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Strictly all wool materials of Scotch chevots and fancy mixtures, shades of grey and brown. Coats are satin lined and are finished right up to date.	You cannot buy it elsewhere under \$32.50. Material of serge, Panama and chevots, all colors jaunty. Short Coats a genuine bargain for \$25.00

Fine Silk Petticoats for \$4.95

Silk Petticoats, the kind that is made of the best taffeta. Deep flounce, edged with ruffles and trimmed with piping. All colors including black. A great value for \$9.50 as a special.

Two Handsome Black Coats

\$8.75 and \$12.50, Worth to \$17.50.

Everything is Black This Season. Quite the Proper Style.

\$8.75 Buys a Black Coat, Mannish style, 50 inches long, material of heavy Kersey. Heavy Patch Pocket and large storm collar, special for \$8.75.	\$12.50 An excellent Coat for \$12.50. The actual value is \$17.50, all wool, 52 inches long either in black or dark mixtures. The season offers nothing newer.
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Freimuth's

DULUTH PRINTERS ON STRIKE A YEAR

Local Typographical Union Started the Eight-Hour Fight Oct. 5, 1905.

Gain That Has Been Made Since Several Firms Signed the Scale.

One year ago, Oct. 5, 1905, the Duluth Typographical Union made a demand of the employing book and job printers of this city for the eight-hour day. The demand was made at the expiration of a contract with the employing printers and the local union. That contract was lived up to most faithfully by the Duluth Typographical Union, until the day it expired.

In accordance with the action of the International Typographical Union in convention assembled at Toronto, last year, every local union under the jurisdiction of the I. T. U. was instructed to demand the eight-hour day on January 1, 1906, and where existing contracts would not prevent, the demand was to be made earlier for the shorter work day. The local Typographical Union complied with the instructions of the national organization and made a formal demand on the employing printers that the eight-hour day be inaugurated on the expiration of the local contract. The officers of the local union and the officers of the employers' association met in conference and tried to adjust the difference, but no agreement was reached. The Duluth Typographical Union therefore notified its members to cease work until the eight-hour day was conceded by their employers. Twenty-six men and apprentices obeyed the orders of the local union and refused to work. With the exception of one office signed to the original contract, every one of the signers refused to recognize the eight-hour day in their establishments.

The strike has now been on for one year and today is being fought as determined as the day when it started. The officers and members of the local Typographical Union are prosecuting it as bitterly as ever and will continue to do so until every book and job office in this city is working the shorter workday, and in accordance with the rules and regulations of a union office. Up to October of last year all the printing establishments were at peace with the union and have always got along well together. Little differences have been settled at times satisfactory to both. There has never been any serious trouble before, but what the officers of both organizations have always found a peaceful solution. Even the conflict which has been on for the last year is not a question of wages. There has never been any question on that point. It is the eight-hour day and nothing else. The union could have had more money and work the nine-hour day, but this it would not do. It made the demand for the eight-hour day, the time has come for it, and the printers are determined that Duluth must have the shorter workday established in the printing industry here.

The union immediately started an aggressive campaign for the union label. It was demanded on all printing and so strong was this demand that a number of the offices were compelled to sign the scale and the eight-hour day of the union and ask for the union label to use on their printing.

An assessment of 10 per cent was levied by the local union on all the working members to defray the expenses of the strike and pay benefits to the men who were called out. The assessment was paid most cheerfully and willingly by the working members. The union had for three years previous been accumulating a fund for this special purpose and with the assessment levied at the beginning of the strike it was financially able to take care of the strike here without any assistance from the I. T. U.

The situation today, after one year, finds every man in this city working, and a number of men had to be imported in order to fill the positions in the offices that signed up with the union. In the necessary to enlarge their quarters, in some cases, in order to be able to handle the work, and new material and presses have been added to their equipment. Extra men have been put to work and today there is more work being turned out with the union label than ever before in the history of the union. It will continue to increase and the Duluth Typographical union will keep up an increasing fight for the emblem of the fair shop and good workmanship—the union label.

The employing printers did everything in their power to defeat the printers in their demand for the eight-hour day and refused to use the union label months before the strike was inaugurated in order to discourage the union label. The local union saw through the move of the employers and beat them at their own game in this respect. They imported strike-breakers, men who make this their business. Of course, with this class of men it is a question of money, and some of these men have made the employers pay dearly for their trouble with the I. T. U. They have certainly employed printers could tell experiences they have had with some of these strike-breakers that would make an interesting story. What use are these so-called strike-breakers to any city? None whatever. They are here today and away tomorrow if they are not well paid. How different with the men who have homes here and bringing up families. They spend their

money at home and help the business men in all lines. The merchants know well what a benefit a good working population, getting good wages is to them. That is what they want.

The Duluth Typographical Union has certainly done its share in the great fight for the eight-hour day. It has rendered financial aid to the great national organization so that other unions less fortunate than No. 135 might have the funds they need to carry their struggles to a successful determination. The friends of the Typographical union in this city are legion, for with their assistance they have been able to conduct a winning fight. It is not over yet, and it is the duty of every union man and friend of organized labor to stand by the striking printers until the end. They are steadily gaining and have shattered the national organization of the employing printers known as the United Typothetae of America. Hundreds of members of the U. T. A. have been forced to sign with the I. T. U. and many of its local officers, in different parts of the country, have resigned their offices and made peace with their local unions. This condition of affairs was brought about by the united and well conducted campaign of the officers of the I. T. U. ably assisted by the local officers of the various subordinate unions throughout the United States and Canada.

It can be said with honor to the International Typographical Union and its members that each and every one has stood most loyally by their officers in the great conflict, and paid a heavier assessment than has ever yet been levied by any labor organization. It is their united action and unswerving loyalty to the cause of unionism that is winning for the striking printers. The eight-hour fight has been on for one year and they are determined that it shall continue until all members of the I. T. U. are working under the shorter workday. The official badge of the I. T. U. is: "We are selling to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and are doing as we please with the remaining sixteen."

Remember the union label on all your printing. It is the emblem of the eight-hour shop under union conditions. Demand it.

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

SUMMONS ON APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF LAND.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS—ss. District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

In the matter of the application of Mary McDonnell to register the title to the following described real estate situated in St. Louis County, Minnesota, to-wit: Lots one hundred forty-nine (149) and one hundred fifty-one (151), Minnesota avenue, Lower Duluth, and lot one hundred fifty (150), St. Louis avenue, Lower Duluth, all according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County.

vs. John G. Williams, T. T. Lanigan, F. W. Fletcher, American Fire Engine Company, and Elizabeth Mannheim, J. E. Mannheim, Matt Mannheim, Ronald Mannheim, Rosalia Mannheim and Gertrude Mannheim, heirs at law of Joseph A. Mannheim, G. C. Warfield, Grace A. Imman, and Timothy Foley, Thomas Foley, Michael H. Foley, John Foley, co-partners as Foley Bros., and the Sherwin-Williams Company, and all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the application herein.

Defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the application of the applicant in the above entitled proceeding and to file your answer to the said application in the office of clerk of said court, in said county, within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said application within the time aforesaid, the applicant in this proceeding will apply to the court for the relief demanded therein.

Witness, J. P. Johnson, clerk of said court, and the seal thereof, at Duluth, in said county, this 30th day of September A. D. 1906.

J. P. JOHNSON, Clerk.
By J. S. MOODY, Deputy.
(Seal of Dist. Ct., St. Louis Co., Minn.)
THOMAS A. GALL,
Attorney for Applicant.
Labor World—Sept. 29, Oct. 6, 13, 1906.

notified its members to cease work until the eight-hour day was conceded by their employers. Twenty-six men and apprentices obeyed the orders of the local union and refused to work. With the exception of one office signed to the original contract, every one of the signers refused to recognize the eight-hour day in their establishments.

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RAILROADS WEST OF BUFFALO MAY STRIKE

Switchmen, Numbering 25,000, Demand More Pay and Better Working Conditions.

Railway Employees Seem to Be Waking Up After Long and Peaceful Sleep.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Not since the famous strike of the American Railway union in 1894 have labor interests of the railroads been in such dire straits as at present. Since that years there has been no report of an organized movement that threatened the business of the various lines to the extent that they are now threatened.

The Switchmen's Union of North America, organized since the extinction of the American Railway Union, has come to the front and announces that unless an increase in wages is granted the 25,000 members of the organization will go on strike within the next thirty days. Officials of the railway companies have been busy counting noses since this notice was received, and they shook their heads gloomily yesterday when asked if they believed the men would go on strike.

The switchmen will demand an increase in the wages of engine foremen from 31 cents an hour to 42 cents and of helpers from 28 cents to 38 cents, the increase to be effective on all roads west of Buffalo to the Pacific coast. They also want the working day reduced from ten to eight hours.

Lines Given Until Oct. 25.

The men have given the companies until Oct. 25 to deliver a final decision as to their demands. It is said that if nothing favorable is heard from the railway officials before that date the members of the organization will strike.

Vice President Heberling of the international organization, who has charge of the situation in Chicago, said yesterday that he believed that there would be a big strike in case the companies failed to come to an agreement with the switchmen. He said that the men have not been so well organized since 1894 as at the present and declared that they were ready to quit work in order to enforce the demands of the organization.

Increased Cost of Living.

"Our demand for more wages was made, first, on account of the increased cost of living," said Vice President Heberling. "Food has increased 48 per cent in cost and rent from 50 to 100 per cent in twenty-five years. The increase in wages has been only 11 per cent, only one raise being given to us and that in 1902."

"The duties of switchmen have grown heavier each year because of heavier equipment of all railways. Our work is harder and our earning power for the railways is ten times as great as it was twenty-five years ago."

Work is Most Hazardous.

"At the same time we do the most hazardous work in railway service. Government statistics show the average life of switchmen is only seven years. One man out of every nine is killed or injured every year."

Other officials declared that the switchmen would appeal to other brotherhoods of railway employes for support, and they professed to believe that they would be supported by all of the other unions.

Unions Practically Tied Up.

It is said, however, that they will have to make an extra strong plea because the railway unions have already been asked to fill in the breach between the machinists and the telegraphers and the railroads.

What the switchmen lack at present is the support of such an organization as the old Federation of Railway Employees, which went to pieces just before the declaration of war on the part of the American Railway union. As a matter of fact, the death of the Federation of Railway Employees was the birthday of the American Railway union. However, since then the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has grown up, which claims jurisdiction over the switchmen as well as the other railway organizations. What position this organization will take in the present controversy is not known, but the switchmen are hoping that they will be able to command its support.

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Beef Shoulder Steak.....	12c
Beef Round Steak.....	15c
Beef Sirloin Steak.....	16c
Beef Porterhouse Steak.....	18c
Pork Chops.....	15c
Pork Roast Shoulder.....	12½c
Pork Sausage.....	10c
Hamburg Steak.....	10c
Legs of Mutton.....	15c
Mutton Chops.....	12½ to 15c

Fresh Dressed Poultry at right prices.

Full Line of Fresh and Salt Fish

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