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## RAILROAD EIGHT-HOUR LAW IS CONTEMPTUOUSLY DISREGARDED

NEW YORK.—The heads of the railroad corporations are using the time in which they have held up the eight-hour day and the eight-hour law to try to force a compulsory arbitration act through Congress.

The arbitration by the President of the United States and by the Congress of the United States, of last August and September, has been contemptuously disregarded by the railroad corporations. They have given a striking illustration of what they would do if this country should adopt a copy of the "Canadian Disputes Act", which forbids men to quit work pending an alleged investigation into the merits of an industrial dispute.

Having refused to abide by the solemn act of the supreme lawmaking body of the nation, the railroads, through such spokesmen as Elisha Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, are using every agency of publicity at their command to influence the public, and, if possible, the courts and the lawmakers, against the Brotherhood workers who have abided by the law and by the "conscience of the nation."

Elisha Lee, speaking in Philadelphia before the American Academy of Political Science, said: "If the Adamson act is found unconstitutional and the Brotherhoods threaten strikes to enforce their original demands, the country will face the same situation that it did the last week in August." Even if that statement were true, the railroads' spokesman did not tell the fact that the reason a strike will still threaten is that the railroad corporations themselves tied the settlement up in court.

But the statement is not true. Since August, when the Brotherhoods were making their demands alone, the President and the Congress and the people, by their verdict in November, have added such a power to the power al-

ready held by the Brotherhoods that everybody knows the railroad workers will win their rights, unless the corporations can get some law to enslave the workers and to thwart the free force of public opinion.

Mr. Lee admitted this when he said, "It is not a secret that the heads of the organizations (Brotherhoods) have in their hands full power to tie up the commerce of the country, road by road, territory by territory, or on all the roads simultaneously, if the Supreme Court finds the Adamson law unconstitutional." In other words, no matter what the court decides, the Brotherhoods will win the eight-hour day by lawful power backed by public sentiment unless the corporations can devise some machinery, controlled by them to prevent it.

At the recent testimonial dinner to Samuel Gompers in New York, Judge Alton B. Parker said it was hard to realize, in this age of liberty, that at one time the English governing class had put through the "Statute of Laborers" which provided fine and imprisonment for any able bodied man who refused to work if an employer wanted him to work.

The very thing, against which Judge Parker expressed such righteous horror, is what the railroad corporations are now trying to do to American workingmen in this Twentieth Century. They would install here insidiously a condition of Middle Ages serfdom. The four or five months in which the courts have been asked by the railroads to set aside the law of the land have been utilized by the railroads in the furtherance of their whole campaign to frighten the people through misinformation. Their powerful and shrewd representatives in Washington and elsewhere are not only attacking labor, but are conducting a tremendous campaign against the public's control of the public's transportation service.

## EVERETT'S INDUSTRIAL WARFARE

(Continued from last week.)  
have been shed in vain. A different policy is noticeable on the part of newly qualified county peace officials toward the handling of the industrial situation which leads us to believe that common sense and discretion will be mixed with firmness in the policing of the county in time of industrial disturbance, a combination that was sadly lacking during the past administration.

Organization is the most instinctive attribute of human relationship. Men who thought alike upon any subject under the sun banded themselves together into some sort of association for the promotion and study of that subject. Organizations of labor bring out the elemental instincts in men because they have to do with the struggle of man to exchange his labor power for the sustenance of life, and the struggle to maintain life is elemental. It has always been a struggle of tooth and claw. The first instinct of men who work with their hands is physical. They earn their daily bread by the use of physical force and their instinct is to settle their labor problems with that physical force. They will withhold that force to compel the granting of some labor condition, or they will use it under strain of excitement or in sudden anger against those whom consider to be beating down their working conditions. That is the primal, the instinctive nature of brute force. The use of diplomacy, of finesse the invoking of legislation, is more subtle, more slowly grasped, and can make strides only as the mass is educated up to a higher level. Education is going on all the time in the labor movement. The worker is almost passionate in his demand for a system of school education which will develop the brain power of his children, realizing the mastery of brain over brain. It is because so many good people do not understand this evolutionary process going on in the working world, that they condemn trade unionism because of its physical signs of violence. As the workers become educated and disciplined, physical combat declines and the settlement of labor disputes becomes a duel of brains rather than fists. Witness the Typographical Union, which has almost entirely done away with strikes and lockouts.

The general public has a keen interest in all labor problems, for the hand of labor touches every phase of life's activity. None can escape the consequences of industrial strife and all share in industrial amity and peace. There was a time when the cloud on Everett's industrial horizon was no larger than a man's hand before passion and bitterness rocked the forces of industrial society. That was the time when constructive work might have been done by outside forces toward bringing both labor and capital to amicable terms which would have prevented such shocking occurrences. When Everett was stunned with tragedy, in the crisis, the weavers listened to the advice of outside interests. Might they not have listened to that same advice when they were about to repudiate the principle of trade agreements, a time when sober advice was needed, when the mill owners were in a conciliatory frame of mind?

The general public has no right to stand idly by while the seeds of industrial bitterness are being sown, intent upon its own affairs, and then, when trouble comes which draws it into the maelstrom of disaster, complain loudly that an "innocent third party" is suffering. There is no "innocent" third party.

It sometimes takes a cataclysm to jar us loose from our self complacency. It took murder to drive home the truth that you cannot kill an idea with a club or a gun. George the Third tried that—and lost the American colonies.

Regrettable as are the occurrences that marked the year of 1916 in the city of Everett, mistaken the policy of citizens and authorities, if an era of better understanding of these vexing social and industrial problems shall dawn, if the law of reason gain the ascendancy over the law of force, if the different elements of society shall in the end work more harmoniously and charitably together, the brutality, the suffering, the monetary loss, will be more than compensated for in the knowledge that we are perceptibly nearer the golden era when old things shall be swept away, when the dross and impurities in man's nature shall be purified in the better understanding of mankind.

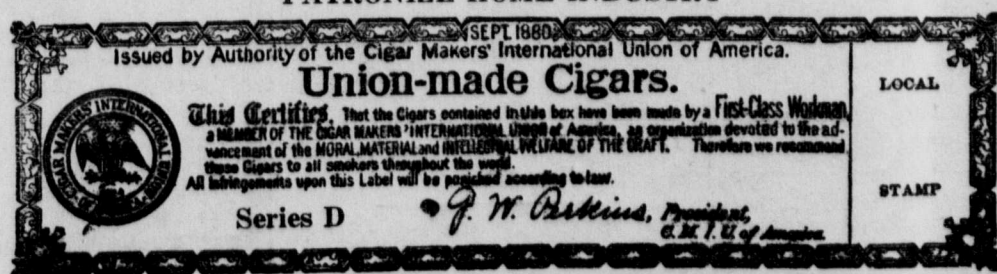
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E. P. MARSH,

President

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## MASS MEETING PROTEST AGAINST GOING TO WAR

Monday night in the Labor Temple a mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Socialist Party to protest against the United States going to war with Germany. Emil Herman, State Secretary of the Socialist Party, called the meeting to order and presided.

After a few remarks explaining the object of the meeting R. J. Olinger was introduced and made a spirited address on war and the senselessness of workingmen engaging in it. The workingman does most of the fighting and gets none of the fruits of victory. He gets nothing, win or lose.

George W. Louttit, a gentleman whose name we failed to get, Jack Michel, L. E. Katterfeld, the Socialist candidate for governor last November, and Adam Hill also addressed the meeting.

A motion prevailed to send letters of protest to President Wilson and to Congress.

A motion carried to present the following sentiments of the meeting to the daily papers for publication:

"The fundamental anarchy of our social system, the competition of capitalist groups, the colonial lusts, the intrigues and brutalities of imperialism—the policy of rapine of some, the policy of pride and prestige of others—have created a bloody war in Europe.

"The peril of drawing the United States into the bloody conflict has suddenly increased by the aggressive proceedings of the allies. Whatever may be the grievance of Germany and whatever may be the grievance of England, the United States should be, and is, able to keep its people out of the bloody conflict.

"The transportation of war supplies from the United States to England has culminated in the cutting off of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany and given rise to the menace of the most revolting and frightful of wars.

"Against this policy of violence and commercialism the workers of this country must raise their protest. They must express their horror of war and their intention to prevent it.

"The working class of the world have nothing to gain by a commercial war.

"It would be an act of mercy toward the common people of those European war cursed lands, if not a hand from this country were lifted at this time. Any action taken by the United States only aids the ruffianly rulers to prolong the agony of the victims, while the ultimate result remains the same. The less the interference from the outside the sooner will the suicidal and murderous game be brought to an end.

"Therefore we, citizens of Everett, Wash., in mass meeting assembled in the Labor Temple this fifth day of February 1917, demand the president and congress of the United States to proclaim the neutrality of this country and to make it unlawful to transport goods or persons from the United States to countries within the war zone."

Try "BLUE RIBBON" Cigar, 5c.

### LABEL LEAGUE NOTES

Owing to the inclement weather the Label League has been holding its meetings but twice a month, the second and fourth Friday evenings.

On the alternate Friday afternoons the members entertain at their homes at cards, and the League has decided to name its club the Blue Cross Five Hundred Club. The gatherings are open to all who wish to attend. Each week the League will send a notice to the Journal of the next place of entertainment.

Mrs. George Vingen will entertain the club next Friday afternoon, Feb. 16th, at her home, 4112 Hoyt Avenue. All are welcome.

Mrs. A. R. Stauffer very charmingly entertained the club at her home on Maple street last Friday afternoon, and Mrs. S. J. Hart won first honor.

### WHITE HOUSE MARKET

Tomorrow the old Oakes market, corner Hewitt and Oakes, will be reopened under a new name, "White House Market." This capacious building has been remodeled and thoroughly renovated and will be conducted as a first-class public market under the management of Mr. E. R. Adams.

## WAS APOSTLE PAUL A TRADE UNIONIST

(By Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

It has been clearly established that there were powerful labor guilds in existence two thousand years ago and practically every workingman belonged to the guild composed of those who practiced his craft.

In those days nearly every Jewish boy learned a trade, no matter what his social position may have been. So it happened that Paul, the greatest missionary in the history of the early church, learned the trade of tentmaker even though his father was so prominent a man as to have the honor of Roman citizenship conferred upon him, and even though he had had the advantages of a thorough training at the university at Tarsus.

This apprenticeship made Paul eligible to membership in the Tentmakers Union, and it is altogether likely that he became a member of that organization.

We find in sacred history, that on at least one occasion, Paul made his headquarters in the city of Corinth with Aquila and Priscilla, simply because they also were of the same craft, namely, tent makers. Here he worked side by side with them, preaching in the synagogue on every Sabbath day.

We have it from Paul's own pen that he worked with his hands as he traveled from place to place, depending upon his skill as a mechanic to earn his livelihood. Because of the necessity for constant travel and because of his dependence upon his trade for a living, it is more than likely that Paul identified himself with the organization that would be most helpful to him in order to secure employment.

It is interesting to note that Paul visited first of all and established his greatest churches in the cities in which trade unionism was strongest. Unquestionably, he operated very largely through the labor guilds in these cities.

It should be an inspiration to workingmen everywhere to read the wonderful letters which this apostle-workingman wrote.

Thirteen of the books in the New Testament were written by Paul. Read his plea for the slave Onesimus in the letter to Philemon. Read his masterful presentation of the university of the benefits of Christianity in every one of these epistles. Read that beautiful "love-letter" which he sent to the working-people of Philippi, when they sent him a "missionary basket" when he was in the Roman prison.

Follow him in his fight for the common people of every nation as it is told in "The Acts of the Apostles," and go with this workingman-preacher as he travels over almost the entire then-known world, bringing a message of joy to the masses, who, for generations had been told by the philosophers that they "had no souls; that they were made of the same stuff as the dog which upon his death was kicked into the ditch" and then say that you are proud of Paul—Paul, the apostle-trade-unionist.

**ORDER FIXING TIME OF HEARING RECEIVER'S REPORT AND DIRECTING NOTICE THEREOF IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, IN AND FOR SNOHOMISH COUNTY.**  
Henry Anderson, Plaintiff,

vs.  
B. H. M. Lumber Company, a corporation, Defendant.

D. O. Pratt, the receiver of the above named defendant, having filed in this proceeding his first report, setting forth in detail his receipts and disbursements as such receiver, a list of all claims of creditors filed, and the amounts in which he recommends each of the same for allowance, the facts with reference to the assets of the defendant as yet not realized upon, and generally all his acts and doings pertaining to said receivership;

Now on motion of Baxter & Jones, attorneys for said receiver, it is

ORDERED that the 19th day of February, 1917, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., be and the same is hereby fixed as a time for a hearing on said report and the creditors of said defendant directed to show cause, if any they have, before the above entitled Court, Judge Guy C. Alston presiding, at the Courthouse in the City of Everett, at said time, why said report and the matters therein set forth, should not be approved as filed, and said claims allowed according to the recommendation of said receiver, and said receiver and his attorneys be made an allowance for their services and generally why the relief prayed for in said report should not be granted, and it is further

ORDERED that notice to the creditors of said defendant of said hearing, be had by publication of this order in The Labor Journal, a newspaper of general circulation, in the County of Snohomish, and State of Washington, for two (2) successive weeks commencing not less than ten (10) days prior to such hearing, and that notice to such creditors whose claims are recommended for disallowance in whole or in part in said report, be had by mailing to said creditors, a copy of said report not less than ten (10) days prior to such hearing, together with a copy of this order.

Dated, Everett, Washington, February 3rd, 1917.

RALPH C. BELL,  
Judge.

First publication Feb. 9, 1917.  
Last publication Feb. 16, 1917.

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