

A Thought on Money.

The dollar stamp that is printed on a gold piece never enhances its value. It is always a dollar, like every other dollar, neither more nor less. To get the piece of gold it is printed on, men might pay ten dollars or a hundred dollars. It is not the money stamp they must pay for but the metal, for they would pay the same for the metal if there were no stamp on it. As a curiosity for rare coinage, men pay five dollars for the dollar gold piece—five times the present value of the metal. This is for the combination of stamp and metal, the same as is true in the price of silver dollar of mintage 1804—\$5.00. But where the whole gold coinage of a nation rises above other money, it is not the money that rises but the metal on which the money stamp is printed or impressed. Gold money never advances over any other money, no matter the material on which stamped, if the other money is by law endowed with the same legal power, but the gold itself might, and easily could, be forced by a corner to many times its face or money value. If a set of men can get laws passed compelling people to pay taxes in gold only (as custom duties and interest on public debt), be it stamped or unstamped, then by cornering the gold they can compel people to pay them a fancy price for the gold, just as they do on a corner on wheat. If people were required in the same way to pay silver only, it could be forced up to as great a premium over gold. Suppose the banking houses of Rothschilds should get and hold all the available gold in the world, and then demand interest on the United States bonds in gold, how could the government meet the obligation? It simply could not do it. The government might have plenty of other kinds of money, but that would not do. Rothschilds could force the government to buy its gold with more bonds and discount the bonds one half. As soon as the government got the gold it would have to hand it right back for the demanded interest, and at the next interest day the same process could be repeated until the nation's debt would be greater than all the property in the nation. To a lesser degree this policy is being carried out, using the gold obligations of all nations and great corporations—hence the desire of a gold standard and the destroying of the *validity* (not use) of all other kinds of money. A gold standard will benefit a few thousand families of the world untold millions every year, which the labor of this and other lands must pay, for you can readily see that if there were no working people in this country there would be neither gold nor other forms of wealth to pay interest or principal of any bonds. The non-producing classes might be here, but if they produced nothing how could they pay anything? Never could do it. The gold standard is a cunning trap set to compel laboring people to give up more of what they create—or to take less for their labor,

which is the same thing. Free coinage will lighten their burden. Paper money would make it still lighter. Socialism would take all the burden off them.—Appeal to Reason.

The Union Pacific railroad is a bankrupt corporation unable or too dishonest to pay its just debts. In return for certain obligations which it assumed it received from Uncle Sam millions of dollars with which to build its road, and millions of acres of land which it has since sold to the people at an enormous advance over the price it agreed to pay. But when its obligations became due it practically repudiated them and, though possessed of enormous wealth has made no effort to pay the debt. The well paid attorney of such a corporation is Mr. Thurston who spoke the other evening for what he called "honest money." The moral character of the speech was in keeping with the business methods of his employers. If a truth told out of relation be no better than a falsehood, then there was hardly a sentence delivered by this Union Pacific attorney but what belonged to the same kind of fairy tales for the utterance of which old Annanias yielded up the ghost.

The Barbers' Trouble.

TO THE TRADES ASSEMBLY AND ALL UNION MEN OF DULUTH, MINN., GREETING. LOCAL UNION No. 67: J. B. I. U. of A. of your city is at present engaged in a fight against two shops which violated the rules of Local Union No. 67 regarding prices.

A boycott against these shops has been declared and is sustained by the International union.

The union men of Duluth have been asked to support our members in the fight against these shops but have in many cases refused to do so, declaring that the local union had no right to dictate what a man should charge for his work.

It seems ridiculous that any union man should take such a stand, but as it is true, I, as the International president of the I. B. U. of A., hereby appeal to all union men of Duluth to do their *duty* and support our members in their fight against the shops in question.

The fact alone that the shop cards have been removed from these shops should be sufficient for any good union man to shun them.

It is not for us as barbers to question the right and justice of any other union to declare a boycott on any of their places of employment.

The fact that such has been done by them as a union must be enough to command our support.

The same applies to this case. It is not for any union man in Duluth to question the right of the Barbers' union to declare a boycott against the shops in question, especially when sustained by the International officers.

Our trade is different from most others. It is one of the cardinal principles of our organization to keep up prices for our work, as that is the only way to preserve our wages. Let the prices be reduced

and a reduction of wages must follow.

To sustain the respectability of our craft, to enable us to make living wages we must hold our prices at a standard which will enable us to do so.

I most sincerely hope that every union man in your city and labor organizations as bodies will realize that it is their duty to support our local union in their fight for right and justice.

Fraternally,
H. P. MILLER, President.

While the merchants of Duluth are complaining of hard times the co-operative store at 2004 West Superior street is doing a good business and paying large dividends to stockholders. This is the store that was started last December by the street car employees' union.

Laundry Girls Organize.

At a meeting held last week in the Odd Fellows hall about 50 of the girls working in the different laundries of the city signed the roll and became members of the Laundry Workers union.

A rousing meeting was held. The ladies showed great interest in the movement. The members of the Laundry Workers union have been untiring in their efforts for some time to get the laundresses interested, and have worked early and late to bring about the good results.

The girls are bright and intelligent and will be a valuable acquisition to the Laundry Workers union.

At another meeting to be held soon it is expected fully fifty more names will be added to the list.

The intention now is to have all the laundry workers in the city in line on Labor Day.

The speakers at the mass meeting were Organizer Nichols, George C. Findley, John Hayes and Mrs. S. G. Akin.

Comedy at the Pavilion.

MONDAY, AUG. 17TH COMMENCES WEEK OF ROARING COMEDY.

New life has been awakened in the breasts of the Duluth theatre-goers. "The Chinook" has been playing to big houses at the Pavilion during the week which commenced Monday Aug. 10th. The Jack Falstaff Company, which commences there Monday, Aug. 17th, will unquestionably draw even larger audiences than have yet been inside the Pavilion.

This company was induced by the Pavilion to stop over at Duluth while on their way to New York, where they will open the season. The company has been playing on the Pacific Coast, where the theatre-goers have gone wild over them. All the Pacific Coast newspapers speak in flattering terms of the excellence of their performances. It is safe to say that there will not be a company of comedians in Duluth this winter that will compare with them.

It has been decided by the management of the Pavilion to change the matinee days to Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday.