

# THE LABOR WORLD.

Vol. 7, No. 39

DULUTH AND SUPERIOR, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1902.

FIVE CENTS.



## CLEARANCE SALES... BEFORE INVENTORY.

There are no fixed rules or precedents for a merchant to follow that will guide his buying hand so that no mistakes will be made in a year's campaign. In spite of the most intelligent and consistent planning more goods of certain kinds are bound to be bought than are really needed. And where a business is growing as rapidly as this one it is a very difficult matter to know just where to draw the line between over-buying and under-buying. It is for the purpose of correcting all such mistakes that we offer at this time, just before the Annual Inventory, all of our surplus stocks, remnants, odd lots, and other merchandise at exceptionally low prices. While we have made some errors in the quantity of merchandise bought, we never err as to quality and style. It makes no difference how little the price or how much the reduction, you are safe in buying at The Glass Block—we insist upon quality and satisfaction.

### Great Sale of All Remnants.

Did you ever see such a lot of Remnants? And such Less Than an orderly collection! Not Half Price. thrown together promiscuously as to bewilder the purchaser, but spread out in a systematic manner on six of our large dress tables in the center aisle of the Dress Goods Department. There are vast quantities of black, woolen goods, linings, and an immense lot of desirable wash goods. No woman with an eye for economy can afford not to attend this sale. Every woman in the city can find a piece of something here that will be useful for some purpose. There are lengths suitable for skirts, waists and full dresses for girls. Half price for most of the Remnants—less than half for many of them.

Here are Four Wash Goods Bargains. Perhaps you will buy some of each—at any rate you shouldn't come down town without taking home some of these goods, for the prices are mighty low—  
7c Apron Checked Gingham for .4c  
10c Checked and Fancy Checked Gingham .7c  
12c Corded Lawns, new goods, .8c  
15c Zephyr Gingham, very dainty 10c

### BARGAIN COUNTER 1.

LACES—Torchons at 4c a yard, 45c worth up to 125c a yard.  
6c, 8c, 10c—worth up to 20c.  
Odds and ends of embroideries and short lengths of lace, less than cost.

### BARGAIN COUNTER 2.

Special clearance sale Millinery—Ladies' Walking Hats at .25c  
Ladies' Trimmed Dress Hats at .75c  
Misses' Tam O'Shanter at .25c  
Baby Silk Bonnets at .15c and 30c

### BARGAIN COUNTER 4.

Clearance sale wash goods—mill ends and remnants of wash goods, marked especially low for a final clearance before stock taking—  
7c Apron Checked Gingham at .4c  
10c Gingham for .70  
12c Corded Lawns for .8c

### New Embroideries, 4c to \$1.00.

Here is a wealth of bright, crisp new Embroideries—perfect in their freshness and beauty—unexcelled for style, quality, desirability—and not a third of the quantity shown here is to be found elsewhere in this city. We are now offering thousands of yards of Nainsook Sets, Swiss Sets, Cambric and Hamburg edges and insertions—in any width from one inch to 15 inches—any price from 4c to \$1.00 a yard.  
Nainsook Sets at 5c, 7c, 8c, 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 45c, 55c, 65c, and 75c. .5c  
Swiss Sets at 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 45c, and up to \$1.00 a yard. 12 1/2c

### Special Values in Cambric and Hamburg Edges.

8c values for .5c  
15c values for .7c  
20c values for .12 1/2c  
25c values for .15c  
35c values for .20c  
50c at 30c.  
Extra special cambric and Hamburg edges—16 inches wide, a splendid width and quality for corset covers and ruffles, worth .30c  
50c at 30c.  
Thousands of yards Embroidery headings—3/4 to 2 inches in width at 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 10c and 12 1/2c.  
Extra special Cambric and Hamburg edges, 16 inches wide, a splendid width and quality for corset covers and ruffles, worth .40c

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The question of union labor, and its effect upon trade in the British Isles is receiving much discussion in the British trade papers. The London Times has begun a war on British trade unionism, and declares that the decadence in British industry may be laid on the shoulders of trade unionism. A workingman writing on the question has this to say:

"I worked for seven years in one of the largest and most up-to-date union shoe factories in America, and I also was employed for some time in a large union boot factory in Scotland. In the American factory the workers mostly all work on piece-work, and the best man is able to make the most wages. In both the American and Scotch factories there was a considerable number of machines in operation, but in the Scotch factory the men did not do so many pairs of shoes as the men in the American factory, although the machines were just the same. I will take the lasting machine for comparison. The lasters in the Scotch factory got \$7.50 a week, and the man that operated the machine got \$10.00 a week. It took three lasters to keep the operator and machine going, and they were able to put through 150 pairs of boots a day. In the American factory they had the same number of men—three lasters and one man to operate the machine—but they were able to put through 430 pairs of boots a day. The lasters averaged about \$10.00 a week, and the man that operated the machine about \$14.00. Your readers will notice that the Union Americans have the biggest wages, but taking into consideration the extra cost of living in America, it will be found that the wages of the British workers compare very favorably with the American workers. As regards the output of work, however, he is not in it with the American worker. Of course, I don't say the union men here could not do as much work as the union men in America, but the unions here will not allow him to do so; they would rather stick to their 'ca-canny' policy and let the Americans flood our country with their boots and shoes, while our 'boot-makers' are only working six months out of the twelve. The employers here are also to blame. They ought to have their factories equipped with all the latest and best appliances, for at the present day they are at least ten years behind the Americans in their methods. I think if the masters and men would work hand in hand you would not see so many boots and shoes lying at boot-shops her branded 'Made in U. S. A.'"

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The following committee of the Clerks' union has been in charge of the movement: Frank Blodgett, George Mason and H. J. Pierson. In return for the early closing agreement the union will give a card to the several store proprietors declaring their places thoroughly union. This card will be exhibited in the show windows. The committee expect all the stores of the city to join in the movement, at least all those of prominence.

It is argued that but little business is done after 6 o'clock and that this could be easily brought in earlier when the public learn of the new hour for closing.

Said a member of the Clerks' union Wednesday: "The merchants are meeting the movement in a liberal way, and within 30 days we will have every store on Superior street closed up at 6 o'clock every evening with the exception of Saturday. Two other establishments have signified their intention of joining the movement. We have run short of store cards for the present."

## SAD DEATH.

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## WAITERS DANCE.

Union Will Give Its Annual Ball Next Month.

The Cooks and Waiters' union will give its fifth annual ball at Odd Fellows hall on February 20th. The union is making extensive preparations for the event. The waiters at the restaurants are doing all in their power to sell tickets, and it is a foregone conclusion that the ball will prove both a social and financial success. LaBrosse's orchestra will furnish music for the occasion.

that he has now so well under way. The working people of the state are perfectly satisfied with the administration of the affairs of his office, and are more interested in his retention at his present post.

The state has a greater claim upon him than the working people of Minneapolis, for he is in a position to do more good for the working people of the state in the rigid enforcement of the labor laws than any amount of good he might be able to do as mayor of Minneapolis.

## LABOR HEARD FROM

TAKES EXCEPTION TO REPORT OF THE TAX COMMISSION.

Particularly That Part Referring to the Reduction of the Personal Property Tax—Ex-President Meyers of the Stone Cutters National Union and a Prominent Attorney Writes on the Question.

The report of the tax commission is exciting much comment in labor circles. We are in receipt of the following letter from George W. Meyer, ex-president of the Stone Cutters' National union, on the question of reduckin the exemption of personal property:

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 20, 1902.  
Mr. William E. McEwen,  
Duluth, Minn.

Dear Sir and Friend:  
As you are identified with and occupy a prominent position among the laboring men of your city, I want to call your attention to the section of the proposed new "Tax Law" Title I, section 2, paragraph 8, regarding exemptions of personal property, which is cut down to \$25.00.

The only excuse given by the board in their report is, that in some of the rural districts the farmers are in the habit of listing their personal property in the names of their several children, each being entitled to an exemption of one hundred dollars thereby exempting nearly all, if not all, of their personal property from taxation.

I challenge the tax commission to find a dozen such cases in this (Hennepin) county or any other large county in the state, and to cure the evil of these few cases they propose to cut the exemptions from one hundred dollars, (as the present law now provides) down to twenty-five dollars, as the expense of thousands of laboring men in this state.

The intent of the present law, as I understand it, is and was, to reach the cases of the laboringmen, who earn from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day, and have no personal property except their household goods.

The new law requires every one to make oath before a notary public, as to the value of his property, the man who has a large part of his property in money, promissory notes, bonds, etc., safely locked up in his vault, can put on his list, and swear to the value of as small a part of them as his conscience will permit, in most cases very small indeed, and the assessor nor any one else is none the wiser, but for the man who has no property but his own household goods, or in the case of a teamster his team and wagon, (his capital in trade) everything he has is in sight, and he must put in his list all, at its value, or the assessor will

he will have to contribute the proceeds of two or three days' labor to the tax shere.

It wants to be borne in mind that no sooner goes the industrious laboringman get ahead one hundred dollars or two hundred dollars in money, than he invests it, as a first payment on a home, thereby becoming in fact a taxpayer, and bearing the burdens of government.

I think this ought to be brought before the various labor organizations of the state, so that they may look after their interests in this matter, as I doubt if many of them have given the new law serious thought or realize what it means to them.

I write this to you that you may, if you choose, call their attention to the matter.

I notice in the papers the evident purpose of a good many legislators to railroad this law through with as little discussion as possible.

Friend William, you may publish this letter if you so desire, I wish I had the time to speak of this new law at some length but let the above be sufficient as a warning to the workingmen of this state and let them put the discussion into movement so that the papers take it up and see if we cannot get our share of the exemptions that is due us.

Yours sincerely,  
GEORGE W. MEYER,  
Ex-National President of the Stone Cutters of North America.

## TRADES UNIONS AND MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Trades unionism has long favored municipal ownership of the means of distribution of water, light and transportation, the latter of course including both freight and intelligence. While political economists have contended solely for the quantitative increase of wealth, the trades union has and is contending for a higher social ideal—"the attainment of the greatest quantity, the highest quality and the most just distribution of wealth." In the distribution of these public necessities there are found two general methods. 1. Monopoly method, in which the distribution is made by private agencies, usually by corporations legalized by legislative enactments, the business being managed solely with the object of profit. The charges for the services rendered being the highest price that can be exacted from the users, and the services the poorest that the community will stand for. 2. Municipal ownership method, by which the ownership of means and management of distribution is done by the government established by the people themselves. The officials in the management are held to accountability by the people who place them in position of trust, and are looked to for sufficient quantity, the highest quality and a just distribution, and for a remuneration under one of the following three principles. 1. The revenue principle, by which the government aims at giving the best services at a remuneration sufficient to cover all cost of service and depreciation, and in addition a profit which is covered into the governmental treasury with a view of defraying other expenses of government, and incidentally lessening taxes on other forms of property. 2. The

## MOLDERS ARE ACTIVE.

Elect Officers for the Term, Union Doing Well.

The Molders' union is seldom heard from in the newspapers, but it is alive and in good shape nevertheless. Every molder in the city is a member and the wages and conditions of trade have been made better by the organization since its formation. The molders usually prove to be good union men in the broadest sense of the word. They buy union label goods, and this alone is more than many others do. At the last meeting of the union officers were elected for the next six months as follows: President, Ernst Hampt; vice president, James Hunt; financial secretary, Chas. Johnson; recording secretary, Van Buskirk; corresponding secretary, G. A. Rakowsky; treasurer, Stanislaus Smith; inductor, Martin Musolf; door keeper, Magnus Johnson; trustees, Theo. Smeaburg, Fred Halgren, Oscar Johnson, delegates to the trades assembly, G. A. Rakowsky, Ernst Hampt, Stans Smith.

## CIVIL SERVICE

Commission Will Hold Examinations During March and April.

The U. S. Civil Service commission will hold examinations at several places in each state during March and April, to secure young men and women for the government service. 9,893 persons secured positions last year through these examinations. Probably 10,000 appointments will be made this year. All appointments are for life and for most positions only a common school education is required. Salaries at appointment vary from \$660 to \$1200 a year with liberal promotions afterward. Politics is not considered. This affords a good opportunity for people between 16 and 45 years of age. Those desiring places of this kind can get full information about them, free, by writing to the Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C., and asking for its Civil Service catalogue, number three.

## LABOR IN POLITICS

MINNEAPOLIS LABOR MEN ADVOCATE A LABOR PARTY.

City Is Well Organized, and It Is Thought That the Party Could Win—President Neary, Louis Hansen and Labor Commissioner O'Donnell Are Spoken of for the Mayoralty—All Are Good Men.

There is considerable talk among the trade unionists of Minneapolis about placing a union labor ticket in the field in the coming municipal election. Whether this talk will develop or not remains to be seen, but they have gone so far as to suggest candidates. Among those suggested for the office of mayor is M. E. Neary, the popular president of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, Louis Hansen, of the Federation Council, and John O'Donnell, commissioner of labor for the state. Any one of the three would make an excellent candidate. Mr. Neary is a man of considerable executive ability, absolutely honest, and in splendid standing, not only in labor circles, but in the business world as well. He is a fair and conservative advocate of labor. Mr. Hansen is well known as a trade union worker.

Perhaps no man in the state labor movement enjoys the friendship and confidence of so many people as does Mr. Hansen. His record for honesty and faithfulness will help him in almost any effort.

John O'Donnell the popular state labor commissioner has made a very efficient officer, and it is not thought that he would care to leave the work

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Our White Goods Opening Yesterday was the great success we predicted, for such a grand display of Undermuslins, Linens and Laces is by far the finest ever shown in Duluth.



## Muslin Underwear.

### Corset Covers.

Plain Muslin Corset Covers—low cut vogue, tight-fitting—very special leader at .9c

Six Styles Muslin Corset Covers—extra good quality, tight-fitting or full front—embroidery, lace or hemstitched ruffles—thoroughly well made—your choice .25c

Six Styles Muslin Corset Covers, fancy, full front, "V" or square yoke, trimmed with insertion, tucks or embroidery—edge: tight-fitting, "V" shape neck, fancy shoulder yoking, lace trimmed, low neck, full of cluster of tucks and lace trimmed. Your choice at .39c

### Gowns.

Muslin Gowns—double yoke, high or low neck, trimmed with lace or embroidery—cut extra full and long—price .49c

Nainsook, Cambric or Muslin Gowns—"Bertha," "V," round or low yokes—trimmed with embroidery, Valenciennes or Torchon Laces, or dainty hemstitching, tucking variety of patterns—your choice \$1.00

### Women's Drawers.

Muslin Drawers, plain Hemstitched, tucked or lace trimmed ruffles—equal to others .23c  
35c values—our great leader at a pair .50c

Six Styles Muslin Drawers, made with dln band—umbrella style—deep cambric ruffles trimmed with embroidery insertion and lace—choice .50c

### Womens Skirts

Muslin Skirts of good quality—plain tucked or with embroidery—trimmed flounce—the best value ever offered at .45c

Muslin Skirts with 20-inch Cambric flounce—trimmed with three rows torchon insertion and lace edging or with embroidery or tucking—six styles to select from—best values in the city at choice \$1.00

Muslin Knee Skirts—deep hemstitched flounce—on sale here at the special low price of .29c

cost principle under which the services are rendered at actual cost of operation and depreciation, the user being expected to contribute to the cost of the actual benefits derived from usage; and 4. The principle of gratuity, by which every citizen is furnished a sufficient service for his need, free of charge, the expense of service being defrayed by a general tax levied on properties.

Between the two general methods of distribution of water, light and transportation the union movement has long cast its influence with the municipal method, but as to the most perfect of the three principles under which municipal ownership is conducted there is some division of opinions, which, however, are not of a magnitude to retard

either the municipal ownership movement, nor the unanimity of the labor forces in its advocacy.

## REGISTER TODAY.

If You Do Not You Cannot Vote at the Coming Election.

Every citizen of Duluth who has not registered, should do so today. It is not right for any citizen to neglect this important duty. Do not be negligent for you may regret it when election day rolls around. Something may come up that you know nothing now about, it may interest you, and if you have not registered you cannot do any good.

Patronize only Union Restaurants.

# ... JANUARY ... SHOE SALE!

Our stock must be reduced before taking Inventory—Odd Lots at Cost and Below. Bargains for Everybody.

### New Style Shoes.

Men's Box Calf Shoes, heavy extension soles, regular \$4.00 Shoe \$2.98—sale price

Men's new style Enamel, sold until now at \$6.00—all sizes, sale price \$4.50

Men's \$3 Shoes heavy or light soles, swell shoes—sale price \$2.48

Lot of Men's \$2.50 and \$3.00 Shoes \$1.98 at

### Boys' Shoes.

Boys' \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00 Shoes—your choice of this lot at \$1.25

### Ladies' Bargains

A lot of Ladies' high grade \$5.00 Shoes, your choice for this sale \$3.50

New \$3 Shoe, patent leather tip—sale price, per pair \$2.48

Ladies' Velour Calf, the newest Shoes, our regular \$3.00 Shoe—sale price \$2.25

Ladies' Felt Slippers and Shoes—worth \$1.25 to \$1.50—sale price 98c

Ladies' \$1.50 fur-trimmed Slipper, closing out price \$1.19

### Rubber Bargains

Ladies Storm Rubbers \$38c  
Men's Storm Alakas, 1st grade 89c

WIELAND SHOE COMPANY, 123 West Superior Street.