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Flags for Decoration Day.

BUY your flags where you have largest stocks to pick from—and lowest prices to pay.

That's only another way of telling you to buy at Freimuth's—it means the same.

We've printed muslin flags, sewed muslin flags, cotton bunting flags, silk flags and United States standard sewed wool bunting flags—also range from 2x3 inches to 12x20 feet. Prices range from 2c dozen to \$15 each.

We've also thousands of yards of red, white and blue bunting by the yard—all the wanted sorts.

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FOR SKIRTS—worth to \$12.50 and \$14.00.
Browns, blues, blacks and whites—in Serges, Panamas, Sicilians, and also in fancy suitings.

\$9.75
For Silk Skirts—worth to \$18.00 and \$20.00.
Forty-seven fine chiffon Taffeta Skirts—walking lengths, in blues, browns and black.

\$12.12
For Silk Skirts—worth to \$22.50 and \$25.00.
Greatest values yet—unequaled styles of fine taffeta—exquisitely tailored—in blues, browns and black.

\$5.00
FOR \$10.00 COATS—Splendid ten dollar coats—all satin lined—browns, blues and mixtures—there will not be enough for all, so come early if you want one for \$5.00.

\$12.12
FOR \$18.50 COATS—Sixty fine Covert Coats—taffeta silk lined—the much-wanted nobby short coats—worth to \$18.50—for only \$12.50.

\$8.75
FOR \$15.00 COATS—Seventy-five fine Covert Coats, the new tight-fitting 22-inch models—satin-lined, worth \$14.50 and \$15—here only \$8.75.

\$24.50 Suits \$12.50
The suit selling still goes on—our prices stir lard purchasers into eager, quick buyers. Strictly new suits in coat and walking skirt styles—this season's choice models—all coats taffeta lined—actual worth TWENTY-FOUR FIFTY—now **\$12.50**

IF THE MINE IS WET WEAR TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING.

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When you buy genuine Tower's brand mark you have the result of more than half a century of experience backed by our guarantee.
HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR, 1904.
Sold by representative trade everywhere.
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Subscribe for "The Labor World," \$1.00.

TWIN CITY PAPERS ARE STUCK ON MR. GOMPERS

Throw Some Splendid Boquets at Great Sage of the American Labor Movement.

Even Opposition Daily Papers Recognize True Worth of Labor's Great Chieftain.

Mr. Gompers was this week the guest of organized labor of Minnesota. That he is respected and admired by those who are not in sympathy with the work of the trade unions of America is evident from the editorial comments in the greatest daily papers in Minnesota. Trade unionists both admire and love Samuel Gompers. No other man in the labor movement best represents the sentiments of the movement than he. No other man is more capable of discussing the philosophy and purpose of the movement.

Read what the Minneapolis Journal publishers in its editorial column: Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was charmed with his reception in Minneapolis, and said so to the large audience which greeted him at the new Auditorium last night. Minneapolis reciprocated the feeling. It was charmed with Mr. Gompers' personality, his oratory and his forceful, frank way of putting things. Mr. Gompers is an advocate; he believes in his side and he states the case for his side with the earnestness of counsel.

Starting with the proposition that this is an age of organization and that in getting together the laborers are but doing what they see done all about them, Mr. Gompers defends the movement as constructive and not destructive. He must, therefore, slide over a good many serious mistakes in the labor movement, but as an advocate it is not his business to point those out; the other side will attend to that.

The weakest point in Mr. Gompers' speech last night was his denial of the existence of disorder in Chicago. Unquestionably he is truthful and sincere in saying that in the week he spent there he saw not a single encounter. The time was one of lull in the strike situation and his presence in the city as a possible peace-maker was known and no doubt he found Chicago in better condition as regards order in the streets than has been the case before or since, but this fact does not give Mr. Gompers license to say that the reports are fabrications intended to hurt labor. The facts are too well attested to be laid to imagination or malice.

The strong points of Mr. Gompers' plea, and there is not a man living who can make them more forcibly than he, are that the general trend of the labor movement has been upward. It has taken into its ranks the brightest and the dullest, the selfish and the unselfish, the bad and the good, and has more and more guided itself by the golden rule. As one of the men who has done much to bring about this condition Mr. Gompers is deserving of the highest praise.

Born in England fifty-five years ago, emigrated to America, employed as a cigarmaker, imperfectly educated, at ways pressed by the problem of existence, Mr. Gompers is one of those men who have achieved leadership in this country of opportunity by his own exertions. Now in middle life at the head of an organization which is a power, we believe Samuel Gompers has the disposition and the ability to make it and keep it a power for good. The record of the American Federation under his quarter century of domination is good. It has made few serious mistakes, and we take it that its leader is not disposed to spoil a record which has made him a trusted man among labor men and an honored man among employers.

The Minneapolis Times, Tom Lowry's official organ, was obliged to bury its venom during Mr. Gompers' visit and pay him this tribute: "Samuel Gompers is the last of the old leaders of the labor movements who is still recognized by organized labor and by the public as an actual power. Of all the old leaders, going back as far as Terrance V. Powderly and Hays of the Knights of Labor and including such men as Eugene V. Debs, Martin Irons, John Mitchell and John Williams, Gompers alone has stood the test of time. He seems fitted by nature for a work which no other man in the country was prepared to accomplish.

Labor leadership is largely psychological. It is true there is a form of organization, amalgamations and federations, which seems to weld the whole population of working people into a harmonious body, but on final analysis, it is found to be a very brittle structure, which any sudden jar may scatter into a thousand fragments, or a little Machiavellian malevolence may turn into warring factions.

Human nature is not changed when a man joins a labor union. He does not go from narrow selfishness to altruism at one bound; he does not change his point of view of the great question of mine and thine by going through an initiation ceremony.

The practice of calling a man "brother" in a union meeting does not insure the institution of the golden rule.

All this the labor union seeks to accomplish. It tries to teach its members that an injury to one of their members is the concern of all. It also seeks to inculcate the idea that it is the duty of every union man to stand by and help every other union man—recognition of the principle of unionism.

But, alas, human nature is all alike. The union printer wants every job of printing to be done by union printers, but when he buys a suit of clothes, or a hat, or when he rents a house or builds one, he is almost sure to demand the best value for the least money—if it is a union hat so much the better. If not, why he remembers that every man's first duty is to "look out for number one"—himself.

Samuel Gompers is a cigarmaker by

HOWARD, FARWELL & CO.,

PIANOS AND ORGANS, ARE MOVING

To their new quarters at **17 West Superior St.**
The store formerly occupied by La. Ferte.

trade. He worked at the bench for a number of years, and he is, or was, one of the vice presidents of their national organization. The cigarmakers are relatively well organized, because it is lends itself readily to the unionizing principle. But there are probably more non-union-made cigars smoked in America today than are made by union men. Besides, union cigars made in New York are not produced under the same wages and labor conditions as those made in Minneapolis.

The conflict, then, between the various opposing interests is always on. It necessitates much more than the mere getting of men to join the union, to make unionism an actually, and Samuel Gompers has so found it.

Mr. Gompers' success and permanence in leadership is attributable to many things, but to none more than his refusal to tie up to a collateral reform movement—of a political or semi-political nature. If Gompers has taken a hand in politics it will be hard to establish the fact. If he was for Bryan and against McKinley, the public never knew it. He was on friendly terms with such men as Senator Marcus A. Hanna, who was the arch-tyrant of the enemy of organized labor until he got into national politics.

Mr. Gompers steadily steered his course clear of the socialistic movement. Repeated efforts were made to swing the American Federation of Labor into an endorsement of the socialistic propaganda, and on this issue Gompers made the hardest fight of his career, and on one or two occasions, notably at the New Orleans convention, he came to the very verge of defeat. His position has always been that the labor unions could not control the opinions and conduct of the membership except upon the very narrow lines upon which the unions were formed; that is, a regulation of wages, hours of labor and such simple details as could be understood fully by the most ordinary intellect in the organization.

Moreover, Mr. Gompers has generally stood for peace, not war, in the relation of the labor organizations to the employers—peace and persuasive measures, the ballot, in the selection of friendly candidates, and the avoidance of expensive and disastrous strikes, whenever possible.

It is generally believed among those who are in a position to judge that in this higher sense which really tests the character of a man, Samuel Gompers has been honest. In this age of grafting in the labor movements as well as out of it, with the careers in mind of such men as Samuel Parks, who went to Sing Sing and afterwards led the labor parade in New York city, Samuel Gompers stands out as a conspicuous and honorable leader.

In the larger sense Samuel Gompers has been one-sided. He is the champion of organized labor. As such he can see the good only in what tends to build up labor unions and only evil in the forces which tend to oppose them. It is but natural that he should take this view. If Mr. Gompers had the task of running a great business enterprise under difficult business conditions and

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We can help you as far as foot styles and comfort is concerned.

We feel that we cannot say too much for our great variety of

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All the best styles in black kid, patent colt, tans and browns.

Children's Oxfords and Slippers.

FULL LINE OF UNION LABEL SHOES.

Wieland's

with a trades union thwarting his every effort to keep the concern upon a profitable and solvent basis, he might see that there are two sides to the labor question.

Gompers Delivers Address on Unionism.

Continued from page 1.
We want some leisure to live, to love, to enjoy our freedom and to improve ourselves. We want the eight-hour day; eight hours for work, eight for sleep and eight for recreation.

Enough of Strikes.
"We are for conciliation, and for arbitration. We don't want to strike. There is no fun in striking I can tell you. I've been through it, and I don't want any more. But under the same conditions I should strike again and strike hard."

"Some say unions should not strike at all. If any union should declare that as its policy the employers would soon do all the striking necessary—striking for longer hours and shorter wages."

"We want to be prepared to strike if necessary. And the better prepared a union is the less likely it is a strike."

"I want to deny the false claim so assiduously made and reiterated, namely that organized labor demands the same pay for all workmen, no matter how their abilities may vary. Such a demand has never been made. We only demand a minimum wage, leaving the better workman to command higher wages according to his ability."

Pleads for Working People.

The speaker ended with an eloquent and feeling peroration in which he asked the co-operation of the people of Minneapolis in the effort to uplift the great mass of working people, to "help make the day that is to come brighter than the day that is past, to make the liberties of today a reality, so the millions yet unborn will rise up and call us blessed."

Another song by Mr. Sampson closed the evening's program, and in a few minutes the great body of the hall was empty, while many crowded the platform to press the hand of the veteran labor leader.

Among those not connected with organized labor seated on the stage were:

Judge John Day Smith, Judge E. F. Waite, Dr. C. M. Jordan, Former Mayor J. C. Laines, Dr. U. G. Williams, Dr. Henry Nelson, Frank McDonald, Albert H. Hall, James L. Gray, Rev. G. L. Morrill, W. H. Williams, C. F. Smith, Ed. A. Stevens, Rev. W. O. Wallace, J. L. Lynch, W. I. Nolan, Orville Rhinehart, Prof. Frank McVey.

Among the prominent labor men were:

A. E. Kellington, S. J. Spencer, P. M. Wingren, M. W. Mogan, L. H. Ford, Max Conrad, J. L. Chapman, George B. Howley, A. G. Ainbridge, W. E. McEwen, Harry L. Dix, Jr., L. Hughes, Mr. Becker, E. E. Stephens, Thomas E. Lees, Thomas McGourt, John Walquist, A. H. Garfield, Hermann Johnson.

DRESS WELL. MORRISON'S
8 LAKE AVE. SOUTH.
Will make to your measure a well-fitting, stylish, business suit all wool, **FOR \$15.00.**
Silk mixed worsteds \$22.00. Silk lined dress worsteds, Very Best Imported \$44.00.

The largest and best assortment in Duluth, 400 patterns to select from. Top coats \$15.00 up Rain proof long coats \$18.00 up

DRESS WELL.

CLASS PENALTIES.

Stealing a chicken, six years. Stealing \$54,000, eighteen months. An Iowa bank president stole \$54,000 of his depositors' money.

Th judge in passing sentence upon this man gave him eighteen months in the penitentiary. In the same penitentiary to which this bank president is committed a man is serving six years for stealing a chicken.

In giving an account of the rich prisoner's demeanor, the press reports say he "took his sentence very calmly."

No doubt of it. And so did the judge who sentenced him take the sentence "very calmly"—too calmly to suit the sense of justice of decent people.

The Socialist can hold up the deadly parallel at the head of this editorial and say, "That is justice as it is exemplified under your present system of society! Ho wdo you like it?"

The people are slowly formulating this belief:

If you steal a little, you will get the limit.

If you steal enough, you will be let off easy.

That is a dangerous belief, but not so dangerous as the facts that go to make up the belief—Des Moines News.

GREAT MEN WHO CARRY GREAT POLICIES.

King Edward VII is one of the most heavily insured men in the world. No one can estimate what amount the insurance companies will be called upon to pay at his death.

Lord Rothschild's premiums are about \$40,000 annually for a total insurance cover of about one and a quarter millions.

The Early of Dudley is insured for nearly a million dollars.

Mr. George Vanderbilt's assurances aggregate about five millions.

The late King Humbert of Italy cost the insurance companies seven millions and a half at his death. It is said that the present king carries \$3,500,000.

The German Emperor is a participant in life assurance to the extent of five million dollars.

The Czar of Russia is known to carry four millions but he is also a continual "risk" for temporary assurances taken out by panic-stricken Russian stockholders. His eldest daughter, the Grand Duchess Olga, is insured for two and a quarter millions; the Czaritsa for a million and a quarter. Many distinguished ladies carry big

policies. Lady Curson has about half a million.

A LESSON WE MUST LEARN.

The German trade unions are growing rapidly, as might be expected of a country which had over three million socialist voters at the last elections. For some, particularly the German workman, the transition from unionism to socialism is easy.

The above quotation from John Edwards' article, "Men and Their Methods," in the March number of 'The Typographical Journal, is respectfully commended to those readers who are opposed to collectivism, and prefer to protest against iniquities without utilizing their prerogative of citizenship to make our industrial system conform to our political status.

Mr. Edwards mentions that the trade-union element of the German Empire has reached the million mark, and the suggestion is that where the working class has advanced to a consciousness of its interests by affiliating itself with the political organization of emancipation, the growth of the industrial movement is a necessary sequence.

The condition in our country is somewhat reversed. We have in the United States an organized labor movement approaching the two-million mark, while the class-conscious political organization in the recent election contest only counted 408,000 among its supporters. There is food for reflection in this statu quo.

We of the trade unions who recognize the class war as the basis for our organization are constantly charged with handicapping the effectiveness of organized labor's forces, while we on the other hand maintain that the struggle for a shorter workday, increased wages, and improved conditions can only be terminated by abolition of the wage system and ushering in of the co-operative commonwealth.

As we advance in our agitation for the eight-hour day on January 1, 1906, it will become necessary to demonstrate to non-unionists in our craft that they are the only element that stands in the way of success. With the workers united and fully aware of the consequences arising from such a contingency, the organized employers would be obliged to make the concessions we ask for, or prepare to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

Trade unionism embodies collective bargaining as a fundamental principle. There can be no freedom of contract for the worker under our industrial system. The labor power of the toiler is a commodity that must be utilized every day and furnish the means of subsistence to perpetuate life. Workers can not shelve ability to produce wealth, given the opportunity, for any length-of time. Compensation for past effort has hardly been sufficient to keep body and soul together, and our craft is no exception to the rule. It is no doubt true that many are above want, but we must not judge the workers as a class by the favored ones. The demand for a shorter workday emanates from the desire to place the unemployed in a position where they can apply their talent in useful pursuits to provide their wants.

We know that there is menace for us in a condition where 25 or 35 per cent of the trade or calling are temporarily or permanently idle. Unless a man can earn his own living, the cost of maintaining him must come out of the effort of others. As a rule, we don't like to be assessed to keep others. We want them to apply their aptitudes to sustain themselves. But with the tools and means of production in the hands of a few, the possessing class, who engage in production only to the extent there is profit for them in the transaction, the dispossessed many are forced into a disastrous scramble for the limited opportunity that presents itself under the competitive system, and gradually necessity compels them to accept any terms, rather than subject themselves to starvation.

Our contention will be with the master class for the control of the jobs. And this question involves a more comprehensive knowledge of economics than the average wage worker possesses. We must therefore encourage study of the relations between the capitalists and the laborers.

The first buys labor power at the most advantageous conditions to himself, and the latter tries to secure the best possible wage with the least expenditure of effort. The struggle is for supremacy, and will continue as long as man's wants are supplied in a competitive market. Wipe out

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We will sell you a better stove or steel range outright for less money than you would have to pay at the "trade-back" stores in "boot" money. And to the customer that has no old stove to trade back we will save you from \$5 to \$15 if you buy here.

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Down and \$1 Per Week Will place any "UNIVERSAL" stove or range in this store in your home.

BAYHA & CO., Duluth's Greatest Furniture Store. CORNER SECOND AVENUE WEST AND FIRST STREET.

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You should employ a responsible druggist to compound your prescriptions, just as you employ a responsible physician to prescribe for you. No druggist takes more care in filling a prescription than we take. We use only the freshest and purest of drgs, compound prescriptions promptly and accurately. Try us. You'll be satisfied.

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For rates and detailed information, call on or address Local Agent, Great Northern Railway.

Send this coupon and 2 cents for handsomely illustrated booklet, "A Camera Journey to the Lewis and Clark Exposition," to **F. I. WHITNEY,** Passenger Traffic Manager, ST. PAUL, MINN.

profit, interest and rent, produce for use instead of what the market will bear, and the problem is solved. Our mission as workers must be to organize industrially and politically, so that we may determine the relations between worker and worker. We are now divided not only industrially but also politically, and he who owns the job is master over the individual who seeks it. We want no more Colorado incidents, no more Homesteads and Hazletons. We want the earth and the fullness thereof, and we will get it when we as a class are conscious of our power, and use it in behalf of ourselves, as the three million German workers are doing. Collectively we rise or fall. It is for you to say which it shall be.

ROBERT BANDLOW.
FINED FOR ILLEGAL FISHING.
FERGUS FALLS, Minn., May 24.—George Beckwith was arrested here Saturday on a charge of illegal fishing, preferred over a year ago. The game warden summoned him to appear in court at that time, and he quietly left the state and has since resided in North Dakota. He returned a few days ago, and Deputy Warden Jones promptly arrested him. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and costs or to spend 30 days in jail, and he went to jail.

STORM CAUSES DAMAGE.
FERGUS FALLS, Minn., May 24.—A severe electrical storm, accompanied by considerable hail, occurred to the eastward of this city Saturday night. The residence of Hugh Bolton, in Deer Creek was struck by lightning and took fire, but the village fire department succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The rainfall in this city was .45 of an inch, but it was a great deal heavier further eastward.

FURNITURE AND STOVES.

I CAN furnish your home complete for less money than elsewhere. Come in and get prices before purchasing. Goods sold on easy payments.

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"Union Label Store"

Union Label Spring Suits, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00.

Union Label Hats, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$3 and \$3.50.

Union Label Shoes \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4.

Union Label Collars, 15c; 2 for 25c.

For quality and style our prices are the lowest. Union clerks to wait on you.

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