

FALL OPENING

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 21, 22 and 23.

YOUR STORE

The Glass Block Store.



The Money-Saving Headquarters.

The Glass Block openings are always eagerly awaited—the time when you see the new styles in all their perfection—in the greatest variety—a bigger assortment is shown than in all the other stores.

Come to This Opening

Which will be fully up to the Glass Block's high standard of merchandise and display and which will surpass any previous effort.

REMEMBER THE DATES!

Big Values in All the Departments

Will be an additional object—opportunities for immense money-savings, besides enjoying the display and getting a view of what's right to wear this fall and winter.

Everybody is invited!

Best Store Service.	PANTON & WHITE COMPANY THE BIG GLASS BLOCK STORE  WHERE QUALITY IS PARAMOUNT	Best Merchandise Values.
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DULUTH HEIGHTS GOSSIP BRIEF AND SOCIAL NEWS

The Kalender Circle of the Presbyterian church, will be entertained by Mrs. William Donaldson of Quince St. Friday afternoon. Mrs. Donaldson having been the president of the circle the past year. The new officers being elected at the last meeting held at the home of Mrs. J. H. Tomlin last month. The new officers are Mrs. William Webb, President; Mrs. W. M. Tolman, Vice-President; Mrs. Geo. Knight, Secretary; Mrs. Herbert Wilson, Treasurer.

One night as old St. Peter slept, He left the gates of Heaven open, When out a little Angel crept, He left the gates of Heaven open, It was last Saturday night that the above mentioned aerial descent was made. Fortunately the home of Mr. William Cook stood in direct line of the falling cherub, where it alighted safe and sound and remains unnoticed there. It is of the male persuasion and W. Cook is perfectly happy and willing to retain it.

Miss M. Smith, teacher of the 1st room in Lowell school, is boarding at Mrs. Hugh Faucett, Palm St.

Mrs. Samuel Mahan and son Milton, are expected home Friday from Portland, Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Haslam and sons, Harold and Jack, of St. Thomas, returned Wednesday from Winnipeg. They are visiting their sister Mrs. T. E. Johnson, of 30 Lemon St., and will remain about two weeks.

Mr. William Ball of Bad Axe, Michigan, returned to his home Wednesday. He is the father of Mrs. William Stewart of Palmetto St., at whose home he has been visiting.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. M. Parker of Palmetto St., entertained at cards Saturday night. Elaborate decorations of flowers were arranged in the parlor, dining-room and library, terminating in a wealth of potted plants in the conservatory. The luncheon cards and score cards were painted. And the favors were taken by Mrs. John Hogan Mr. W. H. Tolman, Mrs. Herbert Wilson, and Fred Lumbard. Those who played were: Messrs. and Mesdames B. F. Morneau, B. Cotton, F. A. Noble, William Webb, F. E. Adams, W. H. Tolman, John Hogan, Herbert Wilson, William Pannel; Mrs. Hugh Faucett, Samuel Mahan, Benjamin Wood, Mrs. Parker was assisted by Miss Laura Wood, Gladys Parker and Violet Parker in serving the refreshments. Invitations are out for a card party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Butler, Palmetto St., Friday evening. 600 will be played, and Saturday evening pedro.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Fortuner of Myrtle St., returned home Monday from Minneapolis, Minn., where they had been attending the fair.

Mrs. Dan McLean and child Lynn, have gone to Portland, Oregon.

Miss Alice Conklin, is teaching school at Smithville.

Mrs. Anna Seaman and children Paul and Florence, who have been visiting her sister, Mrs. John Rheimer

of Palm St., returned to her home at Minneapolis this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Merritt, returned home from their trip at Port Wing. Mr. John Rheimer left Tuesday for Grand Rapids, Minn.

Mr. W. W. Sinkler has been in poor health the past week.

Miss Lillian Raston left Tuesday for Cass Lake, Minn., where she will attend school.

Mr. Frank Noble, has been seriously ill for the past two weeks, but is now improving.

Mrs. John Wilson entertained at a delightful birthday party Tuesday afternoon in honor of the 13th birthday anniversary of her daughter Ruth. The rooms were prettily decorated in flowers. A bountiful lunch was served, and many pretty gifts taken by the guests. A large party of the afternoon was spent on the beautiful lawn. Mrs. Wilson was assisted by Mrs. Herbert Wilson and Miss Hazel Wilson and Gladys Parker. Among the guests were Miss Rose, Melnhardt, and the little ones entertained were: Misses Lucy Montgomery, Mabel Montgomery, Violet Parker, Myrtle Noble, Mary Emily Merritt, Isabella Ericson, Alzada Donaldson, Agnes Watts, Genevieve Knight, Kathlin Parker, Ethel Purcell, Emma Willson, Marian Robertson, Violet Robertson, Lillian Perwitte, Gertrude Brooks; Masters Elmer Brayton, George Jenkins, Willie Donaldson, Joe Freshette, Frank Parker, Tommy Tomlin, Ray Johnston, Wallace Clemens, Gilbert Fawcett, Arthur Fox, Bert Thompson, Ben Wood.

Mrs. Nellie Benson of Bayfield, Wis., visited at the Heights Monday. The concert at Highland Presbyterian church, Wednesday evening, was a success. There being a crowded house, and financially a success.

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR MEN.

Classes in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Electricity, Mechanical and Architectural, Steam, Engineering, etc. Classes open October 2. Fees moderate. Any man of good moral character is eligible to admission. Call at Y. M. C. A. Building, 18 East Superior Street. Office open till 10 p. m.

SOME PUCKERINGS FROM PUCK.

If we could become all we pretend to be we should immediately pretend to be something more.

Theory aside, few things are more efficiently expiatory of sin than making money at it.

We all do a good many things that we once would have been shocked at and are shocked at a good many things that we once did.

Nothing but poverty or common sense will keep the average parents from making a saphead of their boy. Unfortunately, neither of these is very fashionable at the present time.

Every man, of course, is not equal to his opportunities, but a good many men are convinced that their opportunities are not equal to them.

REPORT OF MEETING OF TRADES ASSEMBLY.

Official Proceedings, Labor World Hall, Friday, Sept. 8, 1905.

Regular meeting President Shartel called the meeting to order at 8:15 p. m.

Roll call of officers showed all present except Vice-President S. S. McDonald and Trustee Hegg.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

At the roll call of unions the condition of trade was reported as follows: Boilermakers, Building Laborers, Leatherworkers, Painters and Tailors as fair, and Butchers, Carpenters, Cigar makers, Machinists, Printers, Sheet Metal Workers, Steam Engineers, L. T. P. A., Team Drivers and Tile Setters as good.

Credentials.

Credentials of the following delegates were received: B. M. Sulte, Tailors, and Geo. Maroy, Leather Workers. The delegates being present were duly obligated.

Bills.

The following bills were read and being approved by the trustees were ordered paid: Labor World, official proceedings for August, \$4.80; P. Johnson, blackboard, \$10.00, and John A. Keyes, \$5.00.

Official Reports.

Secretary Treasurer Nelson reported the financial condition as follows: Cash on hand August 1st, \$276.63; receipts for August for August, \$24.00; total, \$300.63; disbursements for August, \$10.00; balance on hand, \$290.63. On motion the report was received and filed.

Committee Reports.

Labor Day committee reported that the Labor Day picnic would be held at Zenith Park on Sunday, the 10th.

New Business.

Delegate from the Tailors' union reported that the firm of Mellen & Co., was unfair and that their work was given out on the contract or sweat shop system.

Adjournment.

WM. TUNELL, Sec.

Attested: JOS. SHARTEL.

Remind your wives and daughters to call for the label.

LOCAL LABOR NOTES.

Mr. C. M. Brandt, one of the hustling members of the Painters Union, left Tuesday evening to visit his old home at Buffalo, N. Y. Before he returns he will visit friends at Erie, Pa., Cleveland, Ohio, and points in New York and Ohio.

Mr. Ernest Anderson of the Butchers Union, is confined to the house with a very bad cold.

If you buy of a merchant whose card appears in the Labor World tell him you saw it there. This won't hurt you and it will help us.

Do you ask for the union label? If not, why not?

VIEW OF A PROMINENT MINNEAPOLIS BANKER

Wallace Campbell, of People's Bank, Gives Views on Relation Between Employer and Employee.

Chaff is always removed from wheat. The bad should be eliminated in order to preserve the good. What is bad in trades unionism should be removed in order that the good in the system may be preserved. In proportion to power and opportunity the tyranny of the bad elements of trades unionism far surpasses the tyranny of monarchs, trusts or capitalists. If the power of the destructive element of trades unionism had been in proportion to its tyrannical virulence and viciousness this nation would long since have been drenched with blood. Every man has a right to cease employment at will; no man has a right to interfere between the contractual relations of employer and employee. Right at this point of interference is when liberty ends and criminality begins, and at that point of interference is drawn a long right line on one side of which are arrayed the law-abiding elements of both employer and employee, and on the other sides the elements of crime and thug. There are not two sides about it; there is but one way, and that the right way. No apology can be made and no sophistry can obviate willful, persistent, virulent criminality. Human slavery had its unspeakable horrors and a free people struck off the shackles; the anarchistic elements of trades unionism will meet even a worse destiny unless they take heed to public opinion. The Court of Public Opinion grants a long trial, but when its conclusions are reached its judgment is swift with no appellate court for reversal or modification.

The law abiding element of trade unionism owes to itself the duty of cleansing its body corporate from the impurities which, unless removed, will destroy the good and bad alike. There comes a time in the history of all human movements for the betterment of humanity when the good and bad must separate. That time has arrived in the history of trades unionism, and the sheep and the goats must separate or all alike must suffer the penalty which the guilty alone should bear.

I believe firmly in the co-operation of employer and employee, singly or together, for the betterment of each or of both. Such lawful co-operation is essential to the success of government, labor or trade, but such co-operation must move within a given circle, and that circle is enclosed by the law, and once without its circumference criminality takes the place of co-operation and destruction begins.

There is no language which I could use which could adequately picture my respect and reverence for the value and dignity of labor. Upon labor as a base rest the superstructures of government, civilization and society. Whether or not labor has had its fair share in the distribution of the wealth of this country is a question that is a serious and uncertain question. This much is certain, that its share of late has been increasing—properly increasing in my opinion—and it is also certain that that increasing share is subject to menace and diminution by the ill-advised illegality of a small percentage of its beneficiaries.

When my college class asked a learned instructor to furnish a class motto motto he suggested in Greek one which, being translated, signified, "First right, then fight." When right, when the cause is just, trades unionism is entitled to fight and to fight to a finish and to win. But the real referees of the game, the smartest public, insist that the contest shall be conducted according to the rules of civilized procedure as differentiated from the days of savagery. If trades unionism will stake its battle ground within the circle of the law and ever with a just cause it will win every battle, but the moment when it employs criminality or wages battle for an unjust cause the hour of defeat strikes. The American public loves justice, fair play, grit, determination and honest blow, above the belt, but it despises the reverse, and any cause might as well attempt to empty the ocean with a spoon as to run counter to the innate American love for justice and fair play. Legality, justice and fair play are the banners which lead to victory; illegality, injustice and unfairness lead to but one destination, defeat, and, worse than defeat, defeat with dishonor.

AMERICAN WOMAN WHO DON'T LIKE TIP HABIT

Tells Amusing Story of System of "Tip" in Vogue in the Old Countries.

Good Logic is Given for Organized Labor—Workmen Don't Want Tips, But Wages.

Lydia Kingswell Commander, the writer, and student of economics is a good observer of things. She has deep sympathy for labor in its struggle for a greater portion of the wealth which it creates, and her opinion on the "tip system" in countries on both sides of the Atlantic is well worth the perusal of every reader of the Labor World:

I have just returned from a trip through Europe, where I naturally made frequent comparisons between the status of the foreign worker and that of his American brother.

One of the most noticeable differences is the constant presence of the man with his hand out for a tip. When you leave the steamer fully ten people expect to be "remembered." Of these fully half consider two dollars or less an open insult, to be resented by marked insolence of manner, and only a five dollar bill can move them to thanks.

At every hotel from eight to a dozen tip hunters shadow the departing guest and he is expected to go the rounds.

Nor is this all. If you hire a carriage you are expected to tip the driver. If you ask the street car conductor a question or request him to call your street you must give him a fee. When you take a boat ride you pay for your ticket and pay the man who takes it from you. If you inquire your way of a passer-by you dip your hand in your pocket as you do so. You tip the clerk in the store, the man who delivers your goods, the postman, the policeman, and, for aught I know to the contrary, the doctor, the lawyer, and the preacher. I heard it said that, "every one in Europe will take a tip except the crowned heads," but I'm not at all prepared to admit the exception.

When you remonstrate against this continual tax you are met with the argument, "the poor things get very little and they must live. You are really paying them wages, and it is unfair not to give it."

If you ask, "Why do they receive such small pay?" the reply is, "The employer knows they will get tips and counts on it," and again you are assured that tips are wages and should not be withheld.

But a few minutes' consideration shows that not only are tips not wages, but they destroy wages. Wages are a definite sum agreed upon by employer and worker. To pay them is an obligation, to receive them is a right. A tip is a favor, a charity. It can be given or withheld at will. Its bestower swells with self-satisfied benevolence. Its receiver, a true funk, graduates his thanks to match the amount of the gratuity. A tip is not wages, for no man has a right to demand it. He can only cringe and kowtow in the hope of not missing it.

Moreover, as long as tips are given wages will be low. Instead of gaining by the tipping system, the worker loses by it. Their income, instead of being assured, is precarious; instead of coming as a right is doled out in a series of petty favors. In short, the worker, who ought to be a self-respecting freeman, becomes a pitiful dependent.

Nor does the amount gained offer any atonement for the manhood sacrificed in the getting. The steamer stewards are more favored and more arrogant than the man beyond seas. In Germany you may give your street car conductor a small coin worth one cent and one-fourth cents; in France a cent will be accepted, and the haughty Britisher only stands out for "tuppence." Of course the tips run from these trifles up, and sometimes high up—and "that's the way the money goes."

But it was, after all, the small tips that shocked me most. To think that men, full grown, white, civilized, free men—not children nor Philistine nor savages nor slaves—would take a one cent charity and say "Thank you" for it!

It made me heart sick and ashamed to see it. I blushed to think that they hadn't the self-respect to blush for themselves.

This abominable and degrading

RUGS, CARPETS

In this small space it would be impossible to tell of all the splendid new things we have here for you—just an invitation to come and see—and a few prices as a special inducement—

For 50c yd Tapestry Brussels Carpet—with border and stain to match—an 85c quality.

For 85cyd Velvet Carpet with border and carpet to match—the \$1.25 quality.

For \$13.50 All 9x12 Tapestry Brussels Rugs—all our patterns \$17.50 quality.

For \$20 Some splendid 9x13 Velvet Rugs—good \$25 and \$27.50 values—fine patterns.

French & Bassett
DULUTH, MINN.
Cor. First St. and Third Ave. West.

Tipping system is creeping into America. Especially is it found in the east, where European influence is strongest. It should be discouraged by every true American who believes that the strength of our republic lies in its well paid, self-respecting workers.

Tipping is based on a principle the extreme opposite of trade unionism. The union worker gives a certain service for a fixed return, the amount of which he has had some voice in deciding. He feels under no obligation for the pay envelope he has fairly earned. A long distance lies between his manly independence, his dignified labor, and the ill-paid funkiness of the man with his hand forever out for a fee. American workers want rights, not favors; wages, not tips. This is the real spirit of Labor Day.

A PAPER THAT DOES THINGS.

La Prensa (The Press) is the most influential newspaper in South America. It is printed at Buenos Ayres in a two-million-dollar building. The paper's methods, or those of the proprietor, are as far ahead of the papers of the United States as the latter are in advance of those of Europe. In a word, it is a paper as is a paper. The following proves the assertion: The building is the ideal of a newspaper plant, and was built after an inspection of the most noted printing offices in Europe and America. An immense statue on the top, on the style of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor, serving as a guide to mariners, and also for the display of news of extraordinary interest. The means adopted by our so-called yellow newspapers to attract attention and extend circulation are not in the running when what the Prensa does for the people is considered. Among the features of the Prensa Building are a concert hall, the use of which can be had for nothing for charitable purposes; handsome suites of apartments for the free entertainment of persons of note in the scientific world who may visit Buenos Ayres, which is the largest city in South America; a free dispensary in which five doctors are on hand, and who attend to more than 100 patients daily; free baths and lavatories for newsboys; a laboratory in which chemists make analysis free of cost to any citizen of the Argentine; a museum for the display of the country's products; a law bureau, where skilled lawyers give free advice; a fine library, open at all times to students; a conservatory of music (attended by 1,200 pupils), and dining-rooms, where the entire staff is boarded free of cost. A large share of the yearly profits is set aside for the benefit of and to increase the eleemosynary branches of the institution.

It will be admitted that this is marvelous. Our cymbal sounders in the newspaper business have no laurels when compared with the Prensa, which is owned by J. C. P. Paz, ex-Minister from Argentina to France. The newsboys who make fortunes for some of our newspaper proprietors (the circulation of their papers would be next door to nil but for the impetuosity of the street gamins) receive an occasional trolley car ride at the hands of an editor whose heart is nigh bursting with gratitude to them, but free baths? And on the premises of the paper! Nay,

not from our millionaire newspaper owners. They are too much occupied in keeping down men's wages to think of being liberal to any one but themselves. Viva la Prensa and peace to Paz! They do things differently in Argentina, says the Typographical Journal.

WHY IS IT?

That Labor's Representatives Are Not Allowed to Express Their Views.

Why is it that labor's representatives are not allowed to express the views of labor in the daily press? These writers, in some instances, receive recognition and pay for their efforts on other subjects.

Why is it that unions of the capitalists are writing articles purporting to be the views of labor on their condition and the problem, which all honest unionists repudiate as maliciously false and misrepresenting?

Why is it that any and all moves made by the opponents of labor to mis-represent and undermine organization is invariably exploited and extolled in the daily press editorially?

Why is it that when the strike or lockout is over a very large majority of the employers discharge the non-unionist (who has helped to break the strike), and employ the union man in preference to the man who has helped him to attain his object?

Smoke Puradora Cigar, Clear Havana, Union Label and Home Made.

The cost of labor is one of the principal items that enter into competition between business men. No one can deny this. Then is it not a decided advantage to deal with an organization of labor that guarantees to the business man that his competitor is paying the same wages that he does? And besides, there is not a union in existence which places minimum wages above what a man can afford to support a man upon comfortably. Union wages are always reasonable wages. Employers of labor who object to the strictly union shops do so simply because union regulations require a standard justice to the workmen that most employers want to violate in the interest of profit.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Every merchant should favor union wages, a union town is always a prosperous town for merchants.

UNFAIR.

Don't buy or use Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate, of Milton, Mass. The firm is unfair and you are helping wreck the unions by use of Baker's products. The Macbeth-Evans Glass Company (a trust) and manufacturing the "Pearl Top," "Pearl Glass," "Zenith," "Keystone," and "Superior" brands of lamp chimneys are unfair to the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, and the firm hires no union men whatever, and is the only unfair, scab manufacturer of lamp chimneys in North America. Don't buy these chimneys, union men and women; Stand by your union brethren and help win their fight for them.

Smoke Puradora Cigar, Clear Havana, Union Label and Home Made.

STRIKE IS SOON WON

SHOESHINERS QUIT BRUSHES FOR SPACE OF FOUR HOURS.

Demand Eleven-Hour Day and Pay For Overtime, Which Bosses Grant at Eleventh Hour—Tips Are Extra.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 14.—Fifty-six shoeshiners of Minneapolis went on a strike yesterday for shorter hours and pay for overtime.

The strike was inaugurated at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and ended at 11 when their demands were granted.

The strikers demanded a work day of eleven hours instead of twelve and a half. The salary paid the shiners is \$9 per week not including tips.

CORRECT WRITERS.

From Harper's Magazine:

There is no great author in our literature in whose works numerous errors have not been pointed out, or thought to be pointed out. They are charged with violating rules involving the purity if not the excellence of the language. A somewhat depressing inference follows from the situation thus revealed. The ability to write English correctly does not belong to the great master of our speech. It is limited to the obscure men who have devoted themselves to the task of showing how far these vaunted writers have fallen short of the ideas of linguistic propriety entertained by the unrecognition writers. As a result of these critical crusades there is no escape from the dismal conclusion that the correct use of the language is not to be found in the authors whom every one reads with pleasure, but in an accomplished exclusively for those whom nobody can succeed in reading at all.

"Union Label Store"

Union Label Fall 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.

Chas. W. Ericson,
The Clothier,
219 W. Superior Street.