"A labor paper is a far better advertising method than any ordinary newspaper in comparisan with circulation. A labor paper for example, having 1,000 subscribers is of more value to the business man who advertises in it than ordinary papers with 10,000 subscribers."

THE LABOR JOURNAL.

The Official Paper of the Everett Trades Council

The merchant who does not advertise at all may or may not be your friend, fellow-worker, but it is a foregone conclusion that he who liberally patronizes the columns of all other papers and refuses to advertise in the labor paper, is not looking for the workingman's patronage, does not wish it, and is not desirous of your friendship.

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

VOL. XIX. EVERETT, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1909. No. 14.

Everett's largest and most complete HOME FURNISHING Establishment solicites your patronage on the broad basis of--

"Courteous Treatment, Prompt Service and Best Values Obtainable"

We trust all -- Deliver goods. Charges prepaid and guarantee satisfaction or your money back.

Barron Furniture Co.

2815-17 Colby Ave., Everett

MURRAY'S SHOE STORE

Union Made Shoes

For the Whole Family

Ask For

Huiskamp Bros. Shoes

For Women and Children

Ask For

Brennan Shoes

For Men

MURRAY'S SHOE STORE

1707 HEWITT AVE. Phones; Ind. 299Y, Sunset 1162.

Call for them

Have You Tried the

Wm. Blackman Cigar

It is an ideal **UNION MADE** cigar, as good as the name.

UNION MADE SHOES

A. J. BATES SHOES
$3.00, $3.50 and $4.00.

KNEELANDS SHOES
$4.00 and $5.00.

Alden Walker & Wilde Shoes
$3.50, $4.00 and $5.00

STACY ADAMS SHOES
$6.00.

UNION MADE WORK SHOES
$2.50 and $3.00

The Largest Stock of UNION-MADE SHOES in Everett

Home Shoe Store

"Owned in Everett"

R. E. BROWN R. W. MANNING

WHERE YOU SHOULD SPEND YOUR MONEY

Every Dollar You Spend With These Merchants Boosts This Paper.

It may be un-ethical to talk "shop" through the news columns of a paper, but necessity and ethics do not always travel well together. This is addressed to you, Mr. union man. We are going to ask several favors of you and the first one is that you read every word of this article. When you have finished, we think you will agree that we are justified in making this direct appeal to you. We are firm believers that the best way to obtain support from the people on any proposition is to tell them in plain words what you want, and why you want it.

We are going to ask you to patronize as much as you can, the advertisers who use the columns of this paper. And we are going to give you a few reasons why it is to your interest to do so.

You demonstrated by the magnificent response to our appeal for subscriptions, you gave when we took the management of the Journal, that you wanted a labor paper to remain in the field. We are trying to show our appreciation of that support in the quality of the reading matter we give you.

No paper can exist alone on subscription. It must have live advertising. You have made it possible for us to prove to our advertisers that the Journal is a good advertising medium, because it reaches the working people of the city. We want to hold these advertisers and this can be done if they begin to see tangible results from their investment in the shape of increased patronage. Do you begin to see the point? The business man likes to know where his money does him the most good and if he knows that you patronize him because he advertises in this paper he is going to consder it a good investment.

Another thing: No unfair firm will be allowed to advertise in this paper. Many of our advertisers make a specialty of union-made goods and take pains to attract your attention to them. You may say it is strictly a matter of business with them. Probably it is to a certain extent. Dollars and cents is the stimulating factor in nearly everything. You organize to maintain and increase if possible, your daily wages. But the very fact that they are fair to organized labor and talk the merit of their goods to you through the medium of your publication, entitles them to your consideration. It doesn't cost much to mention the Journal to your merchant and to mention our advertsers to your friends.

We publish below a list of the persons and firms who advertise in the Journal. It will pay you to look this list over. It will help the merchants and help us to keep the Journal on the firing line. And we'll all be happy.

No spirit of criticism actuates us in penning these lines. Just a desire to show you in concrete form how you can aid your paper. The union people are not really indifferent to any phase of the union movement. But in the worry and work incident to the grinding out of a living, they don't study these things out. And that is why we have seen fit to depart from the usual order of things in the news columns of this paper; to bring the matter of boosting and supporting the publication that stands for your welfare to your attention in a few plain words.

Read this list of wide awake business people that want your trade.

FURNITURE AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Barron Furnture Co., 2815-17 Colby.
White & Hackett, 2914 Rockefeller.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Murray's Shoe Store, 1707 Hewitt.
Home Shoe Store, 1603 Hewitt.
E. Z., the Shoeman, Hewitt.
John Goldthorpe, 2938 Broadway.

TEAS, COFFEES AND SPICES

Imperial Tea Co., 1407 Hewitt.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

Wm. Haferkorn, 1621 Hewitt.

GROCERIES

Ridgeway Grocery Co., 1315 Hewitt.
W. F. Hall, Colby.

BANKING

Bank of Commerce, 1709 Hewitt.
Everett Trust & Savings Co., corner Hewitt and Colby.

TRANSFER AND BAGGAGE

Northern Transfer Co., 2930 Broadway.
Union Transfer Co., corner Grand and California.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

Enger & Jesdahl, 1618 Hewitt.
Edward Wahl, 1907 Hewitt.
Boston Clothing Co., Dorchester bldg.

PAINT AND PAPER

Hub Wall Paper Co., 2829 Rockefeller.
Globe Wall Paper Co., 1515 Hewitt.
Dobbs Wall Paper and Paint Co., 2935 Colby.
G. McAllister, 2314 Hewitt.

DRY GOODS

W. F. Hall Dry Goods Co., Colby Bldg.
Chicago Outfitting Co., 1416 Hewitt.

SPORTING GOODS

A. A. Baily, 1801 Hewitt.

MILLINERY

Miss M. Johnson, 1717½ Hewitt.

TAILORING

The Broadway Cleaning Parlors, 2937½ Broadway.
P. Wagner, 2004 Hewitt.
J. L. Morrow, 2907 Hewitt.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

Reliance Realty Co., 2823 Colby.
Hudson & Booth, Scandia Bank Bldg.
John McRae, Fobes Blk.
Hunsaker & Rogers, 1717 Hewitt.

FLORAL AND SEED

W. Wallmark, 1916½ Hewitt.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Brush Studio, 2801 Wetmore.

PRINTING

News Publishing Co., 2912 Rockefeller.

THEATRICAL

Grand Theatre.
Scenic Theatre.
Dreamland Theatre.

OPICAL

Everett Optical Co., 1914 Hewitt.

TIN AND SHEET IRON

Andrew Eckstrom, 2819 Cedar.
Broadway Sheet Metal Works, 2932 Broadway.

PLUMBING

H. C. Brown, 2521 Hewitt.

LIQUORS

Everett Brewing Co., 35th and Paine.
Viaduct Saloon, 2116 Hewitt.

TONSORIAL

Everett Baths, 2821 Wetmore.

UMBRELLAS

Foley's Umbrella Store, 1807 Hewitt.

COAL AND WOOD

N. C. Little Fuel Co., corner Pacific and Virginia.

ABSTRACTING

Snohomish County Abstract Co., Wetmore Ave.

UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING

John F. Jerrend, 2939 Broadway.
N. B. Challacombe, 2812 Rockefeller.

LIGHT AND POWER

Everett Ry., Light & Water Co.

WIRELESS WONDERS

About seventeen years ago the Wizzard of Menlo Park startled the world by carrying on telegraphic communication between a moving train and stations along the railroad without any wire connection therewith. The system employed was to mount a board covered with tinfoil edgewise on the car roof. The tinfoil formed part of a local telegraph circuit, which inductively affected the telegraph wires that paralleled the track, and in this way the messages were made to "leap" from the train to the telegraph lines. The recent experiments on the Lake Shore Railroad where messages were exchanged between an operator on a fast-moving train and operators in Toledo, Elkhart, and Chicago, were of a different character; that is, the Hertzian waves were used, which transmitted the messages directly to the receiving stations, and not to the telegraph wires along the track. The value of such communication between trains and railway stations was illustrated at the very outset of the experiments. On one of the trains a truck broke at some distance from Chicago, and by means of wireless telegraphy a repair train was called from Elkhart.—Scientific American.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES FLEECE WORKINGMEN

Legitimacy of the Business Destroyed by a Few Rapacious Men.

The fee employment office privately operated for private gain is fact becoming a public nuisance, which is stating the case very mildly. The employment office should be, and, in some cases, is, a happy medium, between the workingman "out of a job" and the employer "shy of help." But human vultures have seen in this business a chance to skin the laborer neatly and artistically with the chance of punishment reduced to a minimum and are fast crowding decent, honest men out of the business.

There seems to be no way to reach them. Test cases of city ordinances regulating them have been taken to the courts and the hackneyed word "unconstitutional" invoked successfully to beat the workingman.

Stories have been told from time to time about the methods used to rob the job seekers and they have been more than mere rumors. But it is a different matter to get the men who have been fleeced to take legal steps to defend themselves. There is no doubt that charges of "extortion" or "obtaining money under false pretenses" could be brought and proven if the average workingman did not fear the courts worse than he fears anything else. And that is the secret of the employment man's graft. He knows that only men who are in tight circumstances as a rule, turn to the employment offices for a job. He knows further that they will lose their dollar or two they have paid to him rather than complain to the authorities. And he uses ths knowledge to his own pecuniary profit.

The writer has heard many stories from the men themselves of the treatment they have received. Only last week a laborer came to the Journal office and told the following story. He had paid $1.50 to a Seattle employment office for a job near Snohomish. A receipt for his money was given to him and a letter to the Lumberman's Employment office of this city, the proprietors of which were to send him out to the job. He was bluntly told that there was no such job for him. He then asked that the fee be returned to him. This was refused. The proprietor then asked the man for his receipt or ticket from the Seattle office and upon receiving it threw it in the stove.

The laborer wanted to know what he could do. The writer sent him to chief Marshall to whom he told the same story. The chief was impressed with the straight, forwardness of the man's story and sent him to prosecuting Attorney Bell. Mr. Bell refused to prosecute the case, claiming lack of corroborative evidence.

This is only one of the many, many instances that have come under the observation of the police department. Chief Marshall has had continual trouble with the owner of the employment office and a short time ago was given the promise of the members of the city council that they would refuse to issue him a license. When it came to a showdown councilman Philips was the only man who stood pat for the interest of the working people. An opinion by the city attorney that they could not refuse the application for a license stampeded them like a flock of sheep.

And the tortuous twistings of a law that compels the city council to issue a license to a man that will outrage all sense of decency and justice is beyond the understanding of anybody but a lawyer.

It has been said many times, although it might be difficult to prove the assertion, that a systematic game is worked between a great many employment offices and mill foremen or yard superintendents. According to stories told by laboring men, this is how the game is worked: A foreman sends to an employment office for men. The men pay their dollar and are sent to the job. They work two or three days and are laid off and the foremen sends to the agency for another batch. This process continues indefinitely and the money paid to the agencies for the jobs is whacked up. Few of the owners of the plants of this practice know about it or would counterance it. Many foremen are above such despicable methods of fattening their bank accounts, but it is undoubtedly true that enough of them do work the game to make it a lucrative proposition.

It is a common habit of unscrupulous employment agencies to advertise jobs that never existed and sell the same job to a half dozen different men. As was stated before in this article, only men at the lowest ebb financially or strangers in a strange land, who do not know where to turn to look for work, will patronize these offices. What can be more mean or contemptuous than to fatten like a vulture off the necessities of a laboring man.

A state license law for employment agencies would protect the honest man in that business—and thank Heaven there are some such men—and give the authorities power to discipline the dishonest ones or put them out of business. The recent legislature refused to give us this law. They could madly squander the people's money in extravagant appropriations but it wasn't worth while to protect the humble laboring man who is down and out and at the mercy of these gentry.

For the man who honestly engages in this business and conducts it in a square manner, we have no reproach. It is the abuse of the business that needs correction. If there is no law on the statute books that will remedy evils, and in the absence of such law no steps can be legally taken to curb their capacity, then public opinion must step in and do what the law cannot. Public opinion, properly concentrated, can force these people to be good or go out of busness. They should not be allowed to fleece the working people of their hard earned money and if nothing else will serve, the lash of public scorn must be brought into use.

RECENT APPOINTMENTS

PORTLAND, Ore., April 22.—The Forest Service has just announced the following appointments on National Forests in Washington and Oregon districts:

Guy P. Smith, assistant forest ranger on the Washington national forest; Sherman A. Brown, Earl Abbott, Carl M. Ewing, and Gaines H. Looney, assistant forest ranger on the Fremont national forest; Martin J. Gribble, Clarence L. Henson, F. W. Stalman, Marion Burlingame, O. S. Callison, George Ledford and G. M. Talmage, assistant forest rangers on the Oregon national forest.

Thoodore F. Cadle has been restored to duty on the Fremont natonal forest; Deputy Forest Ranger John B. Seneal and Assistant Forest Ranger, Roy E. Thomas, who have been on furlough have been restored to duty on the Oregon national forest; James Allen, assistant forest ranger, who has been attending the ranger's course at the University of Washington, has been restored to duty on the Washington national forest.

The resignation of Maurice Hamilton, assistant forest ranger on the Washington national forest has been accepted.

WOULD HELP SOME

Attorney D. C. Lewis of Bellingham is endeavoring to see if it is not possible to have a clause inserted in the coming tariff blll to the effect that any manufacturing plant that pays for honest and capable help less than two dollars per day or that employs Asiatic labor shall not receive the benefits of the tariff law. Every labor paper in the United States ought to clip this item and start the ball rolling.

Mr. Lewis says he fully realizes there is no power or authority vested in congress to say what rate of wages wage-earners shall receive, but does think congress can find some way out of the difficulty by saying who can have the benefits of the law and who cannot.

He also says there ought to be some penalty attached to factories receiving the benefits of the law that close down just to squeeze the laboring men into submission.—Maple Falls Leader.