

THE LABOR WORLD.

VOL. 7, No. 29.

DULUTH AND SUPERIOR, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

FIVE CENTS.

The New Store

Silk Waists.



We place on sale in our cloak and suit departments on the second floor—

100 Silk Waists at \$3.75 each.

These waists comprise the entire sample line of one of the most prominent manufacturers of the East and range in value from \$4.98 to \$8.98 each wholesale. They consist of Taffetas, Peau de Soies and Satins. Colors are black, white, cream white, pink, blue, tans, reds, cerise, lavender, yellow, etc., and are made up in the latest and most attractive designs. No two of these waists are alike, so if you want a swell shirt waist different from anyone else at a fraction of its value, you should not miss this opportunity.



Sizes 34, 36, 38 only.

Remember only \$3.75 each.

Patronize Union Restaurants.

Members of organized labor and their friends are requested to patronize only such restaurants that display the Union Card.

UNION RESTAURANTS. Non-Union Restaurants

The New England.
The Criterion.
The Grill.
The Boston.
The Delicatessen.
The Columbia.

The Crystal.
The Crown.
Boyle Bros.
The North Land.

Non-Union Restaurants refuse to employ Union Help.

Cooks' and Waiters' Union No. 53.

A Weather Forecast

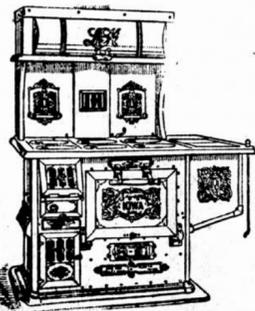
After a careful analysis of the returns from Muskratville and Corntown, we wish to give it as our opinion that the weather will be more or less in evidence this winter. This is taking into consideration the fact that the bark on the north end of the yellow dog, that lives on our avenue, is distinctly more audible and thicker than it was at this time last season.

We also predict that a cold day is coming for the dealer who pushes cheap heaters and that a frost is liable to nip the profits of the man who has been buying his heaters at so much per pound. "He laughs best who laughs last," and the man who handles a line which he honestly considers the best and most suitable for his trade, is the one who holds his trade.

RADIANT HOME HEATERS

Cost a trifle more than other Baseburners, but with coal at \$7.25 a ton, don't you think that it would pay to buy a stove that any of your neighbors will tell you can be run on 1/3 less fuel than some of the cheaper kinds. They are not so high but you can afford.

\$37.50 Buys the No. 4, and our terms are \$5.00 and \$1.25 a week.



IOWA STEEL RANGES.

Another shipment of the popular range just received, all we ask is that you see this range before buying. Our terms are \$5.00 down and \$1.25 a week.

KELLEY HARDWARE CO.

TRADES ASSEMBLY.

HOLDS UNEVENTFUL MEETING AND TRANSACTS MUCH BUSINESS.

Several New Delegates Are Admitted—Clerks Want All Stores to Close—Bakers Want to Abolish Night Work—Assembly Wants Ships Built at Navy Yard by the Government—Other Labor News.

The Trades Assembly meeting last Friday evening was well attended and there was considerable business transacted. W. J. Moran, of the Typographical union, was received as a delegate. He graces a chair alongside of Vice President Dworschak. George Hyatt was also admitted as a delegate from the building laborers union.

C. W. F. Hegg, of the Clerks' union, reported that some of the Superior street clothing stores would not close evenings, and it is expected that these will be boycotted. All the larger stores signified their purpose long ago to close after supper, except on one or two evenings, and those still out are among the smaller stores. The bakers are trying to bring about a change whereby there will not be so much night work. This has been discussed for some time, but nothing has been accomplished. The members heartily endorsed the action of the California legislature in asking that the boats of the U. S. navy be built at the navy yards and the secretary was instructed to send letters to congressmen, and senators and also to the secretary of the navy urging that such a change be made. In a communication it was stated that 300 Davis sewing machines were sent back to the factory from various parts of the country when it was found that the machines there were on strike. Union men complain that some of the butcher shops are a little lax in exhibiting their union cards. Delegate Dworschak, who is a member of the free labor bureau, says that a good start has been made, and also that all members of organized labor throughout the city should give their aid to the new institution.

LOTT AND MOERSCH

REPRESENTATIVES OF STATE LABOR BUREAU VISIT DULUTH.

Highly Elated Over Success of the Bureau During the Present Administration—Bureau Will Gather Statistics on the Domestic Service Question—It is a New and Commendable Departure for State.

E. B. Lott, deputy commissioner of labor, and Julius Moersch, factory inspector, of St. Paul, arrived in the city Sunday on business. They were called at the Labor World office and appeared quite happy over the work of the bureau under the present administration. Mr. Lott was formerly chairman of the State Federation of Labor Council. He still takes an active interest in labor matters, and puts in a good word where ever he works. The bureau, Mr. Lott says, is departing into new work this year that will bring it many friends. The bureau will make a special investigation of the domestic service situation in the state. So far as known, no state labor bureau has ever attempted an investigation along this line. Commissioner O'Donnell proposes to send out blanks to both employers and servants, containing a set of questions designed to bring out the experience of both sides, with statistics of the wages, length of service, hours of work, time off, and other facts of interest in this connection. Commenting on the new move on the part of the department, Mr. Lott said: "The domestic servant question may seem of little importance to most persons, but nearly all the women's clubs in the state have discussed the question in some form, but there is a lack of definite information. "The number of domestic servants in the state is large, and the investigation should furnish some interesting and valuable information. "I think both employers and servants will co-operate with this department in securing data, and will answer the questions contained on the blanks." While in Duluth the state labor officials were shown about by Chief Factory Inspector Allen. They left Monday afternoon for home.

ORGANIZED LABOR

ITS STRUGGLES, ITS ENEMIES AND ITS FOOLS.

Gompers Writes to a Symposium on the Subject—"How Shall Capital and Labor Be Reconciled?"—Refers to Strikes, Organization and Arbitration—Gives Henry Lloyd a Rap on His Arbitration Scheme.

There is no necessity to worry about how labor and capital can be reconciled, for they are one and the same. How the laborers and the capitalists can be reconciled, is entirely within the scope of proper inquiry, and to which the attention of both and of all students of economics and devotees to the social welfare may well give their best thought and attention. And it may lead to the conclusion that despite the clamor which we hear, and the conflicts which occasionally occur, that there is a constant trend toward agreement between the laborers and capitalists, employed and employer, for the uninterrupted production and distribution of wealth, and, too, with ethical consideration for the common interests of all the people.

No body of men deplores strikes more than do the organized workers, and one of their chief aims is to endeavor to reduce the number, if not to entirely obliterate strikes; but thinking that men have no sympathy with the unqualified condemnation with which the dilettante in society, the professoriate, and the open and covert enemies of the workers, denounce them. A strike or lockout is a disagreement between the buyer and seller of labor power in order to arrive at what each or both may determine to be a more rational and equitable condition upon which production and distribution shall proceed. There has never yet been full harmony between the buyers and sellers of anything in this world. When a strike or lockout occurs, wages and production are not destroyed; they are deferred.

Since the era of modern industry, there have always been periods of respite of great activity in industry, followed by periods or seasons of stagnation and idleness.

Strikes simply defer the production from one season to another. Production in the aggregate of an entire year has never yet been diminished by a strike.

Organized workers seek to reduce strikes by being the better prepared for them.

Strikes of unorganized or newly organized labor are more numerous and more costly than those of organized labor.

The employer who has been master of all he surveys looks upon his employees as servile servants from whom the slightest request or protest is taken to be an attack upon his prerogative and privilege. To him it is dictation, which he resents in the most autocratic fashion. The unorganized or newly organized workers have always looked upon themselves as entirely impotent, and therefore unable to secure redress for any wrongs which may have been inflicted upon them. Their comparatively low condition and sufferings have made them desperate; and when in their unity a new found power dawns upon them, the situation is completely changed, and they regard their employers as powerless to resist any demand, and themselves as almighty.

After the first contest, both have learned a lesson; and if the workers maintain their organization, they find that neither side possesses all the power nor all the responsibility. They have mutual respect for each other, and enter into mutual agreements.

The best organized workers, those who are better prepared to enter into strikes or to resist lockouts, are those who have least occasion to engage in them, and yet are the greater beneficiaries from modern civilization in the form of higher wages, shorter hours of daily labor, and Sunday rest. They attain a higher plane of morality, economic, political and social independence. Thousands of agreements reached, the many more thousands of strikes averted through organization, are lost sight of by the sophists and superficial observers, and strikes regarded as the sum total, the Alpha and Omega of the labor movement, when, as a matter of fact, as already indicated, strikes are a few of the failures to agree on terms upon which industry shall be continued.

Organized labor stands for: 1. Organization. 2. Conciliation. 3. Arbitration. We know that without organization, conciliation and arbitration are a delusion and a snare. The combination of the employers, the wealth possessors of America, has progressed at a very rapid rate. The workers have no fear because of these combinations. They are realizing that in order to protect and promote their interests today, and to vouchsafe their liberty and freedom for the future, it is essential for them to unite and federate. Out of the two united forces there is a constantly growing tendency toward mutual agreements, lasting for a stated period during which industrial disturbances are avoided; representatives of both sides engage in adjusting the differences arising from the constant transition in machinery and methods of production; and they meet annually or biennially to again discuss conditions upon which industrial peace may be continued for a like period.

Some well meaning persons, and others not quite so friendly disposed, have urged upon the workers compulsory arbitration as a means to end industrial strife. The most pronounced advocate of that system in America is one who, though well-intentioned, has in turn advocated as many different remedies for our social ills as the human mind has evolved, and has written successively to the utter confusion of his previously proclaimed theories.

Another, advocates compulsory arbitration for New Zealand, and while loud in its praises, hesitates in his advocacy of its acceptance in the United States; while the author of the law in New Zealand recently declared that it must be either curbed, modified or repealed.

Compulsory arbitration is the very antithesis of freedom and order and progress. On the one hand it means confiscation of property; on the other it involves slavery, and the enforcement of either or both would be the beginning of the end, the death knell of the industrial and commercial superiority of America. No one pretends that our present industrial life is the ideal one, but that it is the best that has yet been evolved in the history of the world, no sane man will deny. The organized labor movement, the industrial and commercial advancement to which we have attained even by our crude methods ought to be a sufficient answer to those who, by a patent, imagine they can cure all the ills of mankind in the twinkling of an eye, or by the enactment of a law.—Samuel Gompers.

BEES ARE BUZZING

POLITICAL AIR IS RIFE WITH CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

Many Citizens Anxious to Serve the People.

to Enter the Race—Hopes Are Shattered—Slight Rivalry Between Truelsen and Krumsieg.

Political fur has been flying this week. Republican hopes have been shattered. Mayor Hugo will not be a candidate for re-election. He is authority for the statement himself. He gives as his reason, that he has no desire for a second term as mayor. He says that he is losing ground at his trade, and can not afford that.

Now there is no end of political gossip. Captain Stevens and Captain Lewis seem to have everything their own way, unless something unforeseen happens. Captain Stevens has the advantage, in so much as he has an organization with him. There is strong talk on the street of a dark horse.

The circle who picks candidates for office are looking about for a person who can quiet the temperance element, and at the same time command the support of the saloon men.

Former Mayor Truelsen created a little stir this week in the announcement of his opposition to Alderman Krumsieg for re-election as alderman. Many of Mr. Truelsen's friends deplore this, as they have a kindly feeling for Mr. Krumsieg. The question with them is, can Mr. Truelsen get the nomination, and at the same time stir up a fight in his own party?

So far as we are concerned we are anxious to see Mr. Krumsieg retain his seat in the council. We have a special reason for this. He has made no pretense about being a friend to labor, but he has been an uncompromising supporter of labor measures, during his aldermanic career, and we would indeed be ungrateful if we did not support him now.

Mr. Craswell is gradually lining up his forces. His friends are quietly working with good success. Many republicans have assured him of their support if he is nominated. Dr. Murray is still working, although it is cruelly hinted that he will pull out of the race upon the assurance that he be taken care of in lieu of the success of the Democratic party at the polls.

There has been more talk of an independent ticket this week than ever before. The anti-saloon element are thoroughly organized, and it is said that if Hugo and Truelsen were the party nominees another ticket would be put in the field headed by some person who would not only enforce the liquor law, but who stood all right on municipal questions.

It is possible that their plans will be somewhat changed now, on account of the withdrawal of Mayor Hugo from the contest. Since our last issue Mr. Thoreen has filed his certificate with the county auditor as a Republican candidate for the nomination of alderman of the Sixth ward. O. W. "Buck" Nelson is a candidate for the Democratic nomination in the same ward. Mr. Nelson was a sergeant in Company "C" during the Spanish-American war. Joe Gibson will try again for aldermanic honors in the Fifth ward. During the last campaign he was defeated

UNITY OF WORKERS

LONGSHOREMEN OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA TO GET TOGETHER.

Desires of the British Federation of Workers.

in All Kinds of Workers—Federation With British Dockworkers a Probability.

The International Longshoremen's association has knocked "autonomy" into a cocked hat and is issuing charters to all marine and transport workers, including lumber loaders, unloaders and piers; mill men and all employed in lumber yards; coal shovelers, trimmers, loaders and unloaders; ore shovelers, trimmers, loaders and unloaders; lime stone loaders and unloaders; marine package freight handlers, loaders and unloaders; railway and warehouse package freight handlers; loaders and unloaders of salt; grain scoopers and trimmers; grain elevator employees; dock and marine engineers; stationary dock holsters, machine repairmen and firemen; car dumpers, pinchers and wall builders; marine firemen, oilers and water-tenders; marine divers, helpers, tenders and steam pump operators; lumber inspectors and scalers; top dockmen; cotton and tobacco screwmen; general cargo dock laborers; in fact all workers engaged in these various occupations on this hemisphere are to be brought into one organization.

President Keefe, of the Longshoremen's association, did a double stroke of business while in England as a delegate to the British Trades congress.

He has interested the Dockworkers' organization of England in the amalgamation or federation of all the organizations of dockworkers in the world. The British organization has sent Ben Fillette, one of their most active workers, to this country to meet the executive officers of the International Longshoremen's association for the purpose of discussing plans of federation. This is the second step inaugurated tending to bring about a general federation of the workers of the world. The American Federation of Labor and the British Trades Council exchange fraternal delegates, but it is expected that the federation of the dockworkers will be more effective. There will possibly be a common understanding between the workers of the two nations, and when a boat is loaded in America with non-union longshoremen, redress can be had when it arrives on the other side, and vice versa.

by one vote. He hopes to make up for that this year. Alderman Cromwell will encounter some opposition in his own party this year. Although he has stood "pat" on the enforcement of the liquor laws, he has very little to recommend him on municipal questions. He is known as the foremost opponent of municipal ownership in the council, and hence he will have to depend upon the "straight laced" voters to carry him through.

Taking in the situation as a whole, at this early day it can be seen that the coming campaign will be decidedly warm.

RIBBON SALE.



Saturday on Bargain Counter 2, a tremendous selling of Ribbons, 3,700 yards of pure silk ribbons Nos. 60 and 80, in the following colors: Black, White, Light Blue, Pink, Cerise, Orange, Cream, Flais, Cardinal, Scarlet, Brown, Navy. Every yard of this Ribbon worth 25c. Offered for this sale at the special Bargain Sale price, of a yd 15c

November sale Rubbers, Leggins

Satisfying all—disappointing none—attracting greater crowds daily—demonstrating to the public that no one can equal our low prices. Remember this: We guarantee every pair of Rubbers we sell, and if not satisfactory you can have your money back. Strong enough, isn't it? Tomorrow we will offer:

- 15 cases women's low cut Rubbers, sizes to 5, value 35c, at..... 15c
- 10 cases women's Storm Rubbers, sizes to 5, value 45c, at..... 25c
- 19 cases extra quality buckle articles, to fit any shape shoes, value \$1.00, at..... 65c
- 25 cases celebrated American fleece-lined Storm Rubbers, heel and spring heel, all sizes and widths, value 90c, at..... 65c
- Misses' celebrated American fleece-lined storm Rubbers, heel and spring heel, all sizes and widths, at..... 55c
- Child's, same as above..... 45c
- Women's extra quality fleece-lined storm Alaskas, heel or spring heel, all sizes and widths shapes for any style shoe, every pair guaranteed, value \$1.00, at..... 65c
- Boys' and girls' leggins, in leather, corduroy, broadcloth and velvet. Colors—tan, red, dark, mode, or beaver, black, grey and blue. Values \$1.25 and \$1.50. On sale at..... 98c

Phillips & Co.

218 West Superior Street.

GOOD RUBBERS

If you want good Rubbers and Overshoes, the kinds that will stand good wear, try the WALES-GOODYEAR. They have stood the test of years, x x x

Men's \$1.50 Arctics— 98c	Ladies' Storm Rubbers— 39c
Ladies' Storm Alaskas— 49c	Children's Buckle Arctics— 45c
Child's Button Arctics— 98c	Women's Fleece-lined Rubbers 49c

The Largest Line of Union made Goods in the Northwest, at the Lowest Prices.

ADVANCED UNIONIST.

Saginaw unionists are proud of a handsome young woman who has come out strong as a champion of progressive trade unionism. She is Miss Nettie L. Southgate, president of the Lady Clerks' union. After outlining the work that is being done by trade unions, before a Woman's Suffrage convention, Miss Southgate stated that the intelligent males are beginning to vote against the same system that compels them to strike and boycott, and for a new system. "Socialism is inevitable," she declared; "it is one of the economic factors in evolution; there is a force working out of it which no opposition can stand."

ST. PAUL SPORT.

John Luther, a member of the cigarmakers' union, of St. Paul, is visiting this week at the home of Alderman Tischer. He has been enjoying a week's outing at Mr. Tischer's camp hunting deer. He is fortunate enough to take a large-sized one back to St. Paul with him.