feet of water, sledge hammers to be used as weapons."

M. Marigny was about five feet eight inches in height, and his adversary was seven feet. The conceit of the Georgian so pleased M. Marigny, who could appreciate a joke as well as perpetrate one, that he declared himself satisfied, and the duel did not take place.

PROVED HIS SPELLING.

An Incident In the Career of Stephen A. Douglas.

An amusing incident occurred in McLean county, Ill., at the first court which Stephen A. Douglas, the famous politican, attended after his election as prosecuting attorney. There were many indictments to be drawn, writes Professor Allen Johnson in his life of Douglas, and the new prosecuting attorney in his haste wrote the name of the county M'Clean instead of McLean. His professional brethren were greatly amused at this evidence of inexperience and made merry over the blunder.

Finally John T. Stuart, subsequently Douglas' political rival, moved that all the indictments be quashed. Judge Logan looked at the discomfited youth and asked what he had to say to support the indictments.

Smarting under the gibes of Stuart, Douglas replied obstinately that he had nothing to say, as he supposed the court would not quash the indictments until the point had been proved. This answer caused more merriment, but the judge decided that the court could not rule upon the matter until the precise spelling in the statute creating the county had been ascertained.

No one doubted what the result would be, but at least Douglas had the satisfaction of causing his critics some delay for the statutes had to be procured from an adjoining county.

To the astonishment of court and bar and of Douglas himself it appeared that he had spelled the name correctly. To the indescribable chagrin of the learned Stuart the court promptly sustained all the indictments. The young attorney was in high feather and made the most of his triumph. The incident taught him a useful lesson—henceforth he would admit nothing and require his opponents to prove everything that bore upon the case in hand.

Very Much Alike.

Mrs. J.—Mrs. Gabs was at the house this morning. She reminds me of an automobile.

Mr. J.—What's the answer, my dear?

Mrs. J.—She's always running other people down.

Men!

If you must wear Union goods you'll find them at The Progress 2913 Hewitt

Wear them anyhow, whether you must or not

THE MIRAGE.

Conditions That Make Possible This Beautiful Illusion.

About that natural phenomenon, the mirage, much mystery clung in days of old, but science explains it as readily as the rainbow.

The fata morgana of the strait of Messina and the specter of the Brocken were nothing more in sober reality than mere mirage.

A mirage may occur at any place where the denser stratum of air is placed above the lighter stratum, thus refracting the rays of light, the common surface of the two stratums acting as a mirror.

In looming mirages distant objects show an extravagant increase in vertical height without alteration in breadth. Distant hummocks of ice are thus magnified into immense towers and pinnacles, and a ship is sometimes abnormally drawn out until it appears twelve or thirteen times as high as it is long. Rocks are seen drawn up to ten or twelve times their proper height. Houses as well as human beings and animals appear in like exaggerated shape.

Another form of mirage is when a ship or some other object near the water seems greatly elongated and a second inverted image meets it from above.

Sometimes the proper image of the object is elevated far above the sea, while the second image strangely appears inverted beneath it, the whole surrounded by a sheet of sky which is mirrored and repeated within it.

In 1882 in the arctic region Captain Scoresby recognized by its inverted image in the air his father's ship, the Fame, which afterward proved to be seventeen miles beyond the visible horizon of his observation.

One August evening in 1806 Dr. Vince saw from Ramsgate, at which place only the tops of Dover castle towers are usually visible, the whole of the castle. It appeared as though lifted up and bodily placed on the near side of the intervening hill. So perfect was this illusion that the hill itself actually could not be seen through the figure.

Some forms of mirage are lateral as well as vertical, arising from unequal density of two contiguous vertical bodies of air. Thus on Lake Geneva a boat has been seen double, the two images some distance apart.

Persons have been duplicated in the same way. Any one on a hot day by placing his eye near to a heated wall may see lateral mirages of objects at a distance and nearly on a line with the wall.

Mirages are very frequent on deserts or the large sandy plains which abound in the southwestern states and territories. Many a panting wagon train has pushed on in joyous haste at the sight of a green grove or limpid lake, only to be cruelly disappointed at the fading away of the vision. Is it any wonder that the natives and Indians regard the phenomenon as the work of evil and tantalizing spirits?

Lake Ontario is famous for beautiful and wonderful mirages, during which the opposite shore of the lake is plainly visible from either side.—Pearson's.

Give a copy of the Journal to your non-union friend and ask him to subscribe for the paper that stands squarely for the interests of the man who toils.

WE were never better prepared to serve our customers with the best up-to-date merchandise for the holiday season as at present.
Every thing in men's wearing apparel: Suits, Overcoats, Shirts, Underwear, Hats, Hosiery, House Coats, Bath Robes, Neckwear, etc.
WE BUY THEM BACK IF NOT SATISFACTORY—
Our way of guaranteeing the merchandise we sell.

RUST CLOTHING CO.

1819 Hewitt Ave. Corner Oakes