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LABOR UNION DIRECTORY

FEDERATED TRADE ASSEMBLY—Meets second and fourth Friday of each month at Owl's hall, 418 West Superior street. President, W. F. Murnian, 509 East Third street; vice president, J. McClellan, 22 East First street; corresponding secretary, W. J. Dutcher, 827 East Second street; financial secretary-treasurer, Albert Courtney, 25 East Michigan street; reading clerk, A. A. Barr, 2041 Dunedin avenue; sergeant-at-arms, Nick Olson; trustees, K. J. Coole O. H. Tarun, Peter Schaeffer.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets the second and fourth Monday at Room 302 Columbia Bldg. 301-303 West Superior St. President, H. R. Tinkham; vice president, J. E. Watts; financial secretary-treasurer, S. G. Nelson, 125 West Second street; recording secretary, J. H. Powers, 904 East Fourth street; warden, Fred Paulson; trustees, Fred McGrath, J. Peterson, J. D. Meldahl.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets the second Monday of each month in Room D, Lowell Block. President, Henry Dworshak, Jr., 506 11th Ave. East; Secretary, E. J. Busk, 1009 East Eighth street.

CIGARMAKERS' UNION, No. 294—Meets at Gonska Hall, 431 East Fourth street, the first and third Wednesday. President, Peter Schaeffer; vice president, W. Cossi; financial secretary-treasurer, F. Heidemann, 731 Third avenue East; sergeant at arms, Stanley Mackowiak.

CARPENTERS' UNION—Meets every Tuesday evening at Rowley Hall, 112 West First street. President, Peter Hay; vice president, Oscar Hanson, recording secretary, O. H. Tarun, 217 Second avenue West; treasurer, Edw. Erickson, 625 Ninth avenue East; financial secretary, Abe Jappe, 217 Second avenue West, Melrose, 4455; business agent; H. Stevens, 4416 McCulloch St. Phone, Park 85Y. Office 112 West First street. (Rowley's Hall). Hours 1 to 2 p. m. Phone Zenith, Grand 157-Y.

BREWERY WORKERS' UNION, No. 132—Meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month at M. W. A. hall, Twenty-first avenue W. and First St. President, Arthur Beatty, 2309 W. Helm street; financial secretary, Jerry Deshane, 2311 W. Helm street; recording secretary, Robert McClaron, 2712 W. Helm street; Carl Zenther, treasurer, 28 Sixth avenue East.

LATHERS' UNION, No. 12, W. W. & M. L. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Fridays of each month at Kalamazoo Block. President, J. H. Tomlin; vice president, Lawrence Hanson; secretary, S. Clarence Paulson, 5728 Highland, West Duluth Station; treasurer, George Walters, 924 West Fifth street.

LONGSHOREMENS' UNION, No. 12—Meets the second and fourth Saturday of each month at Giley's hall, 320 North Fifty-fifth avenue West, West Duluth. President, J. G. O'Neil; vice president, Geo. Boghwell; recording secretary, C. A. Ammerman, 5805 Cody street; financial secretary-treasurer, Chas. Topliff, 2507 West Eleventh street.

LICENSED TUGMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 1—Meets every Wednesday evening during the minter months at Axa building hall, No. 2, 221 West Superior street. President, James Bishop; vice president, Henry Oestrich; second vice president, John McCaffery; corresponding and recording secretary, Albert Jones, 1001 Torrey building; financial secretary, R. F. Barrows, address, 21 Fifty-eighth avenue East; treasurer, Andrew Carroll.

MUSICIANS' UNION, No. 18, A. F. OF M.—Meets first Tuesday of each month at their headquarters, Foresters hall, Fourth avenue West and First street. President, L. F. Berger; vice president, Otto J. Wendt; treasurer, I. N. Sodahl; recording secretary, W. J. Dutcher, 827 East Second street.

MARINE ENGINEERS' BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION, No. 78—Meets every Friday evening during the winter months at Room 610 Manhattan Bldg. President, Henry Oestrich; first vice president, Joe Majo; second vice president, J. C. Mundt; secretary-treasurer, Armour Harvey; corresponding and recording secretary, J. Q. Adams, 124 North Twenty-fifth avenue West.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS AND PAPER HANGERS—Meets every Monday at Owls' Hall, 420 West Superior street. President, J. E. Jensen; vice president, Andrew Wick; financial secretary and business agent, J. H. Powers, 904 E. 4th St., residence telephone Melrose 6381; treasurer, Elling Munkeby, 910 West Fourth street; recording secretary, E. J. Saltau, phone, Grand 1334-Y, 521 East Sixth street.

PLASTERERS' UNION, oN. 53, O. P. I. A.—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Kalamazoo Block. President, Victor Hellstrom; vice president, Thor. Honson; financial secretary-treasurer, Walter Ross, 4731 Jay street; corresponding secretary, Chas. Perrott, 2609 Highland.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 136—Meets first Sunday in each month at Rowley Hall. President, Edward Anderson; vice president, Olaf Johnson; recording secretary, H. Dworshak, Jr.; secretary-treasurer, Edward M. Grace, Room D, Lowell Blk., 31 East Superior street.

PLUMBERS' AND GASFITTERS' UNION, No. 11 U. A.—Meets the first and third Thursdays of each month at Rowley's Hall, 112 West First street. President, J. A. Dryke, 201 Minneapolis avenue; vice president, Rube Meyerhoff; secretary-treasurer, H. R. Tinkham, 605½ East Sixth street; corresponding secretary, John Bennett, 502 Second avenue East.

STAGE EMPLOYES' UNION, NO. 32, (I. A. T. S. E.) meets first Tuesday in month, 10:30 A. M., 22 East First street; (upstairs) President, J. Pehlergast; vice president, J. Laundergan; treasurer, Edward Lorentz; secretary, J. W. Mulhein, 22 East First street; business representative, J. P. Shannahan, 22 East First street; Phones: Office Melrose 2347, residence Calumet 45M.

MOTION PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS' UNION, NO. 32, (I. A. T. S. E.) meets first and third Tuesday of each month at 11:30 P. M., 22 East First street, (upstairs). Officers same as Stage Employes'. Business representative, J. R. McClellan, 22 East First street; Office phone, Melrose, 2347; residence, Grand 908.

WIN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 24.—The strike at the plant of the Bryant Electric company is settled, the 1,500 employes securing an eight-hour work day, time and one-half for overtime, and other consessions including recognition of their shop committee.

Trade Unionism and Women's Suffrage

From An Address of Samuel Gompers.

When invited to attend this meeting I could not deny myself the privilege, the pleasure and the honor. When we have a duty to perform, a duty perfunctory or a duty imposed upon us, it is only half-heartedly performed. It is only that duty that work in which we find our hearts and minds in accord that enable us to give real service.

Trade Unionism.

First of all, I am a trade unionist. I am a trade unionist because in the philosophy of my trade unionism is encompassed a protest against every wrong and a demand for the establishment of every right. There is no incident of our life with which the trade union movement of our time is not concerned. The trade union movement of our time answers the question of centuries, "Am I my brother's keeper?" The trade union movement answers, "Yes, you are," and we are our brother's keeper, for unless we see to it that our brothers' and our sisters' burdens are made lighter, our own will be made the heavier.

It is not appropriate that I should attempt to delve deeply into the fundamentals of the trade union movement or the philosophy upon which it is based, the struggles through which it has passed, the achievements nor the ideals to which we aspire. Suffice it to say that the trade union movement proposes to go down to the deepest abyss of misery and despair and to help the men and women of toil, that they may be raised to the common standard of human beings, and that they, too, may take their place, side by side, shoulder to shoulder, bearing the common burden, striving for the common betterment, and aiming to accomplish the highest and best conception of life and liberty. So I may, at this meeting, confine myself to a few bald statements of facts and thought.

What we aim to do is to help and encourage. We may go about and preach the gospel of unity, we may endeavor to impress upon the workers the necessity for their unity, their fraternity and their solidarity; but, after all, the seeds must be within the heart and brain of the workers before they can find either germination or fruition.

To me the trade union movement is in itself an instrument, the instrumentality to accomplish given ends and purposes. The trade union, if it were merely to organize the union for the union's sake, if it were the organization of unions among women for the organization's sake alone, if it were the organization of the Women's Trade Union League for the Women's Trade Union League alone, I would bid good-by to it all. But the organized labor movement, the trade unions of men and women, the federations, the state and central bodies, the national and international unions are, all of them, vehicles, machines, instruments in the hands of intelligent workers. Such a group of intelligent workers who understand that they are the militant body of workers standing in the contest for the benefit of every man and woman who works, and every child who shall grow into the hope and the manhood and the womanhood of the future, is what we are striving for.

There is one great attribute of trade unionism that is often left unconsidered. It contains in its very makeup a protest not only against every wrong and a demand for its abolition, it is not only an organization and a movement with the highest possible ideals of humanity and justice and freedom for all, but it is the only movement on the face of the globe which contains these elements, with this fundamental addition—that it achieves something for the working people now.

The trade union movement has no quarrel with those who would lead our minds and our thoughts into the realms of the dim, distant future, and some who would have us agree to the dictum that we are placed in this position in life by the divine will, and that it will be better and more beautiful in the sweet by-and-by. For my own sake, I don't want to surrender one jot or tittle of the hope for the sweet by-and-by, but I want for my fellow workers and my fellow men a better condition here and now.

The labor movement is variously interpreted. Some say that it is revolutionary. If that be so, it is a mere matter of interpretation or understanding of what is really meant by revolution. I think the better interpretation of the labor movement is that it is normal, natural and rationally evolutionary, growing day by day and year by year, until the very element with which the labor movement makes up its work shall find a lodgment in the heart and the mind of every one who works at an honorable occupation and who needs the ebnefit of associated effort.

Woman Suffrage.

I approach this question of woman suffrage more from the practical than from the sentimental side. To me it is a matter of common justice. I have seen written and printed the statements of those who are opposed to woman suffrage. I do not care what grounds they give, I hold that any proposition that denies to all the human beings of this country of a given age equal rights and equal opportunities, is unjust.

To say that so many women have no interest and have no understanding of the value of the vote is not an objection. If that is a great objection, I can point to millions of our men who are not interested in politics. I am sure that, man for man, the residents of the city of Washington, the capital of our country, are as intelligent as any other men in any other city of the union, and yet for more than forty years they have not had a vote, and when the offices of the American Federation of Labor were located in Washington, by vote of the convention, following out my own thought, that in the capital of our nation there ought to be some degree of citizenship, I addressed a circular letter to perhaps three hundred of the most active, best known citizens in that city, asking them their views upon the question of suffrage for men. I asked some who were known to be opposed to it for their grounds for that opposition. I received two answers!

Under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor I called a mass meeting, with a capital M, at Odd Fellows' hall, with a seating capacity of 2,500 or 3,000. I had men of prominence and myself advertised as speakers for suffrage for the men of Washington, and I had the pleasure of having about 17 Washingtonians at that meeting!

The fact of the matter is that the intelligent men of Washington, men of fifty-five and sixty years, have never seen an election and don't know how to vote, and to speak candidly, I believe they don't care whether they get the vote or not.

* * Some tell me that these antis—I don't know whether to spell it "anti" or "auntie"—feel that it may reflect upon them, but if universal suffrage shall come and they don't want to vote, let them stay at home. They ought not to interfere or object to the exercise of the right of suffrage of women equal with men. To deny it is a very great wrong and injustice.

I want to advance this proposition from another viewpoint. I doubt that there is a sane, thinking man or woman in America, no matter how much he or she may be opposed to votes for women, but who in the inner recesses of his mind believes that women are some day going to have a right to vote. They may think it is going to be in twenty years or in ten years, but all have come to the conclusion that women are going to have that right. If the right of suffrage is at last to be conceded to womankind, then that subject ought to be gotten out of the way as soon as possible and removed from the arena of debate. It ought to be removed as a debatable question so that we can take up jointly other great fundamental questions of social justice to the toilers and to all of our people.

I don't know that it is necessary to make a plea to you, but you men who are now possessed of the sacred right of franchise, let me ask you that on election day in November, when the question of the constitutional amendment comes before you to vote that ballot. And if the constitutional convention now sitting in Albany fails to take cognizance of this rising tide of protest against wrong, this rising tide for the demand of justice, and fails to incorporate into the constitution the fundamental principles of democracy and liberty and freedom and justice and equality—well, we will do something to that constitution!

And now I want to address the ladies upon the question of suffrage itself. When you have secured that right, you will need the trade union organization just as much as today. As time goes on the need for the solidarity of labor in the unions of labor becomes more essential for the assertion and protection and maintenance and promotion of the rights and the interests of the toilers, whether men or women.

We want equal opportunities with equal right to work, with equal pay for equal work; we want the chance and the opportunity to work out our salvation. The trade union movement of America is the hope for the light in the life of the toilers of our country; it is the movement which not only articulates but proposes to make the rule of our life the inalienable right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but proposes to make the greatest country on the face of the globe, the United States. But it isn't good enough yet, and we propose to make it the great haven and hope, not only for religious freedom and political liberty, but for industrial justice for the whole people of our country, and the hope and the beacon light for the world to follow in the line of humanity.

WOMAN MAKES MUCH PROGRESS IN INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 1.)

everywhere with much the same results.

Girls Help Support Family.

In Massachusetts, in New York, in Michigan, wherever the facts have been brought out they show the working girl doing her share cheerfully toward the family support, and only in the rarest instances using her earnings as "pin-money."

The federal investigation brought out several points not covered by other inquirers but bearing directly upon the question of why girls living in their fathers' homes are seeking work outside. One was the different attitude of the sons and daughters living at home toward their family responsibilities. The following table shows this difference:

Proportion of the earnings contributed to the family fund:

	Sons aged 16 or over working and living at home Percent	Daughters aged 16 or over working and living at home Percent
Cotton textile industry		
New England	82.4	96.6
Southern group	72.7	96.6
Men's clothing Industry	79.5	93.2
Glass industry	74.6	86.4
Silk industry	84.6	96.0

Evidently if the reproach of being "pin-money workers" is to be brought against anyone in these families it is not the girls who deserve the title.

A more important point is what the contributions of these girls mean to the families. In the four large industries specially studied the share of the total family income brought in by the girls over 16 ranged from a little over a quarter to over two-fifths. Relatively, their contribution was of least importance in the families of the women glass workers where it reached on an average only $242 a year. Still as thes families—and there were nearly a thousand of them—and an average membership of over six persons, and an average income, all told, of only $855, the parents would have been put to it to support them without the earnings of these unmarried daughters. The family income of the silk workers averaged $966 of which the girls over sixteen brought in $387; among the garment makers the average income was $790, with the girls contributing $317. The cotton mill workers in New England averaged $1130 of which the girls contributed $530 or not far from half, and the cotton workers of the south averaged $822 of which $317 came from the working daughters. Among the garment workers the family averaged from five to six members, in the other cases from six to seven. What would be the effect on such families of "legislating women back into their homes?"

Industry Charged—Not Woman.

To sum up the situation: The altered industrial status of woman is due to changes not in herself; but in the industrial world. She is not working more generally than she did of old; probably the reverse is true, for the well-to-do woman at the head of a home has far less in the way of household duties than her grandmother had. But today she is working under entirely new conditions. Her work has gone out of the home, and she has followed it perforce. What the change means to her, and what her presence there means to the men who formerly held undisputed possession of the industrial field are further and more serious questions.

It is hurry in the morning, hurry at noon time and hurry at night. Nervous bodies wrought up to a certain speed, fret away pleasure and good nature just to keep up the pace. Relaxation becomes almost painful—rest a farce. To be in any measure content one feels it necessary to be rushing along "breakneck." No more is accomplished, homes are not the brighter children the happier, or lives made more useful by all this rush. And yet we keep it up.

One has only to watch the crowds in the cities going to trains or cars to see the working out of the speed mania. Rights of others are forgotten personal safety seems naught, just crowd, push and get ahead. And strange to say, we do not get ahead as quickly as we would if we were to move in a more leisurely manner.

Haste makes waste. And waste is expensive in the extreme. Some persons are too busy to attend that which insures themselves good health. They expect to mend a broken auto tire hastily and with no skill.

This is an impossibility, but that is not taken into consideration.

And so the haste and waste go on, and every day comparatively young men and women let slip from their hands all that is useful and happy in life. Their grasp has grown weak and nothing can be held longer. All due to the daily rush of eating, of working, of walking—everything done hastily, with only a thought for saving an hour or two. Think it over!

MINIMUM WAGE OF $8.50 FOR WOMEN IN BAY STATE

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The wages of women 18 years old and over who have been employed for at least one year in department stores in this state must be not less than $8.50 a week beginning Jan. 1, 1916, according to a decree announced today by the minimum wage commission of Massachusetts.

SHOULD MOTHERS VOTE? "YES," SAYS MRS. FULLER

(Continued from page 1.)

Professor Moore calls them are always dragging at the car of human progress and liberty.

Should women accept a position of conservatism and dependence, they might easily develop into a parasitic class. Many women are in that state now. So many working women are suffering from long hours, small pay and hard work that a life of ease and dependence seems attractive and many men cherish the paternal, guiding, protective, directing attitude toward "their women" as they call them.

With better conditions, unless the spirit of independence, self reliance and social consciousness is aroused in women, their feelings of dependence would become intensified. If this should happen, it would spell reaction and degeneration for the race. We cannot maintain a race of strong, intelligent, tyranny resisting people from weak, timid, compromising, dependent mothers, ignorant of and indifferent toward, that remendous factor in human development, the industrial, political and social environment.

Prostitution is the most loathsome form of sex parasitism but not the most dangerous. The child bearing woman is the measure of the race. Her vigor, courage, self-reliance, understanding and activity in every important human affair is essential to a free, fine, noble race.

The thoughtful woman of today reiterates the searching query of "Milton's Daughter" when she said: "Resistance strong, to all oppression, This is my father's theme—that such resistance is man's first duty,
His purest privilege, his highest glory,
Spirit of Liberty, wherefore art thou fair
And worthy of all praise—except in woman?
How is it noble in her to cringe and fawn,
And glory in submission to a master?
Why should the virtue that makes man a god
Make her 'unsexed, virago, Amazon?'
Not so! Not so!
That which is good and right and beautiful
Of moral excellence for one human creature
Is good and right and beautiful for all."

MERCHANT MARINE INCREASES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Figures issued by the federal department of commerce do not support the claim that "the American flag is disappearing from the seas." It is stated that 365 ships, with a gross tonnage of 737,623 tons, were added to United States registry during the past fiscal year, and that this is three times the gain made in any previous year.

About "Watered Stock"

Not a cent's worth of "watered stock" has ever been issued, or any fictitious values or intangible assets claimed, by this company.

A dollar has been actually invested in telephone property for every dollar's worth of stock, bonds or other securities issued.

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The Bell System is conceded to be the best constructed and best equipped telephone organization in the world, yet the capitalization of the Bell properties is less per telephone than any other comprehensive telephone system on earth.

It can be said, fairly and justly, that the Bell organization has created and developed the entire telephone art. Almost without exception no important telephone improvements have been created by any other telephone administration either in this country or abroad.

DULUTH TELEPHONE COMPANY

PENNSYLVANIA FIRM ANNOUNCES PAY RAISE

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 24.—It is officially announced at the offices of the Empire Steel and Iron company that, beginning Oct. 1, the wages of all its employes will be raised. About 1,200 workers will be affected.

The company has plants in Washington, N. J.; Mount Hope, N. J.; Topton, Macungie and Catasauqua, Pa. The increased demand for pig iron is attributed to a general improvement in domestic business rather than reflecting the effect of foreign orders. The new scale of wages will be the highest in the company's history.

The company also announces that furnace No. 2 at Catasauqua, with capacity of 250 tons a day, will be put in blast Oct. 1.

DEFENDERS OF LAWSON CHARGED WITH PERJURY

TRINIDAD, Colo., Sept. 24.—Horace W. Hawkins, chief counsel for the United Mine Workers of America, and Fred W. Clark, local counsel, were charged with subornation of perjury Wednesday. A bill was filed by Attorney General Parrar. The charges were filed in connection with an affidavit recently made by Grover Hall, a juror in the murder trial of John R. Lawson.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DULUTH & IRON RANGE R. R.

Leave	DULUTH	Arrive
* 7:30 A.M.	Knife River, Two Harbors, Ely, Tower,	†11:30 A.M.
† 3:15 P.M.	Aurora, Biwabik, M'Kinley,	* 5:35 P.M.
*11:30 P.M.	Eveleth, Gilbert and Virginia	†10:15 P.M.
		‡10:45 P.M.

*Daily.
†Daily except Sunday.
‡Sunday only.
‡Freight train carrying passengers.

Duluth, Missabe & Northern Ry.

	Leave	Arrive
Hibbing, Virginia, Eveleth, Coleraine †Mountain Iron, Chisholm, Sharon, (Buhl) Sparta, †Biwabik	*7.40 am	* 3.31 pm
Hibbing, Virginia, Eveleth, Coleraine, Chisholm, Sharon, (Buhl).	*3.50 pm	*10.31 am
Virginia, Chisholm, Hibbing	*7.55 pm	* 6.46 pm

†Daily. ‡Except Sunday.
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DAVID WILLIAMS, Vice President. WILLIAM WELLS, Asst. Cashier.
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