

New Spring Styles!

SUITS AT \$10 \$15 \$18 \$20 to \$30 NEW SPRING HATS AT \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00

C. W. Ericson, The Clothier.

JULUTH HEIGHTS GOSSIP BRIEF AND SOCIAL NEWS

Citizens of Progressive Suburb in Close Touch With Down Town Labor Conditions.

Expect Employers Will Soon Break Away From Dominion of Real Estate Men.

The tactics of the down town real estate men are simply disgusting to all citizens on the Heights.

Fire Department Smoker. The Duluth Heights fire department held its regular monthly meeting Tuesday evening at the fire hall.

Mr. Mahan Recovering. Mr. John Mahan, who has been seriously laid up from injuries received while in the discharging of his duties at the Clyde Iron Works, is able to be about again and will resume his duties in the near future.

Annual Church Meeting. The annual church meeting of the Highland Presbyterian church was held in the church Monday evening of this week.

A New Neighbor. Miss Gertrude Layerer formerly of Superior, Wis., who has been affiliated with Duluth Heights society, recently has taken up her residence on the hill.

General News. The Duluth Heights Card club were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mahan at their home on Myrtle street Saturday evening.

The Ladies' Embroidery club will be entertained by Mrs. E. Munslow at her home on Palmetto street Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Parker, of Park Point, visited Mrs. Wm. Penell of Quince street, Wednesday.

Mrs. Moray of the city and family were the guests of Mrs. Wm. Penell Thursday.

Mrs. Hugh Fawcett set sail from Liverpool en route to New York, from whence she will return to her home on the Heights.

Mrs. G. Eensen, of St. Paul, is visiting Mrs. Louis Jeanline of 2609 Highland avenue.

Mr. Robert Metcalfe and family have returned from Walker, Minn., where he has been employed by the government, to his home for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Donaldson and daughter Alyada, visited Mr. and Mrs. Louis-Louis Christanson at Proctor Sunday.

Mr. Frank Mahan has been ill for a few days.

NULLIFIED THE CONSTITUTION.

It was only by nullification of the constitution that the supreme court of the United States arrived at its decision that a labor union may be deprived of the right of free speech, and free publication. It was only by stretching the Sherman anti-trust law away from the "intent of congress," the law-making body, that it arrived at its decision that the United Hatters of North America—and therefore every labor union—is "a combination in restraint of trade."

Not the rights of labor unions, but the rights of American citizens, are endangered by injunctions against free speech and free publication; and that injunction is not based upon law, but is a piece of judicial usurpation.—San Francisco Star.

A HAPPY MEETING.

Charles Osman of 2207 Water street, this city, and a member of the Steamfitters' union, recently made a visit to an elder brother living at Grand Rapids, Wis., whom he had not met since 1880.

masters, our nerves and muscles and our very lives, that he may jingle the coins and deposit them in the vaults of Human Sacrifice.

And to those who read what I say I would ask them one question: Oh, what a sacrifice has this question of the open shop policy entailed upon the workers concerned. Can it be measured in dollars and cents that these men should be offered the proposition of depriving themselves of their rights for the offer of the dealers of the miseries of the common people to sacrifice their freedoms as men to a band of the debasers of the moralities and rights of the workers and to cause the injustices to fall upon the women and children, and for them as brazen faced as they are, to hold out the hand of robbery to collect the toll of the right of the industrious to work. What an awful price to pay for the privilege of exercise, the right given by nature. The right to work should be held to be the most holy of holies, as it is the only right by which the workers are enabled to maintain themselves, and to have that right taken from them, it seems to be would cause them to sit up and think.

P. G. PHILLIPS.

FOREIGN BORN LABOR IN UNITED STATES

Railroads, Coal Mines and Lumber Camps Have the Largest Percentage.

Many of the Foreign Laborers Live in Groups on the Co-operative Plan.

Contracting companies engaged in railroad construction and similar undertakings employ men of various nationalities. The work is usually carried on where there are no accommodations for boarding and lodging the workmen. A boarding camp is as much a necessity for a contracting company as the picks, shovels, and machinery for doing the work.

The Padrone System. In the lumber camps, the coal mines and the railroad camps, the getting together, amalgamation, and assimilation goes on every day. The Italian laborers, however, are not brought in contact with these Americanizing influences, rude as they may be. In all cases the railroad and contracting companies find it necessary to provide separately for the Italian laborers.

The padrone encourages this method on account of the profits he realizes from the sale of the food. Through this system he keeps in touch with his countrymen and can control their movements and employment. When work ceases at one point and with one employer, he can transfer them to another and make a profit in the fee for each man. The Italian laborer himself insists upon the commissary system because he can live much cheaper in this way.

Cost of Living. The Slavic and Hungarian laborers when the work is of a permanent character, prefer to form groups of 20 to 30 men, procure a house or shanty, and live on a co-operative plan. They insist on a much greater variety of food than the Italians, and fresh and salt meats are regarded as essential part of their bills of fare.

Investigation of the records of a large contracting company engaged on railroad construction and employing many laborers of various nationalities as well as Italians shows that the actual cost to the company of groceries, provisions, and payment for cooks, waiters, fuel, light, etc., at its boarding camps for a given period was 19 cents per meal, or \$3.99 a week for each man. The men were charged \$18 a month for board and lodging.

The Italians at the camps of the company lived mostly on macaroni, sausage, cheese, sardines, and bread. Macaroni and bread were the staples, the sausage, sardines, and cheese being used very sparingly. The average monthly expense of the Italian laborer was as follows: Twenty-five 1/2-lb. loaves of bread, at 8 cents, \$2.00 Thirty pounds of macaroni, at 7 cents, 2.10 Sausage, sardines and cheese, 1.50 Lard, 30

Total for food 5.99 Most of the Italians, in addition to the above, spent an average of \$3 per month on beer, cheap cigars, or tobacco, which, with the expense of \$1 per month for shanty rent, brings the total cost of living per man to \$9.99 per month.

An examination of the records of three railroad systems in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey for 1905 and 1906 gives accurate records of the earnings and the total cost of living of large numbers of Italian laborers employed on these railroads and living under the usual commissary system. The average earnings per man for a representative month in 1906 for 89 gangs, numbering 1,530 men, were \$7.07. The cost of all food was \$5.30, and of a total of \$3.79, leaving a surplus of \$30.28.

The average food consumption for the month per man of one group of 34 men from the above number was as follows: Bread, pounds, 34.1 Macaroni, pounds, 19.3 Rice, pounds, 24 Meat (sausage, corned beef and codfish, pounds, 2.31 Sardines, box, 2-5 Beans, peas and lentils, pounds, 2.06 Cheese, pounds, 1.0 Fatback (lard substitute), pounds, 5.12 Tomatoes, cans, 2.15 Sugar, pounds, 2.8 Coffee, pounds, .43

The cost of this food was \$5.42, and this represents fairly the manner of living of the average Italian workman on this class of work. The Italian laborers are said to save more money at the same wage rate than any other class of European laborers in the United States. The thrift of the Italian is indicated by his method of living. The amount of his savings is indicated to some extent by the money orders sent from this country to Italy. The total amount of money orders sent in 1906 to all countries was \$62,435,343, and of this \$36,798,562, or 58.9 per cent, went to Italy and the Slavic countries. The total amount of these money orders sent to Italy was \$16,239,134, while the amount sent to Austria-Hungary and Russia was \$20,559,428, the number of natives of those countries in the United States being about double those from Italy.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE. Quarter pound size—fresh stock—very special at 8 cts

Grav-Tallant Co. 117-119 West Superior St., Duluth, Minn. EXTRACT WITCH HAZEL. Fresh and strong—every home needs it—19c size 10 cts

A Last Chance to Buy Your Drug Sundries at these Cut Prices Saturday! Our Sale of Patent Medicines continues today at the same low prices we advertised for Wednesday and Thursday! But present stocks are running low—and the Sale ends Tonight.

20-MULE TEAM BORAX. A full pound package for only 10 cts

However we give you one last chance on sundries tomorrow! Look here! Don't forget—these and lots of other articles you need and want on sale here at the lowest prices Duluth will see this spring!

DIAMOND DYES. A full fresh stock of wanted colors—for cotton and for wool—10c package 7 cts

50c Perfu's 29c oz. Many favorite odors, regularly 50c the ounce. Bring your bottles here. Sale price—29c ounce

GET IT HERE! You'll get what you want and save money.

25c Cytelura Soap...17c Moore's Soap...15c Ricksecker's 50c Toilet Water...25c Cashmere Bouquet Soap...24c 15c Flax Seed Meal...7c Rubber Gloves...50c Old Mustard Plasters, free.

Buttermilk Soap. The genuine and original Cotto Buttermilk Soap, Regularly 10c cake, box of 3 cakes for 18 cents

R.R. Forward Co. Dependable Quality Reasonable Prices. 107 West Superior Street. TWO STORES 1828-30-32 West Superior St.

NEW IRON BEDS! STEEL GO-CARTS



Our line of iron and brass beds must be seen to be appreciated. We are exclusive Duluth agents for the famous "Mohawk Malleable Iron Beds." \$5 IRON BEDS \$2.95

Everybody's Column.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

We socialists are so often asked the question: "What is socialism?" I shall endeavor to answer the same as explicit as could be done from the workingman's point of view. Socialism is the collective ownership of the land, factories, mines, mills and forests, to be operated in the interest of all the people.

Individuals who will not protect the existing regime, knowing full well that sorrows and injustices that are being brought, are brought at the price of liberty and freedom, and the commodities through which such transactions are carried on are through the power to exploit the weak, and therefore buy upon the market the labor power of the individual at a price far below its productive power.

his method of living. The amount of his savings is indicated to some extent by the money orders sent from this country to Italy.

NO CRIMINAL CLASS. There is no such thing as a criminal class. Any statement and reference to the so-called criminal class makes the prosperous feel entirely too comfortable, sitting at the club with their after-dinner cigars.

cial system is that it too often makes a criminal of the first offender—the citizen who has slipped over into wrong doing once. It makes him hardened in stead of dealing with him as a human being.

There are no hodcarriers in Japan. The native builders have a method of transporting mortar which makes it seem more like play than work—to the on-looker.

Rev. J. Lumley, pastor, will deliver a special address on Sunday evening, April 5, 1908, at Congregational church, West Duluth. Subject, "Waste Energies or How to Conserve Power." All seats are free.

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A home for the care of ill and indigent union cigarmakers will soon be instituted by the Cigarmakers' International union, the organization having for that benevolent object a fund of \$400,000, which includes a donation of \$75,000 by a friend of this laudable movement.

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We Sell Ready-To-Wear Hand-Made Clothes. At a half and a third less than the "made-to-your-order" kind, and produce as good, oftentimes better garments than the merchant tailor can possibly turn out.

GONE OVER TO THE MAJORITY. Mrs. W. H. Garland, of 725 East Fifth street, died yesterday morning at St. Luke's hospital from an operation for a tumor. Mrs. Garland has been a resident of Duluth for the past 18 years and was a sister of Fred W. Edwards. The funeral will be held from her brother's residence at 422 East First street at 2:30 o'clock and interment will be at Forest Hill. She is survived by her husband.

Budweiser. IS a beer of redoubtable name and fame. Health, strength and vigor glows and sparkles in every glass. Fifty years ago we began to brew it. For fifty years the most fastidious have pronounced it without an equal in any land. It is known from ocean to ocean, from the gulf to the lakes, and wherever Americans go for business or health or pleasure—Budweiser is there. THE KING OF ALL BOTTLED BEERS. Bismarck. HOW many living men can squarely stand up and honestly compare themselves as the equal or superior (in any way whatsoever) to the great Iron Chancellor of the Hohenzollern's, who made Goethe's dream of Germanic unity a realistic drama of "iron and of blood?"