

NEAR--YET FAR FROM THE CITY'S HUM

Parkland and Central BUILDING LOTS

The all surpassing lot buys in Duluth. These properties have so many advantages for the busy man who wants to save car fare, at least one way, who likes to be in close touch with his family at all hours and be of the utmost efficiency to his employer.

Why pay twice as much for lots seven miles out or in a poor location when those in Parkland and the central portion of the city will serve you so much better?

Easy Terms, Way Down Prices. Telephone, Write or Call

L. A. LARSEN COMPANY

213-14-15 Providence Bldg.

Old, Melrose 1920

New, Grand 1920.

OLDEST BANK AT THE HEAD OF THE LAKES. INCORPORATED 1870

DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS IN

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF DULUTH, MINN.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS—\$2,000,000.00

Three Per Cent Paid On Savings Accounts.

Zenith Furnace Company

COAL, PIG IRON, COKE, ILLUMINATING GAS. SUNDRY BY-PRODUCTS

Office and Plant: 57 Ave. W. Near Northern Pacific Ry. Duluth, Minn.

Named shoes are frequently made in Non-Union factories.

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP.

All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always Non-Union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT and SHOE WORKERS' UNION

346 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS. JOHN F. TOBIN, President.

CHAS. L. BAINE, Secretary-Treasurer.

Every Good Smoker Appreciates a Cool, Fragrant Cigar that he can enjoy up to the last puff. That is why the

EL CORA

is so popular with particular people. It is Delicious, Luxurious and Dainty. It is made upon honor, by skilled workmen from the best grade of Havana Leaf.

ASK YOUR DEALER.

DULUTH CIGAR COMPANY

118 W. MICHIGAN ST. New Phone 913; Old Phone 1606.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

DULUTH, MINN.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS.....\$2,500,000.00

ALBERT L. ORDEAN, President. WALTER J. JOHNSON, Asst. Cashier. JOHN H. DIGHT, Cashier. DAVID WILLIAMS, Vice President. WILLIAM WELLS, Asst. Cashier.

THREE PER CENT INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS AND TIME DEPOSITS

TRY OUR **REX** BOTTLED BEER

"NOTHING BETTER"

DULUTH BREWING & MALTING CO.

Duluth, Minnesota

C. A. Luster, Pres. & Treas. G. C. Stone, Vice-Pres. J. R. McGiffert, Sec'y.

CLYDE IRON WORKS

FOUNDERS and MACHINISTS.

Cor. 29th Av. W. & Michigan St., Duluth, Minn.

Manufacturers of Steam Log Loaders, Steam Skidders, Logging Tools, Hydraulic Machinery, Mixing Machinery.

THE SAME "BEAST"

Pennsylvanians of decent instincts are astonished and revolted by what seems to many of them the unparalleled ruthlessness of the exploiters of women and children in industry in the persistently opposing just and humane legislation for the protection of these workers. For years every measure aiming to better conditions has been resisted and attacked by a well-known group of wealthy manufacturers.

As public opinion, enlightened by the example of tested legislation in other States, has emphasized its demands for justice, the opposition has become more vigorous and virulent.

There is no longer any concealment of purpose. Pretense of regard for the welfare of workers has been abandoned, and the right of industry to coin the health and strength of women and children into profits is boldly asserted.

The utter heartlessness of the campaign is revealed in the fact that the laws proposed in Harrisburg would merely put Pennsylvania manufacturers on a virtual equality with those of the chief competing States. But equality the antagonists of the measures do not want; what they demand is a "differential"—an advantage over their competitors through the imposing upon their workers of harsher conditions than prevail elsewhere.

Behind this movement are gathered imposing forces of manufacturers of all kinds, but its leaders are men who themselves are employers of women and children and are determined to write the utmost profits from the cheap labor.

Although the situation in Pennsylvania has features peculiarly offensive, it is an error to suppose that it is unique. The same classes of business interests in other states use similar endeavors to accomplish the industrial enslavement of the workers.

We reported only a few weeks ago the maneuvers of manufacturing interests to destroy even the meager protection that Delaware had granted to child laborers. Within a fortnight the Republican legislature of New York, at the demand of the Grundles of that great and wealthy state, passed canny bills which even party organs denounced as villainously inhuman—which were, in fact, so monstrous that Governor Whitman was compelled to force their recall for amendment. The inspiration of the bills was unconcealed avarice—they were demanded on the sole ground that they would increase profits.

Pennsylvania, then, is not a region of unique depravity in the matter of exploiting the helpless. Every state has its Grundles, but year by year the force of public opinion becomes more potent in defeating their malign efforts.

The attack on Ben Lindsey. The most conspicuous manifestation of the system has been revealed in Colorado, and has just lately been deeply impressed upon the public mind through the exposure and smashing of another disgraceful conspiracy against Judge Ben E. Lindsey. Pennsylvanians who would understand the forces with which humane legislation must contend should study the history of this man and the almost incredible ferocity of the attacks upon him.

Several months ago we printed in this column a partial list of the laws, reforms and institutions promoted by Judge Lindsey for the benefits of good government, justice and humanity. There were more than 60 items, any one of which would be sufficient to establish a man's reputation as a useful citizen. As a fact, it has been stated with truth that "he has written upon the statute books of his state laws that have been copied round the world and has instituted a reform in criminal jurisprudence that is as revolutionary in our day as the teachings of Christ were in the 'eye-for-an-eye' days of the Mosaic dispensation."

His outstanding achievement, of course, has been to formulate and give vitality to a new doctrine in the attitude of society and the law toward children. His juvenile court and the principles under which it operates constitute one of the most important developments in modern civilization.

The doctrine he established has been adopted in some degree in the laws of most of the states and of many foreign countries and in the ordinances of scores of cities. It has been treated in the messages of presidents and in official recommendations to foreign parliaments. It has brought to him inquiries and students from Europe and Asia.

So long as his purpose seemed to be bounded by philanthropy when he appeared to be merely an enthusiast aiming to alleviate poverty and suffering, his popularity was universal. He was feted by the Denver chamber of commerce, by women's clubs and civic societies, and his activities were applauded by the leaders in finance and industry, who considered their charities an ample substitute for measures of social justice.

But when he failed to content himself with treating effects and began to probe into causes; when he not only tried to protect the little victims of social wrongs, but uncovered the evils of the system responsible, his powerful supporters turned from him.

O. K. TH' Vital Spot Hit. When he agitated against child labor, denounced insubstantial tenements, attacked ballot debauchery, warred against franchise thievery, drafted laws for uniform primaries and clean elections and led an unceasing campaign against "The Beast"—the combination between corrupt politics and crooked business—he became politically a pariah, cursed by the gamblers and shunned by their respectable partners in the familiar game of exploiting the community. Citizens of wealth and influence who had formerly aided him now flouted him; even the churches, which had hailed him as one doing the Master's work, turned from him in chill disapproval. The word went out from the centers of special privi-

lege that Lindsey was "dangerous" and must be eliminated. Political, financial and social pressure was ruthlessly exerted against any person who dared to champion his work. The kept newspapers of big business attacked his court and flouted his work. Pulpits that had rung with his praises were struck silent.

At first only political weapons were used in the campaign to destroy him. The bipartisan bosses forbade both parties to nominate him; but so great was his hold upon the people that he was named by the use of stickers on the ballots, and was triumphantly elected. No fewer than ten times in twelve years was he forced to fight for his place as juvenile court judge, the hope of his enemies being, of course, to "get" him eventually or else break him in health and purse so that he could no longer fight.

In spite of these tactics, he was re-elected in 1912 by a majority of 35,000 in a total of 60,000 votes cast. Then the desperate Beast tried a new plan. While Lindsey lay ill in a hospital, far from home, a petition for his recall was circulated, ostensibly by an organization of women, in whose name preposterous charges were made against the administration of the court.

Special Privilege Desperate. This became a fight of national scope, for special privilege everywhere foresaw an advantage in destroying Lindsey and discrediting his work. The Grundles in all states eagerly promoted the campaign of slander. This aroused decent citizens, and contributions raised through out the country enabled the judge once more to defeat his foes.

But the last phase of the campaign has been worse than anything that had gone before. Judge Lindsey arrived in Denver with his bride to meet a blast of the most horrible accusations against his private character—charges so vile that they refuted themselves and could have emanated only from persons morally diseased. When these were disposed of by the exposure and arrest of the wretched tools of the Beast, one more convulsive effort of assassination was made. Bills putting the juvenile court out of existence were jammed through the boss-controlled legislature—with the incidental result of arrests for bribery—but the public protest was so fierce that the governor vetoed the measures.

As to the latest campaign of slander, it will be sufficient to quote a few words from the report of the grand jury on April 12 last.

We find, upon thorough investigation of the charges against the character and morals of Judge Lindsey, that they are absolutely without any foundation and were made with the evident intention to injure him. The attacks deserve the severest censure and condemnation; and we desire to censure Mr. Mary E. Bates (head of the fake women's organization) and E. K. Whitehead (secretary of the humane society and a tool of the Republican boss and head of the traction interests), for circulating and publishing the slanderous articles.

Pennsylvania has produced no such shining mark as Judge Lindsey, no institution so repugnant to special privilege and greed as the court which he has made world famous. Yet the fight being waged against the program of social legislation for which Governor Brumbaugh stands is essentially the same as that waged by the "interests" in Colorado. Special privilege is everywhere the same. It is the very backbone of reaction, of opposition to measures in behalf of justice and humanity. And the people of this state are witnessing in Harrisburg a contest which differs only in detail from that which has revealed the infamy of the Colorado Beast—Philadelphia North American.

LABOR WILL FIGHT TO SAVE J. E. LAWSON

(Continued from Page 1.)

the fight would be carried to the highest court possible. A change of venue will be the first step taken. President John McLennan, of the Colorado district, is arranging a monster demonstration and protest to be held in Denver.

May Call Strike. INDIANAPOLIS, May 7.—"Unless John R. Lawson is accorded fair treatment and is vindicated, the United Mine Workers of America will assuredly call another strike in Colorado, as a protest against the tyrannical conditions that prevail in that state."

That statement was made today by Frank J. Hayes, vice president of the United Mine Workers of America, and the executive who had complete charge of the Colorado strike for the miners. He was Lawson's superior.

"It's an outrage—a travesty on justice," he said. "We will fight."

Miners Will Confer. CLEVELAND, May 7.—John P. White, national president of the miners, announced today that he will call a special meeting of the national board of the organization in Indianapolis next week, to consider further plans for the defense of John R. Lawson.

RAIL MEN STUNG IN WAGE DECISION

(Continued from Page 1.)

nesses for employees relative to long hours, etc.

"An impartial examination of the financial condition of western railroads can leave no doubt that the railroads are able to pay reasonable advances in wages without detriment to their bond and stockholders.

"The aggregate surplus of 43 representative western roads, parties to the present proceedings, reported June 30, 1914, \$625,895,415, of which \$298,278,198 was in actual cash available.

"A great opportunity to bring about industrial peace and the hearty co-operation of employers and employees has been lost by failure of the board to equitably and justly set-



THE SULLY PORTRAIT OF PATRICK HENRY

Patrick Henry:

"GIVE ME LIBERTY, OR GIVE ME DEATH!"

Hailed as the Champion of Constitutional Liberty by the first Continental Congress, Patrick Henry stood in the forefront of the movement that ended in the independence of the United States.

The kind hearted assistance which he gave his father-in-law in his inn far from disqualifying him from becoming one of the leading statesmen of his time, aided him to that end. It was a fortunate opportunity for keeping in close touch with the feeling of the times, and for making friendships with the other patriots who gathered there. More than once in his bold fight for freedom he needed their backing.

It was in the Provincial Convention of Virginia of March, 1775, that he spoke those words that still blaze and thunder: "Is life so sweet or peace so dear as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!"

KIESELGUHR FILTRATION GREATEST ADVANCE IN THE HISTORY OF BREWING

Our innovation, the Kieselguhr filter, makes pasteurizing obsolete. As the superdreadnought supercedes the ancient ironclad, so Kieselguhr filtration makes pasteurization a thing of the past.

In the obsolete method for "keeping" bottled beer, the steaming, or pasteurizing, necessarily ruins the taste and natural character of the beer. To correct this defect, to make Fitger Natural Beer in bottles the identical natural beer as drawn fresh and fragrant from the wood, we have installed without regard to expense the first Kieselguhr filter of its kind in America.

Our Kieselguhr filter keeps Fitger Natural Beer very much better and longer than pasteurization keeps the bottled beer of other breweries.



A. Fitger

FITGER Natural Beer

"A Draught Beer in Bottles"

Besides the absolute purity which our Kieselguhr Filter guarantees, Fitger Natural Beer is further guaranteed by the scientific cleansing of our bottles. We thoroughly brush, rinse and boil, in distilled water every empty bottle which is to contain

"The Most Brilliant Beer in America"

FITGER BREWING COMPANY, DULUTH, MINN.

ARGUMENTS EXPOSED AND ANSWERED

(Continued from page 1.)

butions secured by party of the second part:

(a) on sums over \$10,000 (ten thousand dollars), a commission of (10) per cent (ten per cent).

(b) on sums over \$5,000 (five thousand dollars), up to \$10,000 (ten thousand dollars), a commission of (15) per cent (fifteen per cent).

(c) on sums over \$1,000 (one thousand dollars), up to \$5,000 (five thousand dollars), a commission of (20) per cent (twenty per cent).

(d) on sums amounting to \$1,000 (one thousand dollars) or less, a commission of (25) per cent (twenty-five per cent).

(e) on all contributions and donations made by parties after one year has elapsed since their first contribution was made, party of the first part will pay the party of the second part, a commission of only (10) per cent (ten per cent) irrespective of the size of such contributions or donations.

Third, It is mutually understood and agreed that when a single contribution is made by business concerns known as Trusts or Holding companies, this contribution comprising the contributions of several subsidiary companies of such Trust or Holding company, and the percentage of commission is to be determined by, and to be paid on each of the average amounts shown by the subdivision stated above.

Fourth, Party of the first part agrees to pay to party of the second part, a weekly sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25) to cover his personal expenses, the total of such payments, however, to be deducted from the total of commissions due to party of the second part.

Fifth, Party of the first part agrees to pay the traveling expenses for party of the second part, and such necessary business expenses as typewriting, etc.

This agreement can be discontinued by either party in giving two weeks' notice to the other party.

N. Behar. Bella N. Sekely.

It may be true that some may be sincere in their opposition to the immigration legislation that the tollers have so long and so justly demanded but that even their sincerity is based on ignorance there is positive proof, but yet the main strength and motive power of opposition comes from the labor exploiting interests that have exerted every manner of influence to insure an unlimited supply of workers whose standards of living will permit them to accept low wages.

There is a strong and ever growing sentiment in favor of the legislation which President Wilson used his veto power to defeat. The bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 252 to 128, and the Senate by 50 to 7. In the House, the vote on passing the legislation over the veto of the President was 281 to 136. A change of four more votes would have secured the two-thirds majority

BUY—

PURADORA (HAVANA)

—and—

GEO. TAYLOR (DOMESTIC CIGARS)

HOME AND UNION MADE

—By the—

Zenith Cigar Co.

24 EAST FIRST STREET.

to pass it over the President's veto: It was sure of passage in the Senate.

The agitation for the passage of this legislation, so necessary for the economic protection of the workers, will continue. From several industrial centers there has recently come the information that industrial plants and mines and other establishments are working full time with the full complement of workers, and yet thousands are unemployed. What is the meaning of this? That there are in the United States more workers than can find work to do. This is the meaning of the unemployment problem that is an ever present menace to the welfare of the workers and an obstacle to the attainment of better conditions. The duty of our nation is to protect its own workers. This protection the workers have repeatedly asked in immigration restriction laws. We are convinced that the thinking citizens who have read the Burnett bill and have studied immigration and employment problems endorse Labor's position. Organized labor will continue to urge its demands upon the representatives of the people.

SPORTING NOTES

The president of the Detroit base ball club has the right view of the manner in which he should provide for the enjoyment of his patrons. He has ordered that none but union-made cigars shall be sold on his ball ground during the present season, believing it is his duty to save the people who attend the games, unionists and non-unionists, from the dangers and non-smoking weathershop involved in smoking sweatshop products. Good for President Navin! Now let other base ball magnates follow suit! By so doing they will give the public protection and good service and also help a very worthy and trust-oppressed class of union mechanics.—Minnesota Advocate.

As The Labor World goes to press the Northern league season opens for 1915. During the season The Labor World shall try to keep a weekly account of the games played in the Northern. The account will include all games from Thursday to Wednesday, in addition to the regular percentage tables.