

# MAKING CHANGE ON STREET CARS!

### CONDUCTORS REQUIRED TO BE ACCOMMODATING WHEN POSSIBLE!

We desire to again respectfully call the attention of our patrons to the necessity of providing themselves with change before boarding cars.

Conductors are required to be prepared to furnish change up to the amount of \$2.

Some persons appear to have the idea that the offering of any piece of "good money" on a street car is "legal tender" and that making such tender they have the right to be carried whether the conductor is able to make change for it or not. This idea is erroneous, as the courts have held that the tender of a \$5 bill in payment of a 5-cent fare upon a street car is an unreasonable and therefore not a legal tender. It will therefore be seen that a person who gets aboard a street car with nothing less than a \$5 bill is in the same position as one who has no money at all, so far as paying his fare is concerned, and that in such cases it is not as unreasonable as it may at first appear for the conductor to politely ask him to step off the car, procure change and take the next car.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CONDUCTORS

But while conductors are not required to furnish change for any sum in excess of \$2, they are instructed by the company to do so as an accommodation to passengers when possible. A conductor is required to have \$10 in change when first starting out, and it can easily be seen the changing of \$5 bills from two passengers would exhaust this supply. If he accepted two such bills he would be compelled to stop the car and seek change himself while all his passengers waited.

## MISTAKES IN CHANGE

When a conductor takes a piece of money from you from which you expect change, and passes on without returning change or audibly calling out the denomination of the money, you should not rely upon his having correctly read it and upon his returning your change to you later, but should call him back at once.

In order to prevent mistakes in change, misunderstandings and short change complaints, our conductors have been instructed to call out audibly the moment they receive a piece of money from a passenger, the denomination of the coin or bill, the number of fares which they understand are to be taken from it, and the change to be given in return, and at once count out the change audibly as they hand it to the passenger. Co-operation of our patrons in assisting upon our conductors observing this rule will be greatly appreciated and will greatly assist us in preventing mistakes regarding change.

## THE DULUTH STREET RAILWAY CO.

GOOD Wholesale California Wines are not expensive at Wall's Liquor Store. They also handle imported goods and will deliver to any part of the city or ship by express. Call or write for price list.

## WALL LIQUOR STORE

Old Phone, Mel. 1435. 310 W. Superior St. New Phone, Grand 267.

"THE HOME OF WANIGAS."

## LABOR UNION DIRECTORY

**FEDERATED TRADES ASSEMBLY**—Meets second and fourth Friday of each month at 302 Columbia Bldg., 201-203 West Superior street. President, W. F. Murnan, 595 East Third street; vice president, J. McEllan, 22 East First street; corresponding secretary, W. J. Dutcher, 827 East Second street; financial secretary-treasurer, Wm. R. Thomson, 25 East First street; reading clerk, A. A. Barr, 2041 Danahill avenue; sergeant-at-arms, Fred Bernard, trustee, R. C. Coole, James A. Ferguson, Peter Schaeffer.

**BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL**—Meets the second and fourth Tuesday at Room 302 Columbia Bldg., 201-203 West Superior street. President, H. R. Tinkham; vice president, J. R. Watts; financial secretary-treasurer, S. G. Nelson, 125 West Second street; recording secretary, J. H. Powers, 904 E. 4th street; secretary, Fred Paulson; trustee, Fred McGrath, J. Peterson, J. D. McElwain.

**ALLED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL**—Meets the second Monday of each month in Room 2, 506 11th Ave. East. Secretary, E. J. Busk, 1009 East Eighth street.

**CIGARMAKERS' UNION, No. 294**—Meets at Gonaka hall, 431 East Fourth street, the first Wednesday of each month. President, H. Alvarez; vice president, Manuel Rossi; financial secretary-treasurer, Peter Schaeffer, 624 1/2 East Seventh street; sergeant at arms, Geo. Shorae.

**CARPENTERS' UNION**—Meets every Tuesday evening at 1009 East Eighth street. President, Peter Hays; vice president, Hector McLean; recording secretary, O. H. Farns, 217 Second avenue West; treasurer, Edw. Erickson, 625 Ninth avenue East; financial secretary, J. H. Powers, 217 Second avenue West; Melrose, 4455; busk, 217 Second avenue West.

**BREWERY WORKERS' UNION, No. 132**—Meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month at W. A. hall, 270 West Superior street. President, J. J. Adams, 120 North Twenty-fifth avenue West.

**PAINTERS AND DECORATORS AND PAPER HANGERS**—Meets every Tuesday at Brown's hall, 10 East Superior street. President, John E. Jensen; vice president, Paul Stromquist; financial secretary and business agent, J. H. Powers, 904 E. 4th street, 12 West First street; President, Hugh Young, 4321 Regent street; vice president, John Turbun; secretary-treasurer, H. R. Tinkham, 60 1/2 East Sixth street.

**PLASTERERS' UNION, No. 33, O. P. I. A.**—Meets on First and Third Tuesdays of each month at Rowley's hall. President, Calahan; vice president, V. Thorsness; financial secretary-treasurer, Walter Ross, 4731 Jay street; corresponding secretary, Chas. Ferrott, 2099 Highland.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 136**—Meets first Sunday of each month at Rowley's hall. President, Edwin Anderson; vice president, A. H. Johnson; recording secretary, H. Dvorshak; financial secretary, Edward M. Grace, Room D, Lowell block, 51 East Superior street.

**PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS' UNION, No. 11, E. A.**—Meets the first and third Thursdays of each month at Rowley's hall, 112 West First street. President, J. A. Brown, 201 Minnehaha block; vice president, Rube Mayhew; secretary-treasurer, H. R. Tinkham, 60 1/2 East Sixth street; corresponding secretary, John Bennett, 562 Second avenue East.

**STAGE EMPLOYEES' UNION, No. 32, (I. A. T. S. E.)**—Meets first Tuesday in month; 11:30 p. m., 22 East First street; (unstable). President, J. L. Peterson; vice president, T. F. Brainerd; treasurer, Edward Lorentzen; secretary, J. Mulhern; financial secretary, W. H. Hammond; business representative, I. P. Shannahan, 22 East First street; Phone: Office, Melrose 2247; residence, Calmet 42-M.

**NOTION PICTURE MAKING OPERATORS' UNION, No. 32, (I. A. T. S. E.)**—Meets first Tuesday of each month at 11:30 p. m., 22 East First street, (unstable). Officers same as Stage Employes'. Business representative, J. R. McEllan, 22 East First street. Office, phone, Melrose 2247; residence, Grand 908.

W. Helm street; Carl Zenther, treasurer, 26 Sixth avenue East.

**LATHERS' UNION, No. 13, W. W. & M. L. E.**—Meets on the second and fourth Friday of each month at Brown Block, 10 B. Superior at President, Albert Meldahl; vice president, Matt Hanson; secretary, J. H. Follin, 115 Palmetto st. treasurer, George J. Dutcher, 24 West 15th st.

**LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION, No. 12**—Meets the second and fourth Saturday of each month at Glen's hall, 320 North Fifty-first avenue West, Duluth. President, J. O. O'Neill; vice president, Geo. Roswell; recording secretary, C. A. Ammerman, 588 Coaly street; financial secretary-treasurer, Chas. Topfitt, 2507 West Eleventh street.

**LICENSED TUGMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 1**—Meets every Wednesday evening during the winter months at Axa building, No. 2, 221 West Superior street. President, Wm. H. Perry, vice president, Rube Nelson; second vice president, John McCaffrey; corresponding and recording secretary, Albert Jones, 1001 Tondy building; financial secretary, R. F. Barrows, avenue, 21 Fifty-eighth avenue East; treasurer, Chas. Green.

**MUSICIANS' UNION, No. 18, A. F. OF M.**—Meets first Tuesday of each month at their headquarters, Forsters hall, Fourth avenue West and First street. President, W. L. Berger; vice president, Otto J. Wendt; treasurer, L. N. Sodahl; recording secretary, J. J. Dutcher, 227 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 Mallo, second vice president, J. C. Mundt; secretary-treasurer, Chas. Green.

See That This Label is on Your Printing.

It is a Guarantee of Fair Conditions Allied Printing Trades Council Duluth, Minn.

**FRANK DANIELS**  
INK  
CROOKYS

Vitagraphed in 5 parts under the personal direction of J. STUART BLACKTON and ALBERT E. SMITH  
**VITAGRAPH**  
BLUE RIBBON FEATURE

Coming Next Saturday at the Zelds.

There are so many things to swat now that the fly doesn't come anywhere near getting his share.

# ANECDOTES OF LOUIS BRANDEIS SHOWS HIS REMARKABLE SPIRIT

Many interesting anecdotes are told of Louis D. Brandeis, Boston, who has been named by the president to be on the supreme court to succeed the late Justice Lamar.

The Boston Traction company franchises brought Mr. Brandeis into the limelight very conspicuously in 1896. A 50-year lease of a subway was one of the points involved. A hard fight resulted in the lease being cut to 20 years. Those interested in the fight expected a bill of at least \$5,000 for his fees.

Mr. Brandeis' deeper interests have been centered along social economic problems. "As a whole," he has been quoted as saying, "I have not got as much from books as I have from tackling concrete problems. I have generally run up against a problem, have painfully tried to think it out and with a measure of success, and have then read a book and found to my surprise that some other chap was before me."

Edward A. Filene, in a recent article, tells how he lost patience when Mr. Brandeis was being attacked during his investigation of the Boston, Maine & New Haven.

"I went to him, saying it was time to resent and disprove charges which were so ridiculously unfair; that it would require no effort at all on his part to disprove them."

"He answered me as he had answered during the whole of the struggle, by saying: 'If I am right, my reputation will take care of itself. If my reputation cannot take care of itself, it ought to fall. At any rate, all I want you to accept for yourself, and tell any of my friends who may speak about it is that great care should be taken not to allow the question to be diverted from the important issue to a question of my personality.'"

Mr. Filene relates this anecdote: "A few years ago I said to Mr. Brandeis, having gone down to his office for business occasionally, 'I believe you must be turning away a good deal of business. Why don't you with your great organizing ability, reorganize your own office, and take care of the growing business that is coming in here?'"

"His answer was: 'Don't you think there is such a thing as having too much business? Don't you think there is such a thing as having so much business that a man would no longer be free, that a man might tie himself up against his best possibilities by being too engrossed in his profession or business?'"

Mr. Brandeis thus described his view of judges and lawyers: "Law has always been a narrow, conserving profession. In England it was always easy for a tory govern-

## AUTHORITY ON INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMENTS WILSON'S NEUTRAL COURSE

When President Wilson is assailed either by the pro-ally or pro-German press because of his handling of American neutrality, his friends point to an expression of appreciation of the president's course uttered by Dr. James B. Scott, director of the division of international law of the Carnegie peace foundation, at a dinner given last June, in Boston, by the 1890 class of Harvard.

"We are all, I am fain to believe," he said, "loyal to our common country and to its interests, as we understand them, but we have brought with us and we cherish memories of other countries and of the past. It is natural that those who have fled from countries now at war should feel and express a sympathy for people of their origin, irrespective of the rightfulness or the wrongfulness of the contest in which they are engaged."

Keeping U. S. from War.

"Unfortunately our fellow citizens from the fatherland and our fellow citizens from the motherland hold somewhat different views as to the rights and duties of the United States as a neutral nation. The president is endeavoring to preserve the neutrality of the United States and to keep us out of the great calamity of war, for war is a calamity, and however brave a showing it makes in verse, it does not ordinarily make for the progress of mankind; and a war which is considered just by one generation is often, if not generally, recognized as unjust by a succeeding generation. Now, if Mr. Wilson as president of the United States, should advise and carry into effect a policy which seems unfriendly to the first class of which have spoken, he might alienate the feelings of those of his fellow citizens coming directly or indirectly from the fatherland, and if, on the other hand, he should advise and carry into effect a policy which seems unfriendly to the second class, he might alienate the feelings of those of his fellow citizens coming directly or indirectly from the motherland. The president is thus between two dilemmas. He does not wish and he should not wish to alienate the good will or the sympathy or to question the loyalty of one body of his fellow citizens, and he does not wish and he should not wish to alienate the good will or the sympathy or to question the loyalty of the other body of his fellow citizens."

Steering Straight Course.

"He is seeking to apply impartially the principles of law and of justice applicable to the situation, to steer his course straight and true, and the difficulties which he faces today and which he is seeking to overcome, which he has hitherto overcome and which in the future are as great, indeed, I feel they are even greater, than the difficulties which confronted the first president of the repub-

## MAKE WALSH REPORT LABOR'S TEXT BOOK

(Continued from page 1.)

little by little the whole power of the race. They obtained great advantages from employing women in the industries, and then seized on the working power of children, which they looked upon as a vast amount of motive power going to waste when it might be profitably used. He referred to the decision of the United States supreme court in the Dartmouth College case against the abrogation of contracts, no matter when or how made or to what extent conditions had changed since they were entered into, as the bulwark behind which all the forces of capitalism have taken refuge for nearly a hundred years. By the application of that decision, he added, labor laws have for many years been declared unconstitutional by the courts."

Oregon Law and Louis Brandeis.

The Oregon law limiting the hours of labor for working women in that state came in for a liberal share of Mr. McEwen's attention. He showed how it had gone from court to court until it finally reached the highest judicial tribunal in the land and Louis D. Brandeis was employed to defend it there. In preparing his defense Mr. Brandeis ignored all former laws and court decisions; got testimony from medical and factory inspectors' reports; learned that the number of women employed in the industries of the United States was 12,000,000 and gathered other facts of great value in his inquiry. He then proved to the court conclusively that overdrafts on women by long hours of labor injuriously affected both them and their offspring and menaced the enduring welfare of the race. The result was that the supreme court of the United States reversed itself and upheld the law.

Mr. McEwen looked upon this as one of the greatest triumphs ever won in the supreme court and considered it a large element in influencing President Wilson to name Mr. Brandeis for the existing vacancy in that court. He stated further that Mr. Brandeis had been on labor's side of many cases and had rendered the movement such immense and extended service, all without pay, that "The Interests" were preparing to do everything in their power to prevent his confirmation by the senate. He then appealed to the hosts of labor to get busy at once in the matter and pile such pressure on the senate that it would be compelled to confirm the appointment, which the speaker considered the best one any president of the United States had ever made to the supreme court. The attention to Mr. Brandeis was received with a whirlwind of applause.

Rising Word of Thanks For McEwen.

Mr. McEwen discussed at length and with force the other causes of unrest and spoke impressively of the migratory workers and their needs, the evils of the present system of prison labor and vocational training in the public schools as needing the attention of the labor organizations. At the conclusion of his remarks he was given a unanimous rising vote of thanks.

Strong Plea to Congress Adopted.

Secretary Lawson read a preamble and set of resolutions urging congress to carry the recommendations made, by the federal industrial commission in its report into effect at the earliest practicable date and calling on the senators and representatives from Minnesota to work and vote for such action. He asked the adoption of the preamble and resolutions as an expression of the sense of the meeting on the subject, and they were adopted unanimously and with enthusiasm. The preamble and resolutions were as follows:

"Whereas, the late federal commission on industrial relations of which Hon. Frank P. Walsh was chairman, made a thorough and effective investigation of the relations existing between the employing and the working classes in this country and a keen and discriminating search for the causes of the general unrest prevailing throughout the land, which causes it laid bare to the public gaze; and

"Whereas, This investigation brought to light the prevalence of unjust and oppressive conditions for workmen and women, from which they are entitled to complete and effectual relief at the earliest practicable date; and

"Whereas, With a view to affording this vitally needed relief, promoting harmony between the workers and their employers and generally improving economic conditions in the country, whereby all classes of the American people would be benefited, said federal commission on industrial relations, in the report of its work and findings which it has submitted to the congress of the United States, has strongly recommended and recommended measures to be obtained through legislation and otherwise, therefore be it

"Resolved, By this mass meeting of the general public, held under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Assembly of St. Paul, Minn., this 30th day of January, 1916, which has been designated and set apart as 'Industrial Relations Day' for this city, that the congress of the United States be and it hereby is urged to give practical heed to the aforesaid recommendations by putting them into effect without unnecessary delay; and be it further

"Resolved, That the senators and representatives in congress from the state of Minnesota be and they hereby are earnestly invoked to work and vote for having said recommendations carried out as fully and effectively as possible and at the earliest practicable date; and

"Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and these resolutions, authenticated by the officers of this meeting, be sent by the secretary to each of the United States senators and representatives from this state."

An applicant for a teacher's certificate in Kentucky answered an examination question by defining "blunderous" as "kissing the wrong girl." Dictionary or no dictionary, we would have given that girl a first-class certificate.—Houston Post.

## MEXICAN WORKERS DEPLORE MASSACRE

Col. E. E. Martinez Says Labor Federation Sees Wall Street Back of Villa's Slaughter.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Mexican workers and the Carranza government greatly deplore the recent killing of Americans by some of Villa's raiders, and see in the attacks the hands of European agents who are trying to discredit the Carranza administration, according to Col. Edmundo E. Martinez, special delegate to the United States from the Mexican Federation of Labor.

Col. Martinez declares that the Mexicans do not hold President Wilson and Americans in contempt, as the capitalist press charges, but hold the President and the people in the highest respect, especially at this time.

"All the Mexican nation is sorry for this terrible slaughter," said Col. Martinez. "I have advised United States workmen before that Villa is in the pay of European capitalists who wish to destroy the Carranza government by bringing about intervention. I am sure Carranza is going to punish the murderers."

Col. Martinez declared the organized workers of Mexico appreciate the efforts of the union workers of the United States in behalf of their fight for freedom.

"We also appreciate what your unions have done for us," he said. "The workers are steadily winning. Of course, most of the workers are in the army. It is a working class army, supported by the working class. When a man leaves the army he does not go back to a wage of 25 cents a day, as in the old days, but gets a wage of \$4 or \$5 a day. He turns back all of the wage above living expenses to buy munitions of war, because every working man knows that we must win now or lose in the fight against the united capitalist Wall Street and Europe."

## DETROIT MINIMUM WAGE LAW IN COURT

DETROIT, Feb. 5.—At the last election trade unionists in this city secured a minimum wage amendment to the city charter to apply to municipal employees.

Now trade unionists are attempting to have the law enforced. The city attorney says he's going to start a "friendly suit" to test the legality of the people's decision because other officials failed to appropriate the necessary money.

The attorney assures trade unionists he has no personal feeling in the matter, and if this decision of the people is unconstitutional he will assist in drawing up a court-proof document.

In the meantime the municipal employes are waiting for the money Detroit citizens declared they should have.

Order Limiting Time to File Claims, and Fees.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, ss. In Probate Court. Edward J. Hoppman, executor of the Estate of Edw. J. Hoppman, deceased. Letters Testamentary this day having been granted to Christina Hoppman.

It is Ordered, That the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this court, be, and the same hereby is, limited to three months from and after the date hereof; and that the 2nd day of May, 1916, at ten o'clock a. m., in the Probate Court of said County, be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon the claims of the creditors, and the allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this order in The Labor World as provided by law.

Dated, Duluth, Minn. January 25th, 1916.

S. W. GILPIN, Probate Court, St. Louis County, Minn.

WALTER GONSKA, Attorney for Estate. Suite 202-204 First National Bank Bldg., Duluth, Minn. Phone L. W. Jan. 29, Feb. 5, 12, 1916.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Three hundred ninety-one (391) Dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of August, 1908, at 4:44 p. m., P. M., in Book 142 of Mortgages, on page 235, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said Mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, Notice is Hereby Given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said Mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed in the aforesaid mortgage, to-wit: One (1) in Block Thirteen (13) all in First Division of Aurora according to Official Plat of the City of Duluth in the Register of Deeds for St. Louis County, Minnesota, except all minerals and every other thing which may exist upon, in, or under said premises, me having previously been reserved by the State of Minnesota, and the same to be made by the Sheriff of said St. Louis County, at his office at the Court House in the City of Duluth, St. Louis County and State, on the 27th day of March, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, public vendue, by the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of Three hundred ninety-one Dollars, and interest thereon, if any, on said premises, and Fifty Dollars, Attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage, and the costs of said foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 1, A. D. 1916.

MATT ALZRO, Mortgagee.

VICTOR H. GRAN, Attorney for Mortgagee. L. W. Feb. 5, 12, 19, Mar. 4, 11, 1916.

# Glass Block



\$1.25 Buys These Famous "Premier" Dress Taffetas

They're the feature in our silk department this week, for this reason: we're showing 25 different shades, besides white, ivory and black—and no other firm in the Northwest has a yard of it!

Be Sure to See This Showing of The Season's Silks

A display not only featuring the newest, smartest fabrics for the coming season, but emphasizing again the success with which, thanks to our week in and week out, New York connections, we are always first with fashion's novelties from the East.

Left Over From the White Sale!

Just a hint to the woman who likes to pick up odds and ends at prices that mean more than usual economies! We're putting out odds and ends in table linens, plain linens, etc., left over from the white sale—all marked 'way down, because they're out of the paper wrappings and cannot go back in stock as new and untouched fabrics.

Valentine Day Is Coming!

and 25c will buy the cunning little box of Valentine materials (enough to make 10 stunning Valentines—envelopes and all)—and such fun as it is to make them!

Great fun for the Kiddies!

A Showing of New Spring Wash Goods Dainty Fabrics Just Unboxed!

An avalanche of lovely spring fabrics so crisp, fresh and alluring. New patterns, designs to be found only here at the Glass Block. Here are just a few of them:

New Dress Gingham at 10c and 12 1/2c.

New Dress Zephyrs at 25c, 35c and 50c.

New Dress Percales at 12 1/2c.

New Dress Tissues at 25c.

New Dress Silks at 25c.

New Sunfast Denims at 25c.

New Sunfast Galateas at 18c.

New Sunfast Chambrays at 15c.

\$1 a Week Will Give You A New Sewing Machine! Ask In the Basement.