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TWO GREAT VICTORIES IN WHITE PLAGUE WAR

Bills Signed in New York State and For District of Columbia.

Legislation Will Do Much to Help Stamp Out the Dread Disease-Tuberculosis.

NEW YORK, May 29.-Two have just been won in the "Holy War of the 20th Century"-a most ant and appropriate title given to the campaign which is being waged throughout the world to stamp out the "Great White Plague." These two victories were scored by the almost simultaneous signing of two of the most important bills which have ever been enacted for the prevention of tuberculosis. One bill, signed by President Roosevelt, enacts most comprehensive legislation for the District of Columbia—legislation which has been sought for a number of years. President Roosevit in refering to the crusade against tuberculosis in a recent letter to Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, chairman of the committee on arrangements for the international congress said:

Crusade of Much Importance. "The importance of the crusade against tuberculosis, in the interest of which this congress convenes, cannot be over-estimated when it is realized that tuberculosis costs our country two hundred thousand lives a year, and the entire world a million lives year, besides constituting a most serious handicap to material progress, prosperity and happiness, and being an enormous expense to society, most often in those walks of life where the burden is least bearable.

"Science has demonstrated that this disease can be stamped out, but the rapidity and completeness with which this can be accomplished depend upon the promptness with which the new doctrines about tuberculosis can be inculcated into the minds of the people and engrafted upon our customs, habits and laws.

"The modern crusade against tuberculosis brings hope and bright prospects of recovery to hundreds and thousands of victims of the disease. who undr old teachings were abandoned to despair."

Step Towards Saving 15,000 Lives. In signing the other bill in question Gov. Chas. E. Hughes took a most important step toward saving 15,000 lives and \$70,135,000! This bill, regarded as one of the most important measures from the point of view of social legislation, which has been enacted in a number of years, passed the legislature, in the closing days of the last session. It is entitled: "An act, defining the powers and duties of local health officers and boards of health in the matter of the protection of the people of the state of New York from the disease known as tuberculosis." The great importance of a measure designed for the purpose indicated in the title quoted can be fully comprehended only when one pictures to himself the vast amount of poverty and distress incident to the annual loss, in this state alone, of more than 15,000 lives. Nor can one who has not had experience in work for the relief of these poor unfortusufferings of poor consumptives that are forced each year, through inability last days in an alms-house. But from a purely material standpoint, the farreaching significance of this measure if it succeed in diminishing the dreadful death rate, will scarcely be credited by one who has givn but little thought to this great question. Valuing a human life at \$5,000, the economic loss to the state of New York in the year 1906 was \$70.135.000.

Referring to this bill, Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins university, other than whom there is no greater authority on this subject in he country, recently wrote:

Bill in Accordance With Demands. "In my judgment this bill has been framed in accordance with the demands of modern sanitary science as related to the prevention of tuberculosis, and the provisions of the bill have not gone in any respect beyond what is practicable and is supported by the best expert opinion on the administrative control of tuberculosis. "I regard the notification of cases of tuberculosis to the health authorities, as provided for in this bill, as fundamental to the successful control of the disease. While objection has The violation of such an order is a been made by some physicians to this misdemeanor. provision, experience in New York City, Maryland and elsewhere has monstrated that notification tuberculosis is entirely practicable, is quickly accepted by physicians and follows covers the most important the public, and is free from the objection which some had predicted.

"The enactment of this bill into law and the execution of the law will place the state of New York in the front rank among those governments which are most active and successful

in the control of tuberculosis." That Governor Hughes signed this bill which places New York in the front rank, so far as statutory provisions in the relation to the prevention of tuberculosis are concerned, is not surprising to those who are aware of the marked interest he has shown in the movement for the prevention of tuberculosis recently inaugurated by the State Charities Aid association in co-operation with the State Department of Health. In his address at the public meeting on the prevention of tuberculosis which was held in Harmanus Bleecker hall last January under the auspices of the State Charlties Aid association, Governor Hughes

"If we had through the misfortune of war, or the sudden rise of pestilence, or through some awful calamity, the destruction of life that annually takes place on account of the spread of this disease (Tuberculosis). we should be appalled and mass meetings would be held in every community and demand would be made that the most urgent measures should be adopted. It is only because we are

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occustomed to this waste of life and are prone to think that it is one of the dispensations of providence that we go on about our business, little thinking of the preventive measures that are possible.

New York Bill a Good One. This bill was framed by the State Charities Aid association, after a study of the statutes of other states, and of the sanitary codes of several large cities. It includes in substance and in many cases in identical language, some of the important provisions in the bill recently enacted by the National Congress for the District of Columbia, some of the provisions of the New York city sanitary code, several provisions of the Wisconsin law, and a very considerable proportion of the Maryland law, enacted several years ago, as the result of the work of the Maryland State Tuberculosis commission. In some important respects, the New York bill provides a more comprehensive system of oversight than that of any other one state Among the provisions of the bill are

the following: Tuberculosis is declared to be an infectious and communicable disease, dangerous to the public health. It is made the duty of every physician to report to the local health authorities all persons known by him to have tuberculosis. A similar duty is imposed upon the chief officers of hospitals, dispensaries and similar institutions. Local health authorities are required to provide for the free examination of sputum, upon the request of any physician.

This provision of the law providing for sputum examination does not contemplate the establishing of separate laboratories by each village and muninates picture to himself the pitiful cipality in the state. Though this might be advisable, it is not necessary as our most progressive state delonger to work, from their homes to partment of health makes provision poorer and poorer quarters, until too for the examination of all specimens often they are compelled to pass their of sputum sent to its laboratory at Register Protected From Publicity.

The register of persons having tuber culosis is protected from publicity Premises vacated by the death or re moval therefrom of a person having tuberculosis must be reported to the local health authorities and must not be occupied until properly disinfected. Health officers must visit such apartments or premises, and determine the manner in which they shall be disinfected, cleansed or renovated. Disinfection must be done by the owner, at his expense, in accordance with the instructions of the health authorities. In case such orders are not complied with, the health officer may post a suitable placard, preventing the reoccupation of the premises. The health authorities may, upon the complaint of any person, after an investigation thereof, serve notice upon any person having tuberculosis who disposes of his sputum in such a manner as to cause offense or danger to others, requiring him to dispose of his sputum in such a manner as to remove all reasonable cause of offense or danger.

The foregoing provisions are al most important in the control of this disease. They are, however, the more common provisions. The digest which section of this bill and while few

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3 SHOWS DAILY 3

PRICES TO SUIT THE MASSES

sion, yet the state of Wisconsin and more particularly, the state of Mary-land, have had similar provisions in for several years past. The success of the Maryland law is due to the fact that th men who framed it and the officials who have enforced it are among the most eminent authorities in the United States. The president of the State Board of Halth of Maryland is Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins university. At the time; of the adoption of this act, the secretary of the board was Dr. John S. Fulton, now secretary general of the international congress on tuberculosis. The prsent secretary, who reports most favorably concerning the operation of this provision, is Dr. Marshall L.

The following is the digest of this Digest of Provisions.

Health officers must send to physiclans reporting cases of tuberculosis a printed statement and report, approved by the state commissioner of health, enumerating such procedures and precautions as are necessary to be taken on the premises of a tuberculosis patient for the protection of other persons occupying the same premises. Physicians may either carry into effect such procedures and precautions, for which they shall receive the fee of \$1.00, or, if unwilling or unable to take such steps, shall so certify to the health authorities and the duty shall thereupon devolve upon the health authorities, who for the performance thereof shall receive a similar sum. Health authorities shall also send to physicians a printed requisition, enumerating the supplies and materials kept on hand by them for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis, and shall so far as possible fill the requisitions of physicians for such materials, including circulars of information concerning the treatment of the disease and the precautions to be taken to prevent its spread to others.

The remaining provisions cover the following:

A penalty of not to exceed \$100 is imposed for false reports. For other violations of the act, a penalty of not less than five or more than fifty dollars is imposed. Upon the recovery of a patient, this fact must be reported by the attending physician, and the name shall thereupon be removed from the register. The act does not apply to the city of New York, but many of its provisions are already embodied in the sanitary code of that

There was also passed, during the closing hours of the session, the bill framed by the state health department, requiring physicians to give notice to local health officers of all cases of infectious and contagious or communicable diseases, required by the state department of health to be reported by the local health officers to it. Other minor changes in the statutory provisions relating to infectious diseases are contained in the bill.

TREND OF THE TIMES IS TO GET TOGETHER

The trend of the times between the employer and the employee is to get together. Interests foreign to theirs have been injected into this question that has not proven satisfactory to either party.

Parry, Post and Van Cleave, with their patented personal proposition, pulled the wool over the eyes of other employers of labor, and by playing upon their prejudices against organized labor, enlisted their support, much to the uninterested employers'

There was a point to be gained-the juestion was the open shop. The patented article was mine and the wish was father to the thought to have it produced as cheaply as possible.

Manufacturing concerns that made speciality of patented articles were victims. Building contractors who felt a bitterness against unions on account of past differences were susceptible. They bit and concurred. What was the result?

The open shop question was put in vogue; hired just enough union men to fill the request for union labor and the balance of the force was comprised of boys and inexperienced men. These boys and inexperienced (independent) men began to chafe under th rquirements exacted and wages paid and asserted their rights of freedom and independence by quitting their jobs and opening up business for themselves. What is the result?

There are out of every three independent painters, paperhangrs, electricians and carpenters at least two that are contracting, inexperienced and detrimental to the employer that hires the laborer.

However, no one is to blame but the open shop employer, as he does not wish to recognize the right of an cooperative contract, and in his efforts individual contract has created the vehicle that will eventually destroy him.—San Antonio (Texas) Dis-

HOW C. W. POST CAME TO BE FOE OF LABOR

An exchange goes into a dessertation as to the reason that C. W. Post is against organized labor, but it does not come within a mile of the reason. C. W. Post, when he began to come to the front as a manufacturer of bran nostrums, was about as little sought after by business men of merit as a yellow dog. It became necessary for Post to get himself before the public, and he hit the note when he started out as an antagonist of organized labor. As far as being obliged as to his own particular business to fight organized labor, it was never necessary, as he never kept any one in his employ who had the spirit of organization in them long enough to allow them to have any effect upon the spineless aggregation that does the dirty work at the bran factory, Nothing could get a job as a foreman or forewoman at his plant who was not by nature a tool and a sneak.

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Duluth, Minn

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Your thoughtfulness in providing so many conveniences, sanitary lockers together with an airy lunch room, especially appealed to me, and further justifies my stating that the conditions surrounding your factory workers are not to be excelled in the entire state.

Yours very truly, A. HAGBERG. State Factory Inspector.

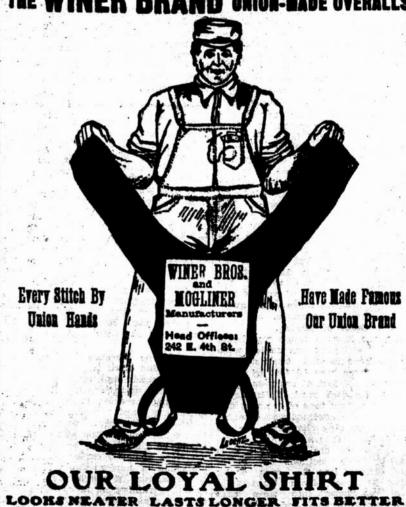
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WORKING MAN'S CHOICE THE WINER BRAND UNION-MADE OVERALLS



to it was to become actively engaged in a battle with labor.

That is all there is to it. That is

at the bottom of Posts' antagonism to labor organization .s If he could have become as popular by surreptitiously or any other way purloining the job of Sam Gompers he would just as soon have done that, and this is all there is to Post. Every cent which he spends in his fight against the unions is depended to pay dividends in popularity, and if he were doomed to give up the coin without once having his name mentioned in the connection the Citizens' Alliance could not yank the price of a postage

stamp out of him in a hundred years. Don't waste any time trying to find the motive that prompts the bran coffee magnate to make war on organized labor. A coarse, uncouth, mediocore production of the soil, athirst for cheap popularity, that is all. -Seattle Union Record

This alone was enough to har the possibility of labor organization. But it was not enough to give Post the popularity for which his soul, it has one, craved, and the quickest way

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