

GERMAN AGGRESSION MUST STOP OR NO NATION IN THE WORLD IS SAFE

(By Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University)

It was a great German philosopher of the eighteenth century who declared that the fundamental principle of morality was that the personality of every individual is entitled to reverence. I do not know whether the Germans of today in their code of individual morality pay any regard to the teachings of Immanuel Kant. Whether they do or not, they are certainly blind to the political ideal which civilized peoples and especially democracies have in modern times come to realize and accept; I mean that doctrine that each individual sovereign State must be recognized by every other as of equal worth and dignity and as having equal rights with itself. It has been said, and I think with truth, that in this great world war Germany is playing the part of a nation which has run amuck. The fundamental explanation of her right and law, of her repudiation of right and law, of the pitiless and murderous warfare she has waged, is her refusal to recognize the equal individuality of other nations and the limits to conduct set by reciprocal obligations between them.

America is fighting for the equal rights of civilized States. Looking at the matter from another point of view, we may say America is fighting against German domination. Germany has proclaimed equality in practice and in theory that the world is her oyster and she will open it. The German Government claims that it endeavored to avoid war, and it is probably a general belief among the German people that the Emperor was in 1914 averse to war.

Men and governments must, however, be judged not by their sayings but by their actions. And the gravamen of the indictment against Germany is that, even if she wished to avoid war, the one condition on which she was willing to preserve peace was that she should be allowed to dictate to the other nations of Europe the conditions on which that peace could be maintained. The predominance of Germany in Europe means the predominance of Germany in the world. Once attained, no nation in Europe, Asia, or America would be immune from the aggressions of such exorbitant and lawless power.

The supreme condition on which the United States and the European powers who are waging war against Germany can consent to peace is the thorough defeat of Germany. She must be compelled to evacuate north-eastern France, Belgium and other allied territories which her military forces now occupy.

The second condition of peace is to put the submarine out of business as an instrumentality of war. The submarine can not be used in war without violating the practices, rules, laws and principles which Christian civilization has slowly and painfully established for the restraint of belligerents and the protection of neutrals and non-combatants in time of war.

But there is a third condition of peace. In the German pronouncements on the subject of peace you will find the demand for the security of Germany and guarantees for the future. By these phrases, however, German statesmen and writers always mean such annexations of territory, such rectification of frontier, such additions of coast line and such monopoly of natural resources as will in any future contingency make Germany predominant, not merely over any one nation, but over any combination of European nations. In this program the rights and just security of other nations and the guarantees to which they are equally entitled are absolutely ignored.

There can, however, be no permanent international settlement of the present world contest along these lines. Germany is, indeed, entitled to security in the future; Germany should, indeed, have guarantees; but this security and those guarantees are not more imperative in the case of Germany than they are in the case of England, France, or the United States.

An international organization of the nations, and especially of the democracies of the world, for the permanent maintenance of peace, law, and justice should be the culminating condition of the cessation of this colossal world conflict. No

UNION RECOGNITION IF FIRST ESSENTIAL

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Trade union recognition is the first essential if employers would assist in the minimizing of industrial dissatisfaction, says the committee on industry and employment, affiliated with the mayor's committee on national defense.

"In the first place, employers must recognize the unions and deal with them," says the report. "Recognition of the union has been the rock over which many an attempt at mediation has split. Employers must be made to see that the working men have an inherent right to organize and present their case through the leaders of their organization. Until this principle, which has been recognized in England for years, is generally accepted in this country we can not hope to proceed far, for not only will we still have one of the main causes of industrial unrest still existent but we will lack any basis for a machinery with which to adjust the inevitable differences which arise."

civilized nation should hereafter be permitted to wage war without the consent of the other nations of the world. War is too colossal and too perilous a thing for the world longer to endure. The world, too, is growing democratic, and democratic nations are industrial and not militant. Some such organization as a League to Enforce Peace must at the close of this great war, in President Wilson's phrase, henceforth make the world "safe for democracy."

CO-OPERATIVE PACKING PLANT

The move of the Seattle striking butchers to establish a co-operative packing plant is beginning to take the shape of a real live industry.

The many thousands of union men now working in Seattle and vicinity will take a large amount of stock in the enterprise; the King County Grange has offered its aid; the Equity Co-operative Packing Plant of the Farmers' Grange of North Dakota (a \$1,000,000 concern) and the Grange Co-operative of Madison, Wis., a \$650,000 outfit, send congratulations and offer advice and possible assistance.

Altogether the prospects are flattering. If this co-operative packing plant gets under way the old packers will feel less like recognizing the unions than ever.

The packing plants now operating in the Northwest are what might be called small concerns, not hard to equal or excel with public sympathy on the side of the co-operative.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE

The Local Union of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters passed the following resolutions of respect and condolence at its last meeting:

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit in His infinite wisdom and mercy to call to His eternal reward the beloved father of Bro. John B. Moncur; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 265, in the spirit of friendship and brotherly love, extend to our beloved brother and his family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to our bereaved brother and a copy sent to our local and official Journal for publication.

JOS. GILFORD,
JOHN WATSON,
E. A. FRANCOIS,
Committee.

The price received by the farmers of Washington for their 1917 wheat crop is the largest in history. Despite the short yield which cut the production down to about 57 per cent of the average for the three former years, the high price paid the farmers, averaging around \$1.90, more than off-set the shrinkage in volume.

UNION LABOR'S LOYALTY WEEK

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor says in his proclamation calling upon organized labor to observe a loyalty week:

"It is fitting that upon every proper occasion the loyalty of Americans to our country and our government should be made manifest, not as a matter of empty show, but as a recurring demonstration of the solidarity of the people of our nation in this great war."

The week commencing February 10 has been selected for the purpose for the reason that the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, a son of toil and friend of labor, will be the 12th day of February.

Abraham Lincoln was born on the 12th day of February, 1809, near Hodgenville, Ky., and died by the hand of an assassin on the 15th of April, 1865, in Washington, D. C.

Lincoln lived ahead of the awakening of labor to the necessity of organization and collective action to hold what had been left to it and regain what had been lost through the encroachments of capital. He frequently gave sound advice to the working people and was even their staunch friend and supporter. In a speech in 1861 Lincoln uttered the following warning:

"I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As the result of war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places follows, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all the wealth is aggregated in a few hands; and the republic is destroyed. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could not have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves higher consideration. I bid the laboring people beware of surrendering the power which they possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to shut the door of advancement for such as they, and fix new disabilities and burdens upon them until all liberty be lost."

"In the early days of our race the Almighty said to the first of mankind, 'In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread.' And since then, if we except the light and air of heaven, no good thing can be enjoyed without first having cost labor. And, inasmuch as most good things have been produced by labor, it follows that all such things by right belong to those whose labor has produced them. But it has so happened in all ages of the world that some have labored and others have, without labor, enjoyed a large portion of the fruits. That is wrong and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or nearly as much, is a worthy object of any government.

"It seems strange that any man should dare to ask God's assistance in wringing bread from the sweat of other men's faces.

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it."

In many places in the United States, Loyalty Week will be observed and a fitting tribute paid to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, whose prophetic words so clearly describes the conditions existing in our country today.

Let us hope the whole people will stand loyally by their country until her efforts are crowned by the winning of a lasting democratic peace.

"Peace hath its victories no less than war," then let us to the extent of our abilities aid those who fight for peace.

Deputy Labor Commissioner Strand addressed the Council, giving valuable information on enforcement of labor laws. He told the Council that the Loyalty Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen was not inimical to union organization, but simply designed to increase and insure the output of airplane spruce.

Council adjourned.

THE CONCRETE HERALD

The weekly publication of the above name published at Concrete, Skagit County, changed hands last week. H. J. Bratlie, retiring. This bright little paper passed into the hands of Messrs. G. L. Leonard and J. G. Webster. Jim Webster is well known in Everett and vicinity where he plied his vocation of printer several years. Jim has a host of friends in Everett who will wish him and his partner a successful career as publishers.

Smoke Chas. Sheets' CHALLENGE
10c Cigar.

TRADES COUNCIL

Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1918.
The President, Vice-President and Secretary being absent Treasurer A. W. Stanley called the Council to order.

Bro. A. Dieterle was elected temporary President.

Announcement was made that Secretary Wefferling was in the hospital and Bro. H. Arends was elected to take Bro. Wefferling's place.

Bro. Fred K. Overman was appointed reading clerk.

Bro. Percy Walters of the Boilermakers was obligated and seated as delegate.

Sisters Gertrude Tyler, Amanda Baldrige and Dora Johnson presented credentials from the Woman's Card and Label League which were received. These three new delegates will be present at next Wednesday's meeting.

The Building Trades Council reported it had taken the name of Jack Shields, electrical contractor off the Unfair List in which action the Council concurred.

Report of Unions
The Barbers reported seven members in the U. S. military service.

The Boilermakers reported a good meeting and one in the U. S. service.

The Cooks and Waiters had a fine meeting. There were two initiations. They have five members in the U. S. service.

The Carpenters had a good meeting and admitted two by card.

The Cigarmakers reported one withdrawal.

The Machinists had a good meeting with two initiations. They reported infractions of the Woman's eight-hour law, which were referred to the Deputy Labor Commissioner.

The Building Trades Council reported a good meeting.

The Electrical Workers had a long meeting discussing the rectification of the scale and other matters of importance to their union. They reported four members in the U. S. service.

The Musicians enjoyed a harmonious meeting. They reported four members in the U. S. service.

The Molders reported one member in the U. S. service.

The Timberworkers had a fine meeting at which they reorganized and elected new officers. Seventy-five applicants were slated for initiation Thursday night.

Loyalty Get-Together

The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy having requested of Central labor unions and other units of organized labor to fittingly observe Labor's Loyalty Week the Council determined to have a Get-Together meeting on its regular meeting night, February 13, during Loyalty Week. Loyalty Week was set aside by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy so that the organized workers of the country and other loyal citizens might meet in social and educational gatherings, to again declare their loyalty to their country and at the same time fittingly celebrate the birthday of that beloved patriot and staunch friend of labor Abraham Lincoln. There will be an address by an able speaker and other things on the program which will make it worth while to turn out to the meeting. The following committee was appointed to take charge of the entertainment: Fred K. Overman, Wilbert Pilon, Bro. Rasmussen and H. C. Snyder. Look out for further announcements of the celebration.

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REGISTER

So you may be a legal signer of an initiative or referendum petition. Register now, and on any election day don't forget your duty to exercise your right of suffrage.

NO SHORTAGE OF OF WHEAT FLOUR

Spokane, Jan. 21, 1918.

Dear Sir—

There recently appeared in a few daily newspapers of the state an article saying that there would be a shortage in wheat flour. The publication of this story has been one of the things which has caused consumers to hoard flour. There is no shortage of flour in the State of Washington. I am sure, however, that you can readily see the unnecessary hardship that may result if such hoarding, caused by the publication of such stories, should be permitted to continue. May I ask your co-operation in refraining from giving publicity to rumors of this or similar character.

The editors of this state have shown a fine spirit of co-operation in educating the people of the state to an understanding of the necessity of food conservation. I am sure that no editor will knowingly upset the program by publishing statements which are manifestly untrue and not in accordance with existing facts. In my opinion such articles defeat the very object the government is aiming at, namely—conservation of food products—by causing the consumers to rush into unreasonable buying.

If any actual cases of hoarding are brought to your attention whether or not any publicity is given to the case, if you will report the same to me, I will be glad to cause investigation to be made.

Thanking you for your kind co-operation, I am,

Very truly yours,
CHARLES HEBBERD,
Federal Food Administrator for Washington.

AN INSIDIOUS ATTACK UPON PUBLIC RIGHTS

That is what the Shields bill is. This bill provides for the leasing of water power sites to individuals or corporations and, like all corporation measures, it discriminates against the people, the owners of those rights.

This bill has already passed one house of Congress and its advocates are nervously fidgeting around to get it through the other house.

The Shields bill has been before Congress several years, and now comes the Seattle Municipal League with the discovery of a JOKER in this treacherous measure which has been lauded to the skies as the fairest possible and the best for public interests. In the Seattle Star of January 15 we find the following: "Municipalities in the state of Washington would not be able to apply for federal water power sites, from which to develop power, under the Shields bill, according to the public utilities committee of the Municipal League, which urged resolutions calling for an amendment of the measure."

"The Shields bill prohibits cities from applying for power sites for utilities unless their rates and charges and service are subject to regulation by the state public service commission."

"The commission is not permitted in this state to regulate the rates of municipally-owned utilities."

So you see a city anywhere in the United States cannot even apply for a water power site unless its "rates and charges and service are subject to regulation by the state public service commission."

The commission in Washington is not permitted to "regulate the rates of municipally-owned utilities."

So, under the Shields bill, Washington cities are barred from acquiring water power sites.

The public utilities committee of the Seattle Municipal League would pass resolutions calling for an amendment to the bill so that Washington municipalities may have at least the poor chance of applying for the privilege of using what already belongs to the people.

Public officials and representatives of the people act as though the unused natural resources of the country belonged to them (the officials) to be given to the corporations making the biggest offer. Cities rarely "get a look-in" because they are not inclined to pay for what already belongs to them.

The thing to do is not to ASK for an amendment to the Shields bill but to DEMAND its defeat.

There is another bill introduced, or to be introduced, supposed to be

THIS STATE GIVES 19,706 MEN TO GOVERNMENT MILITARY SERVICE

WAR TAX REACHES MANY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The new income tax, which must be paid on or before June 15 next, will reach thousands of persons who have heretofore never had direct financial dealings with the government.

Under this law, every unmarried person with an income over \$1,000, and every married person with an income over \$2,000 must pay a tax of 2 per cent and upwards, according to income, wages, or salary.

Under this law if Joe Doe, an unmarried man, earns \$30 a week, or \$1,560 a year, he is exempted from \$1,000 and must pay 2 per cent on \$560, which is \$11.20. If John Doe is married he pays no tax, as he comes under the \$2,000 exemption for married men. To be reached by the tax married men must earn over \$2,000. They are allowed an exemption of \$200 for every child.

Returns must be made, on forms provided by the government, on or before the first day of March next.

Heavy penalties are provided where a person ignores this law or acts on the assumption that the government will call on him. It must be understood that the person must call on the government.

Internal revenue collectors of the various districts will furnish proper forms, together with necessary information, that a correct statement may be made.

Government officials urge citizens to give prompt heed to the provisions of this law, that they may have ample time to correct any error in their statement.

OPPORTUNITY TO VOLUNTEER FOR AVIATION

The U. S. Public Service Reserve Department of Labor, Undertakes to Recruit 7,000 Men for the Aviation Corps

That America's air fleet is about to have exciting adventures is evidenced by the announcement that the Aviation Corps is in urgent need of 194 chauffeurs and motor-truck drivers, 3,562 auto and gas engine men, 1,360 machinists, 220 blacksmith forgers, 220 wheelwrights, 504 cabinet-makers, 460 sheet-metal workers and others to a total of 7,000 for service in France behind the lines. They will belong to the "Motor Mechanics Regiment," the first of its sort in American history.

Only men outside the draft ages are acceptable under this call, and they must be at least eighteen and not over forty. There are also wanted for the same regiment 200 cooks, 100 canvas workers, 80 house and sign painters, 20 harness makers and 80 acetylene welders. The U. S. Public Service Reserve of the Department of Labor, which has undertaken to get these 7,000 men for the Aviation Corps, states that the men specified are urged to enlist at any recruiting station, and that they should not leave jobs in shipyards or war industries for this service, attractive as it is. The regiment will have a short period of training at Fort Hancock, Ga., before going to France.

The floods have about subsided and all of us may look forward with regrets to a long dry spell.

Try "BLUE RIBBON" Cigar, 5c.

an administration measure and which is a sort of conservation scheme relating to the leasing of natural resources. This proposed law has some merit and may push the Shields bill out of the way, but after all the only way to settle this question is through Government ownership and operation of all utilities and the perpetual ownership and control of all natural resources. Anything short of this will be only a palliative, not a cure for the evils brought upon the people by corporation ownership of natural resources, whether they use them or not.

Others Above or Below Draft Age Who Have Enlisted Will Run Figure Up to 25,000

Figures given out this week by Governor Lister show that 19,706 men of this state between the ages of 21 and 31 years have entered the service of the army. This list does not include any who went to the officers' training camp, none to the naval reserves, none to the navy, nor none over 31 or less than 21 years of age who have enlisted in branches of the service. This means that somewhere in the neighborhood of 24,000 or 25,000 men from this state have already gone into the active military service of Uncle Sam in some branch or other.

The figures given out are as follows:

National guard	5,354
Registrants (volunteers)	7,006
Registrants (draft)	7,346

Total

19,706
It is stated by Governor Lister that as yet it is impossible to gather the data for compiling the list of names of all the men from this state who have entered the service of the government. It is proposed that this be done later for the benefit of the State Historical Society and letters concerning it have already been written.

It is hoped that the forces now at work on the draft can be used for this purpose when the time comes and then a complete and accurate directory can be made up and the state issue the same so that the relatives of the men in the army and navy may get them.—State Capitol Record.

MARK TWAIN'S LOYALTY

My kind of loyalty is loyalty to one's country, not to its institutions or its office holders. The country is the real thing, the substantial thing, the eternal thing; it is the thing to watch over, and care for, and be loyal to; institutions are extraneous, they are its mere clothing, and clothing can wear out, become ragged, cease to be comfortable, cease to protect the body from winter, disease and death. To be loyal to rags, to shout for rags, to worship rags, to die for rags—that is a loyalty of unreason; it is pure animal; it belongs to monarchy; was invented by monarchy; let monarchy keep it. The citizen who thinks he sees that the commonwealth's political clothes are worn out, and yet holds his place and does not agitate for a new suit, is disloyal; he is a traitor.—Mark Twain, in "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court."

FRANK M. SKINNER IS ON HIS WAY EAST TO BUY GOODS FOR STORE

Frank M. Skinner, of the Stone-Fisher Dry Goods company, left Everett yesterday for Chicago, New York and other eastern centers to buy goods for the company's spring and summer trade. Mr. Skinner accompanied five other buyers who are connected with the Stone-Fisher company in Northwest cities, the are: W. J. Fisher, F. C. Emerick, J. H. Tell, Irene Vosobo and C. H. Crockett.

BUTCHERS LOSE A GOOD FRIEND

When the auto of C. M. Stitham, proprietor of the union meat market in the Pike Place Public Market by that name, overturned on the Kirkland-Redmond road last Monday, resulting in the death of Mr. Stitham, the union butchers lost one of their few loyal friends among Seattle master butchers.

Tuesday night at the meeting of Meat Cutters' Local No. 81 resolutions of regret and condolence were voted and sent to the family of the dead friend.—Union Record, January 19th.

EVERETT TRADES BUILDING ASS'N.

Stockholders will meet in the Labor Temple, Saturday evening, January 26, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is desired. This will be the regular semi-annual meeting, at which there will be an election of officers.

A. DIETERLE,
Acting Secretary.