

THE LABOR WORLD.

VOL. 7, No. 25.

DULUTH AND SUPERIOR, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1901.

FIVE CENTS.



Success Follows Success; The Glass Block Grows.

OUR SALES ARE BOUNDING AHEAD RAPIDLY—BUSINESS IS far ahead of a year ago. One of the most important departments in the store sold more goods the first eleven days of October than it did during the whole month of October a year ago. And the best two-thirds of the month is yet to come. Our growth is permanent as well as phenomenal—for dependability can always be placed in our qualities, styles, statements, advertising, representations and prices. We never broke faith with anyone. We are doing more business than ever we did, and are now formulating plans to more than double our business. Our bargain sales are closely watched, and faithfully attended by discriminating women. We always offer special bargains each week. We always cut prices more than others. We always give reasonable offerings. We always have plenty of advertised goods. Look carefully through the advertised items, check what you want, and remember that thousands of other splendid good things are here that we havena space to mention.

ANNUAL Autumn Notion Sale

THE MERE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THIS ANNUAL EVENT, which becomes a greater factor as a tremendous money-saving sale with each recurring sale, is sufficient to crowd this section of the store during this sale. Anticipate your notion needs now.

- 1c**—Ironing Wax—with wood handle—Two Brass Thimbles—Spool Black Button Hole Twist—Cake Bees Wax, white or yellow—Card of two dozen hump hooks and eyes, black or white—three dozen hat pins, 1c quality—Paper of hat pins such as we sell at 2c.
- 3c**—Spool of Daisy Crochet Silk, worth 5c—Climax safety Pins, small, medium and large sizes, regular price 4c, 5c and 6c—A package of cotton tape, containing all widths, in all 11 yards—Curling Irons, small, medium and large—5c Mourning Pins, boxes contain all sizes.
- 5c**—15c quality dress stays in sets of assorted sizes, in black, blue, white, yellow, red and slate—A large box of hair pins, assorted sizes, plain and crimped—Three 50-yard spools of black linen thread, in all numbers—A card of 2 dozen ivory buttons for wash dresses, worth 10c a card—three pairs strong shoe laces, our standard brand that sells at 3c—a dozen corset laces, in black, drab and white—100-yard spools sewing silk, black only, worth 10c per spool—A 7c pin cube, assorted sizes—six cards Dorcas darning cotton. A yard of velveteen and brush braid, in black and colors, worth 10c.
- 7c**—A piece Taffeta Seam Binding, warranted all silk and our 10c quality—A 3/4-yard strip of Elastic Remnants, in all silk and mercerized, plain or fancy, all colors—Corset Clasps, white, black and drab, 4, 5, and 6 hook, our 10c quality.
- 8c**—Six Spools Machine Thread, full 100 yards to the spool, sells usually at 2c a spool. Dress Shields, fine stockinet, or light weight, in all sizes, such as cost from 10c to 15c a pair.
- 10c**—Needle Cases containing five pairs of assorted sewing needles, also tape and darning needles—Collar Forms, all sizes, our 15c grade—Pearl Buttons, 2 dozen on a card, small, medium and large sizes, regular price always 15c.

DIAMOND CRUDE OIL CO.

Of Beaumont, Texas.

25 CENTS PAR VALUE
a Share **\$1.00.**

GET THE INFORMATION.

A copy of the National Oil Reporter has just come to hand containing a writeup of the Beaumont oil fields. This is a superbly illustrated magazine and full of interesting information. Persons interested in Texas oil as an investment could do nothing better than to study its contents. We have a copy at our office and will be glad to have those interested see it.

But in the entire magazine of oil fact there is nothing that does not tell you the strongest terms. "Buy Diamond Crude Oil stock." The more you study the question the more firmly you will be convinced that this is the thing to do.

Texas oil offers more for the investor—big or little—than any other form of investment we know of. The Oil Reporter advances the bold assertion that 75 per cent of the fuel of the industrial world will be crude oil in a few years. This statement is hard to believe, but even if it is discounted many times it still shows Texas as the greatest industrial proposition in the world, next to the iron industry. Think of it, one of the large southern railroads, after an experimental test, pronounced oil 85 per cent cheaper than coal, and this did not take into consideration the fact that it would drastically do away with the services of the firemen upon locomotives.

READ THE FACTS.

The problem is so great that it can not be covered in any mere announcement of this character. Our prospectus has been carefully written and is absolutely accurate in its statements. It will be sent you on request. Better still, call at the office, if possible.

The Diamond Crude Oil Company owns a lot on Spindle Top, where all the great gushers are. We have a well (now drilling) about 400 feet deep, which is in the hands of one of the best drillers in the Beaumont field. That well is likely to be gushing oil within two weeks, and our company needs additional funds to put it on the market. Considerable money is necessary to run tanks, pipelines and other equipment to harvest the oil crop. Our company has profited by the experience of others, and is now contracting for a pipeline from the Diamond well to the railroad tank loading track, to be

ready to harvest its product at once. We will arrange for tanks next, and then will be able to supply oil to consumers upon terms equal to the largest and best equipped companies.

A considerable asset of the Diamond Crude Company is our holdings at Sour Lake, Saratoga Springs, and at Big Hill. These properties have been overshadowed by the great success at Spindle Top, but they are very valuable and well worth development.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

The officers and directors of the Diamond Crude Oil Company are all men whom the public has every right to feel confident in. The list follows:

President—C. W. Ransom, of Albert Lea, Minn., for over 20 years the head of the wholesale grocery house of Ransom Bros., president of the Consolidated Fire and Marine Insurance company of Albert Lea, director in the Albert Lea National bank, etc.

First Vice President—Frank T. Locke, of Sibley, Iowa, president of the Melvin (Iowa) National bank, president of the Bank of Harris, Harris, Iowa, and cashier of the Sibley (Iowa) State bank.

Second Vice President—Hon. M. R. Everett, of Waterville, Minn., a state senator and president of the Everett City Bank of Waterville, Minn.

Secretary—A. W. Harris, of Sibley, Iowa, secretary and treasurer of the A. W. Harris Grain company, of Sibley, and president of the A. W. Harris Gas Light company, of Sibley, Iowa.

Treasurer—A. B. Gale, of Mason City, Iowa, cashier of the City National Bank of Mason City, Iowa.

Other Directors—Ellas Fittingler, of Minneapolis, Minn., capitalist and owner of the valuable property on Nicollet avenue now occupied by the New Store, C. H. Mance, of Duluth, Minn., lumberman, W. M. McAllister, of Albert Lea, Minn., creditman of the Dulles Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

DIAMOND CRUDE OIL COMPANY,
J. N. BENNETT, Agent, 514 Manhattan Building, DULUTH.

FEDERATION'S CALL

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Twenty-first Annual Convention to Be Held at St. Thomas College Hall, in the City of Scranton, Pa., Beginning Thursday, December 5, 1901—Many Matters of Extreme Importance to Be Considered.

To All Affiliated Unions, Greeting: Pursuant to law, notification is hereby given that the twenty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at St. Thomas College Hall, in the City of Scranton, Pa., beginning at ten o'clock Thursday morning, December 5, 1901, and will continue until the business of the convention has been concluded.

Inasmuch as matters of extreme importance to the wage-workers of our country await the careful deliberation and action of the organized workers of America in our convention, every organization entitled to send delegates is urgently requested to be fully represented, and this, too, by the most faithful and best qualified members. Under no circumstances should mere favor prevail in the selection of delegates. The cause of labor is too sacred, important, and far-reaching to warrant our unions in selecting as their delegates to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor any but those who not only have the interests of the toilers at heart, but who comprehend the conditions by which we are surrounded and can be helpful in devising the most practical means to secure relief from burdensome conditions, and to protect and promote the best interests of the toiling masses of our country.

We have not only to organize the yet unorganized toilers, to unite in one compact body the unions of the several trades and callings; to more completely establish the federation of all; to make the unions and our federation constant in more effective in opposing the wrong and establishing the right; to extend our resources, to maintain the vantage ground already secured, and to provide for the constant advance of the workers on the road to emancipation from the thralldom of ignorance and greed; to carefully and intelligently outline our future action, and bravely defend our firm convictions and resolves. These and many other matters too numerous to mention here require the attention of the delegates to the forthcoming convention, and the unions are therefore implored, though temporary sacrifices may have to be made, to be fully represented at the Scranton

convention without representation holds good in the American labor movement as well as upon any other field of human activity; and when representation is accorded in our conventions, unions do themselves and their members a grave wrong when for any reason they fail to take advantage of the opportunity offered.

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From national or international unions for less than four thousand members, one delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates; sixty-four thousand or more, six delegates, and so on; and from central bodies and state federations, and from local unions not having a national or international union, and from federal labor unions, one delegate.

Organizations, to be entitled to representation, must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership in, other trade unions, are eligible as delegates from federal labor unions. A considerable asset of the Diamond Crude Company is our holdings at Sour Lake, Saratoga Springs, and at Big Hill. These properties have been overshadowed by the great success at Spindle Top, but they are very valuable and well worth development.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organizations has been paid in full to October 31, 1901.

Resolutions of any character, or propositions for changes in the constitution, intended for consideration by the convention, must be sent to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor at least two weeks previous to the date of the convention. The same will be compiled and printed in the program of business and mailed to each delegate elect and to the executive officer of each affiliated organization. No resolution or constitutional change can be considered, unless printed in the program, without a two-thirds vote of the convention.

Under the law, organizations having grievances against other organizations are required to meet by representation for the purpose of adjusting the questions in dispute before the same can be considered by the convention. A grievance which has already been considered by a previous convention can not be taken up by the forthcoming convention unless three years have elapsed from the time of the decision being rendered; provided, however, that the organization feeling aggrieved has obtained the consent of the executive council to again bring the subject-matter to the attention of the convention.

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credentials must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office.

The committee on credentials will meet at Scranton, Pa., five days pre-

vious to the opening of the convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof; hence secretaries will observe the necessity of having the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at headquarters at the earliest possible moment. The executive council will meet three days previous to the convention.

Delegates can obtain accommodation on the American plan as follows: Hotel Jermy, \$3 and \$5.50; The Coyne Hotel, \$2 per day, two in a room; St. Charles Hotel, \$2 per day, two in a room; Lackawanna Valley House, \$2 per day, two in a room; The Irving Hotel, \$1.75, one in a room; \$1.50, two in a room; Hotel Terrace, \$2 per day, two in a room. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Jermy. If other hotel arrangements are made or additional notice regarding the convention is necessary to be given or required, it will be furnished by correspondence, circular, the American Federation of Labor and the labor press. Special railway rates have been secured, the terms and conditions of which will be communicated in another circular.

Fraternally yours,
SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

TRADES ASSEMBLY

SEEKS INFORMATION IN REGARD
TO CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

Assembly Will Wait Until the American Federation of Labor Moves in Matter—Gordon O'Neill Urges That Council Committee Ascertain Cause of Delay to Tenth Avenue West Foot Bridge.

The proposition to renew the Chinese exclusion act, which expires within a few months, was again discussed at the regular meeting of the Trades Assembly, held last Friday evening.

The secretary was instructed to write to Congressman Morris for information concerning the act, and as to the citizenship in the Philippines.

It was thought by many that action at this time would be a little premature, and that it would be better to wait until the matter came before congress, at which time a resolution by the assembly would have greater effect. The American Federation of Labor has taken a hand in the matter and it was suggested that it would be well to ascertain just what stand it will take.

The next meeting of the Trades Assembly will be a semi-social affair. The business meeting will begin at 7:30 o'clock and it is expected that all business of the assembly will be passed in a social way. Mayor Hugo will be present and a musical program will be given. It will be an open meeting and the members' wives and friends are invited to attend.

Taylor Howe, of the Leather Workers' union, and Victor Johnson, of the Clerks' union, were elected to vacancies on the board of trustees. Ole Sund was elected a delegate to the Building Trades Council. O'Neill, of the Longshoremen's union, waxed wroth over the delay to the foot bridge at Tenth avenue West and asked that the council committee make that a special order of business Monday evening. He thought that if the present members could not make the railroad companies erect the bridge organized labor should elect aldermen that could. And they could do it, said the dauntless delegate.

Delegate Ole Larson introduced a resolution donating \$15 to Mrs. M. McLeod, whose son was killed in the hold of a ship a few weeks ago. It was adopted. The woman's husband, who died some time since, was a carpenter by trade, and was with the son of Secretary Skrove of the carpenters' union shortly before he was killed. The lad shined shoes and sold papers and was his mother's sole support. He was about 16 years of age.

A communication was read from the Iron trade workers of San Francisco, asking that men stay away from that city as the unionists there were out on strike.

HEIGHTS ON WARPATH.

Do Not Get Sufficient Protection From the City.

The citizens of Duluth Heights are up in arms, and it is not against the street car company either. They feel that they are entitled to better treatment from the city council. The men who get their votes for alderman this year has got to make them certain pledges, and give assurance that he will keep them. For the last few years the city has not spent a dollar on Duluth Heights. The board of public works department has repaired the county road for the benefit of the farmers and pleasure parties going to Pike Lake. Electric lights that burn only on moonlight nights, were given in August, and that is all. This little suburb pays into the county treasurer for taxes every year a sum amounting to only \$3,500. Small though this may seem, yet one-fifth of it is not expended on the Heights.

We pay taxes for schools, fire and police protection, and public maintenance. There is a beautiful school there, that sustains three teachers, and this is all. Police and fire protection is out of the question entirely, and there does not seem to be any hope for any in the near future. A good fire would in one night wipe the entire suburb off the map, together with the life savings of a hundred workmen, who have not another thing in this world. It appears that some parts of the city are getting more than their share, or there is an immense leakage somewhere, for the people there are entitled to more protection than they are getting.

RIGHTS ACHIEVED

LABOR HAS SECURED AND MAINTAINED GREATER RIGHTS.

Certain Judges Have Carried the Abuse of the "Equitable" Powers to Unheard of and Astonishing Lengths—Courts Are Not Justified in Their Use of the Power of the Injunction.

In a recent number, the American Federationist directed attention to the grave and numerous signs of reaction against the respect won by organized workers after years of persistent and strenuous effort. This reaction is manifested in ferocious attacks on unionism, in senseless misrepresentations of the aims and tendencies of the labor movement, in audacious denials of established economic truths, and in the revival of old and exploded libels upon the representatives and leaders of the trade organizations.

It is but natural that this retrograde movement should have reached and influenced the courts. Certain judges have literally run amuck, and have carried the abuse of the "equitable" powers to unheard of, and astounding lengths. The injunctions issued of late are so arbitrary, so tyrannical, so infamous, that even newspapers of the most conservative class, which have shown no special sympathy with organized labor, felt themselves constrained to raise vigorous protest and call a halt.

We can give here but a few specimens of these revolting injunctions; but they are representative of the new spirit—a spirit dangerous to American liberty, American law, and constitutional guaranteed rights. Picketing, which no state prohibits by law, has been declared a crime by sheer judicial legislation. Judge Wing, of Cleveland, in restraining striking molders from picketing (among a score of other things), declared to an objecting attorney that "persuasion itself, long continued, may become a nuisance and unlawful." He therefore enjoined the molders' union "from picketing the premises" of a certain company, or "interfering in any manner whatsoever with its employees." He defined picketing as "organized espionage," and "a physical demonstration calculated to intimidate."

This was bad enough; but it at least pretended to distinguish between ordinary, normal, proper persuasion, and persuasion "long continued." Even this was a concession far too generous for the militant plutocratic spirit, and Judge Gager, of the Supreme court of New Haven, Conn., followed these in and fifty strikers "from in any manner interfering with any person who may desire to enter the employ of the plaintiff, by way of threats, persuasion, personal violence, intimidation, or other means." This order prohibited moral suasion, without if and but, without qualification of any kind.

But what right has this judge to usurp the function of the legislature and prohibit the use of moral suasion by strikers? When men are enjoined from doing things expressly forbidden by law, the wrong and injustice then consists in depriving them of the guarantee of indictment by grand jury and trial by petit jury. The man who is accused of disobeying an injunction may be punished by the court without indictment and jury trial, and such punishment is not a bar to indictment and trial upon the same offense. When an injunction prohibits something that is wholly legal, then, in addition to the outrage named, we have the further, and, if possible, greater outrage of judicial usurpation of legislative functions. Instead of the constitutionally provided division of governmental powers, a division essential to freedom and individual rights, we have judicial absolutism, the worst form of absolutism imaginable.

No wonder that this imbecile and infamous Gager injunction aroused the opposition of the more intelligent and less servile section of the daily press. Some of the comments upon this judicial enormity are strong enough to deserve reproductions here. We have space for but a few; but every unionist will read them with pleasure. For it is not often that an influential newspaper, of unquestioned "orthodoxy" in economics, so vigorously champions the cause of labor, which is really the cause of American citizenship.

Animadverting particularly on the Gager masterpiece, the New York Evening Post said: "An injunction of this order is making that criminal which the people, acting through its legislature, have not made criminal, is setting aside the ordinary safeguard of the citizen in trial by jury, and is causing an innocent act of the law from which it may have been carefully guarded. Confusion and tyranny do not often rise higher than this mark. It is an action that thrusts itself directly in the path of social progress."

"Judge Gager would rob the workman of the direct and ordinary methods of enforcing his views, and bring the machinery of law to work in an entirely unusual way in favor of his adversary. If there is any time in which the law should be applied with caution, moderation and fairness, it is in connection with the settlement of questions involving the ultimate welfare of society. There is, in these questions, no temper of criminality, but simply a wish to assert and maintain rights. The judiciary already suffers from the suspicion among workmen that it does not and will not bring to this class of questions sound and unbiased opinion. Workmen would feel that they might as well be arranged before the company with whom the controversy

was opened as before a man like Judge Gager."

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, in discussing the recent injunction epidemic, asks:

"But are the courts justified in enjoining picketing anywhere and everywhere? Have not the strikers a right to meet the non-union men at a distance from the factory, and there try to persuade them to take organized labor's view of the situation? Reasonable people, who are not biased either way, must answer in the affirmative. To deny this right of peaceable persuasion is tyranny and oppression."

And after citing some rational dissenting opinions, the same newspaper concludes:

"The present tendency is so far running to an extreme as to aggravate seriously the old conflict between labor and capital. The simple right to talk, to argue for any legitimate cause, violence not being used or positive intimidation, is too fundamental to be overthrown at any point in our social system. In thus extending the enjoining power, American courts are in bad business; for they not only outrage the people's inherited conception of ordinary rights in the citizens, but cover themselves with suspicion in the minds of the wage-earning classes as being controlled by the power of capital."

The New York Herald says that "to enjoin men from resorting to moral suasion would seem to be an abuse of the injunction power, as unwarranted by law as by common sense, and an infringement of the constitutional rights of free speech."

The Chicago Evening Post describes these injunctions as sheer judicial legislation.

A Cleveland judge says: "To forbid men from doing what no statute makes wrong is to open a wide door to all sorts of personal whims having the force of laws. It introduces a sort of oriental cad feature into our courts which is ill-suited to the temper of free people, and the spirit of free institutions. It is a novelty full of danger."

We have quoted these utterances for the benefit of the plutocratic reactionaries and prostituted scribblers who mendaciously assert that in fighting injunctions labor is putting itself in opposition to "law and order," when the truth is that it is opposing lawlessness, usurpation, and assaults, upon the most cherished, law-secured rights and immunities.

So far as organized labor is concerned, it is its right and duty to scorn and defy these unlawful, tyrannical and monstrous injunctions, even if it should result in the courts sending scores of innocent, orderly and law-abiding citizens to jail for "contempt of court."

Recently a Chicago publisher was marked of honor, and a protest against a sentence enforced upon him by a local judge for disregarding an anti-picketing injunction. This is the right policy, and it should be emulated everywhere. The present reaction against legitimate organization and the essential rights of labor must and will be checked; indifference would be a crime, a sign of degradation and loss of manhood.—American Federationist.

ITS FRIENDS DISGUSTED.

State Board of Control Have Shown Themselves to Be Incompetent.

The Post-News was and is an earnest advocate of the state board of control plan. But every day we grow more and more disgusted with the present board. They have shown themselves on every occasion absolutely "incompetent, irrelevant and inadmissible," says the Alexandria Post News, (Rep.) They only pull their feet out of one hole to stick them deeply into another, and for lack of tact, bullheaded obstinacy and absolute ignorance of good business sense they repeatedly prove themselves to excel. The trouble seems to be that it is a one-man board, and that one man, Leavitt, is a small and very narrow article of furniture. But he absolutely controls the board, who dare not breathe without his permission. He is of the sort of men who grow rich by shaving notes and squeezing the unfortunate, and then pose as remarkably brilliant because, forsooth, they have made money. He was the worst mistake on the board, but all have shown inability to measure up to the requirements and Governor Van Sant, if he does not wish this law to prove the great mistake of his administration, should accept their resignations and appoint men who can make it a success.

So far the board has had trouble with every state institution. The law explicitly demands publicity in its acts and yet its first serious move was to enter into a secret contract for coal that proved to be a "gold brick." It has made an absolutely uniform, cast iron list of salaries for all the penal and charitable institutions without regard to location and local conditions. It has insisted upon running the normal schools and yet has made no effort to include the university under its control. It asked for a compromise with the normal schools and then repudiated its own written pledge. It has simply gone on from one fool act to those still fooler until the best friends of the bill are disgusted, and the Democrats are in a position to take the extra session and on the stump to make the board of control the laughing stock of the state.

The monopolists vote together and otherwise stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of their special privileges that make their economic interests common. They co-operate for mutual benefit. They are class conscious. But when the workingmen propose to adopt the same tactics in behalf of their class, they are denounced as selfish revolutionists, and the most prominent ones are blacklisted or hounded to the grave.

HE DOES GOOD WORK

ORGANIZER HANSEN, OF MINNEAPOLIS ORGANIZES NEW UNIONS.

Returns to Minneapolis After a Most Successful Trip Through Illinois and Wisconsin—Unions Organized at Rockford, Ill. and Beloit, Wis. Says That He Has Seen Nothing to Compare With Minneapolis Labor.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 17.—(Special to the Labor World.)—Louis Hansen, organizer of the American Federation of Labor and the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America, has returned from a most successful organizing trip in Illinois and Wisconsin. In speaking of his work Mr. Hansen had the following to say:

"It is fifteen days since I left Minneapolis and in that time I have seen much, worked hard and had the best of success crown my efforts. I left Minneapolis on October first and arrived at Rockford, Ill., the same evening. Looking the ground over thoroughly I laid my plans and went to work. Being employed by the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, it fell to me to endeavor to get the woodworkers re-organized at Rockford."

"Rockford is the second largest woodworking center in the world for furniture; Grand Rapids, Mich., alone being ahead of it. Wages are very low here, ranging anywhere from a dollar to a dollar and a half a day for skilled bench and machine men. Hours, why they never stop if they are busy, and the poor workmen get no extra pay for over time."

"There are something like fifteen organizations in the city, but they, with the exception of one, have not been organized long enough to gain any material benefit. The Typographical union has a very strong organization, and newspapers, of which there are three dailies, are all union from cellar to garret and each of them display the allied printing trades union label. They have a central body which is doing good work in promoting the interests of the various unions, and a number of level headed men are at the head of it, in whose conservative hands it will in time prove a great success. I called two meetings of the woodworkers, and before I left I was successful in getting an organization with an efficient corps of officers."

"After leaving Rockford I journeyed to Beloit, Wis., to try my luck. Three organizations were already formed in this city, which is a great town for iron men such as machinists and molders. The molders have a strong union there and have control of the

going but, when men get out of the union zone. The other two organizations are the machinists and the core workers, which are rapidly coming to the front."

"Though there are only about twelve thousand inhabitants in the city it is a great manufacturing center, just the same. While there I organized the woodworkers with a fair charter list, and though I am paid by the Woodworkers' International Union, I found time enough to devote myself to other crafts. Before I left I got an organization of carpenters formed with a membership of forty, and a few clerks' union of thirty members, consisting of both men and women."

"After leaving Beloit I went to Janesville, Wis., and formed a strong union of the woodworkers in that city. I appeared before several of the local unions in these places as well as some of the central bodies, but as yet I have seen nothing in the way of organized labor that compares with that of Minneapolis. Though Wisconsin is noted for small wages and long hours, I want say that people of that state are beginning to realize that if they expect a fair per cent of the fruits of labor they must organize to get it."

GETS A BENEFIT

Employee of Freimath Profits By Membership in Association.

The Freimath Beneficiary association, limited to the employees of Freimath's department store, has paid its first benefit. One of the salesclerks having been ill for over three weeks, was voted \$16. The organization was formed last June, but this is the first case where it has had to extend its benefits.

At a meeting of the directors the following committee was selected to look after the social side of the association during the winter months. Miss Jane Everington, Miss Margaret Scanlon, Miss Olga Stahlbusch, Hugo Hirschman, E. Sattler, J. Medley.

BOOST FOR JAS. K. STEELE.

Is Made Manager of the Freimath Department Store.

James K. Steele, who came to Freimath's less than a year ago to take charge of the advertising department, is receiving congratulations of his friends these days, having just been promoted to the position of manager of the big department store. Mr. Freimath recognized in him a man thoroughly fitted for the position.

Mr. Steele will be succeeded in the advertising branch of the business by W. G. L. Tucker, of St. Paul, formerly with Schuneman & Evans. Mr. Tucker was for years in the advertising department of the Omaha road and other big enterprises.

Falsehood, vituperation and malice always come home to perch on the shoulders of the man who uses them.

In Russia strikers are treated as rebels. Some of our employers ought to emulate the land of the czar.