



The WAIST SALE

Another Day of Phenomenal Pricing.

One can't have too many waists and when such cut prices as these are on the boards, it behooves you to lay in a generous supply. The buying was vigorous yesterday—twice as much as today. For, in connection with the big purchase, we also offer about ten dozen colored Silk Waists AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

The lot consists of *Peau de Cygne*, *Crepe de Chine* and *Changeable Taffeta*, with hair line stripes, regular \$6.50 and \$7.50 values—for today the selling price will be—choice of **\$3.85** sizes only.

COATS & SUITS

Two Bargains.

The Suit weather continues—we'll have plenty more of it, too, but there's no telling how long these \$25.00 and \$27.50 Suits will last, selling at... **\$18.00**

About 25 in all—Mostly English and Scotch Mixtures—Jacket, Blouse straight front and tight fitting effect—neatly trimmed with self material and buttons—perfect hanging skirt to match—dress or walking lengths—just one or two of a kind—sizes 34 to 42—regular \$25.00 and \$27.50 Suits—**\$18.00** for today.

Women's and Misses' \$12.50 and \$15.00 Coats \$10.00—Sizes 14 to 42 in black, castor and red—32 inches long, box and half-fitted effects—lined throughout with heavy satin—for today only—your choice at... **\$10.00**

THE SYMPATHETIC STRIKE NO GOOD

INTERNATIONAL CIGARMAKERS OPPOSED TO MOVE.
Overwhelming Defeat of Proposed Constitutional Amendment Allowing Sympathetic Strikes.—So Says the Travelling Members of the Cigarmakers International Union.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Members of the Cigarmakers' International Union throughout the United States and Canada are voting on an amendment to the international constitution that will permit any union or all of them to join in sympathetic strikes. Traveling cigarmakers report that the amendment will be overwhelmingly defeated. Denver cigarmakers are the authors of the amendment. During the fight last spring of the Denver Citizens' Association against the unions of that city an attempt was made to have all organizations join a general strike in retaliation. The cigarmakers' strike against the laws of their international union and then demanded strike benefits. These were refused. The Denver union then submitted the amendment, the vote upon which will not be concluded for several weeks.

"OPEN SHOP" DISRUPTS UNIONS.
Chicago, Nov. 5.—We let agitators and undesirable workmen disappear without causing attention, and nobody asks where they went.

"This is one of the claims in a letter from a detective agency seeking employment from the employers of the country. After claiming that strikes had been made unsuccessful through the agency's work and that reductions in wages and an increase in the product had followed, the letter states: 'Without attracting attention we returned charter to the Federation of Labor and in spite of the enthusiasm and organizing spirit throughout the land we broke up two unions and made them disappear.'"

"Chicago, the hotbed of unionism, is today for the employer as far as labor troubles are concerned the best city in the United States.

"As soon as our system was accepted the open shop was the consequence."

SEE FOLLY OF STRIKES.
New York, November 5.—"The English working man has seen the folly of strikes and violence toward non-union men, and there has been scarcely any trouble there during the last years," said Ernest Augustus Hamlyn of the Honorable

Dr. A. A. DESLAURIERS,
Physician and Surgeon.
201 Axa Bdg., 223 West Superior St.
Zenith Phone 1537.

DULUTH, MINN.

FREE FARMS

The Canadian Government is giving to every male over 18 years of age 160 acres of the choicest farming lands in Western Canada. Any man who wishes to be independent can become so by accepting this offer.

For particulars apply to **J. H. M. PARKER,**
Canadian Government Agent,
Duluth, Minn.

IS BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP BLUE SEA

ORGANIZED LABOR IS THERE AND MUST GET OUT.

George W. Meyer, Ex-President of the Stone Cutters' National Union Writes on the "Mistakes of Capital"—When Capital assumes an Arbitrary Position the Wrong is Not All on One Side.

Minneapolis, Nov. 4.—George W. Meyer, ex-president of the Stone Cutters' national union, was asked by a Labor World representative what he thought of the labor situation today, and the relation of capital to organized labor said:

"When a great manufacturing company whose employees are on a strike announces that it will beat them at any cost, and refuses to entertain any proposition to submit the questions in dispute to arbitration, it is no longer possible to assume that the wrong is all on one side. The men may have acted hastily and violently and without due regard for the rights of the public, but whatever mistake or wrong they may have committed cannot palliate the vindictive obstinacy of their employers.

Under existing conditions capital is no longer represented, as it used to be in most cases by a single individual. It is used by combinations of men living remote from each other, and for the most part having no immediate connection with the management of their property, which is in the hands of their representatives, men who, like the laborer, are hired at so much a month or a year. Since capital, through the ramifications of the colossal system which applies it, comes at length in contact with labor only by means of still other labor differing from the former in nothing but character, it is no longer possible for capital to say through the agencies which it employs that it is supreme in all things; that it cares nothing for the organizations and representatives through which and by whom labor makes its wants known; that it will run its own business to suit itself, and it will not be dictated to by anybody.

When organized capital assumes that attitude for selfish purposes, and so labor. Unless capital can be reached in some way by labor its machinery must be complete, brutal and tyrannous, tempered by nothing but the possible good nature of an agent. Labor cannot have even the poor satisfaction of the old time workman, who was employed by an individual, of appealing to the men whose money gives it occupation. Therefore, it organizes, and like capital, appoints its own agents, obeys their orders and follows their advice. When it quarrels it is not necessarily dictating what capital shall do, whom it shall employ or how it shall run its business. It is more likely presenting an indictment to capital of some of capital's agents who are using their power to oppress labor or to discriminate unjustly against men whose only offense is that they have become, through the organization of labor, conspicuous targets for the agents of capital.

This may or may not be largely the nature of the conflict between labor and capital in the flour mill employees' strike in this city. Nevertheless, it is true that in all strikes the quarrel is chiefly one between intermediaries of both. Injustice has been done. Labor asks that it be righted and capital refuses. Labor strikes, and capital, represented by a board of directors in a remote city, refuses to inquire into the merits of the case, refuses to arbitrate, boasts of its ability to spend a million dollars or more if need be to crush labor, and doggedly inflicts loss and discomfort and distress, not only upon the strikers, but upon thousands of people who are not so remotely connected with the quarrel. Capital, when it stubbornly declines to discuss the causes of the trouble and positively refuses to listen to any proposition for their adjustment that does not involve the disbanding and humiliation of organized labor, places itself in a most indefensible attitude, and one from which and for the benefit of all concerned it cannot recede too soon.

Great corporations and combinations of capital enjoying rich franchises from the public, or reaping enormous benefits from a system of special taxation which lays the whole country under tribute to them, cannot be managed under the old time principle which obtained under employer and employe. When they assume arbitrary power and for the purpose of establishing that power subject whole communities to protracted inconvenience and incalculable loss, they simply invite a solution of the vexed question between labor and capital which will not be favorable to capital.

The fact is, and it might as well be recognized by both sides and all classes, that the labor strike cannot be at the same time peaceable and successful. In a contest of endurance the organized labor side must go to the wall, for capitalists who control vast natural opportunities, as all great capitalists do, can wait for frost while laborers starve for want of food. Unless the organized laborers manage employers by a boycott, every large strike must be lost. But the moment that organized labor adopts the only course that can possibly bring success to such a strike as the flour mill employes it invites the hostility to organized society, to which the most powerful labor organization must succumb.

Organized labor is between the devil and the deep sea. If it strikes peaceably the strike goes out like a lighted candle in a tub of water; if it introduces the boycott it is met in the name of the law. Organized labor must work together with the common interests of a common humanity, for many problems confronts organized labor today and they must recognize their character and limitations. And in view of the fact that many changes have and are being made, labor organizations must study the situation without passion. The only hope for organized labor is in digging down to the radical causes of industrial disease and uprooting

them by means of the ballot, if organized labor will keep a level head, a sober heart, and a clean ballot between their fingers greater improvements and advantages will surely come to them.

GEORGE W. MEYER.

NEW JERSEY LABOR IS WELL EMPLOYED

Newark, N. J., Nov. 5.—The New Jersey Bureau of Statistics gives recent data regarding the production of machinery in that state. The greatest number of persons employed at any time during the fiscal year 1893 was 19,642, an average of a little over 175 each establishment. The smallest number was 14,329, an average of almost 151 employees. The total sum paid in wages, not including salaried persons, was \$9,365,484, and the average yearly earnings of wage-workers in the industry was \$307.52, an increase of \$28.16 over those of the previous year.

FURNACE WORKERS GRANT CHARTERS

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 5.—President James McMahon, of the National Association of Blast Furnace Workers, states that the demand of the workers for an eight-hour work day, decided upon at the national convention held last August, has caused a demand for charters from all points and new unions are being organized in all parts of the country.

SENATE OF LABOR TO FIGHT UNIONISM

Pittsburg, Nov. 5.—The Senate of Labor is the title of a new labor organization formed at Pittsburg. One of the planks in the platform advocates unlimited aid in strikes; absolute control of negotiations with employers is aimed at. Its founders hope to wipe out such organizations as the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor.

LOCOM. ENGINEERS AT PEACE WITH WORLD

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 5.—The Brotherhood of Engineers is at peace with the employers everywhere. There is not any trouble at any point in their jurisdiction, which includes the United States, Mexico and Dominion of Canada. They have annually renewed the wage contracts with all the large railroad corporations on the American continent.

BUTCHERS WILL STRIKE IN SYMPATHY

Chicago, Nov. 5.—General Organizer Eichelberger, of the Amalgamated Butchers Workmen's Union of North America, asserts that 60,000 out of the 78,000 members of the union will in all probability go on strike in sympathy with the 2,000 sausage makers and canners, who have quit in the packing houses in Chicago for an increase in wages of 25 cents a day.

WESTERN MINERS WILL STRIKE MONDAY

Trinidad, Col., Nov. 5.—William Howells, President of District No. 15, of Trinidad, Col., United Mine Workers of America, announced recently that Nov. 9 is the date on which the coal miners' strike in Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming and Utah will be inaugurated, provided an adjustment of grievances has not been had in the interval.

SYMPATHIZE WITH SAUSAGE MAKERS

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Chicago packing-house canners walked out October 30, joining the striking sausage makers, and increasing the number of idle men at the stock yards to 1,000. There are sixteen other branches of organized labor in the packing houses yet to make demands, and more than 32,000 employes are said to stand ready to support the strikers.

Coal Creek, Tenn., Nov. 5.—After a month's shut down on account of the walkout of 400 miners the mines of the Coal Creek Company resumed this week with a small force. The company has posted an order that it will employ none but non-union men.

Everyone of You!

Who are looking for anything in good furniture or household goods can do well by taking advantage of our.....

Easy Payment Plan.

We have special bargains in all departments this week, in order to make room for our Xmas goods, which will be here in 10 days. Our prices are reasonable and our terms the lowest.

You are not expected to make payments when sick or out of employment.

GATELY'S

Where your Credit is Good.

8 EAST SUPERIOR STREET.

JUST HOW TO LIVE ON TWELVE DOLLARS A WEEK

WELL GROOMED WOMEN'S CLUB FIGURES IT OUT.

Many American Families are Alleged to Live for Less Than That. One Lady Figures How Money Should be Divided. French Small Wage Earners Get More Out of Life Than Any One Else.

It is all settled. The well-groomed club women who meet at Hull House, Chicago, have figured it out. They have decided that on \$12 a week a workman's family of five can live, love and be happy. This is better than the Beecher program of some years ago, when the famous preacher declared: "Is not a dollar a day enough?" His diet consisted of bread for breakfast, good water and bread for dinner and bread and water for supper.

Of course there are many families in free America who are living on less than \$12 a week. Probably the average wage of the average family is below this princely sum. But the Hull House Women's Club was talking of conditions in Chicago, where the necessities of life are high, where rents make great inroads on the family purse, and where the grip of the coal trust is simply overpowering.

The committee having the matter in charge first decided that the income of the average workman's family in Chicago is only \$12 a week. This is pretty low for a union-ridden city, whose manufacturers are supposed to be going to the eternal bow-wows because of labor's "exactions." But let that go.

To secure the best results, Mrs. Bertha Davis, the chairman, reported that the income should be divided about as follows:

For rent	\$2.30
Table	4.00
Clothing	1.50
Fuel	1.00
Personal	1.20
For giving	.50
Savings and amusements	1.50
Total	\$12.00

To feed a family of five on \$4.00 a week allows but 3.8 cents for each meal. It would be exhilarating to have this committee of the Women's Club feed itself on this princely sum. A few of the good folk thought \$2.30 a week for rent was too little. This is 33 cents a day, or \$9.20 a month. How much of a house can one get for \$9.20 a

month? Let that go, also.

The small wage earners of France, Jane Addams told her audience, are fine examples in the way of practicing economy. "They seem to get more out of life than the poor anywhere else," she said. "They have systematized their expenses, and carefully saved for extra pleasures."

After settling the income problem, the club turned its attention to the many wiles employed by storekeepers to lure money from women's pocket-books. "Pay cash when you buy," declared Mrs. Mary Bolland, "and thus keep out of debt. The poor should dread debt more than the rich."

GARMENT WORKERS AND TAILORS ARGUE

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers at a conference agreed upon a dividing line between the two trades and prepared a proposition for amalgamation to submit to the rank and file of both organizations. The journeymen tailors will have control of all workmen on suits sold for \$25 and over in the United States and \$18 in Canada. The garment workers will have jurisdiction over tailors employed on suits sold for less than those amounts.

By the report of Alfred Strausser of Buffalo, the umpire of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, the two bodies are to be merged into one national organization Jan. 1, 1905. The new organization shall take the name of the Brotherhood. A cash guaranty of \$25,000 from each organization is required to compel the fulfillment of the trade agreement.

GIRL LICENSED AS AN ENGINEER

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Miss Ball of this city has been granted a license to run a stationary steam plant, and that license is declared to be legal by the contents of a learned legal opinion furnished by the Board of Examining Engineers. Masculine matrimonial aspirants will readily see the advantages of marrying a wife with qualifications like Miss Ball's. The old questions of who shall build the kitchen fire and regulate the furnace will of course be settled forever, for no lady with a license to run a stationary steam plant could possibly expect a mere man to understand fires.

Keep Him Beat.
From the New York World:
The thing is to make Parks stay beaten.

Subscribe for the Labor World, \$1.00.

BAKERS UNION GIVES CRACKER TRUST A BLOW

AGENTS FIND IT DIFFICULT TO SELL TRUST GOODS.

Good With the Union Label are Making Remarkable Inroads Good Union People Often Very Indifferent About Asking for the Union Label. You Should Buy the Utmost of Your Friends and Not Your Enemies.

Reports from a number of unions, received at the headquarters of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America, show that the fight against the National Biscuit Company has already reached an acute stage in some sections, and that the agents of the same has had that the agents of the Cracker Trust have great difficulty in finding grocers willing to handle Cracker Trust goods. Even when the grocer is personally indifferent as to what he sells, he often finds it to his financial advantage to make a conspicuous display of crackers from union factories, while keeping in some dark corner Cracker Trust products for those who demand them because they have read the advertisements telling of their supposed excellences.

Habit is so strong with some people that they unconsciously ask for "Uncead" biscuit when really favorably inclined toward the demands of union labor. Sometimes they do not know that the Cracker Trust and the National Biscuit Company mean one and the same thing; or, if they do, they do not realize the great wrong they are doing themselves and their sisters and brothers in the world of labor in becoming consumers of the goods of the National Biscuit Company. But this habit in the purchase of things to be consumed can be changed. It only needs persistency in the matter of educating them to see that the connection of Cracker Trust Goods lowers the standard of living through the encouragement of low priced labor in this occupation that will inevitably react on all occupations.

"Buy the output of your friends, rather than of your enemies!" is the cry that is today echoing throughout the country in the ranks of organized labor. "Buy union make bakery goods! Leave the products of the National Biscuit Company severely alone! Ask for the union label!" By keeping up these demands and by showing their reasonableness from the trade union standpoint, there will come a time when Cracker Trust goods will be shunned as one would a viper.

Don't Be Careless

and allow your good money to be wasted in rent. Provide a home for your family and be independent. You have tried for years to do this by saving. The result is, that you never have been able to save enough to buy outright.

WE HAVE A PLAN.

that for years has been successful in many places. That has secured houses for

Thousands of Workingmen. We will do it for you

We will be glad to explain this plan to you in detail. Our plan has been indorsed by leading business men of Duluth, and is strictly co-operative. GET WISE; have your rent apply on a home of your own.

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403 Lonsdale Building.

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BOTH PHONES.

DULUTH, MINN.