

THE LABOR WORLD.

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WILLIAM E. McEWEN, Editor and Publisher.



GOOD SHOWING OF STATE LABOR BUREAU.

The State Free Labor Bureau, located in Minneapolis, and managed under the direction of Labor Commissioner Williams, closed its first month's business the other day and the surprising results obtained has fulfilled every claim made by the State Federation of Labor.

At a cost of \$170.38 employment was secured for 430 persons. Of this number 248 were men and 82 were women. The saving to the unemployed amounted to \$860.

Is not this a remarkably good showing for the first month? Ought not the members of the Legislature who hesitated about supporting the bill to establish the bureau now be convinced that labor was right in its contention?

Labor Commissioner Williams will be considerably handicapped for finances to properly conduct this department of the state labor bureau. The opponents of the measure, in their desire to defeat the aims of the institution, fought the appropriation and succeeded in cutting it down to \$1,750 per year. The labor commissioner, however, is determined to make the free bureau a success even if he is obliged to use a portion of his own salary to do so.

In Duluth our municipal bureau may work in harmony with the Minneapolis institution, and both can profit thereby. We want the next members of the Legislature from this city pledged to support an appropriation for the establishing of a state bureau in Duluth.

Our city has made the sacrifice and has proven that public employment bureaus give the best satisfaction to both employers and workingmen. We should now be relieved of the expense of further caring for the local bureau. The city will undoubtedly be pleased to appropriate sufficient money to operate the bureau for 1906, but after that it will clearly be the duty of the state to take charge of it.

Organized labor in Duluth and vicinity will do well if it can succeed in having the next Legislature do something along this line.

DR. GLADDEN AND TRUST ROBBERS.

Dr. Washington Gladden, who he refused to accept Rockefeller's "tainted" money, seems to have the faculty of saying some very good things at just the proper time. In a recent speech at Baltimore he is quoted as having said:

"If by force or cunning a group of men should manage to extort \$1,000 a year from each one of a hundred good citizens where they live, you would think it a monstrous crime, but suppose that the same group of men by watering the stock of a street railway, make it necessary to keep the fares half a cent higher than they otherwise need be, and they levy \$100,000 a year in half cents on 100,000 people, this does not seem to most of us a very serious matter. Now it is to be noted that most of the great fortunes of our day have been reaped up by this method of securing and abusing monopolies."

Dr. Gladden has hit something fundamental in these remarks. It is too true that the above condition exists, and will someone kindly tell us wherein there is a difference in the crimes?

Our trust system is founded on the same holdup basis as any other form of black mail.

We have notable examples of its results every day. At this very moment in our own city every workingman who wants work is employed, but business on the streets is positively "rotten." Why is this? Simply because every workingman is being bled to death by trust prices on the actual necessities of life. When these are paid for there is but little left for other things.

Some of our conservative, but very shallow friends, in a parrot-like manner tell us that the reason for the dearth in business at this time is because every one has their money tied up in copper stocks. To prove the fallacy of this statement just visit among as many workingmen as you may meet on any job, and ascertain the proportion who have been dealing in such stuff. We have taken the pains to do this, and we have con-

cluded that while some of our business men have become stock crazy, but few workingmen have had sufficient money to get afflicted with such a malady. The trouble with business is that we are the victims of trust robbers, rather than copper stock insanity. Dr. Gladden has hit the nail on the head, and those of us who have our right senses, if we really want relief, will work for the abolition of this evil.

THE STARVATION TRUST.

The starvation or food trust in the United States may be viewed as a huge octopus, or devil fish, spreading its tentacles over every stream of trade to clutch the necessary products that go to feed, nourish and comfort the children of God. It has not only throttled the essential life of the people, but it has threatened the life of the government of this great republic.

It says to the people of the country, "Pay what we demand, give us our price, or otherwise you will have to go hungry. We control the food supply and the lighting. We are your masters, and what are you going to do about it?"

The answer to their boasts was given when the Supreme Court proclaimed them criminal conspirators. They are criminals before high heaven's tribunal, and the human decision of a supreme court here on earth gives voice to the justice of heaven and cries aloud for vengeance on those who have been defrauding the poor and laboring, to hoard up the means of indulging their avarice, greed, luxury and other deadly sins. The handwriting has appeared on the wall, and the doom of unjust and illegal monopolies and trusts has been sounded.

I thank God that even at this late day men with clear visions are showing their sympathy for the multitude in their wrongs and their distresses, and are sounding the warning to the lethargic and the unjust to be roused from their slumber and blindness and see the truth of God's justice to all the people.

We have become so accustomed to the oil barons and the coal barons that we have lost sight of this greatest of all trusts, the Starvation Trust, monopolizing the nourishing food of the world. Its insatiable greed for gold, more gold, chilled all human sympathy for the rights and wants of others. It has sought to make this a land not of the free and the honest rich, but the land of the robber rich and the home of the industrial slaves.

A disseminator of light literature—the bill clerk of the gas company.

Never look a gift horse in the mouth nor a gift cigar in the wrapper.

Success alienates man from his fellows, but suffering makes us all akin.

What labor needs is not favor, but justice. What it asks is not pity, but a square deal.

When a man has "At Rest" graven on his wife's tombstone people wonder whom he refers to.

The reason most men call their automobiles she is because they keep them broke all the time.

It sometimes happens that a newly-married man is nearly as fond of his wife as he is of himself.

No man ever helped himself by knocking others, and those who knock are sure to be knocked in return.

When a man becomes convinced there is nothing too good for a certain girl he offers himself to her.

It takes three generations to make a gentleman. By that time everybody who knew how his grandfather made his money is dead.

A union man's wife should always uphold her husband's principles and see that she spends his union wages for goods that bear the label.

The workday is shortened only as the demand is made imperative, and the demand can be made imperative only through organization.

A well-paid competent workman will do more work in eight hours than an incompetent underpaid botch will do in 12, and he will do it far better, too.

The union man who does not subscribe for, pay for and read the labor paper is a poor specimen of his kind, whose ignorance is naturally deplorable.

The employer has even more right to employ non-union men than the union man has to buy non-union goods. Think this over a bit and ask for the label.

Don't be a pessimist carrying the doleful face around with you like the picture of bad luck. Hope always, smile whenever you can, hold up your head and strive with all your

might to get there. That is the only way to succeed.

Many a man realizes he has loved and lost even after he has married the girl. He has loved her but lost all the loose change he left in his trousers' pockets on retiring.

The open-door advocate is likewise friendly to the open-door policy which admits the objectionable pauper immigrant as a means of cheapening American labor, and in this alone is he consistent.

The luckiest man we know of is he who works hard, sleeps well, eats heartily, keeps on good terms with his wife and his conscience, and don't care a rap what people say or think so long as he knows he is right.

There are lots of fellows puzzling over the hereafter who should give a little more attention to the here and their actions on earth. Then they would not need to bother so much about the world to come.

NEW LABOR ORGANIZATION GETS A SETBACK.

Continued from Page 1.

As the two important men in the convention. It is certain that had their services not been deemed essential the result would have been different, the one material point at least, a practical organization that could be made to serve the purpose that industrial unionists had in view.

The third day in its early hours was given to the selection of committees in accordance with the plan already mentioned. There were six committees agreed upon, as follows: Constitution, resolutions, organization, ways and means, education and literature, and label and emblem.

Then followed the general discussion of topics connected with the proposed new organization; all other matters were laid aside and the entire day devoted to explanatory speeches. Those who spoke were W. E. Trautmann, A. Klemencic, Pat O'Neil, D. McEachren, Eugene V. Debs, D. De Leon, T. J. Hagerty, W. D. Haywood, J. M. O'Neil, D. C. Coates, A. M. Simons, Mrs. Lucy Parsons, Del. Rowe and Del. Shatsky. Mother Jones was called for, but declined.

Calling the convention to order on the fourth day, Chairman Haywood stated that the constitution committee had much work to do, and not being able to attend the convention, requested that some action be taken. An attempt was made to adjourn, but a motion to proceed with the business prevailed. A member of the committee on education and literature reported no quorum present at its meeting and requested that members of that committee be notified of their election and duties.

A large number of resolutions were then introduced and referred to the committees, after which an adjournment was taken until Saturday morning.

The fifth day opened with a report from the committee on resolutions. The one that aroused the most general interest proposed and recommended the first of May as a general labor day. The resolution was concurred in by the committee. Much heated discussion followed the introduction of an amendment to adopt Sept. 1, but the committee report was finally adopted. After the reading of correspondence the convention adjourned until Monday morning.

The first business at the Monday morning session was a partial report from the constitution committee, consisting of the "preamble," which will be found in this paper.

In the discussion that followed there was scarcely a disposition to its contradictory terms or impracticable conclusion, and it was really unnecessary to its passage for one delegate to declare that "true working class politics, and better than the capitalist ballot box was voting by machine guns," or for De Leon himself to depreciate and deride the political action and scoff at the suggestion that the working class ends could be attained by dropping a piece of paper in a ballot box. Hagerty took the same position in the general discussion of Thursday and these men practically controlled the convention. Not only did the convention repudiate politics; it virtually attempted to debar individual members from political action.

In the afternoon of Monday the committee on organization recommended that the incoming executive board be instructed to correspond with the International Labor Bureau at Berlin and establish relations with the same. The committee on education and literature reported and report was referred to the executive board of the organization.

A resolution for a public ratification meeting, to be held in Chicago, not later than July 7, was adopted.

A resolution to "indorse and provide for a perfect system of commercial cooperation" was read, applauded and referred to committee on constitution.

Another resolution, the writer of which had no conception of what the convention had already done, offered a resolution to the effect that "all political parties that do not stand for the principles of this organization shall be deemed treasonable." This last was referred to committee and the convention adjourned.

Tuesday, July 4, the principal business before the convention was the report of the committee on constitution. The name adopted is "The Industrial Workers of the World." The constitution provided for (1) an industrial council, (2) local unions, (3) individual members. There will be an general president, general secretary treasurer, and an executive board with representatives from each international industrial union. The organization will publish a journal, the editor to be elected by the executive board. The revenues will be derived from charter fees, from per capita tax on individual members, district councils and international

unions. Individuals will be admitted to membership at large. An annual convention will be held on the first Monday in May of each year. Officers and members of the executive board in conventions shall have one vote each and shall not carry the vote of any organization. There will be one universal label for the entire organization and a free interchange of cards of membership between all organizations. Del. Coates offered an amendment to make the name "The Industrial Union of America," and contended that every national union must be free to settle its own policies in its own way. But the majority wanted to take the whole world into a single organization and the De Leon-Hagerty report prevailed.

The organization will be divided into thirteen groups, according to what Coates called the "wheel of fortune."

The most interesting discussion in the convention grew out of the second section of the constitution which proposed a scheme of organization devised by Hagerty and provided for the inclusion in one division or department of industries totally at variance in character and impossible of successful operation. Del. Coates offered an amendment strictly in line with the manifesto and providing for industrial unity. But the committee on constitution called before the convention pledged (with one exception) to stand by the document, and while Coates made an argument that was unanswerable and must have convinced even many of the committee-men that he was right, as it certainly did a large body of the delegates, they were averse to repudiating their pledges, and at the time we close our report it looks very likely that the abortion would go through, "because," as some of the delegates said, "we have the votes." The plea was made by some of the speakers for the report that the constitution could be tried for a year and changed if found necessary. The committeemen who made this plea would have shown more wisdom had they consulted the convention as a whole, instead of assuming that they knew more than the entire body of delegates and then tying themselves up so that the organization could not be started out on the lines originally proposed in the manifesto.

The office of president went to Hagerty. It was offered to Debs, Haywood, Moyer and a dozen others, but finally C. O. Sherman of the United Metal Workers' International Union, an expelled A. F. of L. organization, was elected. The secretaryship was given to W. E. Trautmann, the deposed editor of the Brewers' Journal.

There is to be a lecture at the Fire Hall next Monday evening with stereopticon views of a trip from Duluth to London. Mr. C. A. Marshall is to give the lecture, and it is hoped that every public-spirited citizen in the community will turn out. The proceeds of the lecture are to be used for defraying the expenses for re-wiring the fire hall. The fire company is indebted to an electrical firm for more than \$40.00 for putting proper wiring in the fire hall. While the expense is comparatively large it was necessary to have this kind of a job done. The Duluth General Electric company served notice on the trustees of the hall that no more electricity would be furnished until the wiring would pass municipal inspection. Several short circuits were caused from crossed wires in the past and each time a valuable transformer located at Palmetto street and Highland avenue was destroyed.

DULUTH HEIGHTS GOSSIP BRIEF AND SOCIAL NEWS

Trip From Duluth to London at Fire Hall Next Monday Evening to Be Treated.

Mr. C. A. Marshall, Who Has Traveled Extensively, to Give Stereopticon Talk.

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After this notice was received the company decided to have the building thoroughly re-wired. The money for paying the bill is needed badly, and every good citizen is urged to give their financial support to this lecture.

JOLLY TEN CLUB HAS MOST LIVELY SESSION

For novel entertainments the Jolly Ten club leads them all. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. William Butler entertained the club, and the special order was a target shoot by the ladies. Prizes were given to those making the highest score. Miss Winnie Purcell won the first prize and Mrs. Samuel Maghan the second, both going shot into the first ring. Mrs. Butler's home was attractively decorated with clover blossoms and the guests were: Mesdames John Milton, William Pennell, John McLean, Frank Donaldson, Edward Perrotte, E. J. Purcell, Samuel Maghan and Miss Purcell.

LOSING SIDE IN CALENDAR CIRCLE IS ENTERTAINED

The calendar circle of the Presbyterian church got a stimulus Thursday afternoon that puts it in first class shape. Some months ago the circle was divided into two parts. Mrs. Wm. Tolman was the leader of one side while Mrs. W. E. McEwen was selected to lead the other. The purpose was to start a contest for raising funds for the support of the church. Each side began work with a determination that it would not be outdone by the other. The agreement was that the losing side was to entertain the one getting the most money. As a result of the contest Mrs. W. J. Webb entertained the winning club. Mrs. Webb was a member of Mrs. Tolman's side.

LOWELL SCHOOL BOYS RETURN FROM CAMPING

The boys of the Lowell school who spent the week camping at Fond du Lac have returned to their homes, and

The ARENA FOR AUGUST

contains Law and Order—After Clouds Sunshine, the eighth installment of RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG'S series of papers dealing with corruption in Philadelphia and the Keystone State. It is apparent that these papers have proved a powerful moral lever in making not only possible but irresistible the wonderful revolt of the conscience element in Philadelphia. Certainly no papers have been followed by such a sudden dramatic revolt of the people against the corruption so clearly and forcibly unmasked and detailed by Mr. Blankenburg.

- Among other features it will contain: THE PAELS-POST OF EUROPE, by Hon. J. Henniker Heaton, M. P. of London, England. THE ECONOMIC STRUGGLE IN COLORADO. The second installment of a series of papers by Hon. J. Warner Mills. THE EBONY HAND. An interesting mystery-tale, by Clerin Zumwalt. THE DECLINE OF THE SENATE. By Robert N. Reeves. DIVORCE: A LAWYER'S VIEW OF THE QUESTION, by Ernest Dale Owen. YELLOW JOURNALISM, by Lydia Kingsmill Commander. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER: A STUDY IN CHARACTER, MOTIVE AND INFLUENCE, by W. J. Joerns.

This magazine is an original illustrated twentieth-century review of opinion, edited by B. O. Flower, who was the founder and for seven years the sole editor. Besides the serious articles it also contains Editorial Comments, The Mirror of the Present, Book Studies and Reviews of New Books.

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25c a Copy. Subscriptions, \$2.50 a Year. (Foreign subscriptions, 12s. 6d., or 15 francs.)

ALBERT BRANDT, PUBLISHER. TRENTON, N. J., AND BOSTON, MASS.

all of them tell some startling stories of hair-breadth escapes in the wilds. A certain Duluth Heights young lady who visited the camp last Sunday is responsible for some good stories on the boys. Of course, a woman's first observance is the culinary department in any institution. The lady says that the boys hacked into the ham with a star shaped cut. The dishes were washed at rare intervals, and when they were all used they would turn them over to take them from the bottom. Well, the boys had a good time anyway, and all of them felt mighty good over their experience.

STORMS-FORSNER NUPTIALS.

Society on the Heights was given a most pleasant surprise when it was learned yesterday afternoon that the wedding of Miss Susan Storms to David Forsner would take place at the home of the bride's brother at 4 o'clock. The calendar circle was in session when the news leaked out, and as the charming bride was a member of the circle adjournment was immediately taken and preparations were made for a proper celebration. The circle did itself proud.

Rev. W. J. Lowrie officiated and the young couple left on the 5 o'clock train for an extended honeymoon.

DULUTH HEIGHTS BRIEFS.

Mr. John B. Swift, of Minneapolis, a file clerk in the United States senate, is the guest of W. E. McEwen. Miss Winnie Purcell, of Toronto, is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Purcell of Quince street. Mrs. J. F. Robinson, of Sedalia, Mo., is visiting with her sister, Mrs. G. A. Neville, of Palmetto street. Miss Nora Siegle is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Patrick Rivera. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wilson returned Saturday and until their new residence is completed will be at home with Mrs. Wilson's parents. Mr. Fomeroy, of Staples, brother of Mrs. Chas. Howell, is visiting here. Mrs. Peter Pyatt, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Pennell for the past two weeks, returned to her home at Baptist Tuesday. Miss Emma Jenkins is visiting with

her sister, Mrs. Grover Eaton, at Thompson.

A picnic party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Donaldson, the Misses Hendry, Lillie and Chum Perrott, spent Monday afternoon and evening at Lester Park.

Mrs. Edgar Herbert, of Canoesia, visited with her mother, Mrs. John Stew Monday afternoon and evening at Lester Park.

S. I. Levin's XXX Columbian 1492 rye is known by many of Duluth's best citizens to be high in quality, and the very best for family use. Try it. Sold at 501 West Superior street.

Men and Women Keep Young. VIRTUAMA is a French treatment guaranteed to cure IMPOTENCY and infertinence of urine, resulting from indications of debility, gives vitality and vigor to old and middle aged, restoring the desire, ambition and aspirations of youth and health, fitting for success and happiness in business; professional, social and married life. It is a package of 3 for \$5. Sent anywhere prepaid on receipt of price. Be sure that you do not allow your druggist to talk you into buying anything else, if you never he will try to do it. The cheaper remedies will never please you. Try S. I. Levin's XXX Columbian 1492 rye. It is the very best that can be had for family and medicinal purposes. At the old stand, 501 West Superior street.

PALACE JEWELRY CO.'S SPECIAL PRICES FOR WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING. Cleaning watch \$0.50, Main spring \$0.50, Hair spring \$0.50, Jewel \$0.50, Crystal \$0.50, Rings \$0.50, Selling jewelry \$0.50, Set stone \$0.50, Pins for brooches \$0.50. All work guaranteed. We buy old gold and silver. PALACE JEWELRY CO., 234 West Superior Street.

PAROR THEATER.

19 Second avenue West, presents a strong vaudeville attraction this week. Don't miss it. Frank C. Lillis, proprietor and manager.

EXCURSION BULLETIN.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE. Portland, Ore., and return \$48.00. On sale May 25 to Sept. 30. Return limits 90 days. Denver, Colo., and return \$30.75. On sale Aug. 30 to Sept. 2. Return limit Oct. 1. City Ticket Office, 302 West Superior St., Duluth, Minn.

HENRY CLEVELAND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

211 East Superior St. Duluth, Minn. Agent Jewell Nursery Co.

MORTGAGE SALE FORECLOSURE. Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage created by John Roman, Mortgagor, to Neal Mack, Mortgagee, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of St. Louis County, Minnesota, on the 26th day of August, 1902, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., in Book 391 of Mortgages on Page 80, which default consists in the failure to pay the principal debt secured by said mortgage and the interest thereon. There is claimed to be due and is due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of Seventy-seven Dollars (\$77.00). The premises described in and covered by said mortgage are the South West quarter of the South West quarter of Section Two (2), Township Fifty-one (51) North, of Range Sixteen (16) West in St. Louis County, Minnesota, according to the Government survey thereof. That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and enforced by the Government survey thereof, a sale of said premises at public auction to the highest bidder for cash by the Sheriff of said county of St. Louis, Minnesota, at the front door of the County Court House in the City of Duluth, in said County and State on the 24th day of August, 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage, and the costs of said sale, and \$25 Attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage. Dated at Duluth, Minnesota, this first day of July, 1905. NEAL MACK, Mortgagee. BALDWIN, BALDWIN & DANCER, Attorneys for Mortgagee, 21-24 First National Bank Bldg., Labor World, July 4-15-26, Aug. 5-26.