

French & Bassett
DULUTH, MINN.



VICTOR AND EDISON TALKING MACHINES

We are the largest dealers in Talking Machines in the Northwest.

We carry every record and every machine. No old records—no exchanged records. You get the newest and best at this store.

No home is complete without a Talking Machine. They are so perfect in construction that there is no noise or scratching, no squeaking, nothing but smooth tones, perfect reproduction.

Every Machine sold on Easy Payments—Look at a few of our special combinations—We carry both the Victor and Edison machines

No. 1 Combination \$12.10

No. 1 Combination—\$12.10. Perfect Victor Talking Machine—a good reproducer and horn complete with six 10-inch records—your own selection. \$3.00 Cash—\$3.00 per month.

No. 5 Combination \$25.00

No. 5 Combination—\$25.00. Large Victor Machine—strong, easy running motor and excellent reproducer. Fine horn and five ten inch records. \$5.00 Cash—\$1.00 per week.

No. 6 Combination \$34.80

No. 6 Combination—\$34.80. Fine Victor Machine—Large Horn—splendid combination with concert sound box. Eight ten inch records. \$6.00 Cash—\$1.00 per week.

GREATEST ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION OF FARMERS MEETS IN ST. PAUL AND MAKES LABOR ALLIANCE

(Continued from page One.)

secretary-treasurer, and C. E. James and A. E. Kellington, members, of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, as representatives of that body in the convention.

President Howley at once took the floor and briefly but forcibly expressed the interest of the adherents of labor in the farmers' movement and their ardent desire for co-operation on the part of the two forces for the common good of each and the benefit of the consuming classes. He also was gratified in informing the convention that the delegation of which he was the head was a permanent committee created and to be kept alive for the service of the farmers, and that its members were ready to go to any place at any time if their services were required, and to do so at the expense of the State Federation of Labor without any cost whatever to the farmers or their unions. He bade them be of good courage, saying that success waited on their efforts, and the end would crown their work with the fresh and fragrant laurels of victory.

Secretary-Treasurer McEwen followed with cogent logic, impressive eloquence and apt illustration, in which the whole ground involved was carefully gone over and the lessons of the past, the opportunities of the present and the possibilities of the future were graphically set forth. He said, in part, that he had long been looking forward to the time when the farmers would recognize the value of economic organization; that there had been misunderstandings and differences between the two producing orders, but these were now happily disappearing and a better state of feeling had come about, whereby the tollers in the crafts, and with equally beneficent results, except that they would be more far-reaching and potent, because they would unite the two in a common cause and bring the strength of both to the aid and support of each, to the end that soon no parasite of whatever degree or kind should scar the back of toll with the lash of injustice; that under present conditions the producer of farm products got too little and the consumer paid too much for them; that to obviate this there should be producers' and consumers' exchanges in all the leading cities, and these were soon to be established. Yet there was still a world of work to be done, as the fight was only begun, and the farmers must fight the battle of their industry for themselves, as laborers do, and must do it by organization; but the adherents of organized labor would stand by them to the last extremity and to the full extent of their power. He spoke for over 40,000 laboring men in Minnesota and knew their feelings on this subject. Mr. McEwen's address was masterly and was received with tumultuous applause. The next speaker was C. E. James

of the Shoe Cutters' union and secretary of the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly. He spoke mainly of the union label as the offensive and defensive weapon of both classes of workmen, saying that he represented an organization that depends on the value of this symbol on its goods, which are sold largely among the farmers; that it was not long since, when an appeal was made to certain manufacturers to unionize their shops, they would reply that their principal trade was among the farmers, and that class of purchasers knew nothing about the label; but now the labor organizers and others were telling them about it and they too were becoming well aware of its value as a weapon of warfare and a means of persuasion. Mr. James said further, that as soon as the farmers got their exchanges started he would be among the first to go around among the grocers and urge them to handle no farm products but those bearing the union label. The relations of the two orders of workmen were reciprocal and they ought to work together. Undoubtedly Mr. James made a profound impression on his hearers, many of whom heard the label's potency proclaimed in detail for the first time in any practical way.

O'Connor's Thrilling Appeal.
N. C. O'Connor, secretary of the Minneapolis Typographical union and representative of the Trades and Labor Assembly of that city, well sustained the traditions of his Irish ancestry by his incisive logic, fervid eloquence and grace of diction. He declared that his principal object in coming to the convention was to bear the messages of good will and hearty co-operation which his great city and his plucky craft had charged him to deliver, and to assure the men who were now in the infancy of their struggle with opposing forces, that if that co-operation involved furnishing a portion of the capital for the support of the contest it would be at hand when needed. As a proof of the ability of organized labor to furnish money for pressing and worthy occasions, he stated that the printers of the country, with a membership of some 45,000, had paid out in their contest for an eight-hour day and fair working conditions, which began nearly two years ago, over \$4,000,000, although they did not have a particularly high per capita tax or rate of dues. The effect of his speech was electrical.

Templeman's Body Blow.
William Templeman, a former president of the State Federation of Labor and of the Trades and Labor Assembly of St. Paul, after showing how experience had disillusionized him as to the independence and freedom from care of the farmer's vocation, said he had come with a special message and appeal to this convention, which, while it might hurt some of the delegates, would at the same time be a test of their fidelity to the principles they professed. This was a complaint against the Webb Publishing company of St. Paul, publishers of "The Farmer," "The Farmer's Wife" and "The Poultry Herald," farmers' publications, in that the company designated had done and was still doing all it could

to add to the difficulties of the printers and defeat the success of their righteous claims by refusing to recognize the union and employ union-labor in its issues. He asked the members of the convention to urge their unions and the members of those unions to say to the Webb Publishing company that it must place the union label on its publications or they would no longer have any dealings with it. At the conclusion of Mr. Templeman's able, forcible and captivating address, Delegate T. W. Malcolm of Rush City offered resolutions on this subject which, under the rules, were referred to the committee on resolutions.

Kellington Recounts Triumphs.
A. E. Kellington, of Minneapolis, secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees, yielding reluctantly to an enthusiastic call, told the convention that there were two mills in Minnesota and one in North Dakota whose output bore the union label, and that a large number in other parts of the country had been unionized through the efforts of the American Society of Equity. He said, in addition, that the craft to which he belonged had long had trouble with the Washburn Crosby Milling company of his city, but it was beyond question that if the farmers would take the matter in hand and deal with the offending company as they showed a disposition to deal with the Webb Publishing company, all trouble and cause of complaint would soon be removed.

A Lesson From the Sacred Desk.
The last address of the day was made by Rev. John T. Tuohy, LL. D., pastor of St. Patrick's church at Jonesburg, Mo., about 30 miles from St. Louis, and an alumnus of the Catholic University of America at Washington, D. C. Dr. Tuohy has long been a student of economics and is a master of the subject. He is editor of "The Multitude," a magazine devoted to this science, and also general secretary of the Producers' and Consumers' International Exchange. He treated his subject from the foundation, going over the ground in detail and showing conclusively that the only true basis of adjustment for the contentions between labor of all classes and capital is a living wage for labor and a living price for its products based on the average cost of production—that is, on justice and equity—and that if by any monopoly or special advantage the price of products is got up without reference to the cost of production, that price is unjust and inequitable. Thus he led up to a plan of procedure which he proposed to lay before the convention in a subsequent address. His speech was exhaustive in comprehensiveness, packed with information, sparkling with wit and at times impressively eloquent.

Price of Potatoes.
The Wednesday morning session was given up to reports of the committees which had been appointed, the first one to report being the committee on the price of potatoes to be recommended to the national union for adoption during the current year. The committee concluded from various details of information it had at hand that the crop this year would be about 60 per cent of the normal yield, and that after adding to the cost of production, which would reach about 50 cents per bushel, the price ought to be 62 cents per bushel on board the cars at the shipper's nearest shipping point. The report was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

The Secretary's Report.
Secretary Aldrich submitted his annual report, showing the progress, efforts and workings of the movement and the receipts and disbursements for the year. The report was read, considered and accepted with warm expressions of approval for the official who made it and high commendation of his ability, industry and zeal.

Grain Growers' Committee.
The committee appointed to fix a price on the cereals and hay for recommendation to the national union reported 78 cents a bushel as a fair price for barley, 70 cents for oats, \$1.25 for wheat, \$1.30 for flax seed, \$1.00 for rye, \$20 a ton for hay and \$5.50 per

(Continued on page six.)

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF TELEGRAPHS IS ASKED

Organized Labor of Duluth Joins With Trade Unions of United States.

Believed That the Time is Ripe For Government to Take up the Property.

The Trades Assembly will meet tonight, and a strong set of resolutions will be presented by the commercial telegraphers. These will be in line with similar resolutions presented by organized labor in other cities. The purpose is to make the demand so strong for government ownership of telegraph lines that President Roosevelt will be justified in action.

The following is a copy of the resolutions to be presented at tonight's meeting: Whereas the Constitution of the United States, section 8, article 1, has empowered congress with authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states; and

Whereas the Constitution, section 8, article 1, has further empowered congress to establish postoffices and post roads; and

Whereas the present system of telegraphy is but a modern development of the postoffice, and it has been decided by the supreme court of the United States that telegraph companies are engaged in interstate commerce; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Trade and Labor Assembly of Duluth that the greed and avarice of the telegraph companies of the United States are the immediate cause of the present unfortunate strike of the telegraph operators, which interferes with the dispatch of public and private business and social correspondence; and as it is the desire of this body to strike at the root of the evil, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the president of the United States, requesting him to declare in favor of government ownership of the telegraph, and to urge upon congress the importance and necessity for the same, in order to avoid a repetition of the present troubles in this regard.

From Strange Quarter.
The Princeton Union very truthfully remarks that "from the tone of some newspapers a person might be led to believe that trade unions and anarchist societies are one and the same thing. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Trades unions are organizations of law-abiding persons while anarchist societies are composed of aliens opposed to governments of every form. Because anarchist occasionally manage to become members of trades unions it is unfair to say that union men are anarchists. Trades unions despise anarchists as much as does the government of the United States.—The Virginian.

OUR NEW FALL SUITS ARE HERE

They're beauties—elegantly tailored, perfect fitting and made of long wearing materials. They bear the

Union Label

And are the equal of clothes most stores ask from one-fourth to one-half more for. Prices range from

\$10 to \$25

Come in and look them over. Sizes to fit all figures.

CHAS. W. ERICSON

Clothier, Hatter, Furnisher. 219 W. Superior St.

THE LABOR WORLD'S POPULAR MUSIC SERIES. THE DIPLOMAT

March and Two-Step By A. RITER

INTRODUCTION. MARCH. By A. RITER

American Melody Co., N. Y. Copyright 1905.

TRIO. D. S.

TRIO.

FINE.

The Diplomat.

ED. PINAUD'S

EAU DE QUININE HAIR TONIC

Without question, an indispensable adjunct to a lady's toilet table—exceedingly meritorious in preserving hair and causing it to retain its lustre.—Lillian Russell.

"Indispensable"—"Meritorious"—"Preserving the hair"—"Causing the hair to retain its lustre."

YES, and these truths have been proven and attested thousands of times.

Men of prominence and women of beauty—people of refinement—everywhere, insist on having the genuine

ED. PINAUD'S EAU DE QUININE HAIR TONIC

FREE—Ed. Pinaud's Eau de Quinine Hair Tonic for three applications; enough for the hair to retain its lustre. For five times, and for five times, and for five times. Send 10 cents to get postage and packing.

Write To-Day. ED. PINAUD'S AMERICAN OFFICES. 84 Pinaud Building. NEW YORK CITY