

THE LABOR JOURNAL
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THE LABOR JOURNAL

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE EVERETT TRADES COUNCIL

Devoted to the Interest of Organized Labor

THE LABOR JOURNAL
Is the official organ of the Trades
Council, and is read by the labor-
ing men and women of Everett.

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July 1, 2, 3, 4

"KLA-HOW-YAH"

July 1, 2, 3, 4

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS BEST MADE SHOES FOR WOMEN

The New Easter Clothes, Shoes Hats, Furnishings

For men—young men and boys will be correct in style, rightfully chosen and economically purchased, if they come from **BRODECK'S GREAT SPRING STOCKS.**

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Visit Our Popular Shoe and Boys' Store for Your Easter Needs

The Brodeck Co.

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Ladies' Separate Dress Skirts, exceptionally well made of Panama and Serges; all colors; also many stylish black voile skirts, good styles. Easily worth up to \$12.50; March white sale

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FLANNELLETTES WAISTS

Pretty Flannellette Waists, in Shepard checks; also in blue and black grounds with light figures; all sizes; worth 75c each. March White Sale

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4 Per Cent Interest Paid on Time and Savings Deposits

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HAFERKORN SEAL

and

SOUDAN SECOND

5c Cigars

Union Made by

Haferkorn Cigar Co.

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FULL LINE OF UNION MADE SHOES

Both Phones 766

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Both Phones 766

LEGISLATIVE SYSTEM WRONG

CLOSING DAYS OF LAW-MAKING BODIES A BEDLAM OF DISORDER IN WHICH ALL KINDS OF LAWS ARE ENACTED.

(Special Correspondence.)

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 16.—If the people at home could only see their law makers in action during the last few days of a legislative session and understand how their most sacred rights are juggled and jostled about in a veritable bedlam of disorder, hurry and feverish excitement, they would never again take chances on trusting this time-honored, but sadly out-of-joint, institution with the important duty of making laws.

Imagine, if you can, the condition that exists on such an occasion. Here are these two bodies of men, the senate and the house of representatives, vainly striving to examine and pass upon more than 1200 bills within a period of sixty days. It is a physical impossibility for any member to read over the list of bills carefully enough to get any intelligent understanding of them whatever, to say nothing of attending to his other duties or making any necessary outside investigation of their merits. But for the first forty days members go on piling up bills with reckless haste to get all of their pet measures in and under way. Everthing drags while the machine members and the representatives of the big business interests (the great silent forces of government) are making their trades and driving the representatives into line for be it understood no member is to be allowed the passage of any bill that affect the welfare of his particular district until he promises to deliver the support that the machine demands.

By the time the process of legislation has gone through all these machine requirements, remember that practically the last week of the session is upon you. Then begins a wild scramble to get the goods delivered. By this time the members are all so securely tied up and bulldozed by the machine, that, outside of a few staunch supporters of decent legislation, the common people are forgotten. The judgment of big business is now ready to ride rough-shod over everything, taking all in its mad swath and leaving little for the people but blasted hopes. The machine seems so overmastering in its splendid powers of organization, that most of the inexperienced members who are trying to do the right thing fall into despair, and the army of the people's defenders is reduced to its minimum as the closing hours approach.

Yet it is at this fatal hour that the most important legislation yet remains to be acted upon. Is it any wonder that under the stress of such excitement, when every one feels that it is incumbent upon him to strain every point to secure his own pet measures, and all about him is the disorder of a crowd of fellow legislators, all like situated as to their bills, with uncertainty, trading and treachery on every hand, that such a time the well oiled machine of the special interest with their own speaker in the chair and trained, veteran leaders upon the floor, crush the hopes of the people and put through the special legislation that has so long cursed this corporation ridden commonwealth?

Legislatures, made up of representatives coming from certain elective districts, are a failure so far as good legislation is concerned and must be cast aside as a thing that is obsolete. As long as the legislators represent districts the districts will expect legislation that benefits these districts. To get these things for his district, the individual legislator has forced upon him the demand that he deliver his vote on measures that the machines interests desire. Nine times out of ten the measure that the machine demands is a thousand times more injurious to the people at large than can possibly be offset by the benefits of the particular local legislation for which the member is made to feel that it is necessary for him to barter. Can anyone see the end to the evils of this pernicious system of legislation by trades and barter? Nor is it any less disastrous to this trade and barter in legislation than it would be to pay the members so much cash outright for their votes on any measure. Buying for cash was the old system of controlling legislation which an aroused public conscience has largely driven out of practice. We will not have bettered matters much, however, until we so curb the powers of legislators that it will be made impossible for them to trade and barter in the passage of laws.

This can best be done by extending the principle of direct legislation until legislatures will no longer have the power to enact laws, but only to initiate them and refer them to the people and will welcome any more of the boys they, it is to laugh!—the times are back if they'll see the light.

PRES. FLORE IN THE CITY

SPEAKS TO JOINT MEETING OF CULINARY CRAFTS AND BARTENDERS IN LABOR TEMPLE—FIRST VISIT TO NORTHWEST.

The cooks, waiters, waitresses and bartenders met in joint session last Monday evening to greet their international president, Edward Flore, of Buffalo, N. Y. This is Mr. Flore's first visit to Everett, in fact to the northwest, and he expressed himself as being very much impressed with this section of the country. He complimented the Everett locals very highly for the splendid shape they were in and stated that it was little short of remarkable that the bartenders were 100 per cent organized so soon after the local option election. Mr. Flore in his address touched on many matters pertaining to his organization and spoke of the labor movement generally. He urged upon the members the necessity of co-operating with every other union in the city.

"In view of the continual agitation going on against the liquor business, it behooves our people to be up and doing," said Mr. Flore. "If we expect aid from other trade unionists, we must so conduct ourselves that the general public will hold us worthy of respect. To a great extent the future of our livelihood lies in our own hands."

A crowded hall listened to President Flore and at the conclusion of his address, refreshments were served and the membership given an opportunity to become personally acquainted with him.

He will return East by way of Spokane and expects to be on the Sound again in November, attending the A. F. of L. convention in Seattle.

Those old daugerretotypes of grand father and grandmother and Aunt Mary and mother taken just after the war—and then the quaint pictures of father—money wouldn't buy them from YOU. Are you forgetful of the fact that future generations will cherish such pictures of you? Photograph by B. J. Brush, 218-19 Realty Bldg.

OH JOY! BASEBALL IS HERE

Bugs, listen! Just one short week and the baseball season will be on in full swing. Next Thursday afternoon the local talent will hook up with McGinnity's Tigers out at Robbins park and the season will be officially here. Will we all be there? Will we? Ask us! There'll be the biggest lot of deserted office desks in this burg come next Thursday you ever heard of. Everybody is anxious to look over the bunch manager Davis has corralled for us and the opportunity to see the "Iron Man" in action is too good to be missed. The proceeds of the game will be given to the Associated Charities and Anti-Tuberculosis society and this fact alone should draw the fans out in force. Let 'er go, Mr. Empire!

PRES. WILLISTON SUFFERS BEREAVEMENT.

Wendell L. Williston, president of the Trades Council, returned from Olympia Monday where he was called by the death of his father, who had been ill for some time from heart trouble. The Labor Journal voices the sympathy and regard of organized labor of Everett to Bro. Williston in his hour of bereavement and sadness. Death comes to all but that knowledge does not lessen the sorrow nor take away the sting.

IN MEMORY.

Whereas, God has called to his heavenly home the beloved father of Brother W. L. Williston; be it Resolved, that we, the members of the Women's Union Card and Label League, extend to Brother Williston and family our sympathy, and remembering God doeth all things well, help him to bear the loss of one so dear; and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Williston, a copy spread on the minutes of our league, and a copy sent to our official Labor Journal for publication.

(Signed.)

WOMEN'S UNION CARD AND LABEL LEAGUE,
Viola M. Francois, Secy.

Bro. Jack Shute, president of Bellingham Local No. 8 of Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers & Woodmen, was a visitor at the meeting Tuesday evening. Bellingham local has taken on a new lease of life and now has a membership of 150 paid up members. Bro. Shute is confident that Whatcom will not lag behind the other counties in the state in the organization campaign.

people for their final approval, just as many of our national and international unions now do. Think it over.

H. L. HUGHES.

Two international presidents visited Everett in one day this week. Not so long ago it was a laughing matter.

IN HANDS OF COMMISSION

SENATOR PIPER'S MINIMUM WAGE BILL, ENDORSED BY FEDERATION OF LABOR, PASSES BOTH BRANCHES OF LEGISLATURE.

(Special Correspondence.)

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 14.—Declaring that "The welfare of the state of Washington demands that women and minors be protected from conditions of labor that have a pernicious effect on their health and morals, the state of Washington therefore, exercising its police and sovereign power declares that inadequate wages and unsanitary conditions of labor exert such pernicious effect," that Piper minimum wage commission bill, which passed the senate several days ago, got by the house Wednesday afternoon with a good, strong majority to its credit.

Sections two and three of the bill declare:

"Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful to employ women or minors in any industry or occupation within the state of Washington under conditions of labor detrimental to their health and morals; and it shall be unlawful to employ women workers in any industry within the state of Washington at wages which are not adequate for their maintenance."

"Sec. 3. There is hereby created a commission to be known as the 'Industrial Welfare Commission' for the state of Washington, to establish standards of wages and conditions of labor for women and minors employed within the state of Washington, as shall be held hereunder to be reasonable and not detrimental to health or morals, and which shall be sufficient for the decent maintenance of women."

Other important features of the bill are as follows, and indicate the powers and methods by which the commission will work:

Scope and Power.

"Sec. 10. If, after investigation, the commission shall find that in any occupation, trade or industry, the wages paid to female employees are inadequate to supply them necessary cost of living and to maintain the workers in health, or that the conditions of labor are prejudicial to the health or morals of the workers, the commission is empowered to call a conference composed of an equal number of representatives of employers and employees in the occupation or industry in question, together with one or more disinterested persons representing the public; but the representatives of the public shall not exceed the number of representatives of either of the other parties; and a member of the commission shall be a member of such conference and chairman thereof. The commission shall make rules and regulations governing the selection of representatives and the mode of procedure of said conference, and shall exercise exclusive jurisdiction over all questions arising as to the validity of the procedure and of the recommendations of said conference. On request of the commission, it shall be the duty of the conference to recommend to the commission an estimate of the minimum adequate in the occupation or industry in question to supply the necessary cost of living, and to recommend standards of conditions of labor demanded for the health and morals of the employees. The findings and recommendations of the conference shall be made a matter of record for the use of the commission."

"Sec. 11. Upon the receipt of such recommendations from a conference, the commission shall review the same and may approve any or all of such recommendations, or it may disapprove any or all of them and re-commit the subject or the recommendations to a new conference. After such approval of the recommendations of a conference the commission shall issue an obligatory order to be effective in sixty (60) days from the date of said order, or if the commission shall find that unusual conditions necessitate a longer period, then it shall fix a later date, specifying the minimum wage for women in the occupation affected, and the standard conditions of labor for said women; and after such order is effective, it shall be unlawful for any employer in said occupation to employ women over eighteen (18) years of age for less than the rate of wages, or under conditions of labor prohibited for women in the said occupations. The commission shall send by mail as far as far as practicable to each employer in the occupation in question a copy of the order, and each employer shall be required to post a copy of said order in each room in which women are employed."

"Sec. 12. Whenever wages or standard conditions of labor have been made mandatory in any occupation, upon petition of either employers or employees, the commission may at its

CIGAR MAKERS ARE LAID OFF

GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS GOOD BUT CIGAR INDUSTRY ON THE BUM—SOMETHING IS DECIDEDLY WRONG ABOUT IT.

What is the matter with the cigar industry in Everett? The mills are all running. There are as many people here as ever. Merchants report that business in most lines is good. There are as many cigars smoked by Everett people as ever, but the local industry is in rotten shape. What's wrong?

Cigarmakers earn on an average \$20 a week. Every cent they earn goes into the pockets of Everett business men. They trade at home and they don't hoard their money. As a rule they spend it freely; keep it in circulation. Thirty cigarmakers working in Everett would put into circulation right here at home a total of \$600 a week. Mr. Home Industry Booster, isn't that right in your line?

Some interesting facts and figures have been gathered from two of Everett's leading cigar manufacturers. They all lead to the conclusion that "something is rotten in Denmark."

Mr. Haferkorn has been compelled to close down his factory entirely for a period of two weeks—a thing which has not happened before with him in four years. Billy says that in his eighteen years in business in this county, things have not been so dull in the cigar line. He should have twelve or fourteen men working. When he closed down he had only six.

Mr. Sartor had seven men working when the town was dry; he only has seven men working now and they were recently laid off for two weeks. These seven men, it must be understood, are the skilled men, the union members.

Both proprietors and employees are aggrieved at the lack of patronage on the part of Everett smokers of the home made product—and justly so. The man who makes his living out of Everett and sends his money a thousand miles away for an article no better, if as good, as the one made at home, hasn't much license to pose as an Everett booster. Seven cigarmakers working in the city as against thirty who should be employed—\$140 spent each week in Everett by the cigarmakers instead of \$600. Don't figures speak eloquently of something wrong?

We believe the saloon men of Everett could help to change that condition and that they ought to. The cigar manufacturers and the cigar makers worked their heads off during the local option campaign last fall to swing Everett from the "dry" to the "wet" column. They spent time and money, believing that an orderly license system was preferable from the stand point of both business and morals. Billy Haferkorn is authority for the statement that from the 1st to the 15th of March he sold but 500 cigars to all the saloons in town. He states that the saloons average five or six thousand cigars each in stock and that not over six hundred are home made. Mr. Sartor states that during the month of February he sold less than six thousand cigars to all saloons. One cigar maker alone could make all the cigars of his factory sold in Everett liquor houses during that month. Business in the factory, he claims, is not as good as before the saloons opened and yet there are unquestionably as many cigars of some brand or other consumed. What is the answer? We believe the saloon men do not realize the actual conditions and that when they do they will stand by the

"Sec. 14. The commission may at any time inquire into wages, and conditions of labor of minors employed in any occupation in the state and may determine wages and conditions of labor suitable for such minors. When the commission has made such determination in the cases of minors it may proceed to issue an obligatory order.

Penalty for Discrimination.
"Sec. 16. Any employer who discriminates against any employee because such employee has testified or is about to testify, or because such employer believes that said employee may testify in any investigation or proceeding relative to the enforcement of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of from twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) to one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each such misdemeanor."

"Sec. 17. Any person employing a woman or minor for whom a minimum wage or standard conditions of labor have been specified, at less than said minimum wage, or under conditions of labor prohibited by the order of the commission; or violating any other of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than

FOLSOM HITS STRAIGHT OUT

ENERGETIC FEDERATION ORGANIZER TELLS SOME PLAIN TRUTH—WILL CONDUCT INFORMATION DEPARTMENT IN JOURNAL.

The editor, E. P. Marsh, has preferred me space in each week's issue of the Labor Journal that I might present to its readers, and to the shingle weavers, sawmill workers and woodmen in particular, the aims and purposes, principles and practices, the achievements and possible achievements of the International Union of Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers and Woodmen. This is a gratuity I gratefully accept.

This vigorous organizing campaign, initiated by the militant shingle weavers, is our chief concern. All who are interested in either its success, or failure, are invited to ask questions concerning the movement. All questions should be made in writing, and addressed to C. J. Folsom, Labor Temple. An honest effort will be made to answer these questions in this allotted space.

There are two elements in the working class, to-wit, the "do-somethings" and the "do-nothings."

The "do-something" element make mistakes; but the "do-nothing" elements make blunders. This "do-nothing" element is not to be found in the organized labor movement. They never assist their fellow workers in the fight against the forces of oppression. That's where they blunder.

There is no validity to excuses offered for blunders. It's different with mistakes. Those who try to do helpful things always have sound reasons to offer for mistakes. That they have done the best they know how, is quite sufficient.

The organized labor movement is essentially a "do-something" affair. That it is imperfect, that it has made mistakes and is likely to make more mistakes, is freely admitted. But with all its shortcomings, who would deny that it is a great factor, yes, the greatest factor, in the moral, mental, physical and material advancement of the working class.

Down in San Francisco the men employed in the planing mills and lumber yards receive \$4.00 per day, eight hours work. THEY ARE ORGANIZED! The organization is not perfect by any means. Mistakes have been made in the past and will, no doubt, be made in the future. But in spite of its shortcomings has it not been of great benefit to those who toil in the mills and lumber yards? Yes.

(Continued on Page Four.)

men who stood by them. The following incident is illuminating and is one answer to the question, what's wrong?

An agent for an Eastern brand of cigars recently canvassed this city with the following proposition: Purchase one thousand cigars and with that number we'll throw in a standard make of typewriter. Twenty typewriters were thus given as premiums to Everett liquor men. Next month the same agent will give away with each 2,500 cigars purchased a \$225 adding machine. How can the cigar firm do it? Search us. The typewriters are in evidence that they did it. We don't blame the saloon men for wanting cheap typewriters—like one ourselves—but they fell for the game at the expense of local men who were their best friends and are now walking the streets.

The saloon cigar trade has its peculiarities. One of them is that not one in ten patrons who take cigars specify the brand of cigar they want. They take what is handed them. If an Everett cigar was handed out the patron would just as soon have it, and a little rather if he understood conditions. Home made cigars ought to be given an even break with the imported article—better than an even break in this case because it is just possible that but for the splendid work done by manufacturers of cigars and their employees, saloons might not be in Everett today. It is because we do not believe that the liquor men realize what it means to this important industry that we are writing this article and writing it in a friendly spirit. If we thought it was utter disregard for the interests of the cigar makers, we wouldn't write in this spirit. We would keep still now and raise an almighty holler next election time. Some of the liquor boys are standing nobly by the cigar makers. We know that and give them credit for it. But that the great majority are not—well, go back over this article and digest the figures again.

And to the union men of Everett—raise an almighty holler for a union, home made cigar every time you buy one and at whatever place. If you won't do that, don't expect the cigar makers to call for your label, or your working card, or employ you in any capacity. If there is any place in the world where there should be reciprocity, it is in the labor union movement. The error of the liquor men's picture houses.