THE LABOR WORLD

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL DULUTH, MINN.

Entered at the Postoffice at Duluth, Minn., as second class matter.

Wm. E. McEwen, Editor and Publisher.

Attend your union meeting.

Have the union label put on your printed matter.

Patronize union establishments, they buy union goods.

With organized labor the union label is the "paramount issue."

Patronize Labor World advertisers, they are friends of organized labor.

Take your washing to the union laundry and help the working girls along.

Are you a subscriber to the Labor World? If you are not you ought to be.

I advise you not to put your trust in a political party. Put it in your Union.. It will best protect your interests.—Frank Morrison.

The October number of the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine is out with an exhaustive account of the recent convention held in Des Moines. It gives great praise to the citizens who entertained the delegates with such hospitality. Editor Carter's hay fever is evidently in better condition as the last number of his magazine is one of the best which the Fremen have issued.

The bureau of engraving and printing is now employing the largest working force in its history—2,360 persons. It is also turning out more work than before, the present daily average being forty sheets of internal revenue stamps, 40,000 sheets of postage stamps, 5,000 sheets of national bank notes, four on a sheet, 72,000 sheets of silver certificates, and 5,000 sheets of miscellaneous work.

TRADES UNIONS AND TRUSTS.

Some people are continuously comparing the trade union to and likening it to the modern industrial trust. While at this time not attempting to discuss the merits or otherwise of the modern trusts, it can be said that if the trade union is a combination or trust in effect it has for it object the advancement of the masses; it is not a close corporation; its doors are open to all and its benefits are unlimited and shared alike by all. While on the other hand the modern trust, controlled and owned by the capitalists, is exclusive in so far as it only admits a few; it is restricted in its benefits to the few, and has no regard for the many or the real workers. There is no more comparison between the modern trust and the trade union in their effect upon the economic developments of the masses than there is between chalk and cheese. Those who make this comparison are secretly enemies of the trade unions.—Cigarmakers' Journal.

WHY THEY LIVE.

Trade unions are broad and liberal in their scope. They do not limit their membership to race, creed political or religious qualifications. They work upon the economic field and embrace every one who will join regardless of any of the foregoing opinions of the applicant. As a consequence of this its growth is limited only by the last unorganized man or woman of a given craft. This makes it the natural feasible and common sense system of organization, and is the underlying source of its great strength. Let us make comparision with other organizations as proof of this assertion. The organization that is political in its nature and has declared for certain principles can hope to embrace only those who are of the same opinion politically. The organization that is formed for the purpose of studying art can only hope to enroll those who are bent in that direction. The organization that is erected for the purpose of studying the works of Shakespeare is limited to those who desire to pursue that field of thought and study. An so on through the various systems of organization; they are all limited to certain well prescribed lines of activity and can only grow up to those lines. Not so the trade union; it embraces in its membership people who endorse all of the foregoing ideas and hundreds of others. The union does not in the least interfers with the beliefs of members on any question not strictly related to the trade it represents. People will differ on the abstract questions of the day to an extent that divides them into hostile camps, but no man sane can deny or contend that the proposition to increase wages and shorten the hours of wages and otherwise improve the condition of the workers is not a good one. The worker can hold all kinds of idea on other subjects, but on this one all are agreed regardless of opinions he may have on other matters. Hence the claim that the trade unions is the most logical, natural and feasible system of organization. Because it confines itself to this broad common sense principle is due its inherent strength and lasting, undying qualities. Other organizations may be and are constantly disrupted and divided over questions of passing moment, but the trade union, owing to its logical system, lives on forever.—Cigarmakers' Journal.

SERVANT GIRL PROBLEM.

A writer in the Omaha News takes up the servant girl problem, and urges the employment of men as housekeepers, cooks and chambermaids. The principal reason given is that men can do the work more satisfactorily than can the girls. Men, this writer says, can get along better with the women than men, because they will not stand the nagging that women give their girls. Girls would rather work in a factory under men at less wages than they would in a home under women, because they have a certain amount of freedom that is not given them in the kitchen. For the men their time is given at from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m.

While there may be some merit in the News article, it is hardly probable that it will be generally adopted. There is one thing which servant girls should do, and that is organize for shorter hours. They have reason to feel dissatisfied because of the long hours they are compelled to be on duty. Employers, when they learn the the trouble is more on their own account than with the girls, will not be faced with this question so frequently. The question of wages is not so important as that of hours.

One lady recently said that the time of her girls belonged to her, and she paid for it and was entitled to the time the 24 hours of the day. This lady might, perhaps, be called a tyrant from that remark, but she is not. She shows her help the greatest consideration, and plans the household work so that everything can be done within ten hours. In explanation she said that when a girl demanded her evenings and spent from two to four hours on the streets, returning home on the last car, she was not in fit condition the next day to do the work as she expected it to be done. She wanted her girls to have their evenings for their personal enjoyment, but she demanded early hours for retiring. She says that the dissatisfied condition of girls comes largely because of the late hours they keep making them anything but agreeable the next day.

In the factory with the many others at the same bench or table, there is enough excitement to keep a girl awake, even though she has tripped the light fantastic the night before until breakfast time. Her work is the factory is merely mechanical, while in the home she is obliged to think, and after a night out her brain is not in the best of working order. Men employed in the trades do not have the trouble holding their jobs as do men in offices or banks. In the one line they can be out with the boys all night and be ready for business the next day with little effort. Let a bank clerk do the same thing for a few nights and his place would soon be filled by a more steady man.

The kitchen requires more intelligence than the factory, and the faculties mue be better preserved. A girl who is kept at work from 5 or 6 o'clock a. m. to 10 or 11 o'clock p. m. is not as good a girl as the one who has regular hours and is able to get the supper dishes washed and out of the way by 7 p. m.

The employer cannot demand the 24 hours of the day of the help, but they can require that the hours they are off duty shall not be spent in such a way as to injure them during the hours they are at work.

It is a nice problem to work on, and cannot be solved without an organization to promote it.—Ex.

"The Underworld of Labor."

Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Chicago, after watching a group of black men laying a hot asphalt pavement in front of his Monroe street residence, said:

"It has made me wish more than ever that I might be in close touch with that underworld of labor. In this work I have seen some of the stuff that goes to the making of men. When the asphalt leave the furnace, it registers 285 degrees. It is dumped into the street at a heat of 250 degrees. With boards bound to their feet these negro experts begin spreading the stuff. Their feet has become calloused to the heat in a great measure, but occasionally a work man would leave his task, take off board and shoe, and discover a long pouched blister at the bottom of his foot. With a penknife he splits the skin, lets the water out and rubs salt into the opening. Then putting on his shoe and his plank sole, he begins to work again on a hot surface that would disable any ordinary man who would stand on it five minutes. And all this is done in the utmost good nature, with no houndings by a captious boss. The work has been a great lesson to me."

Benefits of Labor Unions.

It is strange that we do not see the absolute necessity of centralization fo labor. It is necessary on account of the organization of capital. The organization of capital is not an experiment any longer. In the matter of labor organizations this country is 50 years behind England. Never in the history of the world was there a system of labor so grinding as in England at the close of the eighteenth century. Gradually there came about a reversal of things, although economists, prominent among whom was John Stuart Mill, told the workingmen that there was no use in organizing. But the workingmen of England did organize, and today they are better fed, receive higher wages, and work half as many hours a day as they did at the close of the eighteenth century. The higher the degree of labor organization the more quickly will the problem of the conflict between capital and labor be solved.—Professor Walter A. Wyckoff.

Ask your grocer for Duluth Universal Flour. It is always all right.

Letters and articles relating to the social problem are solicited.

Coal in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 3.—Rich coal veins have been discovered in the Kioff government. The Novoste announces that Gen. Tomich has arrived at Saratow to investigate the labor situation.

City Business Directory

Firms Who are Friendly Towards Organized Labor.

SHERIFF'S EXECUTION SALE.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the State of Minnesota, in and for the Eleventh Judicial District and County of St. Louis, on the 8th day of October, 1900, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in said Court and County in an action therein, wherein Wilson G. Crosby as receiver of Duluth Driving Park Association, plaintiff and D. A. Petre, defendant in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant, for the sum of One Hundred Dollars, and whereas an assignment of said judgment to Mary J. Crosby has been filed in the office of the clerk of the District Court, in and for St. Louis County, Minnesota, which said execution has to me, as sheriff of said St. Louis County, been duly directed and delivered, I have levied upon and will sell at public auction, to the highest cash bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said County of St. Louis, on Wednesday the 28th day of November, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the right, title and interest that above named judgment debtor had in and to the real estate hereinafter described on the 22nd day of March, 1895, that being the date of the rendition of said judgment, the description of the property being as follows, to-wit:

North half of the southeast quarter (N½ of SE¼) and lot four (4) section twenty (20) township sixty-two (62), north range fourteen (14) west fourth principal meridian in St. Louis County Minnesota.

Dated Duluth, Minn., October 9th, 1900.

WM. C. SARGENT,
Sheriff, St. Louis County, Minn.
By V. A. DASH,
Deputy.

MARY J. CROSBY,
Owner.

Labor World, Oct. 13-20-27-Nov. 3-10-17.

ORDER FOR HEARING APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF St. Louis.—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, Oct. 16, 1900.

In the matter of the estate of John Swanson, Deceased:

On receiving and filing the petition of James L. Crawford, of the County of St. Louis, representing, among other things, that John Swanson, late of the county of St. Louis, in the State of Minnesota, on or about the 7th day of October, A. D. 1900, at the County of St. Louis, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is a friend of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to James L. Crawford granted;

It is ordered, That said petition be heard before said Court, on Monday the 26th day of November, A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock A. M., at the probate office, in the Court House in the City of Duluth, in said County.

Ordered further, That notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Labor World, a weekly news paper printed and published at Duluth in said County.

Dated at Duluth, Minnesota, the 16th day of October, A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
J. B. MIDDLECOFF,
(Seal.) Judge of Probate.
Oct. 20-27. Nov. 3.

STATE OF MINNESOTA. COUNTY of St. Louis—District Court, 11th Judicial District.

Henry Gazett, doing business under the name and style of H. Gazett & Co., Plaintiff.
vs.
William Craig, John F. Moffat, Thomas C. Coffin and Charles H. Appleby and James Johnson, co-partners under the name and style of Appleby & Johnson, Defendants.

State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above entitled action, which is on file in the office of the clerk of the above named court in and for said St. Louis county, at the Court House in the City of Duluth, said county and state, and to file your answer in the office of said clerk, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service and if you fail to answer the said complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff herein will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

You are further notified that the above entitled action is brought for the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien, and that no personal claim is made against you or any of you except the defendants William Craig and John F. Moffat and that the property affected by said action is Lot 14, Block 2, Industrial Division of Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota.

LUM, NEFF & HARTLEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 305 First National Bank Building, Duluth, Minn.
Labor World—Oct. 6-13-27-Nov. 3-10-17.

Summons.

STATE OF MINNESOTA COUNTY OF St. Louis ss. District Court 11th Judicial District.

Jerome E. Cooley,
Plaintiff,
vs.
Albert Harrington and Laura Harrington his wife; John K. Newell, Cashier; Caroline Stephenson; The First National Bank of Rochester, Minnesota The Duluth Dry Goods Company; The Minnesota Loan and Trust Company as Trustee; Herman J. Haskamp and Henery Borgerding; Co-partners as the Bank of Melrose, Minnesota; The First National Bank of Mankato, Minnesota; Luther Mendenhall; The First National Bank of Duluth Minnesota; Walter J. Johnson; Victor Stearns, as administrator of the estate of Ozora P. Stearns deceased; The First State Bank of Tower Minnesota; City Bank of Portage; William H. Stokes; S. R. Termilliger; also all other persons and parties unknown, claiming any right, title or interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, Defendants.

The State or Minnesota to the above named defendants:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the Eleventh Judicial District, in the County of St. Louis, and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, 516 Torrey building, in the city of Duluth, in said County and State, within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

JOHN H. BRIGHAM.
Attorney for the Plaintiff.
Office 516, Torrey building; Residence 208½ West Second Street, Duluth, Minn.

NOTICE OF LIS PENDENS

Notice is hereby given that action has been commenced in the above named Court by the above named plaintiff, and against the above named defendants; and that the purpose of said action is to obtain a decree of said Court, confirming and quieting the title to the real estate herinafter described in the said plaintiff, and wholly excluding the defendants, and each of them, from any interest therein and any lien thereon, or any part therof.

The premises affected by said action are situated in the County of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, and are described as follows, towit:— Lots number 7 and 8 in Block number 130, West Duluth, Fifth Division, and lot number 4 in Block number 4 of Hall's Addition to Oneota, according to the recorded plats of said Division and Addition in the office of Register of Deeds in said County.

You will further take notice, that no personal claim is made against you, or either of you in said action.

Dated October 12, 100.

JOHN H. BRIGHAM.
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Labor World—Oct. 13-20-27- Nov. 3-10 17, 1900.