SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

DEVOTED TO THE INDUSTRIAL WELFARE OF THE HEAD OF THE LAKES.

have become numerous in the na-tion, and bringing in their wake

an army of unemployed, many of whom, by force of conditions, de-

generate into tramps and vaga-bonds. But these two classes, the militonaires and tramps are a de-triment to the best interests of

our country. The article which in an accompaniment hereof is a cal-

culation, bearing upon the honesty of these millions in private coffers

and helps us to realize what a sum of money a million of dollars is, and what it is to actually earn

a million dollars. All will agree

that when a workingman can save \$1.00 every working day in the

19 and the result is \$395,175, and add

\$1,878 for the six years of the present

century and the amount is \$597,053.

So the task at the present time would

be only a little more than half done.

fore us. Here he comes, time-scarred,

storm-scarred, labor-scarred. We ask

him questions. He tells us interesting

stories of how he has builded homes

for princes and peasants in many cen-

turies; of how he worked on the Co-

liseum, the Alhambra and St. Peter's.

He mentions familiarly such master-

pieces as Michael Angelo. He praises

his good fortune in having steady em-

ployment during all these centuries,

and that his wages were always

promptly paid, and that he was al-

lowed to make up the time lost by

going from one job to another by

night work-but suddenly he says: 'I

must not tarry. I am the drudge of

the ages, with the task of earning a

million dollars. I must get it hon-

estly, therefore I must earn it. My

task will require many, many years

even centuries, so adien.' With this

he leaves us. But does he not leave

many reflections concerning our mil-

lionaires and their millions? What

Let us in imagination bring hig be-

year he is doing well.

Vol. 12. No. 50.

DULUTH AND SUPERIOR, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1907.

THE LABOR WORLD.

FIVE CENTS.

PRINCIPLE OF UNIONS

ONLY LABOR PAPER

NORTHERN MINNESOTA.

EDUCATION THE BASIC



Roosevelt to Forestall Court's Action.

Fair-Minded People All Over the Land Protest Against It.

It is not surprising that fair-minded people are protesting through the press and by letter to the president against Mr. Roosevelt's reference to Eugene Debs and to Moyer and Haywood in his letter evoked by the Harriman controversy.

When the president of the United States, in a letter intended for publication, branded Mr. Harriman as "worse even than Debs, Moyer and Haywood," he went out of his way to do a wrong and unworthy thing. Reference Uncalled For.

The meaning, and the only meaning, of the president's reference is that these men are the extreme limit of bad and dangerous citizenship. Yet Mr. Debs' offense is that, on the great question of the proper organization of society, he does not believe as most of us and the president believes. So far as we are advised, he is a good citizen in the ordinary meaning of the termhonest, law-abiding, conscientiously attending to his family, social and civic duties.

In the case of Moyer and Haywood the president's offense is still more flagrant. These men are about to go on trial for their lives. It is still the presumption of the law that they are innocent. They are entitled to that presumption. They are entitled to a fair and impartial trial before an unprejudiced jury.

Yet President Roosevelt, publicly, has presumed to prejudge the case against them! He has sent across the continent the weight of his great influence to weigh in the balance against them from this time until the time when the jury shall hand in its verdict.

Mr. Roosevelt has had a great deal to say, at sundry times, about the "square deals." At other times he has pleaded for "words backed by deeds." We wonder what caused him to forget all about his high-sounding platitudes when he went out of his way to belabor these men unjustly merely because he had a quarrel with his friend, Harriman? Whatever else may be charged to Debs, Moyer and Haywood, they certainly cannot be charged with any responsibility for Harriman, the methods he employs or the power he wields. To the contrary, it is Harriman and others like him who

contributed to Mr. Roosevelt's cam-paign fund, who are diffectly remonst-ble for whatever evil and danger the president may find in the Debs, Moyers and Haywoods of this country.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.

A Never Failing Receipe Prescribed by One Who Thoroughly Understands the Anatomy and Physiology of the Subject.

Absolutely Impossible for Any Man Howsoever Industrious TWO INDUSTRIAL ABORTIONS MILLIONAIRES AND TRAMPS and Economical He May Be to Honestly Earn Million of In the last few years the industrial question has assumed great Dollars. importance in our country, Mil-lionaires and multi-millionaires

Magnitude of Such An Undertaking Is Startling to Contemplate-Consecutive Centuries of Labor Fall Short of Accomplishing It.

Under Present Industrial Conditions the Rights of the Money Are Sacrificed That a Privileged Few May Accomplish It.

As illustrative of the injustice of industrial conditions, whereby one man may accumulate million upon million see how his task would stand at this unrighteously and at the blood and time. We are not counting interest, expense of the worker, while the workhave seen that his savings would be er cannot obtain one million, even but purely the earnings of labor. We were it possible for him to labor for \$313 per year; this would be \$31,300 per consecutive centuries, let us use a concentury, but adding 25 leap years per crete example, and that we may not ture. To determine how his account be stinted for time we shall carry the century it would be \$31,325 per cenmind of the reader back to the comwould stand at the beginning of the mencement of the Christian era, and present century, multiply \$31,325 by trace the history of, say a carpenter,

who began work on the day the great carpenter of Galillee was born. What He Can Accomplish.

Let us suppose he was able to begin

work on the day of his birth, and that each working day he was able to save \$1.00 above his living expenses. Let us suppose, also, that he never loses a day by sickness, bad weather or any other casualty, and that his life and health are miraculously prolonged until he shall have accumulated one million of dollars by saving \$1.00 for every working day. Then we ought to

be able to realize what an honest million is.

Commencement of His Work. "We will trace our workingman who began work on the day of his birth. At the age of 33, what would he be worth? The calculation is easy: 365 days minus 52 Sundays equals 313 working days in each year. Multiply that by 33 years and we have 10,337and \$1 per day saved would equal as many dollars-\$10,337. Far from a million, yet labor began at birth and never a holiday nor a day lost by sickness. Let us suppose that he lived the

alloted 70 years; then how would the account stand 1 Only 321,927. Our workman has a long and weary lask before him to earn so large an amount shall we say to those who obtain not only one million, but many millions in the few years of the adult period of a single life? as a million dollars. Our hero must "It is plain that no man can earn trudge along through summer's heat

a million dollars in a brief human and winter's storms. Years and delife, however, had he may work cades come and go until they grow into centuries, and still he works on, for But many have become millionaires, and while it is impossible to do so his task is only begun.. He sees kinghonestly, in a strictly ethical sense doms and empires rise and fall, but we will admit that some have done still he labors on, for the greater part so legally. This shows that these

Interstate Commerce Commission

Has Appealed in Vain for Power to Correct Abuses.

to Causes That Could Be

Eliminated.

"What would the people of the Unted States have to say about it if the powers at Washington sat supinely while ten regiments of the standing army were marched out in a single year and shot down," asks Charles Warne Batting, who urges that the apparent complacence of congress in the face of the annual sacrifice of life on our railroads affords a by no means far-fetched parallel to . this startling supposition. It is true that a law, passed about five years ago, requires railroads to make monthly reports of all railway accident, their causes, and the number killed and in-

jured to the Interstate Commerce Commission. But this body has "absolutely no supervisory, no corrective power" in the matter. If the commission in question. Mr. Batting maintains was invested with powers such as those exercised by the English Board of Trade, it could practically do away with a state of affairs which our annual railroad statistics reveal as a national scandal. The statistics for the year ending March 31, 1906, brought home to us by Mr. Batting's striking illustrations, show that if the graves of those killed on the railways during that period were distributed along our 216,973 miles of operated track, there would be a headstone every twentyone miles, while a similar distribution of the maimed would place a cripple at every two and one-half miles.

Enormity of Slaughter. The figures are 9,705 killed and 86,-008 injured. This slaughter, argues Mr. Batting, is not due to mysterious causes beyond our control, but to causes which can be investigaated and to a great extent eliminated. This perennial sacrifice of human life, he asserts, "is nothing short of a national degradation," while the inertia of the federal government "seems criminal." The Interstate Commerce Commission, which appeals in vain for more power to correct abuses, has to content itself with "reminding congress every three months in bulletins, and every year in a more comprehensive report, that the railroads of the country are killing men, women and children at the rate of twenty-six a day, and injuring 237 a day." The

record of collisions and deraliments. for the period defined gives a total of 13.113; one every ninety minutes, or one to every sixteen and a half mils of track." Mr. Battling, whos article appears in The Van Norden Magazine, brings out the interesting fact that on the death roll of the railroads it is the employe's name that predominates." We read:

Percentage of Deaths. "There were 3,718 employes killed in ROOSEVELT PREJUDGES since there are 1,382,196 employes of

railways in the United States, it is

seen that one out of every 371.7 was

killed. During the same year 49,266

employes were injured, which means

one out of every 28. This, in plainer

words, tells that the railroad service

is so hazardous under present lack of

ters it stands one chance in twenty-

eight of being injured, and one chance

in 371.7 of being killed. This risk of

mortality is almost as great as if he

bared his breast to the bullets of

modern warfare, and, indeed, if the

war with Spain be taken as an ex-

ample it is quite probable that he

would have stood a better chance of

life and freedom from injury by enter-

ing the army than by entering the

"Passengers have much less danger

to fear. During the year just mention-

ed there were only 492 passengers kill-

ed out of 738,834,667, or one out of

1,501,694. It thus appears that the

person who buys a ticket on a rail-

road in the United States and boards

a train has one chance against a mil-

Mr. Union Man:-Notify your drug-

gist that the Bell 'Phone is Unfair.

lion and a half of being killed."

railroad service.

Movement Has Upset the Theories of Those Ecoonomists Who Adapted Their Philosophy to Unjust Though Prevalent Conditions.

At First it Encountered Numberless Difficulties, But the Strong Vitality of Its Ruling Idea Overcame Them A11

The Century Has Not Witnessed Any Movement More Rapid in Its Growth or More Radical Reformatory and Helpful.

in taking hold of our American life than of English life. Our astonishing natural advantages have served to reduce its motives and hide its necessity. When it came to us, it came our eager pursuit of wealth and our unscrupulous appropriation of advantages made necessary.

Its Necessity and Success.

The center and substance of this movement are trade unions-the combined action of workmen in planning and pursuing their own prosperity. Without this center of efffort and source of impulse the labor movement would have had no existence. Its necessity and success rest back in justification on trade unions. The trade union stands for the thoughtful, concurrent action of a class of workmen in measuring the possibilities of life and in providing for them. No philanthropic mind can look otherwise than with satisfaction on such an effort toward betterment. The great troublewith all the charities of the world has been that they were trying to meet limitless wants with meager gifts; that they were filling in a quicksand that swallowed up and overflowed the material that was dumped in it. The trade union expresses that which must always lie at the center of progressthe desire to improve. When a class wakes up to the need of action, and enters upon it, success may still be remote, but the road is before it.

Stride Towards Democracy. he trade union, in striving to put well devised rock foundation under the economic structure, thereby prepares the way for a true democracy. Few men really believe in democracy. They accept it when their own interests are met by it, but when it diverges from



METHODS AND PRINCIPLES GOVERNING TRADES UNIONISM The trades union lays a founda-

OF TRADES UNIONISM

tion for labor as one element in a productive process. An interest and a share have passed over to the workman. They are no longer the workman. They are no longer the mud sills on which the pros-perity of others happen to rest. It undertakes to make labor a reasonable and rewardful effort; a participant in the industry it supports. This is the only ration-al celetion of labor to producal relation of labor to produc-tion, and if this relation is not possible, the industrial world has no suitable construction or reward for its agents. The trades union insists that something besides the bondage of poverty has fallen to the workmen and is alert to secure

are familiar, they shy off into some doctrine of a diversity of powers and of positions. The labor movement is a ong stride toward democracy. Workmen assert and secure true power. They, are no longer negligible factors to the pressure upon them. There is a development of advantages in with the vigor and intensity which reference to themselves and in reference to others in which they are to be partakers. Refining and Harmonizing.

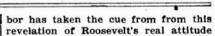
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The movement helps also to define and to beget a true religious temper. There has been thought to be a hostility between current Christianity and the temper of workmen. It arises from the fact that the conventional religious temper has not sustained the claims of workmen, and has had no sufficient sympathy with their efforts. In the measure in which the labor movement

rests on a broad, sound philanthropy, and makes itself felt as a means of refining and harmonizing human effort, it is religious. When this purpose is conceived in its highest form and is pushed with the amplest motives, it becomes intensely religious, no matter what religious people may think of it. It puts up the petition, "The Kingdom Come," and aids its coming in all ways. When the religious temper is shaped to the religious work of the world, it will be seen that the labor movement is possessed of it in a fresh and most forceful form.

This, movement puts in a plea for more life. The workman has had a narrow inheritance in life. He feels this poverty and wishes to remove it. Life is well worth living, but it must be life. It must see the open spaces before it, and be prepared to pursue them. Yes?

We do not mean to affirm that all these gains are at once developed in the labor movement, but that the germs are contained therein, and that as its spirit deepens and its methods those social relations with which they | improve they will declare themselves.



Mental Training Is Everywhere Necessary to a Successful Laboring Career.

Development Ensures a Broader and More Comprehensive View of Conditions.

Education, as the basic principle in the emancipation of the laboring class from its present servile condition, seems to be gaining ground in the minds of the world's thinkers.

Labor is running the gamut of remedial conditions with little or no success. Ideas and opinions from every available source have been acted upon as the remedial factor. Pal-Mative after palliative has been promulgated and adopted with but little beneficial result. We have hailed with joy the advent of labor unions, leaders, strikes, sympathetic strikes, regulation, and, in fact, all manner of concerted action; and we have advanced slowly and falteringly toward the coveted goal.

Improvement of Condition.

Time, labor and brain work has been exhausted in bettering conditions. Laws have been enacted tending to relieve the distress into which labor is plunged. The whole world of thinkers is endeavoring to furnish the means whereby the toiler may realize and enjoy, in just and due measure, the benefit of his labor. Yet the consummation is scarcely nearer at hand than formerly. The unsuccessful efforts of the past and present should have gifted us with insight into the difficulty, and we should be able to see our short-comings clearly.

Lessons of History.

Everywhere, and always, in the hisory of mankind and society, that important factor, education, has been neglected. From Adam down to the present, we have indulged ourselves in the untenable idea, that education is unnecessary to the proper enjoyment of life. People of all classes and races have been slow to grasp the benefits of education. Society has sought to eradicate the necessity of mental training. Subterfuge after subterfuge has been resorted to. Man's nature has revolted against it. It has been avoided as studiously as has the poisonous serpent been shun-

ned. We have allowed our brains little or no time or opportunity for development. We have taught our offspring that he shall build up and carefully exercise and nourish the physical being; but that it is unnecessary to strengthen or train the founmind. Since the drys of creation have we fondled and coddled the physical being and allowed the mainspring of power and opportunity to exist undeveloped, unskilled, unnurtured and unprepared.

Advances Now Made.

The wonderful advances now being made by men with trained minds, as well as hands, should lead the toilers to the belief that the time-hon

The labor movement has been slower

Try to be patient with the failings of your friends; not simply tolerating them, but looking at them in a spirit of affection and charity, with the realization that faults are an inevitable part of human nature.

Don't allow yourself to get into the "blue" habit. It's a crime against soclety as well as yourself, and each reversal to that condition weakens your powers of resistance and your strength of character in a direct ratio.

Avoid satire as you would the sevenyear plague. It corrodes the heart of the marksman as well as that of the target.

Don't meet people in a critical spirit. There is much to criticise in any of us, but the person who isloved is the one who has the goodness to overlook much that is wanting.

Never allow yourself to fall into the vulgarity of criticizing your friends. Their shortcomings should be sacred to you. If you do indulge in this weakness, don't expect close friendship from any source.

Never-never-never complain! cannot make this too strong. This is one of the most common failings of the human family, and one of the mos deplorable. If things don't come your way, force a smile and keep the knowledge to yourself. It is generally persons of infinitesimal trials who complain the loudest. Great sorrow lends strength to its bearers.

Be generous; I don't mean to give away the things you cherish most; I mean, be generous in thought-if your friend fails you at a critical moment, remember that it has hurt him more than it can possibly have harmed you -and forget it. Be generous in expression-if you love your friend honestly, let him know it. If you are wrapped in admiration of his gifts, of his strength of character, of his charity, tell him so. There is all too little expression of feeling in this age.

Don't hate on sight. People whom one dislikes at meeting, frequently afterward become dear friends. Dislike is much a matter of habit. If you are not interested in a person, feel indifference toward him or her if you will, but don't say or think that you dislike him. It is ill-natured and unkind, and unkindness of any sort is always a lack of breeding.

Don't be chary of words of praise. Many there are who starve for it and grow bitter and unlovely for the lack of commendation. There are, of course, friends whose sympathies are so closely allied that the unspoken praise is best of all, but to the great majority of us, praise that doesn't blossom into words is like the seed that fails to sprout-it's there, but of little use in the economy of things.

Witnesses Many Changes.

f his task is still before

"Christians are persecuted in various countries, the Roman Empire disappears, the dark ages come and still he labors on, his task not yet completer. The crusades are fought, America is discovered, modern science awakens the world from its shroud of darkness, and still he labors on. The stirring events of modern history transpire and bring us down to the present moment, and-would you believe it-our carpenter is still laboring on, not yet having saved a millio

dollars, yet not having missed a single working day from sickness or any cause in all these centuries. Let us

PACIFIC COAST STATES FOREMOST IN REFORMS

Initiative and Referendum Has Placed Oregon in Forefront of Political Progress.

Following Communication Ex-Plains Itself and Will Appeal All Thoughtful Persons.

Portland, Ore., April 17, 1907. Editor Labor World, Duluth, Minn.

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed we are sending you advance notice of an article of most unusual interest, that will appear in the May number of The Pacific Monthy-an article that will appear to every thoughtful citizen because it treats of a subject that is of the greatest importance, not alone to the country at large, but to every state, county, township and individual.

The initiative and referendum is the aw which has placed the state of Oregon in the very forefront of political progress-that has changed the form of government from a representative government to practically a pure Democracy-and that has made corrupt machine politics impossible by vesting in the people the power of absolute

self-government. As you undoubtedly are aware, this same law has recently been adopted by the new state of Oklahoma and a similar measure has passed one branch of the North Dakota legislature, and at present, practically all of the Western states and many of the old East-

The second second second second second

session four pounds of trout. They ern states, are lining up for the fight. Coming as it does, at a time when the costs.

men have been enabled to do this only by the many advantages of the institutions of this country and aided by the protection of the law. Then, do these men owe nothing to the country and to the law? Indeed, they owe much. But as a rule, they systematically "dodge" taxes during life, and at death are permitted to make any disposition of federal regulation that a man who entheir vast possessions that they may desire to order in their will, without any contribution to the government that made possible the accumulation of their vast fortunes. Is it not just and fair that a percentage should go to the government? The people of other countries think so, but we, as usual, are behind."

corrupt politics, graft and tyrannical trusts reign supreme, this now thortested form of government oughly proves at last the truth and practicability, giving faith to all, in our national slogan, "A government of the people and for the people."

We, of Oregon, are doing all that we can to spread this good news. Mr. Pease is the one man thoroughly fitted to tell the story in a complete and forceful way, as he has been a keen

observer of the movement and its leader from its incipience; having been in close touch with, and securing the assistance of such well known leaders as Honorable W. S. U'Ren father of the original bill, and Charles

Erskine Scott Wood, one of our foremost Western attorneys. We are confident that you will appreciate this opportunity of placing so important a subject before your readers, and thus aiding in the good work. Thanking you both in behalf of The Pacific Monthly and the people of the state of Oregon, we are,

Sincerely yours. PACIFIC MONTHLY PUBLISHING

The notice referred to in the foregoing communication will be found in another column of this paper, and eititled "Oregon's Big Stick." EDITOR LABOR WORLD.

Mr. Union Man:-Notify Your Clothier that the Bell 'Phone is Unfair.

TROUT AT \$8.50 A POUND

CHIPPEWA FALLS Wis., April 24 -Brook trout at \$8.50 per, pound was the price paid by Andrew Olson and Ellis Hart of Wheaton to Justice Coleman. They were arrested by Warden Kirkoff and had in their pos-

were fined \$17 each, which includes Unfair. tal di ca condottend c

UNCONVICTED PERSONS A Scatling Rebuke of Such

Presumption By Horace Mann in Buffalo Press.

One of the most shocking revela-

tions of demagogy to be found in all the annals of politics is contained in President Roosevelt's letter to congressman Sherman, which was made public last week. It is almost impossible to escape the convictions that Mr. Roosevelt's real opinion is that labor leaders are "undesirable citizens." Moyer and Haywood have never been convicted of any crime. What, then, does the president mean by saying that a man who boasts of his ability to commit the crime of bribery is "at least as undesirable a citizen as Debs, or Moyer, or Haywood?" What does he think of James Whitcomb Riley's description of "Gene Debs" as a man with

"A heart as warm as ever beat "Betwixt there and the judgment seat?"

Roosevelt's Narrow Policy.

Is there nothing in the nation that is worthy except Roosevelt and "Roosevelt policies?"-that is, the advancement of Roosevelt, for that is the only policy which he has adhered

I would be the last person to place any obstruction in the way of a policy of railway control if the president would manifest an intelligent effort to back his words with deeds. But Mr. Roosevelt still has two years in which to inaugurate his "policies," and if he really means to cut loose from corporation influence and be the president of the people, the reforms which abler men than he have been advocating for years will be so thoroughly established in that time that a reactionary candidate for president would be an "also ran" in either national convention. The people want government to be impartial, and, while we are not all Missourians, we will have to be shown" why Moyer and Haywood are not as desirable citizens as Roosevelt

and Harriman or Platt and Depew. Roosevelt's Real Attitude. In this "unwarranted" and "altroclous" attack on Debs. Moyer and

Haywood, Mr. Roosevelt, unconscious-Thaw's alienists it is said have cost ly perhaps, descended to the level of the 'rant which characterizes the him \$45,000 and his attorneys \$145,000. scurrilous attacks on union labor of that master of scurrility, C. W. Post all this controlled power and energy Mr.' Union Man:-Notify your restaurant man that the Bell 'Phone is of the "post-mortem-cerements." It could be used to free men instead of is a satisfaction to note that union la- | enslave them.

W.T. H. & March March Chr.

toward workingmen, and the report comes from Washington of the "declaration of the high officials of the American Federation of Labor," that 'organized labor can never feel friendly to the president after what he has said in classing labor leaders who are generally believed to be the victims of a conspiracy and entirely innocent, with a railway monopolist who boasts of his ability to "buy congress and the judiciary."

Square Deal Demanded.

We will not fall into the Roosevelt error of saying that his accusation against Moyer and Haywood is "unqualifiedly and atrociously false," but we will say that no crime has been proven against them, while crime has been committed in their kidnapping and imprisonment, and, therefore, if Roosevelt really wants to point to an "undesirable" type of citizen he should have selected Peabody, Gooding and the mine workers' organization of lawbreakers. But they are "respectable" criminals and, therefore, not such "undesirable" citizens as the labor leaders whom they accuse. Evidently Roosevelt agrees with the Idaho officials that workingmen accused of crime by rich conspirators are already proven guilty and might just as well be put in the

penitentiary without the formality of a trial. "A square deal" for the mine owners means-whatever they want. "A square deal" for workingmen means-whatever they get under the first deal.

Mr. Union Man:-Notify your druggist that the Bell 'Phone is Unfair.



Mr. Workingman, do you ever stop to think of the tremendous amount of energy now controlled and at the service of the human family? Think for a moment of the human power, the horse power, the steam power and the electric power at present connested and working together and in conjunction with all the marvelous machines that are in existence. Yet in spite of all this control of untold power and energy instead of making men freer and happier, it is enabling a small group of men, known as capitalists, to maintain the most repulsive form of slavery that has ever existed. The private ownership and control of this harnessed energy has enslaved 2,000,000 chil-

dren in the factories and mills of this country; it has condemned 3,000,000 women to hopeless toil, and created an army of a million able-bodied tramps. Consider, Mr. Workingman, what a paradise this world could be made if

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ored theory that mental training is unnecessary to a successful laboring career is based upon te wrong premise. Dwarfed mentalities are nowhere evidenced in the lead. Exceptions exist, assuredly, serving but to prove the truth of the assertion, generally. We must, of uccessity, deal with society as a unit; not of men as individuals.

The professional vocations entail a degree of mental training scarcely to be credited by those who have never ventured therein. Even with them the better trained mind is continually demonstrating its superiority. This latter fact is evidenced each day, and s given general credence by the laboring classes.

Trained Minds Demanded.

This truth applies none the less forcibly to labor. The man of beter mental training is certain to achieve the greater degree of skill manually. Employers appreciate the advantages of mentally trained workmen, and are continually giving them precedence. To see a young employe, with a well developed mind, steadily, step by step, advanced over his felow laborers, is now no uncommon sight. Today, labor of all kinds is slowly but surely demanding the qualification of mental, as well as physical training. The movement toward trained minds is irresistible. The present day affords better and more opportunities to the mentally and physically trained laborer than ever be-

fore in the history of mankind. With the development of the mind we insure ourselves a broader and more comprehensive view of condi-

tions. We are better able to cope with emergencies. We are the better able to treat with intelligence hte subjects of vital importance affecting our condition as toilers. The more advanced mentally, the better shall be the results of our deliberations; the more beneficial the results of our actions. We may rely upon our judgment, and we may pass righteous judgment upon the actions of fellow men.

Mr. Union Man:-Notify your baker that the Bell 'Phone is Unfair.

ASHLAND'S COAL SUPPLY IS RUNNING LOW

ASHLAND, Wis., April 24.-The com-ing of the first steamer is eagerly watched by the coal men of the city and also by a large number of hard coal consumers. Since the first of April there has not been a pound of hard coal with the exception of the screenings to be purchased in the city and as a result consumers are finding themselves badly crippled considering the chilliness of the weather this

WHAT IT COST TO TRY HARRY K. THAW NEW YORK, April 24.-Estimates made today as to the expense of the trial of Harry K. Thaw, attracted to with unvarying loyalty. nearly as much attention as did the probable outcome of the long hearing. Apparently authentic estimates indicate that the trial to date has cost considerably over \$300,000. Of this

sum it is estimated probably \$235,000 has been spent by the Thaw family, while the expenses to the state has been in the neighborhood of \$80,000. At te district attorney's office it

was stated that the trial has not cost the county over \$30,000. This does not include salaries and such expenses as come out of the general sessions fund. Conservative estimates give \$80,000 as probably the minimum cost to the state.

The expense Thaw has incurred in his own defense has bee nvariously estimated as high as \$2,000,000. As a natter of fact he has probably not spent over the \$235,000 estimated. can tell exactly, however, what the Neither Thaw nor any of his relatives defense has cost.

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and the water and the with the state