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PAID POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

Inserted by W. J. North in behalf of himself, candidate for representative. Amount to be paid, \$6.00.

W. J. North

Solicits your support at the primaries June 16 as candidate for nomination for representative Fifty-seventh legislative district.



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COLORADO SUPREME COURT JUDGE HAS PLAN TO PREVENT STRIKES

They have a supreme court judge in Colorado named Tully M. Scott, who thinks and sees clearly. He has come forward with a plan to prevent coal strikes in the future. His remedy is simple: it does not build up an immense system of arbitration or mediation, but he declares in emphatic language: "Give the state power to condemn and operate the mines, and we will not hear much in the future about strikes and lock-outs."

The United Labor Bulletin of Denver saw the virtue of Judge Scott's suggestion at a glance. In commenting upon it the Bulletin declares that the plan is the most feasible yet proposed by a state official to establish permanent industrial peace in Colorado. Continuing, The Bulletin says: "Judge Scott is of opinion that state regulation, as now considered, of any great industry as a means of procuring efficient service or reasonable working conditions for the men employed, has proved a failure. Nine years' effort on the part of the interstate commerce commission, with the broadest possible powers, without having reached any approximate solution of the railroad rate problem, is pointed to in sustaining this contention. Therefore any hope of settling the present coal strike or averting future strikes through legislation is bound to meet ultimate failure."

"The railroads and coal mines are not, according to Judge Scott's view, merely 'public utilities,' they are, instead, 'indispensable public necessities,' and their uninterrupted and proper operation are matters also of the gravest and the greatest public concern, and the people, through the government, are justified not only in dictating how those 'public necessities' shall be managed; they are justified also, if the need arises, of condemning them for state or national ownership and of operating them in the interests and for the service of the people."

"Therefore, taking this view of the elements of the industrial problems, and of the immediate strike problems in particular, Judge Scott suggests that there should be initiated at the next general election a law giving the state power to develop, operate and vend the products of every coal mine, and to condemn, for similar operation by the state, and any every coal mine now developed of which the state might have need."

"Give the power of condemnation and operation to the state," Judge Scott suggests, "and we will not hear much in the future of strikes and lockouts."

"Under the operation of such a law the state could step in immediately upon calling of a strike similar to the one which has been pending in Colorado coal fields since last September, and say to miners and operators: 'If the difference between you cannot be adjusted so as to permit the continued working of these mines as private property, the state must concede that "private enterprise" in this instance has broken down, and the state, therefore, will operate them.'"

GOLDSTEIN ATTACKS SOCIALIST DOCTRINE

Continued from Page 1.
 Classics it says that Socialism becomes a science on account of the discovery of the materialistic conception of history, and the law of surplus value; and the materialistic conception of history deals with the philosophy of the movement, and it is that philosophy which underlies the Socialist movement that is taught by Socialist authorities throughout the world.
 "Socialists say that Socialism is nothing but an economic question. I deny it. Socialism is something more than an economic question. It is a philosophical system. It seeks revolution not alone in industry but in every department of human activity."
 Attacks Socialist Party.
 Mr. Goldstein attacked the methods pursued by the National Socialist party in promoting its lecture courses last year, and stated that the national party approved of the atheistic views of some of its leaders owing to the fact that books containing allied atheistic and materialistic doctrines were circulated in connection with the lecture courses.
 "These books," said Goldstein, "may only contain personal opinions. But they are something more than personal opinions. They are the opinions of the Socialist party, for that party officially circulated them when they sold \$120,000 worth of them."
 The speaker, as it is claimed he has been doing in all his lectures, attacked the Socialist movement for spreading the doctrines of free love in connection with atheism and said that the Catholic church would never cease fighting a movement which promoted such doctrines.
 Fire Works Begins.
 Following the lecture Mr. Goldstein agreed to answer questions put to him by persons in the audience. An interesting colloquy took place between Mr. Goldstein and Moses Baritz, a local organizer of the Socialist party, in which Baritz challenged some of the statements of Goldstein relative to the French revolution and the trial of Francisco Ferreri in Italy. Baritz manifested a keen appreciation of history and compelled Goldstein to sidestep considerably from his position taken earlier in the evening in connection with these facts in history.
 Goldstein, it appeared, sought to blame the Socialist element for many of the outrages committed during the French revolution, and Baritz sought to show that the Socialists had no connection with them at all.
 Mr. Goldstein was brought to Duluth by the local Knights of Columbus, and is but one of a number of lecturers whom the national organization of the Knights of Columbus have engaged to fight the rapidly advancing tide of socialistic thought.
 Socialists say that Goldstein was formerly a member of their party, but left the party in 1899 as the result of a fight within the ranks of the party in the city of Boston, where he was a member at the time. Mr. Goldstein has since become a Catholic and is spending his entire time lecturing against Socialism.

in, in behalf of the commonwealth and the people, does now declare itself in possession of this mine, and that it will proceed to work it accordingly."
 "This would mean the state would pay a just price for the mine and there would be an end to trouble in the coal districts. Judge Scott's views are in harmony with those advocated by advanced thinkers in the state labor movement, and if the plan should be adopted it would forever put a stop to Rockefeller's government by gunmen."

COAL TRUST ROADS CHANGE HIGH RATES

Protest Entered Against Anthracite Coal Company Roads for Charging Excessive Rates.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 5.—In an attempt to show that the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads are charging unreasonable rates for transporting anthracite to this city, figures were presented to show that the carriers' rates are ridiculously in excess of the actual cost of such transportation.

The rates now charged are as follows: \$1.70 a ton from the Schuylkill region, \$1.86 from the Lehigh region, and \$2.00 a ton from the Wyoming region.

The figures of the actual cost of transportation as gathered by the expert accountants, instructed by the public service commission to examine the books of the Pennsylvania and Reading roads, are as follows:

Cost of transportation from the Schuylkill region over the Philadelphia and Reading, 44.6 cents a ton; over the Pennsylvania, 54.3; from the Lehigh region over the Pennsylvania, 60.8 cents a ton; from the Wyoming region by one Pennsylvania route, 65.2 and by another Pennsylvania route, 74.4; from the Lehigh and Wyoming region moving via Philadelphia, 49.8.

Comparison of the hauling costs and the rate shows that the Reading's profit on the Schuylkill haul is \$1.25 a ton and that of the Pennsylvania from the haul from the Lehigh region is the same. The profit on the haul from the Wyoming region is \$1.25 to \$1.60 a ton.

VOCATION TRAINING TO HELP DRUGGERY

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—"Vocational training can't make more jobs. It can't raise pay. Those are economic questions. But vocational training can make the lives of workers worth while. It can help the drugger of labor by providing something interesting to occupy the worker when not working," were the views of John C. Frazee, head of the new department of vocational training in the Philadelphia public schools.
 Mr. Frazee set out four phases of our modern industrial life which make vocational training necessary. These were our general industrial ignorance, even among adults; the specializing of labor, whereby a person learns not a trade but an individual process; the rigorous requirements which confront a boy in any industry, and, lastly, the increasing ignorance of the boy graduate as to what is going on.

—REGISTER TUESDAY—

PAID POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT
 Inserted by B. F. Smith. Amount to be paid, \$4.50.



B. F. SMITH.
 I have filed for the office of Register of Deeds, St. Louis County, Minn. I have been a resident of Virginia for 14 years, having owned and managed the Fay Hotel during the first 12 of these. For three months after the death of M. C. Palmer I held this office and gave the full salary to the widow of Mr. Palmer. I am stating this to show you that I know the office thoroughly and am capable of handling it to the satisfaction of the voters and citizens of St. Louis county. I promise you faithful performance of the duties of the Register of Deeds in case the voters return me at the primaries on June 16 and at the election in November.
 B. F. SMITH.

COMPERS ANSWERS BAPTIST PREACHER

Fittingly Replies to Pastor of Rockefeller's Church Who Scored Mine Workers.

CLEVELAND, June 5.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in Cleveland to aid the school teachers, who are striving to form a union, Sunday attacked Rev. W. W. Bustard for his sermon preached Sunday evening in defense of the attitude of John D. Rockefeller in the Colorado mine strike. Bustard is pastor of the Euclid avenue Baptist church of which Rockefeller is a member, and Sunday school superintendent.

"The fact that Dr. Bustard admits that wages are too low, and working conditions beastly is the indictment against the company's beastliness and tyranny and a refutation of the attempted apology and whitewash," said Mr. Gompers.

"The ministerial associations are nothing more or less than a union of professional theologians."

Bustard declared in his sermon that complete unionization of the miners was the cause of the upheaval, and that less than a third of the miners belonged to a union.

"His whole sermon showed mental bias," said Gompers. "Rev. Dr. Bustard said: 'And then what did the miners do?—they shot the guards and the guards shot the miners.' Why didn't he say the guards shot the miners, first?"

"He says the miners brought with them to this country all the pent up hatred and ignorance of foreign countries. If that is true, so is it all the more true that the mine companies, their agents and representatives have induced this immigration to fill the places of American miners who can't work under the present conditions."

PULLMAN COMPANY GIVEN HOT REBUKE

California Commission Pays Its Respects to Sleeping Car Concern.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The low wages paid their employees, who are "compelled to look to the traveling public for their principal income," was referred to in a report by the State Railway Commission, which has been investigating the Pullman company's rules, regulations and practices.
 It is shown that the wages paid to porters is but \$27.50 a month. The company is given 30 days in which to correct certain evils found in their service, and the commission pays its respects to this corporation in the following terms:

"If it be found that its rates are generous and that this company is not poor, but merely mean, and that the American public is dealing not only justly but generously with this institution, which in its turn deals unjustly but generously with its institution, which in its turn deals unjustly and miserably with its employees, then the American public certainly would be justified in at least dispensing with the generosity and limiting this company, conducting itself as it is, to the barest amount that the cold considerations of justice warrant it in securing."

"The Pullman company attempted to make this commission believe that the wages it pays its employees are proper and that it did not expect its employees to secure money from the public. It is hard for us to determine which should be criticized the more, the attitude of this company in its action in this regard, or its suppositions that it could make this commission believe a thing which every one knows is not true."

ONE PRISON WARDEN FOR ROAD BUILDING

WASHINGTON, June 5.—In urging the Booke-Hustler bill to limit interstate commerce in convict-made goods, Superintendent Whitaker, of the District of Columbia workhouse, said:

"Six years ago when I stood before a similar committee and argued a good deal as these gentlemen have who are opposing the bill, I thought if the bill passed it would stop the business of the prisons of the country. I have changed my mind in this respect since and am convinced that the prisoners of each state can be worked within the boundaries of the individual state under the state use plan and a large per cent of them redeemed to society."

"There is not a state in this union but has thousands and hundreds of thousands of acres of waste land to redeem and road to build; the waste land can be redeemed and the roads constructed with the labor of the prisoners."

WIN LONG STRUGGLE.
 PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 5.—The long controversy of piece dyers and finishers at the James Holton plant has been adjusted. All strikers returned to work with a wage increase of 12 per cent. These workers have combated this company for years and the adjustment is the third victory within a month for the piece dyers and finishers.

Most women believe all a man says and suspect what he does.

SERVICE

Is What Counts

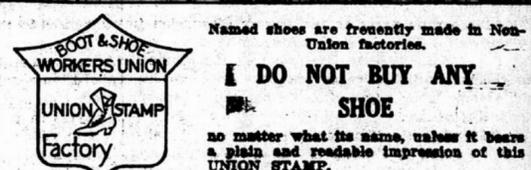
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