

PANTON & WHITE COMPANY
THE BIG GLASS BLOCK STORE
QUALITY IS PARAMOUNT

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One hundred and twenty-five fine tailored suits and dress costumes at a price impossible in any other Duluth store.....

One hundred new suits bought by our resident New York buyer and hurried on to us by fast express, have never been shown, and were bought for 55 cents on the dollar of earlier value. To these we have added 25 suits of our finer broken lines and most popular sellers. These suits originally represented values of \$25.00, \$27.50, \$30.00, \$35.00 and \$39.00. These are the new mannish mixtures and the latest styles; also jackets and vest, long coat and vest, half-fitted short coats, half-fitted long coats and full-fitting coats. The skirts are the newest plaits and silks. The trimmings are in the newest novelty effects. The linings and makings are highest quality.

Today and tomorrow you may take your pick of the entire 125 suits for only **\$16.50**

Be wise! Come Today if you can. But be sure to attend this sale.

AGE LIMIT FOR LABOR DISCUSSED BY PRESS

Action of Carnegie Steel Plant Managers Arouses Severe Criticism.

May Force Workingmen to Think and Stir Them to Take Political Action.

The Carnegie steel plant, which may be described as the principal claw of the Steel Trust octopus, has sent out a circular very instructive to American citizens.

That circular instructs the managers as to the employment of men.

In many departments no man over thirty-five years of age can be taken on the payroll.

In other departments the age limit is extended to forty years.

It's a very interesting piece of civilized news, isn't it?

A man is shut out of the possibility of earning a living if he happens to be over thirty-five or forty years of age.

If a man should leave the works to try to better himself he could not get back, unless he could prove himself youthful enough to please.

The man that worked for Carnegie twenty or twenty-five years ago cannot work for the Carnegie steel mills now—he can go and read for nothing in a free Carnegie library, if he wants to keep busy. Perhaps that fact will comfort him.

We have commented before upon the interesting fact that the owners of cheap barber shops have recently been selling a good deal of hair dye.

It is not vanity that buys the hair dye, but necessity. The workman with gray hair—to say nothing of the white haired man—knows that he has no chance at all to get work in the modern industrial system, which grinds up men as it grinds up iron ore.

If such a gray or white haired man needs a job he gets his hair dyed black by a cheap barber, then applies for work toward evening, when, out of doors, the bluish-black of his hair dye will not be noticed.

Now we have a great industrial trust, first monopolizing the industry of a nation, and then shutting out even from the hope of wages all men past thirty-five or forty.

It is certainly a hideous, barbarous state of affairs.

Of course (the thought behind the order is very simple. The young man is quicker; he does more work in a day; more alert physically, he escapes accidents that sometimes means paying damages. Young men are good for dividends, old men are not so good.

In the old days a young slave brought more than an old one; the price went off after forty.

But there was, at least, some de-

THE Y. M. C. A. NIGHT SCHOOL.

Offers practical courses in Mechanical Drawing, Architectural Drawing, Steam Engineering, Applied Electricity, Reading and Writing for Foreigners, English Grammar, Bookkeeping, Stenography and Type Writing. Cost only from \$5 to \$50 per study for 6 months.

Y. M. C. A., 18 E. Superior St.

EVENING CLASSES

For Women and Girls at the Y. M. C. A. Cooking, plain sewing, dress making, embroidery, reading and writing for foreigners, stenography and typewriting, English grammar, physical training. Prices per term, \$1.00 to \$3.50.

Y. M. C. A., 102-104 West Superior St. over Ten-Cent Store.

AGREEMENTS MADE.

With Packers and Meat Dealers Associations in Different Parts of Country.

The Morton-Gregson Packing Co., Nebraska City, Neb., which was closed for three weeks, is again in operation. The difficulties with the Butchers' Union have been amicably adjusted.

Toronto Strike Settled.

The strike of Local No. 188 of Toronto, Canada, has been satisfactorily settled and the men are mostly all back at work. Business Agent Letts has had quite a strenuous time, but success finally crowned his efforts. Local No. 188 are entitled to great credit for the plucky fight they have made and are to be congratulated upon their success in winning out.

A Victory for Us.

When on June 8th, 1903, the Retail Meat Dealers Association of Rochester, N. Y., locked out all of the union meat cutters of No. 95 of that city, that body of aristocratic highwaymen fondly believed that they had every detail arranged to wipe out the organization root and branch. They had entered into compact with the packers' agents of Rochester to refuse to sell to anyone who was not a member, and using that as a club had compelled nearly all to submit and join their robber alliance.

When the International Union of A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A. took up the fight for local Union No. 95, those were the conditions which confronted us, but we soon arranged to secure all kinds of dressed stock from independent parties on the outside, and by starting markets of our own furnished the union people of the city with meat cut under a union shop card, when we turned our attention to the association and found Mr. Max Russler who had sufficient unholly alliance, and run a union market after being assured that the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A. would defend any action that the Citizens' Alliance might commence for recovery upon the note given by him.

Later the note was sued and the case continued from one date to another by the association, although the National Provisioner with its usual disregard for truth stated that we did not dare go to trial and when the dealers' combine saw that a trial was before them they very wisely laid down and withdrew the case.

VIOLATE AGREEMENT.

Strike Threatened by the Employees of the J. P. Smith Shoe Co.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—Alleging that the J. P. Smith Shoe Company has violated an agreement, the local officials of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union have asked the international executive board for permission to call a strike of the 200 employees, mostly girls, of the concern.

According to Business Agent Matt Kaspar the company has cut the wages of in-seamers, stitchers and rounders one-fourth cent per pair of shoes. They all work by the piece. Other employees are also reduced in different amounts, he states.

About 200 paid officials of the forty-six teamsters' unions in Chicago will form a flying squadron today for the purpose of "rounding up" all teamsters who are behind in their dues.

While union officials in some trades report considerable apathy among the members, the building trades declare that their paid-up membership has increased 20 per cent in the past year.

Journeyman tailors on strike in three merchant tailoring establishments assert that those who have been doing picket duty have been assaulted by unknown men. Business Agent Gus Soderberg said last night that warrants would be sworn out today for the arrest of the men accused of assaulting the pickets.

Martin P. Higgins of Boston, president of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, has declined to attend a conference in Chicago to consider plans of settling the controversy between the pressmen and Franklin Union of press-fitters.

The eighty tanners and curriers who struck Monday at the Fleetwood branch of the American Hide & Leather Company have returned to work.

GORMAN DELIVERS SINGLE SPEECH

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 26.—United States Senator A. P. Gorman made what will positively be his only speech during this campaign at a large mass meeting at this home town, tonight and devoted the greater portion of his address to an attack on the present administration militarism and extravagance. William S. Cowherd, of Missouri, chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign, was the only other speaker of national prominence.

WORK IS STOPPED.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 26.—The work of construction on the Canton-Hankow railway has been stopped and the engineers are returning to their homes.

Deposit your savings in First National Bank Savings Department. Open regular banking hours and Saturday evenings from six to eight o'clock.

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TOM WATSON'S IDEAS ON LABOR QUESTION

Why Does He Who Produces the Most of Wealth Get the Least of It?

Holds That Producer Does Not Get His Share of That Which He Produces.

To my mind the most glorious and indispensable triumphs that are ever won upon this earth are those of the Grand Army of Labor, marshalled and marching under the white banners of peace.

No men on earth have a right to a juster pride than those in that army. In every pulse beat of commerce there is the presence of their vital strength. The capitalist dreams of millions accumulating by the hundreds, but the basis of his dreams is labor. Financiers may scheme, Presidents and Cabinets may plan, and the great Panama Canal may be laid down across the maps with blue pencil until we can calculate every dollar of the cost; but until the labor with his pick and shovel shall actually meet the forces of nature in all their strength and win the victory over natural obstacles in swamp and mountain and plain, the plans of Cabinets and the schemes of financiers are worth less than the paper upon which they are drawn.

What is the labor question? In plain English it is this: The workman in every field of industry asks why it is that the men who produce the most of this wealth should enjoy the least of it, while the men whose toil produces the least of it should by subtle contrivances of law and of business enjoy the most of it. In other words, the man who makes it all thinks that he ought to have a fair share of that which he makes. As a general proposition, the few who monopolize our wealth to-day never produced a dollar of it.

What is capital and what is labor? Originally they were the same in that cause and effect are the same. There was a time when there was no capital. There never was a time when there was no labor. Capital is simply the child of labor, the accumulated result of labor, the effect of labor. Once upon a time every dollar of the wealth of the richest man in America lay uncoined in the muscles of labor. The national wealth of this country is supposed to be about eighty billions of dollars; yet when Captain John Smith landed at Jamestown there was none of it here, excepting the land. Where was it? It lay in the muscles of laborers yet unborn; in the brains of thinkers yet to be.

No man denies either one of these propositions. Yet we have this singular situation: Everybody wants protection for the labor of yesterday, which has become capital, and most people laugh you to scorn when you seek to protect the labor of to-day, which has not yet become capital.

The natural reward of labor is that which it produces. If the workman gathers rushes and makes a basket no man will dispute that the laborer is entitled to that basket. If labor gathers palmetto and weaves a hat, the hat surely belongs to labor. It is only when we advance to a stage where material may be furnished by one person and the labor by another, that difficulties in dividing between them arise. As a general proposition labor should get all that it produces after due allowance is made for the material and the use of the capital which were employed in the work. It is a safe proposition to say that the producer does not now receive a fair proportion of that which he produces.—Thomas E. Watson.

LOOK FOR THE LABEL.

Bulletin Issued by International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

Philadelphia, Pa., October 1904.—To Friends of Organized Labor Greeting:—We enclose you a few cards of the unfair bookbinding and publishing firms of Philadelphia, Pa.

We request that when purchasing books in department stores or in other stores in your city you be careful that the names of the enclosed firms do not appear, as they are enemies of organized labor, and employ only non-union bookbinders in their establishments.

We have had fifty thousand of these cards printed and sent out through the country, and if you wish any more we are having as many more printed. By dropping us a postal we will be pleased to send you as many as you want.

Some of these firms are supplying the local newspaper publishers in different cities with Bibles and other books to be sold at so much per week, provided you subscribe for the paper a year.

Do not be led astray or roped in, but make inquiries, before buying any books, what firm bound them.

Now what is asked of you is very little, and you can help us to a considerable extent by giving these cards to your friends, or where they will do the most good.

Fraternally yours,
Committee of Local Union No. 2,
I. B. of B.

Unfair bookbinding and publishing firms of Philadelphia, Pa., not in good standing with organized labor. Union workmen and workingwomen, and sympathizers with union labor have refused to purchase books bound by the following "unfair" bookbinding and publishing firms in Philadelphia, Pa.

National Publishing Company, publishers of Holy Bibles of all denominations and other publications.
Henry Altman Company, publishers of juvenile books and other publications.
Stuart Brothers, blank books, lodge books, a specialty.
Pawson & Nicholson, job binding.
Curtis Publishing Company, publishers of the Ladies' Home Journal and

Reasons for Dealing at Gately's.



1. Our store is centrally located.
2. It keeps open late Saturday nights.
3. It strikes at dangerous sweatshop products by selling Union-made goods only.
4. Our buyers are always in the New York markets, and stylish garments are always on our counters and in our cases.
5. Because we were founded in 1870; have 54 branch stores, and by system and organization can undersell any merely local competition.
6. Because we guarantee each garment, and stand ready to replace it if wrong.
7. Because our standard of quality is, and always will be

"GATELY'S GOOD GOODS."

Make your own terms to suit pay days. Ask for all the credit you want.

GATELY SUPPLY CO.,

8 EAST SUPERIOR STREET.

MAKE PEACE WITH DRIVERS.

Man Discharged for Having Rig Stolen with \$75 of Goods Reinstated.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—The theft recently of a horse and wagon and \$75 worth of goods belonging to C. Jevne & Co., grocers, at 110 Madison street, resulted in the discharge of the driver, and yesterday a strike of fifteen fellow employees was called to secure his reinstatement.

ORGANIZED LABOR CORRECT.

The Cost of Living Doubled Since 1898.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Since 1898 the cost of feeding Uncle Sam's soldiers has nearly doubled.

The annual report of Brigadier General J. F. Weston, the Commissary General of the United States army, shows that it cost the government \$8,281,750 to feed 69,971 soldiers last year. This amounts to 34 11-15 cents per man.

In 1898 the army was much smaller and the cost per man was only 18 cents.

This is the most significant statement about the cost of living that has yet been made.

The United States army buys its supplies in enormous quantities, and it buys cheaper than the average wholesale dealer. It eliminates every profit and employs all of the resources of the government to search the markets for favorable opportunities.

If it costs double as much for a soldier's food, it is safe to say that it costs nearly three times as much for the food of the average citizen, provided, of course, that he keeps his rations up to the standard.

Soldiers' rations, when free from the blighting influences of the beef embalmers, are plain and substantial—bread, mutton, beef, pork, beans and potatoes, with coffee, tea and sugar, and occasionally variety in the way of vegetables.

That the cost of such staples of living has doubled since 1898 more than substantiates the claim made by the workmen that their people absolutely require higher wages to enable them to support life. Incidentally it shows that the tremendous increase of the army is proving even more costly to Uncle Sam than was anticipated, and is a strong argument in favor of a return to Democratic simplicity and the peace and prosperity of the country.

S. I. Levin, importer of wines and liquors, at 501 West Superior street, carries the very best stock in the city for family and medicinal purposes.

FLORIDA LOCAL CHARTERED.

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen Organizing in the South.

Charter No. 411 has been issued to the meat cutters of Tampa, Fla., who start out with a fairly good membership and are very enthusiastic. We extend the glad hand to No. 411 and wish them a successful future.

NEW OFFICERS FOR MASONIC COUNCIL

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—At the annual meeting of the supreme council for the United States of America, Scottish Rite Masonry, held here yesterday and today, the following officers were elected: M. W. Bayless, Washington, D. C., sovereign grand commander; Calvin W. Edwards, Albany, N. Y., lieutenant grand commander; George Gibson, Washington, D. C., grand minister of state; Holden O. Hill, Providence, R. I., grand treasurer general; Marcus W. Morton, Providence, R. I., grand secretary general; James H. Curran, New York, grand keeper of the archives; Samuel G. Eberly, Washington, D. C., grand master general of ceremonies; John A. Glidden, Dover, N. H., grand marshal general; William F. Butler, Dorchester, Mass., grand standard bearer; Peter O. Anderson, Brooklyn, grand captain of the guard.

FIELD MARSHAL DIES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Field Marshal Sir Henry W. Norman, governor of Chelsea hospital and former governor of Jamaica is dead. He was born in 1826.

LADIES' ONLY.

Dr. Le Due's From Paris. Three Genuine French packages are positively warranted to cure the most Female Regulator stubborn cases of Monthly Stoppages, Irregularities, Obstructions and Suppressions brought on from whatever PATHOLOGICAL cause, or return money. 32 packages or 1 for \$5 sent anywhere prepaid on receipt of price.

Insist on getting this remedy, others will disappoint you. Do not use during early prepating. Druggists try to sell others, but do not be deceived.

Stylish.... Overcoats!



We're proud of our line of Overcoats this season, which we are satisfied is as strong as any shown in the entire Northwest.

\$10 and \$15

For elegant hand-tailored garments, including fine black chevots, in the \$10.00 line, and the swell new plaids and novelty mixtures, made with belt back and otherwise, in the \$15.00. Exceptionally high grades at \$18.00, \$20.00, \$25.00 and \$30.00.

C. W. ERICSON,

Clothier, Hatter, Furnisher, 219 West Superior St.
Boys' Mackinaw Suits, 4 to 12 years—per suit \$3.95