

WOLD BROTHERS & WESTLUND
Nineteenth and Broadway
Sunset 357 Ex. 115

EIDEM'S GROCERY
2709 Lombard Phone Main 477

EDW. ECKLUND
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Main 328 2707 Wetmore

Charles L. Lindblad
Staple and Fancy Groceries,
Fruits, Flour, Hay and Feed
Phone Main 465. Lowell, Wash.

For Your Next Suit, Try
R. HULTMAN
Tailor to Men and Women
2926 Colby Phone Main 709

SCANDIA BAKERY
BUTTER BREAD
Made in Everett's Modern
Bread Shop

Call for Royal Bread
AT YOUR GROCERS
Made at
VIENNA BAKERY
B. F. Daniels

MODEL SAMPLE SHOE CO.
For Men For Women
WE SAVE YOU DOLLARS
ON EVERY PAIR
UPSTAIRS
Next to Star Theatre
1806 Hewitt Ave., Everett

OUR SHOES ARE BETTER
FISHER, the Shoeman
Cor. Hewitt and Wetmore

If you want to save money on good
Workingmen's Shoes
Go to **FRANK'S PLACE**
1118 Hewitt

AT YOUR SERVICE
RAPID AUTO EXPRESS
Little Red Motor Truck
Stand at Corner Hoyt and Hewitt
Phone Main 314
Residence Phone, Blue 745

EBERT TRANSFER
Let Us Do Your
TRANSFER WORK
Stand: Corner Hewitt & Colby
Horse Phone: Red 296

AMERICAN Dye Works
LEADING CLEANERS
Phone Main 281

GEORGE W. LOUITT
LAWYER
Over First National Bank
Everett, Washington

HEATERS
PAGE & LAUGHTON
FURNITURE CO.
2804 Rucker Tel. Main 643R

John F. Jerread
UNDERTAKER and EMBALMER
Both Phones Main 230
EVERETT, WASHINGTON

GOLDFINCH BROS.
Paints, Glass,
Wall Paper and Brushes
Both Phones, Main 285
2112 Rucker Avenue

MINNEHAHA CLEANING PARLOR
French Dry and Steam Clean-
ing, Alterations, Repairing, Press-
ing, Dyeing and Coats Relined.
2823 Oakes Everett, Wash.

THE ESSENCE AND PROOF OF WAGE SLAVERY

Trade unionism is moving rapidly along the lines of making a demand, not merely for a better share in the wealth produced by labor, but for an actual participation in the management of industry. Thus Mr. Bellamy (President of the Railway-men's Union), addressing a meeting at Shrewsbury, England, announced that an important national conference of railwaymen was to be held at Leicester, England, and he hoped the demand would be made for a joint control of the railways along with the railway directors. We cannot help thinking that progress lies along this line of development. At present, capital not only takes too large a share of the wealth that is produced by the union of capital and labor, but assumes the whole responsibility for the direction of labour. It is this, even more than the inequitable distribution of wealth which stamps the stigma of wage slavery upon the workers of the existing economic regime. Slavery has nothing whatever to do with wealth or poverty as such. Free men have often been poor. Slaves have sometimes been rich. The essence of slavery lies in this that the slave has no voice in the direction of his own labor. It is this, even more than poverty, that brands the present wage worker as a slave. Now modern industry, with its minute division of labor, and the necessity of detailed organization involved in the factory system, makes it imperative that there should be supervision and direction.

Except here and there, the day of individual self-direction in labor has gone by. There must, in the existing order of things, be foremen, overlookers, managers and directors. But why should the appointment of these be entirely in the hands of the capitalist? Why should labor, as such, have no voice in the management and direction of industry? Why should not labor have an equal part with capital in electing the boards of directors or committees of management who govern their industry, and appoint managers and foremen over them? Only one reason, so far as we can see, and that is that labor is in the position of serfdom to capital. When labor asserts itself and ends that serfdom, labor will no longer be content to leave all the directive powers to the nominees of capital.—The Co-operative News, England.

SHOULD THE SCARLET WOMEN BE PUNISHED?

No! They need more pity, and less punishment. The laws of today are all rock-throwing devices. Whenever a woman is fined \$100 for her wrong doing, she has then been stoned a hundred times. But the other wrongdoer, the man in the case, is excused.

This double standard of living must be done away with. The old saying, "What is good for the goose is good for the gander," is true and should be made true in punishment as well as in pleasures. If internment is good for the diseased woman, it should also be good for the man, and better for the community. A diseased man at large is as dangerous to the community as is the woman. Then why not intern both, and treat both alike when cured and released?

The men are required to earn a living by a legal and honest occupation; same should be required of these women, and the authorities should assist with all the power at their disposal to find employment for these women and then assist them in keeping this employment. While interned occupations should be taught these women. They should not be released until employment is found for them, and then only upon a sworn affidavit by them that they will never return to their former way of living, and that they will report to the authorities every so often, that they may know of their welfare and guard the welfare of the public.—(Fred Tuite in a letter to the Seattle Union Record.)

TOM MANN ON AFTER-WAR CONDITIONS

Speaking at Saltaire, England the other day, Mr. Tom Mann said that he could not see that the Government had any satisfactory plan for dealing with unemployment after the war. There would be millions seeking employment, and there was no effective method of coping with the difficulty other than that of a drastic reduction of working hours. A figure which would probably meet the case would be a six-hour day for five days a week, and he believed that with the enormously improved methods of production a wage of \$5.00 a day could be earned and claimed.

is a very easy and simple matter to hawl with the popular man, but it takes the stuff of which manhood is made to stand fearless and erect with the unpopular few, if need be, alone.

Myers photos show the charm of your personality—get your Xmas order in now.

HOW CO-OPERATION WORKS IN INDIA

One would hardly believe that the principles of co-operation were really interwoven in the great network of commercial life in East India, but such is the case.

The agricultural interests in this section of the world seem to have caught the spirit of this great reform movement among the tillers of the soil and have adopted many of its principles into their economic life, and have made their work in wonderful fashion.

At a meeting of the East India Association recently held in London, an interesting paper, entitled, "Co-operation in India—Its Aims and Difficulties," were read by B. Ably Collins, I. C. S.

The lecturer pointed out that the co-operative movement is spreading in a marvelous manner in India. In 1907 there were 843 societies, with 90,000 members and over \$736,000 of capital. In 1912 the number of societies had increased tenfold to 8,177, there were 400,000 members, and the aggregate capital was well over \$3,200,000. Three years later, in June, 1915, the numbers of both societies and members had more than doubled, and stood at 17,327 and \$25,000 respectively, while the combined capital of all classes of societies was just under \$29,200,000. This was an astounding result for a movement which depended on the honesty, intelligence and mutual confidence of the members of its societies. Referring to the distrust with which many present regarded this rapid progress, Mr. Collins said the feeling was based on various ideas. Some considered that the very system was unsuited to the Indian peasant, for whom unlimited liability must be fraught with danger; others doubted his ability or even desire to repay the relatively large sums advanced to him, while others, again, feared the stability of the higher financial organization, which must tend to make greater and greater demands on the abilities of the leaders of the movement. The object of Mr. Collins' address was to resolve these fears, or, if that was not possible, to show that those who were helping to shape the course of co-operation in India were fully alive to the dangers and difficulties surrounding them. He proposed, first of all, to sketch the state of affairs which co-operation was designed to remedy; then to explain why it was that the types of society adopted might be expected to prove, and had proved, successful in helping the cultivator, and lastly, to describe the difficulties and the way in which it was sought to meet them.

Co-operative credit, in India, at any rate, is the foundation of all other forms. It provides the funds without which agricultural co-operation could begin and the education and training without which more complicated organization would be impossible. The cooperative credit society frees the peasant from economic slavery, widens his mental horizon, and creates the desire to do and the courage to achieve greater things. Agricultural co-operation will be machinery by which agricultural improvements, such as new crops, new manures and new implements may reach the peasant, and by the eventual elimination of the middleman, secure for him the profits of new methods and new discoveries. Co-operative dairies, manure societies, and the like, are already in existence. Enough has been done to show that where the agricultural departments can prove to the peasant that an improvement will pay, the latter, when organized and provided with funds, is not only ready to take it up but capable of using it to good advantage. The progress must be slow and difficult. The figures of membership and capital quoted would be very big in Europe or America, but they represent little more than beginnings in India. What is needed from the government is a sound agricultural and educational policy, a proper financial control, and a clear determination to befriend and to support. The rest remains with the peasants of India, and Mr. Collins believed that they will show themselves not less adaptable than the cultivators in Europe.—Co-operator's Herald.

A CONCRETE EXAMPLE OF VALUE OF CO-OPERATION

FARGO, N. D.—Secretary Boddy of the North Dakota State Union is distributing in his territory many carloads of apples among the different locals and farmers elevators affiliated with the Equity movement.

An experienced fruit man himself Mr. Boddy has taken a great deal of pains to see that the membership who buy these apples get their money's worth. A trip of several weeks among the apple growers of the coast states and a thorough study of conditions gave him the information which he is using for the benefit of our farmers in North Dakota. The result is high grade fruit at a very low price compared to prices usually paid.

This is only one of the concrete examples of what can be accomplished by getting together and doing business co-operatively. It is only a small part of what could be done if people would wake up and get busy on co-operative lines.

THE STRUGGLE FOR INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM

The history of human society is the history of a long, continuous struggle between classes. All the epochs in the course of society's development marks the revolts of the oppressed against their oppressors.

The struggle still continues on a larger and more intensified scale. It is no longer a struggle for political freedom and against divine rule. It is a universal struggle for industrial freedom. It is a struggle of one class who is producing the world's wealth against the other class, who owns and controls the means of production. This tremendous struggle will continue until universal industrial freedom has been achieved, where every man, woman and child will have an equal opportunity to produce and enjoy the world's wealth.—Spokane Socialist.

Turn in your sub cards.

OPEN FORUM

Castle Rock, Wash.

Dear Comrades:
I am writing this to give you some idea of how Socialists are being persecuted in even this state of Washington. On the 27th of November I was foully taken without any warrant of law to the goal at Chehalis; was not allowed to communicate with counsel, or even to talk over the phone to my wife. On Wednesday I was taken back to Toledo to be tried without counsel, or even one witness; was forced to defend myself and plead my own defense against the County Attorney. All my papers had been examined for evidence against me. One Party Builder dated July 20, also one picture poster of Comrade H. H. Stallard of Oklahoma was produced against me to prove that I was an I. W. W. So after the prosecutor made his effort to convict me as a defamer of the flag, I was given liberty to speak in my own defense. The hall was filled with Grand Army men and the judge was an old Army man about 80 or 90 years old. So I was made to appear before him in defense of my patriotism to my flag and country. I thanked the house that so many aged army men were present to hear my defense. The old gray headed judge leaned forward and waved his arms and hands over the table, declared that the defense of the prisoner at the bar was so eloquent, so earnest and sublime that it placed him in a position that he could not render at that time an unbiased decision on account of the fact that he was so prejudiced in favor of the complaint, and would defer the matter for three days. I asked him for permission to give bond. He said "No, I commend you to the officer of the law." So I knew that that meant: Back to jail. I was then given an opportunity to talk over the phone with my wife. She told me she would be in Chehalis the next day, which was Thanksgiving day, so I was taken back to jail; was still denied counsel.

The next day my wife appeared upon the scene, demanded the right to see me, and I was brought out. All this time I had been calling for my lawyer and was every time refused. It was not long then until we got our counsel and he soon found that the sheriff was holding me thus without authority, and demanded my release, which they had to grant. So I went the next day and talked with the old judge and he had become thoroughly convinced the whole matter was a foul conspiracy and frame-up.

J. K. BOYD.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FANCY WORK SOCIAL

Following is the list of those who contributed toward the success of the Social by their gifts. If there is any omission or error of any kind in the list, please notify this office and the correction will be printed in the next week's issue:
Mrs. George Clapsadle, two trimmed handkerchiefs;
Lida Clapsadle, trimmed handkerchief and embroidered table cover;
Mrs. Curtiss, large crocheted yoke;
F. E. Craig and family, walnut shelf and tatting dollie;
Mrs. James Crowley, large work apron;
Mrs. Elder, two crocheted dollies;
Della Engstrom, large crocheted yoke;
A friend, china dish;
Mrs. W. J. Fortson, two trimmed towels;
Mrs. A. Groggaard, three crocheted napkin-rings;
Mrs. A. E. Holmberg, two aprons and sleeve supporters;
Peter Husby, two pairs sleeve supporters;
Katherine H. Hodgins, boudoir cap, two handkerchiefs and towel;
Mrs. Swan Johnson, pair knitted hose;
Mrs. Oss, hand-worked handkerchief;
Tillie Roeder, towel and large apron;
Mrs. Christ Solie, large apron;
Mrs. I. T. Svarrer, crocheted pin-cushion;
Mrs. I. A. Shiner, embroidered dresser cover;
Ina Salter, fifty cents;
Clara Ulonska, three trimmed handkerchiefs and crocheted dollie;
Lucretia Walden, three aprons and one trimmed towel.

An attempt was made to keep an account of the apple pies contributed, but they were brought in so rapidly and in such abundance at the last hour, that the committee in charge found it impossible to make a correct list, so the plan was given up. Suffice to say that there was such a display of delicious pies in evidence that the picture they made will not soon fade from the minds of those who were there to enjoy them. Those in charge of this department of the work wish to thank the donors for their assistance in making the refreshment part of the gram a success.

Some people have strange kinks in their craniums. They reason thusly: It's all right for the community to own its public schools, library, hospital, electric light system, fire department, roads and streets, but it isn't right for the community to make its own bread, clothes and shelter.

Subscribe for The Co-operative News.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE WAR

The Workers Will Pay. Unless—

"Mr. Bonar Law's contribution to the intermittent discussion on the cost of the war brings to mind once more the vital question as to what section of the people is going to pay for the howling hell of destruction that is going on in Flanders, in Italy, in Mesopotamia, and in many other countries not usually thought of as being in the firing line—namely, such as Great Britain, where some millions of people are busy manufacturing waste. Admitted that it is evident this waste and destruction must go on until the spirit that caused it is broken, yet there is no reason why we should become so obsessed with its "beauty" as to be Never Endians, nor that we should try to devise some means by which the cost shall be apportioned in strict equity amongst those best able to bear it. In any such consideration we should not attempt to rule out the working classes from their just proportion; nor should we attempt to exempt any other class, even the most wealthy. Yet it is precisely because the latter class will not only escape bearing their share of the burden under the arrangements now in vogue, but will even become richer as a direct result of the war having happened, that we must give our serious attention to the methods of our present financiers. The workers will pay all the cost if the old-established methods are permitted to continue.

More money must be raised, and "The Economist" says that the terms now offered by the Government would have seemed "an impossibly beautiful dream" twenty years ago. A "beautiful dream," says our financial expert. It is well to take note of this phrase. It shows unconsciously how the wealthy people who lend the money for war purposes habitually view the whole matter. To them it is a question of a good investment! They are going to get something out of the war. Something beautiful — so beautiful as to be dreamlike. I want you to remember, as a contrast, that it will be the worker who will pay for the beautiful dream if he does not decide to demand "Conscription of Wealth," just as we had conscription of men.

Yes, the Workers Will Pay, unless we take the right step and demand the Conscription of Wealth."

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FANCY WORK SOCIAL

Following is the list of those who contributed toward the success of the Social by their gifts. If there is any omission or error of any kind in the list, please notify this office and the correction will be printed in the next week's issue:
Mrs. George Clapsadle, two trimmed handkerchiefs;
Lida Clapsadle, trimmed handkerchief and embroidered table cover;
Mrs. Curtiss, large crocheted yoke;
F. E. Craig and family, walnut shelf and tatting dollie;
Mrs. James Crowley, large work apron;
Mrs. Elder, two crocheted dollies;
Della Engstrom, large crocheted yoke;
A friend, china dish;
Mrs. W. J. Fortson, two trimmed towels;
Mrs. A. Groggaard, three crocheted napkin-rings;
Mrs. A. E. Holmberg, two aprons and sleeve supporters;
Peter Husby, two pairs sleeve supporters;
Katherine H. Hodgins, boudoir cap, two handkerchiefs and towel;
Mrs. Swan Johnson, pair knitted hose;
Mrs. Oss, hand-worked handkerchief;
Tillie Roeder, towel and large apron;
Mrs. Christ Solie, large apron;
Mrs. I. T. Svarrer, crocheted pin-cushion;
Mrs. I. A. Shiner, embroidered dresser cover;
Ina Salter, fifty cents;
Clara Ulonska, three trimmed handkerchiefs and crocheted dollie;
Lucretia Walden, three aprons and one trimmed towel.

EAT AT
EVERETT'S POPULAR CAFE
"THE MAIZE"
"The Best of Quality At the Lowest Price Possible"
EVER TRY OUR
"MAIZE SPECIAL COMBINATION LUNCH"
consisting of your choice of two different meat orders and a plentiful assortment of fresh vegetables? Try it. Don't pay for it, if not fully satisfied. It is the talk of the town. We serve it every day, 11 a. m. till 2 p. m. except Sundays and Holidays.
We run this place upon a Strictly Union Basis and materialized the motto:
Eight Hours Work, Eight Hours Sleep, Eight Hours Recreation

PASTIME AMUSEMENT PARLORS
26 POCKET BILLIARD TABLES
22 SOLO CARD TABLES
Cor. Wetmore & Hewitt Aves., in Basement
DRIESSLEIN & BECKER

BACHELDER & CORNEIL
BETTER CLOTHES
FOR MEN AND BOYS

EVERETT MUSIC HOUSE
2936 COLBY AVE. PUBLIC REST ROOM
UKULELES \$4 to \$15

W. A. WIELAND
DANCING TEACHER
Tuesday and Thursday Evening from 7:30 to 9:30
afternoons 2:30 to 4:30
Lessons given in the Forum, 1612 California St.
Phones: Main 478; White 418

THE "CO-OP"
Is serving more customers and members than ever. It is here to serve you. Share the benefits with us.
WE DELIVER
Take goods away and we allow a discount. We pay dividends besides.
EVERETT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
2933 Broadway, Just South of City Hall. Phone Main 342

HALL FOR RENT
BANQUET ROOM AND WELL EQUIPPED KITCHEN
PIANO—225 CHAIRS—LOW RATES
For full particulars call Ind. Main 478
or apply at office, rear of building, 1612 California

TEACHERS
Several teachers (Socialists) needed after the holidays—Write to J. M. Salter, Langley, Wash., Route No. 1.
Patronize the advertisers of the paper, and tell them so. It will help us.
Bargreen's Golden Drip Coffee. Imperial Tea Co., 1407 Hewitt Avenue.

PETER HUSBY
LAWYER AND NOTARY
1612 CALIFORNIA ST.
Main 478 Ind.
Will do Conveyancing, Probate Matters, Drawing of Legal Papers, Etc.
Will Not Take Collections.

RELIABLE
Watches
Jewelry
Diamonds
Silverware
Clocks
Fountain Pens
Umbrellas
Soldiers' Wrist Watches
At POPULAR Prices
Make Your XMAS Selections Now. Small Deposits Will Hold Articles Until Called For
D. KAMERMAN
Everett's Reliable Jeweler
1516 HEWITT AVE.
Everett, Wash.