

Newsboy

The popular excursion boat makes trips to Fond du Lac and Moonlight Excursions on Lake.

Trips to Fond du Lac.
Leaves Duluth for Fond du Lac daily except Saturday and Sunday at 9 a. m. and West Superior at 9:30 a. m. returning to Duluth at 5:30 p. m. Duluth at 8 p. m.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 50c.
In days when special excursions are in the city the Saturday and Sunday schedule will be observed.

Moonlight Excursions on the Lake.
Leaves Duluth, foot of Fifth Avenue at 8:30, returning at 10:30; leaves at West Superior at 8 p. m., returning at Duluth at 1:45 and 8:20.

TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
Special Rates to Churches, Societies and Unions.
H. D. CLOW, Manager,
Ice and Dock Foot of 5th Ave. West. Duluth Phone 507.

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COUNSELLOR AT LAW U. S. SUPREME COURT.
REGISTERED ATTORNEY U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

U. S. and Foreign Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks and Copyrights.
MILITARY AND NAVAL INVENTIONS A SPECIALTY.
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Gun Shop and Model Shop.

WARREN WHITE,
Sulphur Springs, Totes Postoffice.
Loans from \$1 to \$1,000
Unredeemed Pledges for Sale.
COOK'S LOAN BANK.
M. COOK, Manager.

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND ALL GOODS OF VALUE.
FURS STORED AND MONEY LOANED ON SAME.
Our Motto: We loan the Most, Charge the Least, and Keep your Hedges Longest.
100 WEST SUPERIOR STREET, Duluth, Minn.

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SMOKE
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CIGARS.
MORAL: By patronizing home industry you help those who help you.
Phoenix Cigar Co., Makers.
TORREY BLDG., DULUTH.

Every Day Increases the Demand for
"Commander Flour"
EVERY PACKAGE GUARANTEED.
Manufactured by
GREGORY COOK & CO.
Commander Mills, Duluth, Minn.
All Grocers N. T. 12.

Fitger's Beer.
THE BEER OF THE PEOPLE
BREWED FOR THE PEOPLE
RELIABLE BY THE PEOPLE
Fitger Brewing Co.

Private Home.
DR. EMMA BREINHOLOM
Midwifery, Magnetic Healing.
Twenty years' experience; sixteen years citizen of Duluth.
1606 WEST SUPERIOR STREET, Phone 1471.

Duluth General Electric Company.
Successors to Commercial Light and Power Co.
Furnish Electric Currents FOR LIGHT AND POWER.

THE PEOPLE'S UPHOLSTERING STORE
DRESSMADE TO ORDER. PIANOS POLISHED.
Lecture Framing and All Kinds of Furniture Repairing.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
Duluth Phone 1240-C, 504 E. 4th St.
SPOONER & YOUNG, Inc.

Duluth Show Case Factory.
PETER M. CARLSON, Prop.
Manufacturer of SHOW CASES, BARBER, BAR AND STORE FIXTURES.
1606-1610 West Michigan Street.

Duluth Candy Co.
Manufacturing Confectioners.
Ask for Alameda Chocolates.
.....20 East First Street

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EXCURSIONS! To Western Canada.

During navigation I will have excursions to Western Canada, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, very cheap rates will be given to actual settlers, and 160 acres of the choicest land in the world given free to all male adults.
For further information and settlers' rates, apply to

J. H. M. PARKER,
Canadian Immigration Agent,
213 Providence Bldg., Duluth.
Zenith Phone 1932.

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Your House with the Best grade of White Cedar delivered direct from the mill at less than wholesale prices.

L. R. MARTIN,
Both 'Phones 385,
517 LYCEUM BUILDING.

It Always Pleases

CONCENTRAED CHINESE BLUING.
It softens the water—takes out the yellow and makes the clothes white without injury to the garment. It is the best and cheapest. It is not made of acid.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT
All kinds of small Boats for Rent.
Also Launches for Picnic Parties. Boats of all kinds for sale. Boats built to order. Repairing neatly done.

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HEAD SLIP, SIXTH AVE. WEST.

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Sanitary Plumbing,
Gas Fitting, Hot Water and Steam Heating.
No. 407 EAST FOURTH STREET, Duluth and Zenith Phones.

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UNION MADE SUITS \$15.00 UP.
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It will pay you to look at our line. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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183 West Superior St., Duluth, Minn.
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Twenty years' experience; sixteen years citizen of Duluth.
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INDUSTRIAL EUROPE AS SEEN BY A YANKEE

THE GERMAN WORKINGMAN IS AN EXTENSIVELY GOVERNED PERSON.
His Wages and Way of Living—Germany is becoming an industrial country—Her Future Lies in Her Factories—Fast Taking Place Among the Strong Industrial Nations of the World—German Trade Unions.

By Judson Grenell.
(Copyrighted, 1904, by Judson Grenell.)

COLOGNE, Germany, Aug. 11.—Is Germany more an industrial than an agricultural nation? I confess I am unable to decide from my own observation. Indeed, in the main, my time has been spent in the country, for there I found most that interested me. But I have not neglected the cities entirely. Conditions in the towns do not vary from each other, and when one or two have been seen it is not difficult to predicate the situation elsewhere.

In this connection let me quote from two lectures delivered by two professors in Freiburg, talking to the same students but representing two entirely dissimilar schools of economic. Said Prof. von Schulze Gaevernitz:

"Germany is becoming an industrial nation. The future of Germany lies in its factories. Its increasing population yearly of 800,000 more births than deaths indicates that we must go outside the boundaries of our own nation for food. The three great world powers are Russia, Great Britain and the United States. Germany and France are also industrial nations, but in minor degrees. Germany may send her sons abroad or she can keep them at home by developing her industries. The most important work today in Prussia is for the government to shift the power from the landlord class to the working class. Then the workers will support the army and navy for the sake of holding colonies and finding a market."

Prof. Gaevernitz is a free trader. He wants free imports of food and raw material in order that manufacturers may successfully compete with England in the markets of the world. He considers the German workman equal to the English artisan, and looks forward to the time when, under equal industrial conditions, Germany can manufacture and sell as cheaply as does England.

Prof. Fuchs, also of the University of Freiburg, talks differently. Not long ago he said:

"It is by no means settled that Germany has got to become an industrial nation. Half of her population is still engaged in agriculture. We must, through the operation of a protective tariff, conserve the interests of those who cultivate the soil, by keeping out of the country the products of all competing nations."

It is the position of official Germany—this looking after the interests of the land-holding class, though at the same time the kaiser is anxious to increase the strength of the army and navy. It is not an easy task to legislate for both the landlord and the manufacturing interests, and there is great danger, that, strong and centralized as is the government, it will eventually fail.

Living in Germany.
Industrial conditions in Germany do not vary very much from industrial conditions in France. In a recent letter I told how "Jean Main," a brother worker to England's "John Hand," lived. The German prototype might be called "Johann Faust," as a closed hand is a fist, or "faust."

Johann arises at 5 o'clock in the morning or thereabouts, and gets to work at 6 or 7; but before he goes he takes a bit of bread and drinks a cup of coffee. At 8:30 he sends the apprentice out for a piece of limburger cheese, 2 1/2 cents, a hunk of bread, of a cent, and a bottle of beer, 4 cents. The breakfast eaten, he works from 9 to 12 and then goes home to dinner. Or, if a municipal kitchen is handy, he goes there.

The one I ate at provided soup, boiled beef, potatoes, bread and sauerkraut for 5 cents if you help yourself, or 6 cents if your aristocratic tendencies are sufficiently developed to demand a waiter. Johann begins work again at 1, but at 4 he knocks off for a bit of cheese and a bottle of beer. This takes 15 minutes; then work is continued until 6, when the home supper may consist of noodles, fried potatoes, beans, say, warmed over from dinner, and coffee and bread.

In the evening Johann hikes for his favorite inn, or beer garden, where he makes a glass or two of beer last him the whole evening while discussing the political and industrial situation.

Government Supervision.
The German workingman is a much-governed man. No one can escape the espionage which follows him from the cradle to the grave. If a man is on the road, he is provided with a book in which each employer for whom he works must make a record of the time he is employed. Any policeman may demand a sight of this book, and if there is no record for six weeks the man is arrested and jailed, for it is assumed that if one is not working, one must be a beggar, and begging is prohibited.

This is only one instance of the way the German government keeps its citizens under inspection. Indeed, it is the common saying in Germany that if the police don't know where a man is, he is surely dead.

A story was told me of a peasant girl who got a small ham from her parents in the country, innocently sent in connection with some clothes. Now food sent to cities must pay a duty—a sort of tariff within a tariff—and the police hearing of a basket in which was a ham that had not been disclosed, charged this peasant girl the tariff on a whole basket of hams, and then doubled the duty as a fine! By a friend with a little influence interceding, half the fine was remitted; but even then it was a very expensive bit of meat.

If you water your window-sill flowers and the water drops on the walk below, you are fined; if you pick a cherry off a wayside tree you are fined; if you see an orphan with a license and without paying a mark a pound (in Freiburg) for the fish caught, you are fined.

Government Insurance.
In Germany every workingman and woman is insured, except those who earn in excess of \$500 a year, and every part of one's anatomy is measured off in dollars and cents. Each one is assured of doctors' services, 20 to 50 cents a day for living expenses, medicine and such apparatus, when needed, as trusses, spectacles, etc. Women when confined receive insurance money for six weeks. The worker's family also receive free treatment. There are also other benefits.

WHY BISHOP FALLOWS SPOKE FOR STRIKERS

PERSONAL INVESTIGATION SHOWS THAT MEN HAVE GRIEVANCES.
Noted Divine Makes Courageous Statement After His Sunday Sermon. Found Deplorable Conditions Existing at Stockyards, Which Move His Great Loving Heart to Pity. Defends the Preacher with Labor.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 11.—Shortly after delivering his courageous sermon on the packing house strike last Sunday, Bishop Fallow was interviewed by a reporter to whom he dictated the following statement:

I went to the stockyards last night because I felt it my duty to inform myself by personal investigation upon the true state of affairs which brought about this deplorable strike.

I wanted to use this labor controversy as a pulpit subject, and I feel that it is the duty of ministers to take a greater interest in such matters and exercise all possible influence to bring about just and amiable settlements.

I mingled freely with the strikers and called at their homes. I went to the relief stations where the men secured the necessities of life for the families. No one knew me, although from the clothes that I wore they could determine that I was a minister. I questioned many men, women and children.

I found that in many cases the average wages of the laborer in the yards was from \$5 to \$7 per week. They were paid by the hour, and although being physically able and willing to work, yet they were not given employment more than three or four days a week on an average.

If they had worked the entire week they would have earned \$8 or \$9 a week. I was fully convinced that these men had many grievances. Perhaps it may be well to state here that I do not assume to tell either to packers or the laborers which side is right. I have not sufficiently studied the direct questions at issue.

I go behind all these questions. I am moved by brotherly love and I plead for the American home. When the mother and the children must work side by side with the father to keep the wolf from the door something is radically wrong. These men did not receive money enough to care for their families.

There are many ways to end this controversy. The longer it is prolonged the more distress it will bring in the homes this winter. More brotherly love in the hearts of these men for one another would have long ago brought about a settlement. This implies justice, honesty and righteousness.

The strikers appeared cheerful and happy, although they were compelled to ask for food for their wives and children. I did not see any violence or unlawful demonstration during the time I was at the stockyards.

In this strike, as in the Pennsylvania coal strike, which I likewise personally investigated, the public is made to suffer, and they should be the most indignant. In the first place, I believe the public is always willing to pay a sufficient price for any product to allow the worker to earn enough to care for his family.

The interests of the public are not at stake and a settlement should be concluded, because it affects the general public. In matters of this kind I believe in compulsory arbitration and would not permit two different parties, practically warring with each other within our community, to affect the rights of the public.

I trust and pray that the packer and the laborer will come together and settle their differences soon. Each day brings forth its added fearful cost. Justice should prevail. I shall visit the stockyards again this week.

LOCAL LABOR NOTES.
We would respectfully request that all unions that have not sent their list of officers to the Labor World would do so at once. We are very desirous of revising our union directory for next week.

The Labor Day committee, at a meeting held Saturday evening, accepted the bid of the Duluth Printing and Lithographing Co., for the printing of the official program.

The bricklayers union went on a picnic last Saturday up the river to Fond du Lac on the summer Newsboy. Many sports were indulged in, and every one reports a good time.

The Federation Council of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor will meet in Minneapolis Sunday, Aug. 21.

The Butchers' union held a well-attended meeting Tuesday evening. The committee having the picnic in charge reported partially. It is generally admitted that the picnic was a success in every particular. The union subscribed \$25 for the striking packers in Chicago.

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"STAR" MILWAUKEE BEER.

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The only Drug Store in the city that devotes a show case to Union Made Cigars.
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