

MORRIS BROS.

531-109 West First St.

Beef Pot Roast.....	10c
Beef, Boiling.....	5 and 8c
Beef, Rib Roasts.....	12½ & 15
Beef, Round Steak.....	15c
Beef, Sirloin Steak.....	16c
Beef, Porterhouse Steak.....	18c
Beef, Shoulder Steak.....	12½c
Pork, Roasts, Shoulder.....	12½c
Pork, Chops.....	15c
Spare Ribs 10c per pound or three lbs for.....	25c

Our grocery department is up-to-date in every way.

Prices lower than the lowest

MAX WIRTH'S**RED CROSS PHARMACY**

13 WEST SUPERIOR STREET.

QUALITY COMES FIRST.

We have the well deserved reputation of being one of the best and most reliable Drug Stores in the Northwest, but we did not gain this reputation by sacrificing quality for cheapness. With us quality comes first in importance.

For high grade prescription work, for drug store articles that are perfectly reliable and for prices unbeaten anywhere in the Northwest this store is the place.

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF HOME MADE UNION CIGARS.

MAX WIRTH'S

RED CROSS PHARMACY, 13 West Superior St.

IF YOU WISH

SOMETHING

NICE

In the line of meats for your dinner or a choice quality of ham or bacon for breakfast leave your order with

Geo. Hassinger

429 East Fourth Street

who will see that your order is filled to your satisfaction.

Try our home made sausages.

UNION MARKET.

PALACE JEWELRY CO.'S

SPECIAL PRICES FOR WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING.

Cleaning watch.....	50c
Main spring.....	50c
Hair spring.....	50c
Jewel.....	50c
Crystal.....	10c
Hands.....	10c
Soldering jewelry.....	10c
Set stones.....	15c
Plus for brooches.....	5c
All work guaranteed. We buy old gold and silver.	

PALACE JEWELRY CO., 324 West Superior Street.

IMPORTANT LABOR DECISION.

Boston Bartenders' Union recently secured a decision of great interest and importance to labor men. A suspended member persisted in wearing the union's blue button after being warned to desist and a demand for the button had been made by Business Agent English and International Organizer J. K. Robinson.

The union officials summoned the offender into court. Judge Bennett Thursday found for the union, fined the offender \$10 and stated that a man had no right to wear a button proclaiming him a member of an organization or order if he was not a member in good standing and thus with full authority to wear the insignia designating him as a member. The case was appealed. The decision is the first ever given under the law of 1902 for the better protection of registered buttons and insignia of labor and other organizations.

Men and Women Keep Young. VIRTUAMA is a French treatment guaranteed to cure IMPOTENCY and incontinence of urine resulting from indigestion or debility, gives vitality and vigor to old and middle aged, restoring the desire, ambitions and aspirations of youth and health, fitting for success and happiness in business, professional, social and married life. It is a package of 2 for \$3. Sent anywhere prepaid on receipt.

Be sure that you do not allow your druggist to talk you into buying anything else. If you want to try it, do it. The cheaper remedies will never please you.

GREAT VICTORY FOR EIGHT HOUR SYSTEM**Battleship Connecticut, Being Built by Union Men, Is Ahead of Louisiana.****Work Is Progressing More Favorable Than in Contracting Ship Yard.**

Chicago, Ill., September 19.—Ethelbert Stewart, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has made a comparative study and analysis of the conditions under which the battleships Connecticut and Louisiana are being built and gave the result of these studies in a recent paper to the Chicago Commons. Mr. Stewart gleaned his facts from an official article upon the subject in the form of a report by Mr. Frank J. Sheridan, special agent of the Department of Labor. From Mr. Stewart's article the Machinery Journal takes the date contained in the following: As will be remembered, the Connecticut, being built in the Brooklyn navy yard, under trade union hours and conditions, while the Louisiana is being built by the Newport News Shipbuilding Co. at Newport News, Va., where neither union hours nor conditions are observed. On the Connecticut the eight-hour day is observed, on the Louisiana the men work ten hours a day. Organized labor's contention is that under trade union rules the Connecticut is making greater progress than the Louisiana, and Mr. Stewart's figures go far to prove the claim. At the end of June the Connecticut and Louisiana comparison stood as follows:

From the date of the laying of the Connecticut's keel to the launching was 508 days, and the percentage of work done was 54.5. In the case of the Louisiana the time elapsed was 570 days and the completion 53.5. To all intents and purposes the eight-hour men accomplished as much work as the ten-hour men, but really they accomplished more.

The men who furnish the material for the Connecticut are interested in having the work done by private contract, therefore they have delayed the government work by holding back material and furnishing material which they knew would be condemned and refused.

But there is a better chance than this in favor of the eight-hour workmen. The Louisiana workmen worked 2,412,888 hours and averaged 5,098 pounds of iron work per hour. The Connecticut workmen worked 1,808,240 hours and averaged 6,295 pounds per hour. Working twenty per cent longer hours the non-union ten-hour men performed less than 1 per cent more work. The non-union men on the Louisiana averaged 50,608 pounds per day of ten hours and the Connecticut workmen averaged 50,396 pounds per day of eight hours. An average of 500 men a day worked ten hours a day on the Louisiana; an average of 470 men worked eight hours a day on the Connecticut—and the 470 men in the eight hours performed practically as much work as the 500 men in ten hours. Mr. Stewart says:

"So far, the claim of the labor leaders that the eight-hour day is productive of better work and just as much of it in the skilled trades as the ten-hour day, seems to be amply sustained."

Not only was the Connecticut ahead of the Louisiana when the comparison was made, but she led all other ships now under construction in either contract or government yards.

The showing made by the Connecticut says a great deal both for the efficiency of the officers in charge and for the skill and ability of our members who are employed upon her construction. In the early part of the race between the Louisiana and Connecticut, the latter was about two months behind, and many loud comments were made upon the "inefficiency of the government yard when it came to competition with an up-to-date firm like that at work on the Louisiana." The contractors, having the Connecticut said nothing, but kept right on with their work. Now it appears, they were doing some of the hardest work first, whereas the Louisiana was doing some of the quickest work first, and consequently made the better showing. Having the easier thing left until later the Connecticut is now going to the front. It is said that if no unforeseen obstacle intervenes and conditions are normal and fair for both yards there is no reason why the Connecticut should not keep ahead.

In his report Mr. Sheridan makes some very interesting deductions which give the reasons why the Connecticut has given such excellent progress. Here are the reasons:

"1. Higher rate of wages are paid at the navy yard than by private companies in Greater New York and vicinity, and the rates of the latter average higher than private companies elsewhere.

"2. Employment the year round is steadier and more secure than in private yards.

"3. The higher wages, shorter hours and steady employment attract the best grade of workmen to the navy yard, where a tacit recognition of an asserted economic theory prevails that the best workmen cannot be induced to work extra hard without larger pay than the average.

"4. Prompt recognition of good work by advances in wages and promotion in grade.

"5. A large waiting list of mechanics and others from private shops to select from.

"6. The expectation or belief that if the Connecticut were built in record time, the building of another battleship would be given to the Brooklyn navy yard.

"7. A zeal generated by the general challenge of the country to the navy yard workmen to make good their claims in this test.

"8. Prompt discharge for inefficiency.

"9. Dismissal of workmen who could not or would not come up to a

required standard of output in quantity and quality.

"10. No restriction of output individually or collectively.

"11. Loafing, soldiering or 'marking time' not tolerated.

"12. Workmen required to begin work the moment the whistle blows, and to continue working until the moment the whistle blows at quitting time.

"13. Strict technical and exacting supervision of a high order of skill and experience.

"14. A desire on the part of naval constructors and workmen to remove an impression of inefficiency growing out of former navy yard construction of war vessels before civil service regulations controlled employment there."

Whatever will be the final outcome in the construction race between the Connecticut and Louisiana, organized labor has shown that the claims made for union hours and conditions are perfectly correct upon strictly scientific analysis. A shorter work day will do all and more than is claimed for it.

ANOKA FREE PRESS PLEADS FOR FREEDOM

The Anoka Free Press presents a view of the eight-hour question which is at once sensible and convincing. If employers generally would look at the subject, however briefly, from the workmen's point of view, it would not be hard to convince them of the reason and logic of their position. This the Anoka Free Press does, and how strong a case it makes for the eight-hour day will be readily seen after reading its article, which is as follows:

"The Free Press has been invited on several occasions to join in the fight against the movement set on foot by the printers of the country for an eight-hour working day. The Free Press, however, is not built that way. It is an eight-hour day and half-day Saturday institution itself, has always been, and so was the establishment which the present publisher conducted previous to coming to Anoka. That system, however, was far more satisfactory in every way than the old ten-hour or nine-hour per day plan. It yields the employer more and better work for the dollar paid in wages than the old machine-like drudgery, and begets more agreeable relations between employer and employee.

"Besides, in this age and country labor is not synonymous with slavery. In disposing of his labor the workman does not, in our time, sell his body and soul to the employer, which is practically the case when every hour which can be spared from sleeping and eating is demanded by the employer.

"The laborer is as much of a man and has as many rights as such as the one who employs him. Even though he sells his day's labor for a consideration he is entitled to retain some of his time for his own use or enjoyment. And the division of every twenty-four hours into three shifts—eight hours for his employer, eight hours for himself and eight hours for rest and sleep—this division of the working man's time is so productive of good results to all parties concerned that it will be difficult to devise a more satisfactory scheme and for more difficult to convince anyone that it is wrong.

"Of course, this applies only to occupations where the hour system of work is practicable at all. In other fields of labor the plan can only be followed approximately. In the printing and publishing business certainly the Free Press stands for the eight-hour day, and wherever practicable the eight-hour day Saturday, and this position is backed up by many years of experience with both systems both as employer and as employee."

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. Bldg., 18 East Superior Street. Office open till 10 p. m.

VANDALS INVADE CATHOLIC CEMETERIES

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 20.—Following similar attacks upon the Catholic cemeteries at Oconto Falls, Peshtigo and Birch Creek, vandals last night went through St. Joseph and St. Agne's cemeteries here and demolished the crosses on monuments, causing damage estimated at \$4,000. Every marble and granite cross in the two cemeteries was either broken or dislodged and the wooden crosses were taken from the graves and piled up in heaps. There is no clew as to the perpetrators of the outrage. It is believed from foot prints found today that three men were in the party. The damage previously inflicted at Oconto Falls, Peshtigo and Birch Creek is estimated to several thousand dollars. No motive for the vandalism can be imagined.

NOTED CONVICT IS DECLARED INSANE

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Sept. 20.—L. W. Terrill, a noted Oklahoma convict, serving a sentence in the Kansas penitentiary, was yesterday declared insane and will be returned to the territory. Terrill was the author of the capital punishment law of Oklahoma and was the first person to be convicted after it became effective. His sentence was commuted.

ST. PAUL PIONEER DIES IN MONTANA

ST. PAUL, Sept. 20.—Information has reached the city of the death of Judge John Hoyt, formerly judge of probate in this city, and prominently identified with the early growth of St. Paul. Judge Hoyt died in Glasgow, Mont., where he had gone only two years ago on account of failing health. He was 76 years old and came to St. Paul in 1848. Judge Hoyt was twice elected to the position of judge of probate and also held the position of county auditor, county commissioner, member of the board of public works and a member of the water board for a period of 16 years, ten of which he was president of the board.

EVIDENCE FOR COAL TRUST IS BATTERED DOWN BY MINERS**Testimony of Witnesses in the Attack on Certificate Law Discredited by Men Who Are Fighting for Safeguards.**

The attack by the coal interests of Pennsylvania on the law requiring hard coal miners to serve two years' apprenticeship, is being waged in deadly earnest, as was evidenced yesterday at the final hearing before Commissioner C. Wendt, at the Astor House. The United Mine Workers are going to fight the law with all their might. They secured its passage only after many years' fight and they and all good judges declare it a splendid measure.

The only witnesses who testified against the law were from Missouri and Illinois, and the attorney for the miners, former Assistant District Attorney Jones, of Scranton, showed the influence the coal operators had over them. One witness testified that the law was unnecessary, and was shown to be a street cleaner, and not to have worked a minute for more than a year. Representative Jones of the mine workers who reflect the opinion of President John Mitchell, discredited the testimony and believe it will not have the effect of dealing a fatal blow to the law.

The operators have sought to show that any bituminous miner can work a hard coal mine after two weeks of practice. If the law were declared unconstitutional, and the right given a bituminous miner to work in a hard coal mine, the Pennsylvania operators allied with President Barr and his interests, would be able to flood the anthracite fields with bituminous workers in cases of big strikes.

One witness, Green, testified that he learned mining under John Mitchell, but a telegram from Mitchell said he never had known Green. George Richmond, of Missouri; John Roach and John Carroll of Illinois, testified that conditions are alike in hard and soft coal mines. Commissioner Wendt will have his report ready for the Pennsylvania court in November.

HOW IT OPERATES.

Initiative and Referendum System of Lawmaking as Operating in Oregon.

The Underlying Idea Is Legislation by the Direct Action of the Voters.

Every Voter Given Full Opportunity to Understand and Vote on the Laws.

Popular interest is visibly increasing every day in what is popularly known as the initiative and referendum. When the principle is once clearly understood by intelligent voters generally in a given state the adoption of the system by that state is already assured. Already the plan is in operation in this country in the states of South Dakota and Oregon. In order that the readers of the Labor World may get a fair notion of what the system means, and how it operates, the following synopsis of the measure as at present in operation in Oregon is given:

The first requirement in that state to put the initiative and referendum system of law-making into operation was a constitutional amendment. This amendment was adopted by the people in the election of 1905 in Oregon by a vote of 52,024 in favor and 5,468 against. It reads in substance as follows:

"Sec. 1. The legislative authority of the state shall be vested in a legislative assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives, but the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws and amendments to the constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the legislative assembly. The first power reserved by the people is the initiative, and not more than eight per cent of the legal voters shall be required to propose any measure by such petition, and every such petition shall include the full text of the measure so proposed. Initiative petitions of state not less than four months before the election at which they are to be voted upon. The second power is the referendum and it may be ordered, except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, either by the petition signed by five per cent of the legal voters, or by the legislative assembly, as others' bill are enacted. Referendum petition shall be filed with the secretary of state not more than ninety days after the final adjournment of the session of the legislative assembly which passed the bill on which the referendum is demanded. The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures referred to the people. All elections on measures referred to the people of the state shall be held at the biennial regular general elections, except when the legislative assembly shall order a special election. Any measure referred to the people shall take effect and become the law when it is approved by the majority of the votes cast thereon, and not otherwise. The style of all bills shall be: 'Be it enacted by the people of the state of Oregon.' This section shall not be construed to deprive any member of the legislative assembly of the right to introduce any measure. The whole number of votes cast for justice of the supreme court at the regular election last preceding the filing of any petition for the initiative or for the referendum shall be the basis on which the number of legal voters necessary to sign such petition shall be counted. Petitions and orders for the initiative and for the referendum shall be filed with the secretary of state."

The state law which puts this constitutional amendment into operation was adopted and went into effect May 21, 1903. It is a mere amplification of the provisions of the foregoing constitutional amendment, and provides a number of details by which the people will be able to judge intelligently of the merits or demerits of a given measure which is sought to be enacted into law by popular vote through the initiative and also of any existing law which the people decide to have submitted to them either for approval or disapproval through the referendum.

In order to put the initiative system into operation—that is to say, in order to enable the people to vote directly for and against a proposed law—a petition signed by 8 per cent of the voters must be filed with the secretary of state. If it is a proposed amendment to the constitution there must be 15 per cent of the votes petitioning for it. Where a given law is to be referred (referendum) to the people for approval or disapproval it can only be done by a petition signed by 5 per cent of the voters.

One of the most remarkable provisions of the law is that which gives the officers of the organization or body applying for the initiative or referendum the right also to file pamphlets for or against the adoption or ratification of a given measure. The text of the proposed measure, or of the law which is referred to the people for endorsement or rejection, as the case may be, together with such pamphlets of favorable or unfavorable comment, is sent to each voter through the proper public election official, so that there is no excuse whatever for anybody not voting intelligently and directly on the given measure, if he or she wishes to do so.

The movement is being actively pushed to have similar constitutional amendments and laws adopted by the people of every state in the Union, which will put the initiative and referendum into actual operation.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20.—Stanton Sickles, secretary of the American legation, is convalescent after a serious illness.

Mention the "Labor World" when patronizing our advertisers.

Fashions leading models always shown.

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

Valuable money savings in every purchase.

GRAND OPENING FALL '05**Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 21, 22 & 23**

The opening display will not only show you the biggest and finest variety of new fall and winter merchandise that it will be your pleasure to see, but the prices will prove to you that it is the place where guaranteed satisfaction and genuine economy work together to your advantage.

COME AND SEE THE BEAUTIFUL NEW THINGS FOR FALL.

See the New Suits in all the latest decrees of style and elegance; the new Furlined Coats for ladies, misses and girls, the New Raincoats, the new separate skirts, the new silk and lingerie waists, new kimonos, dressing sacques, negligees and corsets. See the new furs—coats, scarf and muff sets, boas, throws, four-in-hands. See the new millinery display—the beautiful new pattern hats, etc., in so many artistic shapes and rich color effects—the new suit hats in the natty small styles with rich trimmings—the new misses hats, children's hats and ladies' street hats.

See the New Dress Goods—Cheviots, Prunellas, Henriettas, Poplin Taffetas, Abatross, Wool Batistes, Silk Crepe de Paris, Broadcloths, Scotch Plaids and Flannels.

See the New Silks—new colored and black Moires, new Waisting Plaids, new "Bond" Taffetas, and others—also the rich New Velvets.

See the New Laces—edges, insertions, all-overs—Irish Point, Chantilly, Point Venice, Cluny, fine Calais, Platan and Valenciennes—new meshes—new beautiful designs.

See the New Ribbons—an especially beautiful showing.

See the New Dress Trimmings—braids, bands, appliques and buttons of all descriptions.

See the New Neckwear—new lace sets, ruchings, turn-overs and stocks—a fine lot of new ideas.

See the New Gloves—all the newest shades and stitching for stylish fall wearing.

See the New Sewing Shoes—the latest lasts and shapes for fall in our cozy shoe department.

See the Fancy Needlework—pillows, pillow tops and all sorts of fancy work accessories.

See the New Fine Linens—lovely damasks for tablecloths, napkins, doilies—also fancy art lace linens.

See the New Lace Curtains—Nottingham, Irish Point, Bobbinet, Cluny, Arabis, Renaissance, etc.

See the New Draperies and Furlinings—new Portieres in Velours, Imported Tapestries, Bordered Repps, Oriental Stripes, Scotch Madras, etc.—also the well known covers, pillows, table covers and dresser scarfs.

See the New Blankets and comforters—at prices that mean savings of 10 to 30 per cent.

See the New Floor Coverings—rich Velvet, Axminster, Body Brussels, Tapestry and finest Ingrain Carpets—handsome Oriental, Velvet, Brussels and Tapestry rugs—Inoleums, cork carpets, oil cloths and mattings.

See the Furniture Display—the entire fourth floor is full of high grade furniture for every department and every condition of the home. Our prices will save you many dollars when compared with prices you see at installment stores.

A Dozen Big Bargains for the Opening Days.

DRESS GOODS 53c. All wool suitings—100 styles and colors, worth \$1.50—fresh, new, Clean, choice..... 53c	SILKS 59c. Pure Taffeta and Louise silks, 27 inches wide, swell patterns, positively worth \$1.00 yd. for..... 59c	CHINA BOWLS. Fruit and salad bowls in all sizes and shapes, many valuable hand-painted pieces—\$2.75 to..... 25c
HANDKERCHIEFS 8c. Genuine all linen 15c handkerchiefs with ¼ inch hems, limit 1 dozen to a customer, each..... 8c	DOLLS 59c. 250 large size Dolls, beautifully dressed, buy now for holiday gifts, 1 to a customer, only..... 59c	PICTURES 79c. Artists' proof etchings—2 sizes, framed in flintish oak, worth \$2.50, one to a customer, each..... 79c
FLANNELETTES 7c. Light, medium and dark colors for wrappers, kimonos, night gowns, real 10c values, only..... 7c	TALCUM 12c. A drug bargain—Mennen's borated talcum, 25c tins; only 15 to a customer..... 12c	FOOTSTOOLS 2 for 25c. 500 good carpet covered footstools, well stuffed, 25c values, limit 2 to a customer, 2 for..... 25c
UNDERWEAR 29c. 1000 ladies' union suits, fine pegleg cotton, limit 2 to a customer, an underwear "snap" at..... 29c	TINWARE 15c. Heavy tin dish pans, and rice pans, 17 inches across, 5 and 6 inches deep, 1 to a customer..... 15c	PLATE RACKS 98c. Solid flintish oak racks, 24x34 and worth \$2.00—don't fail to get one—one to a customer..... 98c

21, 1903. It is a mere amplification of the provisions of the foregoing constitutional amendment, and provides a number of details by which the people will be able to judge intelligently of the merits or demerits of a given measure which is sought to be enacted into law by popular vote through the initiative and also of any existing law which the people decide to have submitted to them either for approval or disapproval through the referendum.

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The movement is being actively pushed to have similar constitutional amendments and laws adopted by the people of every state in the Union, which will put the initiative and referendum into actual operation.

The Y. M. C. A. Night School.

The annual Evening School prospectus just issued, in an attractive cover design which shows a night school student preparing his lesson under the direction of an intellectual instructor.

Three regular classes will be organized October 2 as follows: Bookkeeping, Penmanship; Stenography, Typewriting; Commercial Arithmetic, Elementary Arithmetic; Mechanical Drawing, Architectural Drawing; Electricity; English—Grammar and Correspondence, Reading and Spelling for Foreigners; classes in Window Card Writing; Advertising and Commercial Law for business men.

It is the aim of the Association to have all courses with the purpose of helping young men in the positions which they are now located.

An excellent corps of teachers has been engaged.

"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.**