

SWEDISH LABOR ASKS FOR NORWAY'S LIBERTY

Unions Adopt Resolutions of Sympathy for Struggling Norwegians.

Declare They Will Not Take up Arms to Coerce New Sovereign State.

Stockholm, June 22. The attitude of the laboring classes is likely to prove a potent factor in overcoming any possible disposition on the part of a section of the Riksdag to suggest the adoption of coercive measures toward Norway and in influencing the Chamber in favor of accepting the dissolution of the union of Norway and Sweden.

Swedish labor unions are daily telegraphing to Norwegian unions saying the Social Democratic party has issued a proclamation to the working classes reading: "It becomes more apparent daily that the upper classes and reactionary newspapers are attempting to cultivate a sentiment hostile to Norway with the view of calling the people to arms against her in her struggle for liberty."

Continuing the proclamation says that it is the firm decision of the workmen not to respond to a call to arms and asserts that they intend to go out on strike over the whole country if the Riksdag comes to such a decision.

In conclusion the proclamation calls upon the laboring classes throughout Sweden to manifest their opinion of the situation at public meetings.

King Oscar's long letter to the President of the Norwegian Storting, M. Berner, defining his position, was read in the Storting this morning.

The document was referred unanimously to a special committee without comment.

The Storting welcomed the last paragraph as an indication that the King and the Riksdag will probably confirm dissolution after a reaffirmation that the union could not be dissolved without the consent of Sweden and King Oscar.

LABOR LEADERS HOLD MEETING AT SCRANTON

American Federation of Labor Executive Council Holds Quarterly Session.

Decides to Arrange Lecturing Tour for Each Member of Executive Council.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—Monday morning the executive council of the American Federation of Labor began an important conference in Scranton, Pa., the following members being present: President Samuel Gompers of the Cigar-makers' union; Vice President James Duncan of the Granite Cutters' union; John Mitchell of the Mine Workers of America; James O'Connell of the Machinists; Max Morris of the Retail Clerks' association and Thomas J. Kidd of the Woodworkers' union; Treasurer John B. Lennon of the Journeymen Tailors; Secretary Frank Morrison of the Typographical union.

President Gompers submitted a report of the organizing and lecturing tour which he recently made through the West, recounting the growth of the organization and the splendid spirit of unity obtaining among the workmen of the country and their devotion to the trades union movement and the American Federation of Labor.

After considerable discussion the executive committee decided to arrange for a lecturing tour and itinerary for the various members of the executive council through the different sections of the country.

Secretary Morrison submitted his financial report for the eight months ending May 31. The balance on hand October 1, 1904, was \$102,017.94, and the income for the eight months \$141,074.02, making a total of \$243,991.97. The expenditures were \$148,356.45. The report shows that \$70,901.52 has been received for per capita tax of 1/2 cent per member per month. One hundred and ninety charters were issued for the eight months; one state branch, forty-six central labor unions, ninety local trade unions, fifty-three federal labor unions.

There are now affiliated to the American Federation of Labor 118 international trade unions, 33 state branches, 704 central labor unions, 1,043 local trade and federal labor unions, the 118 international unions having approximately 25,000 local unions attached to them. The official magazine, the American Federationist, was shown to be in good condition. The report having previously been audited, was approved. A number of other matters were discussed and action taken thereon.

WOMAN FACTORY INSPECTOR GETS AFTER C. W. POST

Miss Burton, factory inspector for the state of Michigan, was compelled to order better sanitary regulations in the C. W. Post Battle Creek post-mortem ripnet shop. Miss Burton discovered an unwholesome condition prevailing there that menaced the health of the underpaid employees. See page 274, Twenty-second Annual Report of the Michigan Bureau of Labor.

FOUNDERS OF NATION NOT ALL DEMOCRATS

Tom Watson Unearths Some Strange Quotations From Daddies of Nation.

In Great Constitutional Convention But Ten Delegates Trusted People.

Those foolish persons who have been taught in school and in the public prints that the founders of our Constitution were sincerely desirous of establishing a system of government in which the will of the people should find free expression, will be shocked and undecieved when they read its debates and proceedings as recorded by James Madison, one of the delegates from Virginia. When one comes to learn of these fifty-five delegates that not more than ten are on record as voicing the slightest degree of confidence in the wisdom of the people or their fitness to rule, he is likely to take a new view of the Constitution framed by them, and he is able to account for the innumerable ills which we are compelled to suffer.

I will quote a few expressions of opinion from delegates who, wielded the greater influence in the construction of the Constitution:

Roger Sherman—"The people should have a little to do as may be about the government."

Elbridge Gerry—"The evils we experience flow from an excess of democracy, the worst of all possible evils."

John Dickinson—"A limited monarchy is one of the best governments in the world."

Rufus King—"It is immaterial to the people by what government they are possessed, provided they be well employed."

Alexander Hamilton—"The British monarchy is the best government in the world," and he doubted if anything short of it would do in America. "Their House of Lords is a most noble institution." He acknowledged himself not to think favorably of republican government. "Essentially in property consists the great and fundamental distinction in society."

Gunning Bedford—"Are we to act with greater purity than the rest of mankind? Our votes are actuated by interest and ambition."

Governor Morris—"The senate must have great personal property; it must have the aristocratic spirit; it must love to lord through pride. To make it independent it should be for life. Property is the main object of society."

John Rutledge—"Property certainly is the principal object of society."

Pierce Butler—"Slaves should have an equal representation in a government which is instituted principally for the protection of property, and is of itself to be supported by property."

Charles C. Pinckney—"Property in slaves should not be exposed to danger in a government instituted for the protection of property."

George Mason—"It would be as unnatural to refer the choice of a proper character for president to the people as to refer a test of colors to a blind man."

James Madison—"In future times a great majority of the people will not only be without landed but any sort of property. If they combine, the rights of property will not be safe in their hands."

James Ellsworth—"As population grows, poor laborers will be so plenty as to render slaves useless."

The thirteen delegates from whom I have quoted were the dominating characters in that convention, and it is possible to cite innumerable passages expressing the same distrust and contempt for the people. It should be understood that the great mass of that people had no representation in that secret conclave, and that half a century passed before its proceedings were made public by act of congress.—Tom Watson's Magazine.

AN ATLAS FOR \$1.00.

The Great Northern railway has issued an Atlas of 56 pages containing up-to-date maps of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, British Columbia, Oregon, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Alaska, Hawaii, Japan, Philippine Islands, China, the United States and of the world.

In addition to this the Atlas contains valuable statistical information relative to the states named above, is printed on the very best quality of paper, shows the lines of the Great Northern railway and is in every way a commendable work.

This Atlas will be distributed at the actual cost of production and will be sent to any address upon receipt of \$1.00. Address F. I. Whitney, passenger traffic manager, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

WESTERN MINERS' UNION JOIN NEW MOVEMENT.

The Western Federation of Miners' convention in Salt Lake City, Utah, by a vote of 175 to 49, decided to send delegates to the industrial union convention in Chicago, June 27. Aid and sympathy was also voted to the Chicago teamsters, striking brewers of Seattle, Wash., and the coal miners on strike in Carbon county, Utah. Regarding the charges that the W. F. of M. was boycotting A. F. of L. labels, a resolution was adopted denouncing the statement as untrue, pointing out that the large demand for union labeled products in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states was largely due to the efforts of the miners, and pledging a continuous and insistent demand for union goods regardless of national affiliation.

REVIEW OF BRAINERD CONVENTION OF THE MINNESOTA FEDERATION OF LABOR

Greatest Convention in the History of Minnesota Labor Movement Succeeded in Bringing Together the Contending Factions in the Twin Cities.

Coast Is Now Clear for Progress of Labor Movement—Convention Decided Upon a Plan of Action in Field of Organization That Will Bring Success.

Now that the convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor has been adjourned for ten days one can well stop and analyze its proceedings. We can say without reservation that the meeting was one of the most important ever held in the state. Its effect will be far reaching and beneficial. If it did nothing more than unite the contending factions in the Twin Cities it would have served a noble purpose for organized labor, but it did more than this. It did some things that previous conventions had an opportunity to do, but which they failed to do.

The delegates, with but few exceptions, were hard working, earnest and industrious men who had the best interests of the labor movement at heart. This was evident from the moment the convention was called to order. It is true that the trade union politician was there. He stood on the curb stone talking officers' election long before the convention went into session. He thought nothing of the work of the convention beyond this point. But this kind of men were scarce, very scarce, and the trade unions of the state are to be congratulated because of their wisdom in selecting such able men to represent them in the great State Labor Federation.

At least twenty of the 178 delegates present were good timber for the presidency, and that many more could have filled the office of secretary-treasurer with the utmost satisfaction. But few convention bodies contain this character of membership. The new president of the Federation, Mr. William Templeman, is ably fitted for the position. He is a neat, polished, brainy and forcible gentleman, who knows something about the hopes and aspirations of the labor movement. That he will prove a good executive officer for the Federation goes without saying. He will be supported in his work by every subordinate officer in the Federation.

But now to the work of the convention. It gave the movement in this state an impetus. It laid out a plan for conducting the work of organization that will surely serve to spread the movement into new fields. It took a stand for political action that is sensible and practical. It refused to nibble at the bait of the "ghost dancers," but rather it chose the methodical way, and if we mistake not the next session of the legislature will contain some labor men who know something of the wants of labor and how to get them.

The convention mapped out a financial policy for the labor movement of the state which will be submitted to a referendum vote, and if carried will enable the movement to make rapid strides in both organization and legislative work.

It sent its greetings to the American Federation of Labor, and pledged itself anew to undying principles for which the American labor movement stands. It condemned with both force and logic the effort of the "rebels" who met in Chicago next week to launch a rival labor organization.

It gave its assurance to the working girls of Minnesota that it would leave no stone unturned to secure for them an eight-hour day in shop, store and factory.

The Federation did many things that will redound to its credit for years to come. There was not a dry moment in all its proceedings. People, usually disinterested in labor's proceedings, packed the galleries, and all Brainerd seemed to be interested in the progress and work of the convention.

Business men and prominent citizens in commenting on the convention and character of the delegates seemed very much pleased. Indirectly word came to us that our stock was high. We made a good impression and we left the city knowing full well that the people of Brainerd were our friends.

The speeches, too, were of the highest order. Labor Commissioner Williams, Organizer Murray of the Carpenters' union, A. E. Bainbridge, C. E. James, Wm. Templeman, Henry Pearett, Thos. Van Lear, A. H. Garfield, Phil Carlin, M. E. Neary, John Rogan and a host of others distinguished themselves as labor orators of ability. W. W. Barron, a young man from Brainerd, made a most favorable impression on the delegates. This was his first convention. His maiden speech was when he nominated B. C. Kutz of his home city for State Labor President. It was a literary treat. This, too, in

out saying. He will be supported in his work by every subordinate officer in the Federation.

But now to the work of the convention. It gave the movement in this state an impetus. It laid out a plan for conducting the work of organization that will surely serve to spread the movement into new fields. It took a stand for political action that is sensible and practical. It refused to nibble at the bait of the "ghost dancers," but rather it chose the methodical way, and if we mistake not the next session of the legislature will contain some labor men who know something of the wants of labor and how to get them.

The convention mapped out a financial policy for the labor movement of the state which will be submitted to a referendum vote, and if carried will enable the movement to make rapid strides in both organization and legislative work.

It sent its greetings to the American Federation of Labor, and pledged itself anew to undying principles for which the American labor movement stands. It condemned with both force and logic the effort of the "rebels" who met in Chicago next week to launch a rival labor organization.

It gave its assurance to the working girls of Minnesota that it would leave no stone unturned to secure for them an eight-hour day in shop, store and factory.

The Federation did many things that will redound to its credit for years to come. There was not a dry moment in all its proceedings. People, usually disinterested in labor's proceedings, packed the galleries, and all Brainerd seemed to be interested in the progress and work of the convention.

Business men and prominent citizens in commenting on the convention and character of the delegates seemed very much pleased. Indirectly word came to us that our stock was high. We made a good impression and we left the city knowing full well that the people of Brainerd were our friends.

The speeches, too, were of the highest order. Labor Commissioner Williams, Organizer Murray of the Carpenters' union, A. E. Bainbridge, C. E. James, Wm. Templeman, Henry Pearett, Thos. Van Lear, A. H. Garfield, Phil Carlin, M. E. Neary, John Rogan and a host of others distinguished themselves as labor orators of ability. W. W. Barron, a young man from Brainerd, made a most favorable impression on the delegates. This was his first convention. His maiden speech was when he nominated B. C. Kutz of his home city for State Labor President. It was a literary treat. This, too, in

the manner prescribed by law; and shall at no time and under no circumstances suspend the operation of the civil courts, but when called into service, shall aid and supplement the courts in the administration of justice, and military prisoners shall at all times be subject to the control and process of the civil courts.

Article IV, Section 5. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military forces of the state, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States. He shall have power to call out the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, or repel invasion; but such shall be subject to the approval of the general assembly, which, if not in regular session, may be convened by the governor in extraordinary session within ten days, the call to be issued within forty-eight hours after the militia has been called out. The general assembly may be convened by extraordinary session by proclamation of a majority of its members, if the governor shall fail to comply with the provision of this section.

JOHN BURNS ANALYZES SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

Commenting on the United States supreme court decision annulling the ten-hour law of New York, John Burns, labor member of the British parliament, declares that the American trust magnates are turning the constitution into a deadly instrument of injustice whereby the workers would be wronged and the rich made richer. Burns adds: "Freedom of contract" is totally opposed to all modern ideas of government. Why, if that principle were strictly upheld, a man could sell himself into slavery. Indentured labor, which we here in England are fighting against, is dependent upon the alleged right of every man to sell his labor as cheaply as he likes. "Freedom of contract" strikes at the root of every factory act and every piece of remedial industrial legislation the world has seen."

WORKS UPON CHARITY OF DULUTH PEOPLE

For several days the benevolent people of the city have been duped by a woman, representing herself to be a member of the sisterhood of the Roman Catholic church, soliciting aid, as she asserted, for a new baby's home in Boston.

This inference is deduced from the statement of Bishop McGolrick that he has not seen the woman nor sanctioned her purpose, which is customary when legitimate solicitors for the Catholic church work in Duluth. It is the bishop's custom to issue letters of recommendation to worthy representatives and as the woman has not sought this favor the parishioners are inclined to believe she is an impostor.

JURY DISAGREES.

DETROIT, June 21.—After being out more than 30 hours, the jury in the case of Dr. Otto P. Toepel, coroner of Wayne county, charged with obtaining extra fees from the state under false pretenses, disagreed tonight and was discharged.

NOTED ENGINEER DIES

NEW YORK, June 21.—Andrew Onorato, well known throughout the country as an engineer and contractor died at his home in Ocauana, this state, today, from overwork and general breakdown. He was 56 years old.

A CHANCE TO ACT.

Montgomery, Ward & Co., of Chicago, have been enriched by a mail order business, and, according to the labor press, there is a growing movement in various parts of the country to shut off patronage. A national boycott would probably show that sweatshop concern that honest folk have a right to live as well as human dogs.

Goes on Record in Well Defined Political Resolution Which Will Surely Result in Placing Several Good Labor Men in State Law Making Body.

President William Templeman Is Well Equipped to Take Up His Work—He Is a Man of Considerable Ability and Is Surrounded With Earnest Men.

A labor convention, made a hit. The young man was polished, tactful and forcible. We hope that he will continue in the labor movement. There is a good field for just such as he in the ranks of organized labor. Some careful tutoring will land him in the front rank of labor men in the country.

Among the citizens of Brainerd who are worthy of special mention is Father Lynch, a clergyman of much sympathy for labor. He is well known locally as a true friend and sage adviser of labor. The Brainerd convention gave him a state reputation. Mayor Con O'Brien is a good fellow with a big heart, who evidently has seen many years' service in a workshop. He gave the convention a royal welcome in true Irish style. Frank Hall, the chairman of the committee on arrangements, did not permit a moment of inactivity to go by. He was of especial service to the secretary-treasurer, for which we are deeply grateful.

A review of the Brainerd convention would not be complete without a reference to John P. Dahin of the Cigar-makers' union, residing in Brainerd. Mr. Dahin is one of the original labor men in that city. It was he who gave many days and nights to promote the movement in its infancy there, and the convention as a mark of appreciation gave him a seat as a fraternal delegate from the State Blue Label League.

J. P. McGinnis, the leading merchant of Brainerd, won the hearts of the delegates by giving to each a souvenir. They were exceptionally pretty and will be kept by the delegates for many days to come.

The next convention will be held in Stillwater on the second Monday in June 1906. Here is hoping that it will be just as successful as was the Brainerd meeting.

WASHBURNE-CROSBY IS STILL OUT WITH LABOR

President Gompers Investigates Trouble and Supports Flour Mill Employees.

Union Labor Called Upon to Do Its Duty Towards Minneapolis Millers.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 22.—(Special Correspondence to Labor World).—A. E. Kellington, general secretary of the Flour and Cereal Mill Employees' union of this city, in an interview today stated most positively that the name of the Washburn-Crosby Milling company was still on the "We do not patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor. This firm has stooped to every means known to modern scheming to circulate among the members of union labor the report that the boycott was off.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor went to Minneapolis and gave the matter careful investigation. It was proven conclusively that the boycott against the Washburn-Crosby Milling company was most effective. Letters from every portion of the United States were produced to show that union labor is doing its duty. The mills are turning out very little flour, and while the support of the Parryites is pledged to the unfair firm, this is not helping them to any great extent.

If union labor will but continue its support so nobly given to the mill employees it will not take much longer to force this haughty, arbitrary and arrogant firm to treat with union labor in a respectable manner.

The recent convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, by a unanimous vote reaffirmed its position in the Washburn-Crosby matter, and it pledged its support anew to the flour mill employees.

BOARD RE-ELECTED ON COPPER RANGE ROAD

HOUGHTON, Mich., June 21.—At the annual meeting of the Copper Range Railroad company today, directors were re-elected as follows: William A. Paine, Frederick Stanwood, Boston; S. L. Smith, Cameron Currie, Detroit; James H. Seager, R. Goodell, J. H. Rice, R. T. McKeever, Houghton and F. M. Stanton, Atlantic.

FROM EXPOSITION

Sheriff W. J. Bates is the first of the party of Duluth men who went west to visit the Portland exposition, to return to the city. In the Portland party were County Auditor Halden, Probate Judge Middlecoff, and several friends from the range. The members scattered after reaching Portland, some of them only making the visit to the exposition the pleasure portions of their business trips.

While touring the west the sheriff met number one former resident of Duluth and in their main they all appeared to be prosperous. He says that while all portions of the west appear in a flourishing condition they have their drawbacks and none of the cities compare with Duluth.

FIREWORKS DEALERS MUST HAVE LICENSES

Monday evening July 3, will be the last opportunity for the dealers of fire works of the city to apply to the city council for licenses which must be secured before the explosives can be sold. Apparently the dealers have forgotten the existence of the ordinance, which was passed last year, to allow the city to regulate the sale of exploding canes and other inventions of a dangerous character.

The license fee is only 50 cents, but without the authority the dealers are liable to arrest or violation of the city law. Numerous applications will undoubtedly be filed during the week for the approval of the council.

NEW GAS GUSHER IS WORLD BEATER

MANSFIELD, O., June 21.—Expert oil and gas well drillers believe that the monster gas gusher recently struck at Butler, Ohio, will be the greatest producer of gas yet struck in the world. It is sending out with tremendous force, 5,000,000 cubic feet of gas every 24 hours and shows no indications of diminishing pressure. Every farm within a radius of 20 miles has been leased by oil and gas capitalists. Much excitement prevails at Butler.

DEBAS HAS PLAN FOR NEW UNION

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 21.—Eugene V. Debas, one time resident of Duluth, president, today announced the plan of the new industrial union, which will be launched in Chicago next week. Mr. Debas denies that the industrial union is to be a rival of the American Federation of Labor but says it will be organized along industrial lines to embrace the entire working class. It will repudiate identity of interests between capital and labor.

PRINCE IN AMERICA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—Prince Windisgraetz, of the royal house of Austria, arrived today from the Orient on a tour of the world. He is traveling with Field Marshal Count Huebner, of Austria.

CZAR RECEIVES AMERICANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 21.—Emperor Nicholas today received Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, of the United States army, and his colleagues. The American officers are on their way to Manchuria.

CONSTITUTIONAL AID FOR COLORADO LABOR

Denver Union Labor People to Submit Constitutional Amendments to People.

Aim is to Prevent Repetition of Outrages Permitted by Governor Peabody.

"In time of peace prepare for war" is a wise maxim. It should especially commend itself to the people of Colorado, who have seen the abuses that may arise from the unwise exercise of arbitrary power by the chief executive of the state. Believing that each citizen, however exalted, however humble, should be surrounded by every safeguard for the protection of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness the Trades and Labor Assembly of Denver, after careful consideration approved the proposed amendments to the constitution herewith submitted; and through its legislative committee sought to have the last general assembly present them for the people's consideration at the next general election.

The contest for the governorship and the conditions prevailing in the general assembly made the time unfavorable for the agitation of the desired reforms, and little or nothing was accomplished.

Now, the amendments are laid before the various labor organizations and reform associations, with the request that they be studied and that efforts be made to educate the people to the necessity of placing in the organic law of the state the limitations upon the executive power therein suggested. Free from any suspicion of partisanship, they are based upon the will of the people—the foundation stone of popular government.

The changes suggested in the present section of the constitution are indicated in black face type.

Please keep the Trades Assembly informed of such action as you may take in this matter, and give this the widest circulation possible.

Article II, Section 21. That the privilege of the habeas corpus shall never be suspended, unless, when, in the case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it. The writ shall be suspended only by the general assembly, or by the governor when authorized by the general assembly, in regular or special session.

Article II, Section 22. That the military shall always be in strict subordination to the civil power; that no soldier shall in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner.

except in the manner prescribed by law; and shall at no time and under no circumstances suspend the operation of the civil courts, but when called into service, shall aid and supplement the courts in the administration of justice, and military prisoners shall at all times be subject to the control and process of the civil courts.

Article IV, Section 5. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military forces of the state, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States. He shall have power to call out the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, or repel invasion; but such shall be subject to the approval of the general assembly, which, if not in regular session, may be convened by the governor in extraordinary session within ten days, the call to be issued within forty-eight hours after the militia has been called out. The general assembly may be convened by extraordinary session by proclamation of a majority of its members, if the governor shall fail to comply with the provision of this section.

JOHN BURNS ANALYZES SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

Commenting on the United States supreme court decision annulling the ten-hour law of New York, John Burns, labor member of the British parliament, declares that the American trust magnates are turning the constitution into a deadly instrument of injustice whereby the workers would be wronged and the rich made richer. Burns adds: "Freedom of contract" is totally opposed to all modern ideas of government. Why, if that principle were strictly upheld, a man could sell himself into slavery. Indentured labor, which we here in England are fighting against, is dependent upon the alleged right of every man to sell his labor as cheaply as he likes. "Freedom of contract" strikes at the root of every factory act and every piece of remedial industrial legislation the world has seen."

WORKS UPON CHARITY OF DULUTH PEOPLE

For several days the benevolent people of the city have been duped by a woman, representing herself to be a member of the sisterhood of the Roman Catholic church, soliciting aid, as she asserted, for a new baby's home in Boston.

This inference is deduced from the statement of Bishop McGolrick that he has not seen the woman nor sanctioned her purpose, which is customary when legitimate solicitors for the Catholic church work in Duluth. It is the bishop's custom to issue letters of recommendation to worthy representatives and as the woman has not sought this favor the parishioners are inclined to believe she is an impostor.

JURY DISAGREES.

DETROIT, June 21.—After being out more than 30 hours, the jury in the case of Dr. Otto P. Toepel, coroner of Wayne county, charged with obtaining extra fees from the state under false pretenses, disagreed tonight and was discharged.

NOTED ENGINEER DIES

NEW YORK, June 21.—Andrew Onorato, well known throughout the country as an engineer and contractor died at his home in Ocauana, this state, today, from overwork and general breakdown. He was 56 years old.

A CHANCE TO ACT.

Montgomery, Ward & Co., of Chicago, have been enriched by a mail order business, and, according to the labor press, there is a growing movement in various parts of the country to shut off patronage. A national boycott would probably show that sweatshop concern that honest folk have a right to live as well as human dogs.

QUIT ROLLING CIGARS TO BECOME OPERA STAR

Fifteen-Year-Old Celia Smith, Who Ran Away and Joined a Burlesque Company.

Found in Philadelphia by Gerry Agents and Returned to Her Home.

New York, June 22.—Pretty fifteen-year-old Celia Smith, who ran away from cigar rolling to become a comic opera star ended her career abruptly in Philadelphia yesterday. The Gerry Society officers caught her just as she was going on to rehearse in the chorus of a burlesque company at the Lyceum theater there. They informed her she would have to return to New York with them, and after some preliminary Children's Court formalities, rejoin her family of mother, father and nine little brothers and sisters, at No. 3 Pitt street. More than likely Celia will be rolling cigars again before the week is out.

Celia was found living in a theatrical boarding house and planning to send home \$5 a week out of her \$15 a week salary to propitiate the parental wrath.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Smith, her parents, got a special delivery letter from her yesterday, saying she had seen her picture in the paper and read that her mother and father were worried about her. She said she was willing to return home if they wanted her to very much, but that she was doing very well. The manager liked her work, and she expected shortly to be advanced to the rank of a star.

"There's never been an actor in my family yet," said the father, with pride, "and I don't think there will be now—unless, of course, when Celia is seventeen or eighteen years old and able to take care of herself, she wants to go into some nice, respectable company. For the present she stays at home."

Celia caught the theatrical fever at the Educational Alliance, where she has taken part in several amateur performances.

"She has talent," said Mrs. Smith. "She took part in a play that was watched by Dr. Maxwell and all the other school superintendents. She is always acting and talking about acting, but I'm afraid to let her go on the stage. I don't think those actors have a very good name."

Celia will be in the Children's Court today. The Gerry Society officials, after a careful examination of her home environment, informed the parents that she would be turned over to them after a formal examination.

FROM EXPOSITION

Sheriff W. J. Bates is the first of the party of Duluth men who went west to visit the Portland exposition, to return to the city. In the Portland party were County Auditor Halden, Probate Judge Middlecoff, and several friends from the range. The members scattered after reaching Portland, some of them only making the visit to the exposition the pleasure portions of their business trips.

While touring the west the sheriff met number one former resident of Duluth and in their main they all appeared to be prosperous. He says that while all portions of the west appear in a flourishing condition they have their drawbacks and none of