Glass Block
Duluth

Have You Made the Most of This Great

White Sale?

All Our Crepe de Chine Underwear at White Sale Prices!

Corset Covers, regularly $1.50, now **$1.25.** (Regular $2.25 covers, now **$1.95.**) Combinations, regularly $5.75, now **$4.95.** (Beautiful grade of crepe de chine!) Gowns, regularly $5.75, now **$4.95.** Regular $5.95 gowns for **$5.25.**) Envelope Chemises, regularly $2.50, now **$1.98.** (Regular $3.50 gowns for **$2.98.**)

Soiled Muslins—One-Half and One-Third Off

Everything in soiled muslin (corset covers, gowns, skirts, combinations, princess slips, drawers, etc.) reduced in price during this January White Sale—**One-Half and One-Third.**

(Second Floor.)

Heirloom Linens, Pattern Cloths Etc.

Fine Heavy Damask, beautiful range of pretty designs.
68x68 round designs, $3.50 values, each, **$2.95.**
68x68 oval designs, $4.50 values, sale price, each, **$3.45.**
68x104 oval designs, $5.25 values, each, **$4.19.**
22-inch Napkins, $4.00 dozen—sale price, dozen, **$3.69**
72x72 round designs, $4.50 each, sale price **$3.75.**
72x90 oval designs, $5.50 each, sale price, **$4.25.**

Sheets and Pillow Cases at White Sale Figures

Our own steel warp Sheets are included in this offering.
Special—72x90 Seamed Sheets, good weight, each **38c.**
Special—72x90 Hotel Sheets, good weight, each, **60c.**
Special—81x90 Hotel Sheets, good weight, each, **70c.**
45-inch Pillow Slips at **10c** and **12½c** each.
Fine lace edge Slips, 45x36; each, **25c,** value 35c.

And Don't Forget These Embroideries Are Included

Yes, embroideries ar coming back again, and what prices these are!
Camisole—Corset cover material; regularly 25c, January White Sale, **18c.**
17-inch Flouncings — Good quality cambric; regularly 19c, January White Sale, **12c.**
27-inch Voile Flouncings—new designs; regularly $1.48, January White Sale, **90c.**

(Embroidery Dept., Main Floor.)

WHEN LABORERS WERE SAVAGES THEY GOT ALL THEY PRODUCED—THEY DON'T GET IT NOW

A Boston publication called "The Capitalist," contains what it believes to be an attack on the Single tax. The article is too long to quote, nor is it necessary, since a large part of it consists of epithets. The following excerpt will serve as an illustration:

"But assuming that there can be free or cheap access to land and full rental value single tax paying at the same time how does it work out?

"With savagery there is free access to land but how about wages? A hundred years ago, to go no further back, access to land was freer or cheaper than at present in Europe and in this country. Are present wages higher or lower? South America and Africa offer thousands of miles of land for free or cheap access but how about wages? Access to land is freer and cheaper in the farming districts than in the cities, and is cheaper in the smaller cities than in the big cities. But according to Henry George idiocy, wages must have steadily decreased during the past hundred years, and the minimum at which a man will work for hire must be found in New York City getting lower every year!"

How about wages under savagery? The savage, as a rule, gets all he produces. Being a savage he does not produce as much, with the same exertion, as his civilized brother, but what he does produce is his own. The savage does not have to hunt around for some one to employ him. There is a job waiting for him whenever he wants it—that is as long as no civilized land grabber has arrived on the scene with an army back of him.

A hundred years ago, access to land was freer or cheaper in this country than at present. But this was not the case in Europe. The Capitalist to the contrary notwithstanding. Consequently wages were higher here than in Europe, and the poverty and distress existing in this country today were lacking. Not so much wealth was produced, for modern machinery was lacking, but the workers, aside from the chattel slaves and bound apprentices, received a much larger proportion of what they produced. That is the proper basis of comparison. Wages certainly were higher—not in dollars and cents—but in proportion to wealth produced. On that basis, wages in New York City are constantly getting lower.

The Capitalist is wrong when it speaks of free or cheap land in South America and Africa. The land is undoubtedly unoccupied, but most of it belongs to big syndicates and concessionaires. To get it workers must pay so much that there will not be left them as good a living as they can get there. Land in the farming districts and smaller cities of the United States, is lower priced, but is not "cheaper," as The Capitalist claims, than elsewhere. It is lower priced because less wealth can be produced by using it than can be obtained from use of land in large centers of population. Land is not cheap when the price is such that to pay it will leave the worker no more than a very poor living, when it will leave him that.

The Capitalist should cultivate the habit of finding out about things before it discusses them. It will find it useful.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND TRADE UNIONS.

By Edward J. Soltan, Secretary Duluth Painters' Union No. 106.

History has been written until great volumes of books are filled with the achievements in the lives of kings and warriors, and it is with much credit and comment that they are spoken of. But alas! The common people have scarcely been considered in the narrative of this world's stride and development and so we see in the back ground a glimmering picture of the glory and the achievements of the ruling classes. Only here and there do we get a glimpse into the lives of the masses.

While there was a very superior class of people centuries befort the Christian era yet men had not learned the lesson of brotherhood. A noted philosopher of ancient times once declared that a purchase labor was better than a hired labor, and in accordance with this principle half the world lived in slavery when Christ was born. To labor with one's hands was regarded as dishonorable, and to be a laborer one was placed on a level with the beasts of the field. It was under such conditions working men were prompted to organize. Thus we find, that in ancient history they were prompted to band themselves together against their masters.

From time to time masses of workers arose in rebellion against the inhuman treatment received at the hands of their masters, but they were under heavy obligations to their masters, and were driven back to their toils more heavily bound than ever before.

During this period, religious leaders who had risen up from among the people believed that the time had come to fight against such a system, and it was then that the value of the individual workers was taken into consideration and that before God, all men were equal.

A hundred years ago or more, following the introduction of improved machinery and inventions there began the great industrial revolution, in the throes of which we are still laboring.

The factory system has its uplifting influences, but it was a curse to great numbers of people during the early days of its existence. Large fortunes were made by the employers but the workers' wages were decreased to the bare cost of living, and yet labor was regarded as free, and had all the privileges of freedom by contract, and at the same time economists insisted upon the right of individual liberty in making agreements.

By law, the working people were for many years prohibited from organizing for any purpose whatsoever. Many suffered imprisonment because of an attempt to secure better social and economical conditions. Organized labor in its present form had not existed prior to the eighteenth century. Modern trade unions had their rise in 1824, and have been steadily increasing, until today in this country alone, aproximately ten million workers are organized, and in the entire world something like one hundred million whose only ambition is to better their conditions, and that of their fellow men.

The modern trade unions are not ideal any more than is the church or any other institution, controlled by ordinary human beings. Most critics demand of labor unions and their members as a whole, that which they would not think of asking of any other group of men or society. The trade unions are always judged by their worst enemies, although these enemies may often be found within the ranks of organized labor itself.

In all fairness, labor unions should be permitted to present their own ideals. The very obligation taken by members tends to promote and influence them for higher usefulness. They are also pledged to emancipate the working classes from poverty, ignorance and selfishness; to be respectful inword and action to every men and woman; to be consideate both to widow and orphan and to the weak and defenceless; never to discriminate against a fellow worker on account of creed, color or nationality; to defend freedom of thought, whether expressed by tongue or pen and to educate every fellow worker in the history of the labor movement.

Every union man promises that he will never knowingly wrong a fellow worker os see them wronged, if in his power to prevent it. He further endeavors to subordinate every selfish influence to the task of elevating the material, intellectual and moral conditions of the entire labor movement.

In an address delivered some years ago before the Comemrcial clubs of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Boston, Franklin McVeagh, a large employer of labor and formerly secretary of the treasury said:

"Union labor has so much power for good, and so many possibilites of evil that it must not be dealt with by employes as a mere enemy, for it is childish to think that we can abolish labor unions."

The public opinion of all nations has accepted labor unions as a fixture. We must develop them, and the employers, as sure as there is moral responsibility any where in the world, must assume a distinct share of the responsibility for the increase of their usefulness, and for the correction of their faults. Then we shall have gone a long way toward progressive unionism. Employers should deal with them as friends and partners. The chief requirement after all is, that we must believe that labor unions are indispensable to the advancement of mankind, and the growth of civilizatio for therein lies their profound claims. That is why the labor movement must not rest wholly upon the shoulders of the working classes, but is a responsibility of yours and mine.

It cannot be conceived that modern industry will be carried on successfully, if employers assume that they have a right to offer whatever wages they see fit, and to dictate all the conditions under which men shall work.

The labor problem resolves itself into a question of the equitable distributon of the product of industry.

Then let us get together. Work together, and plan together, but least of all, let's be brothers.

For Some Day,
We Surely want to be!
Numbered with that Happy,
Eternal Union.

So Let Us All,
With One Accord,
Join Labor Unions Too!

REFUSES TO MEDDLE WITH REFERENDUM

Ohio Court Declares New Law Should Be Given a Fair Trial.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 13.—The Ohio initiative and referendum law is yet on trial and any interference with this act by the courts would be unwarranted.

The above declaration was made by the state supreme court in the case of a Zanesville citizen who attacked the right of the city council to pass an an emergency measure, thereby preventing referendum, an ordinance for the preparation of plans for a filtration plant. The supreme court said:

"Were we to hold that the general assembly could not vest councils of municipalities with power to provide for the passage of emergency laws, we would be inflicting upon them another and an essentially different sort of referendum than that provided for in the constitution, and one clearly not contemplated, either by its framers or the people who adopted it.

The initiative and referendum theory of legislation has been in effect but three years in Ohio and the principle may be fairly said to be yet on trial. Meanwhile it is the solemn duty of all courts to keep hands off and to avoid giving to the provisions of the constitution on that subject a strained construction, which, by reason of its very burdensomeness and unreasonableness, would tend to depopularize it. Such character of construction is as unwarranted as a judicial construction, tending to weaken or emasculate the theory."

Men of labor, remember hatters' day, January 27.

BETHLEHEM MERCHANTS PROFIT LITTLE FROM LARGE INCREASE IN POPULATION

Merchants of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, are getting an object lesson in evil results of land speculation. War orders have caused a tremendous increase in the working force of the steel plants in the city. The total increase in wages attributed to this cause is estimated at $1,000,000 a month. At first glance one might think that there would be a proportionate increase in business in Bethlehem stores. But to figure that way would be to reckon without the host—in this case, the landlord.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, describes the situation as follows:

"Real estate conditions are largely to blame for the fact that much of the money earned here does not go into the coffers of the local merchants. Not a house can be rented in either Bethlehem or South Bethlehem.

It is difficult to get boarding and lodging. Thousands of workers come into the town every morning by trolley and train from small towns and cities within a radius of twenty miles. They bring their lunch, and go home at night. They don't spend a cent in the town.

There are 50,000 persons living within easy trolley distance of the steel plant. There would be at least 20,000 more, real estate men believe, if there were homes for them. But the thrifty local sons have not been a help to real estate projects. They prefer to speculate.

Three large tracts, one containing 100 acres, were sold, and a large part of these lots went into the hands of persons who are holding them for a further advance in prices."

It is only natural that this should be the case. So long as land can be monopolized, so long will those who monopolize it, demand the lion's share of all financial benefits that come to those who must use their land. The result would be the same were Bethlehem's prosperity due to any other cause than war orders. The general increase of wages will be largely absorbed by increased rents, and in the long run, neither workers nor business men will be much better off.

The Bethlehem situation should serve to show that land monopoly is the common enemy of both Labor and Capital.

BOSSES CLAIM PLOT IS CAUSE OF STRIKE

Ammunition Makers Say Chicago Walkout Was Broubht About by Foreign Spies.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan.13.—The night shift of 300 men in the headquarters plant of the Edward Valve and Manufacturing plant, in East Chicago, walked out shortly after midnight this morning. The walkout, the ammunition makers in the Gary district profess to believe, is part of a secret plan, fathered by agents of foreign governments, to strike a blow at manufacturers of ammunition for the allies in the United States. Government agents have begun an investigation.

Two hundred of the Edward workmen quit on Friday evening, and before the plant opened for business this morning it was learned that 400 more had left their places in the machine shops.

The most dramatic situation occured at the end of the night shift. When the men laid down their tools leaders suddenly stepped forward from among them and urged the men out of the plant. Night Superintendent B. M. Herr heard the men muttering and began speaking to them in their native tongue, urging them to pay no attention to the commands of their leaders. The leaders pushed forward and surrounded the group with whom Herr was talking. Angry outcries began, and the more pacifically inclined of the men were forced out of the doors, company officials said.

WALSH REPORT NOW BEFORE COMMTITEE

Speculation Rife As to What Congress Will Do With Mighty Document.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The report of the commission on industrial relations has been referred to the committee on printing by the house of representatives.

When Speaker Clark announced the report was before the house, Congressman Lewis, chairman of the committee on labor, moved that 200,000 copies of the final report and 10,000 copies of all testimony taken be printed. In the final report is the summing up of the various groups of the commission.

Following a debate on parliamentary procedure, the speaker ruled that according to the rules and practices of the house the resolution was not privileged. No opposition to printing the report developed at this time, although Congressman Davis of Texas took occasion to say:

"While I am not familiar with your rules and regulations and the ruts in which you have run before, I understand this to be a very inopportune time for any man to become parsimonious or picayunish over the printing of a matter that the whole country and the whole civilized world has got its eyes on. There are more than 40,000 farmers in my state who are interested in the development made in that investigation as to the land monopolies of Texas, and they are anxious and heart-throbbing about it, and the Federation of Labor and the bankers and business men all through the state have insisted that this report and these proceedings of this commission must be put in such tangible shape they can get the facts and that the whole matter must be put before them.

"The press paraded the fact that there were two carloads of it, and that it ought to be sent to the junk pile. I want to notify you right now that if there is a man from Texas who votes to have it go to the junk pile, he will meet me on the stump when he gets back to Texas in the next campaign."

The committee on printing, which will make recommendations on the number of copies to be printed, consists of Congressmen Barnhart, Indiana, chairman; Travenner, Illinois, and Kiess, of Pennsylvania.

Remember hatters' day, January 27, and the sacred duty to give the wages of an hour's labor of that day to relieve the Danbury hatters, the victims of the greed of labor's enemies and the perversion of the law.

WOULD PULL TEETH FROM SEAMEN'S ACT

Ship Owners' Bills Are Introduced In Congress to Knock Out Language Test.

WASHINGTON, Jan 13—The shipping trust opens its campaign to cripple the operation of the Seamen's bill, passed at the last Congress, by having its representatives, Senator Gallinger and Representative Humphrey, introduce bills in both Houses today permitting the employment of Oriental and other seamen who do not know the language of the officers.

The chief attack on the Seamen's bill is on the provisions that three-quarters of a ship's crew must understand the language of the officers, must pass a physical examination and must have a year's apprentice experience.

The provisions of the bill as it stands would place a premium upon keeping Americans and Europeans as sailors instead of Asiatics. The ship owners, with only the idea of profit in view, want the repeal of this requirement.

Senator Gallinger announced also that he was ready to launch an attack against the provisions of the bill as to lifeboats and life preservers and as to the construction of ships, details placed in the law to safeguard the lives of sailors and passengers.

GOOD COAL DEMAND; MINERS MAY STRIKE

Manufacturers Take Steps to Prevent Famine If Miners Walk Out.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan., 13.—Big manufacturers here today admitted that precautionary steps are being taken to ward off the effect of a possible strike of anthracite and bituminous coal miners by purchasing every ton of spot coal obtainable.

Great difficulty is being experienced because of the car shortage. The contracts filled by coal operators here are only on the 60 per cent basis, and many manufacturers are buying mainly from independents.

The Pennsylvania and Reading railroads are known to have stored thousands of tons of coal and are in the market for more. The Baldwin Locomotive Works also have stored a tremendous supply, and the yards of other plants here not used for buildings are being used for storing coal.

Local coal operators are admittedly dubious of developments with respect to the expiration of the coal miners' agreement, April 1. One operator declared notice had been sent to all customers, warning them to put in a reserve supply of coal.

M'ADOO ASKS MONEY TO CHECK PELLAGRA

WASHINGTON, Jan., 13.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has asked congress for an immediate appropriation of $10,000 for "studies and demonstration work" with a view of checking pellagra and typhoid fever. With the request is a report from the public health service, which declares that improper food has been shown to have a "profound influence on health of populations and to be directly responsible for the increasing prevalence of pellagra."

"Increased demonstration," the report said, "are urgently required to prevent pellagra from becoming a veritable scourage in many rural communities." In Mississippi alone there were 10,954 cases and 1,024 deaths from pellagra last year, and in certain other states it has exceeded tuberculosis as a cause of death. It is estimated that there have been approximately 75,000 cases of pellagra throughout the country this past year, with more than 7,500 deaths.

Men of labor, remember hatters' day, January 27.

SERVICE

Is What Counts

In the matter of service we recognize absolutely no competitors.

We confess it without a blush. If you are in doubt, get acquainted with our methods.

To make our service more complete, we need you as a subscriber.

A good suggestion. Place your order today.

Zenith Telephone Company

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory

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

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
JOHN F. TOBIN, President. CHAS. L. BAINE, Secretary-Treasurer.

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.

HEATING OF STREET CARS

DULUTH — TWIN PORTS ELECTRIC LINES — SUPERIOR

It is doubtful if many of the persons who complain of the way street cars are heated have given more than a passing thought to the difficulties of the problem.

There is nothing quite so hard to heat as a street car. This is particularly true when low temperature is accompanied by a high wind. Thus far no means has been invented for keeping the air just inside the constantly opening door or close to the walls which are practically all glass from 60 to 90 degrees warmer than the air immediately outside, as sometimes seems to be expected.

Our cars are heated by means of hot water, which is the most satisfactory method known for this climate. Most passengers keep on their heavy outdoor clothing while riding in street cars in cold weather and the temperature as high as that maintained in our homes and offices would be very uncomfortable to them. We instruct our employes to keep the temperature in the cars as near 60 degrees as possible at all times, but this is not possible when the outside temperature is below zero, with a strong wind blowing.

We wish to remind those who are familiar with the operation of hot water heating systems in their homes with the rapid circulation which they are able to secure by placing the heater at a considerably lower level than the radiating surfaces cannot be obtained in a car. In a car the radiating surfaces must necessarily be placed below the level of the heater and this is a serious handicap in obtaining good circulation.

While hot water heaters are, all things considered, by far the most efficient for heating cars in this climate, things sometimes go wrong with them, as would be the case with any other system. The causes of trouble are sometimes such as cannot be foreseen by the management, nor controlled by the employes, and sometimes due to an attempt to force the circulation too rapidly by the motorman, but the usual result in either case is poor circulation and a cold car with a hot fire in the heater.

If under such circumstances the employes increase the fire in the heater in response to the requests they always get from passengers to "fire up," it results in mixing steam with the water, shutting off the circulation entirely, and sometimes in blowing all of the water in the heater out through the safety valve on the roof of the car. When the circulation has been stopped by such forcing the only way to make the car warm again is to allow the fire to go down and then to rebuild it slowly, re-establishing the circulation of water very slowly, without getting steam mixed with it by attempting to force it. To do this, the car is pulled into the carhouse, but often while it is completing a long trip or before it can be exchanged for a warm car, many passengers are likely to ride upon it and suffer more or less from the cold. We are using every effort to make such cases as rare as possible and we believe that our employes generally observe out instructions to notify the office promptly when they have a car which is it necessary to take off the line to get the heating system working properly again. It is possible that employes may sometimes neglect to do this, and for that reason we are always glad to have passengers promptly notify our office when they find cars unusually cold. We always make it a point to have cars looked after at the very first opportunity.

TWIN PORTS ELECTRIC LINES