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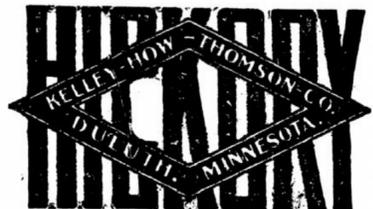
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REV. JOHN A. RYAN, FORMER MINNESOTA MAN, FAVORS IMMIGRATION BILL, SAY OPPONENTS ARE BOTH SELFISH AND SENTIMENTAL

Rev. John A. Ryan, D. D., formerly of Minnesota, but now professor of economics, Catholic university, this city, has declared in favor of the Burnett immigration bill. If this legislation is adopted by Congress, he says, "We shall have sufficient legislation to improve the quality, provide for assimilation and protect the standard of life that is required for decent living."

Rev. Ryan's statement, which includes a history of immigration legislation, has been published by the Weekly Press Service of the Social Service Commission, American Federation of Catholic Societies, and is, in part as follows:

The lowered standard of living is the main justification for restriction, and it is probably the reason behind the greater part of the agitation. Between two-thirds and four-fifths of the adult males of this country receive less than \$750 a year, and real wages have declined from 10 to 15 per cent since 1890. The great majority of the new immigrants go into the unskilled industries, thereby overstocking the market for that kind of labor, and bringing down wages. They do not become farmers, as so considerably occurred with the old

immigration. The supply of unskilled labor should be reduced. The immigration commission was unanimous on this point.

Among methods of restriction suggested are: The requirement of a contract enabling the immigrant to command living wages; the restriction of the arrivals from any country on a certain per cent of the average emigration from that country during the preceding period of 10 years; the division of the immigration countries in groups, and the granting of the privilege of sending immigrants to only one group in one year; and the literacy test. The first three are difficult of administration, while the last was recommended by eight of the nine members of the immigration commission as the best single method of restriction. It would exclude about one-third.

The opposition to restriction is sentimental, or superficial, or selfish. The sentimentalists want America to be kept a haven for the oppressed, but they do not want to keep it a genuine haven, instead of developing a proletariat; and we want to keep it an example of genuine democracy and of a better distribution of wealth than exists in Europe. Thus we can serve human-

ity better than by enabling a comparatively small proportion of the oppressed of Europe to better their condition very slightly.

The superficial objectors find fault with the literacy test because it does not guarantee character, something that it was not meant to do. It is primarily a method of affecting quantity, not quality. Others denounce it as the outcome of bigotry, but this factor is relatively unimportant in the movement; besides, the device ought to be judged on its merits. It is regrettable that Catholics will not consider more the economic argument for restriction. Others object that the country needs to be developed. If that means that a large group will be wease off than before, the objection is baseless. All the rough work generally done by unskilled foreigners would be done by Americans if they were paid sufficient wages. The immigration commission declared there is a constant oversupply of unskilled labor.

The selfish persons are those who wish to increase production and profits through cheap labor, at less than living wages. They would prefer Chinese and Japanese laborers if they could get them. They do not deserve serious consideration.

TEXAS CONGRESSMAN CHANGES MIND AND ADVOCATES GOVERNMENT PLANTS

Representative Dies recently made a speech against militarism that was considered by many to have been one of the greatest speeches heard in the halls of Congress in many years. Following his discourse, he was given a great ovation. However, the speech was completely ignored by the large newspapers, as many others of a similar character have been.

In the speech referred to Congressman Dies came out squarely for the proposition to take profit out of war by having the government manufacture its own armor, munitions, battleships, etc., as the most practical step in the direction of peace that can be taken.

It was immediately recalled that Representative Dies had taken decided issue with Representative Clyde H. Tavenner on this very issue two years previous. Mr. Dies at that time answered Congressman Tavenner's speech for government manufacture of armor plate, charging that the latter's plan would lead the nation into "paternalism," and away from the "constitution."

The Congressional Record for May 7, 14, reports the colloquy which took place on the floor of the House on that day. Tavenner, for about the fifteenth time, had introduced his amendment for a government armor plate factory, and each time it had been ruled out on a point of order. The Record shows Tavenner as stating:

I submit that it is time for Congress to stop dodging and to give the House an opportunity to vote on the proposition of an armor plant upon its merits. I feel confident a majority of the members of this House are in favor of a government armor plate factory, but we can not get a vote on it. I believe there was a time when the armor ring dominated the House, but I do not believe it today dominates the membership of the Republican party or of the Democratic party, and it goes without saying that it does not dominate the members of the Progressive party. And yet, because there are a few men in this House who want the armor ring to remain in business we can not get a

vote on it. I have done everything I could, and if I was not of an optimistic temperament I would be tempted to conclude that, regardless of what party is in power, the armor ring is to lead the country into the saddle and that it is impossible to get it out.

Representative Dies answered Tavenner at length, saying: I am told that the sailors on these battleships require boots and shoes, and hats and caps and shirts. Why not let these Moses of Democracy, who seek to lead the country into the camp of paternalism, propose that the government should take over the boot factories and the hat factories and the shirt factories? Why leave anything to the individuals in this country, if these modern Moses of political economy are to be believed, and and and and and and and and Democracy based on the constitution? I am not in favor of the government going into the business of manufacturing armor plate.

On January 28, 1916, Representative Dies made another speech, which revealed that during the intervening two years he had said, in his opinion: "The Congressional Record of January 28 quotes him in this way: Mr. Chairman, I have always been opposed to government ownership where it could be avoided, but I am prepared to make an exception in the building of a navy and the manufacture of munitions for war. We will never get rid of the war cry until we take the profits out of making and building for war. Upon the very best authority I am able to state that there are concerns in the United States making a million dollars a day out of the manufacture of war munitions of Bethlehem Steel stock has gone up from almost nothing to \$100 a share. So it has been with many of them. Human nature is weak. We must not tempt men. They are prone to praise the bridge that carries them over. They are likely to cry 'wolf' for the purpose of inducing us to buy a gun. The profits must be taken out of this traffic in killing machines, at least in every case where the government is the purchaser. The struments of preparedness.

FACTS ABOUT MEXICO NOT GENERALLY KNOWN

When the American owners of La Colorado Mining company shut down their mine in the state of Sonora, the Mexican state government took over the mine and opened it, fixing a minimum wage. The government did this so that the workers who have been so suddenly thrown out of work would not have to starve. The Mexican government will keep a careful accounting for the American owners, but the Mexican workers will not have to starve. It was the solidarity of 3,000 Mexican miners in Arizona not long ago that won for all the workers of that state a new freedom in the mining industry. Their loyalty to the American workers was inspiring. There is no row between the American and Mexican workers. The only row that there can be is between the plunderers and the workers or between rival groups of plunderers.

KEY OF PRESENT WAR NAPOLEON PRISON CAMP

PARIS—During the Napoleonic wars of more than a century ago Verdun was the principal camp for Britons taken prisoner by the French. The confinement of these prisoners was not a strict and the had much leisure, it is said, for gambling, dicing and even for love-making among the damsels of the province. Verdun was even envied for getting the "keep" of these prisoners, and the mayor of Metz petitioned the French government for a share of them. Among these desirable Britons was Lord Yarmouth, said by some to be the original of the Marquis of Steyne in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," and of Lord Monmouth, in one of Disraeli's novels.

level are grouped in a region which is aptly called the "roof of America." Atop these mountains are 60 living glaciers that are every bit as aspiring as those ice fields Americans have been crossing to Switzerland to see. Interspersed with the scenes of the magic of the mountains are film-still-les of the American Indian of today in his native haunts in Glacier National Park.

CONDITION IS LIKE TIMES OF NAPOLEON

Congressman Draws Parallels in Strong Speech on Hay Military Bill.

WASHINGTON—A parallel between conditions confronting this country now and at the time of the Napoleonic wars was drawn in a statement on the Hay army bill, made by Representative Edmund Platt, New York, republican.

"I don't understand how anybody who will read the history of the last five years of the war between Napoleon and the rest of Europe, Mr. Platt says, 'can fail to be impressed with the singular parallel between what happened then and what is happening now, so far as neutral rights and trade are concerned.'

"President Jefferson and President Madison made every kind of effort to keep our country out of war. They declined to take even a step toward building up an army or navy for fear it should tempt us to defend our rights. They wrote endless notes and protests against the destruction of American ships and American lives, but in spite of all this our country was drawn into the war, and as Woodrow Wilson indicates in his 'History of the American People, Vol. III, page 212, was drawn in wholly unprepared and on the wrong side. Mr. Wilson says: 'France was doing more to injure neutral trade than England was. That very spring (1812) French fleet put to sea commissioned to burn our merchantmen wherever found.' 'I do not say that we are going to be drawn into the great European war of today as we were drawn into the great war of a little more than a century ago, but no man in his senses who knows his history and who has followed in the light of history the events of the last year can doubt that there is danger, very real danger, and that lack of preparedness contributes to the danger.

ANTHRACITE MINERS WIN TWO VICTORIES

Companies Ordered to Abide by Award of 1902 Strike Commission.

HAZELTON, Pa., April 27.—A big victory for anthracite miners was secured last week when Charles P. Neill, umpire of the conciliation board, served notice on operating companies that they must abide strictly by the award of the strike commission of 1902 and by subsequent wage agreements. The two rulings are against the Pardee Brothers & Co., Inc., and will result, it is estimated, in back pay amounting to over \$8,000 as the cases have been pending for some time and the back pay will date from the time that the grievance was placed before the board. The Pardee company is notified that under the agreement it has contract relations that it cannot change. The rates provide for \$9.91 per yard for coal cutting. This was reduced to \$5.61 by the company.

In holding for the mine workers, Umpire Neill declares that the company had completely failed to meet the claims of the workers, and that the company officials were even ignorant of the terms of the agreement. On this point he said: "The replies of the superintendent were in such flat contradiction to conditions shown by the rate sheet as to create the impression that the representatives of the company, who were conducting its case, were decidedly unfamiliar with the terms of the arbitration award and the subsequent agreements under which they are assumed to be carrying on their operations."

PHOTOPLAY ARTIST GETS \$50 A MINUTE

A photoplay artist has just been paid at the rate of \$7,200,000 a year. Edgar Lewis of the Lubin company, Los Angeles, needed a rooster which would crow at the psychological moment. After a long search he found one. It required thirty seconds to take the close-up and the owner of the bird charged the producer \$25. At the union eight-hour day, omitting Sundays and holidays, that is at the rate of \$7,200,000 a year.

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