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LABORERS LEAVE BRITISH COLUMBIA

Oriental and White Aliens Are Displacing Native Born Workers Here.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 24.—There is a general election coming on this fall, but labor in British Columbia has been disorganized so badly by conditions arising from the war in Europe that an effective organized protest at the ballot box will be impossible.

Wage workers of native Canadian stock are rapidly leaving the province, because Oriental and "alien enemies" of the European nationalities are imported in large numbers to break the labor unions of the native workers.

When any proposal for free transportation or any other opportunity to get away to the United States is offered, the Canadian workers eagerly grasp it. They will at least get away from conditions which have become unbearable in British Columbia.

More than 30,000 Orientals are now residents of British Columbia. More than 70 per cent of the miners in the Slocan district are "alien enemies." Railway and tunnel workers are mainly drawn from the nationalities of Southern Austria and Hungary. The coal mines are operated mainly by Japanese labor.

For every man who enlists to defend the country against "Prussian militarism," an "alien enemy," is imported to take the bread out of the mouths of native union workers.

An agitation is now under way to induce the widows of Canadian workers killed in Europe to take the jobs of the few Canadian workers still employed in the railway and metal industries of British Columbia.

THE BOSS WAS EASY.

A builder observed a man standing on the scaffolding with his hands in his pockets, smoking a pipe. He went gently up the ladder and said: "Now, I've caught you; we'll have no more of this! Here's your four days' pay, and you can consider yourself discharged!"

The man pocketed the money and went away rather quickly.

Just then the foreman came up, and the builder told him what he had done.

"Why," said the foreman, "that man wasn't working for us; he was only asking for a job!"

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MILLIONS SPENT TO MOLD OPINION

Efforts to Influence Legislation Costs Railroads Vast Sums Every Year.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 24.—The following statement was issued today by the Transportation Brotherhoods.

It is suggested to the railroads that an additional way of conserving railroad funds would be to discontinue contributions to campaign funds and to save the enormous sums that it costs the railroads annually in the endeavor to influence legislative bodies.

Millions of dollars are annually expended by the railroads in the endeavor "to mold public opinion" and to secure the passage and defeat of laws in which the officials or their friends might be interested.

An investigation which is now in progress by the interstate commerce commission into affairs of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, shows that tremendous sums have been expended for purposes that are not provided for in the charters of the railroad companies.

Effort to Control Legislators. It might be assumed that the business of a railroad company would be the transportation of passengers and freight, but judging from the facts as brought out by the investigations of the interstate commerce commission, the officials consider that the business of the railroads, is to provide laws for the various states, as well as to influence the election of state and county officials, that are approved by the railroad officials.

In the course of a single year, a single railroad—the Louisville & Nashville, issued to or on account of members of legislative bodies and other public officials—attorneys, newspaper representatives and various other persons (not including companies) as many as 11,805 free passes, involving 4,577,928 miles of travel, the value of which exceeded \$130,839.

The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad, a subsidiary of the Louisville & Nashville, during the same period, issued 22,255 free passes involving 7,133,944 miles of travel, the value of which was \$200,420.

The passes issued on account of members of legislative bodies and other public officials were distributed among state senators, representatives and other state official, county and city officials and judges of various courts.

These facts made public through the interstate commerce commission investigation, are doubtless indicative of the wide spread abuse of the free pass evil on the railroads in different parts of the country.

Condemned by Commission. The commission does not hesitate to condemn this practice of the carriers. In well chosen words, the commission says "such laws reveal the manner in which these carriers have dipped into practically every domain of public and private life by the instrumentality of the free pass. There is scarcely a walk of life which is not represented in this procession of recipients of passes, from the federal bench to the local politician and the sheriff who summons the jury. The threads represented by these passes thousands of citizens to the carriers through improper relations."

"The lack of morality reflected by the facts here compiled, is a menace to the institution of a free people."

No wonder the interstate commerce commission strongly recommends that the practice of railroads in expending their funds for the purpose of influencing the laws of the country as well as the abuse of private car travel be restricted by the railroads.

If this recommendation were followed by the roads there would be less cause for complaint as to insufficient revenue. Protection to this one avenue of "economic waste" in railway operation would alone more than enable the roads to establish the eight-hour day principle in freight service without additional expense.

MACHINISTS RAISE WAGES.

OWOSSO, Mich., June 24.—Machinists employed by the Ann Arbor railroad have secured the nine-hour day and increased wages 1 1/2 cents an hour.

CAN THE KAISER DEFEAT THE PRESIDENT? VITAL QUESTION VOTERS MUST ANSWER

Election of Hughes, Proclaimed by German-Americans as Their Choice to Punish Wilson, Would Make Potsdam Political Capital of the United States, Says New York World

Can the Kaiser defeat the President? The question is put by the New York World in this, the most trenchant editorial contribution to the newly opened National campaign.

"I do not like to consider the possibility of a hyphenated vote," says George W. Wickersham, who is Mr. Hughes' most prominent guide, counselor and friend. Whether Mr. Wickersham and Mr. Hughes like to consider it or not, the hyphenated vote is a definite fact that can not be disregarded.

"No other issue of the campaign is so vital as the issue that this vote presents. The followers of the Kaiser in the United States have set out to destroy President Wilson politically for the crime of being an American President instead of a German President. They have adopted Mr. Hughes as their candidate and made his cause their cause. They have decreed that President Wilson must be defeated because the foreign politics of his administration are not satisfactory to the German empire.

German-Americans Endorse Him "Officials of the German-American Alliance in Chicago had endorsed the Hughes nomination almost before the convention had finished its work. The officers of the German societies in Milwaukee who sent their ultimatum to the Republican party last week are all cordial in expressing their approval of the Hughes nomination.

"George Sylvester Viereck, editor of the Evening Post, is the most frankly disloyal and scurrilous of all the German newspapers in the United States, declares that— "The nomination of Justice Hughes means the salvation of the Republican party. It is a triumph of genuine Americanism over nativism."

"George von Skal, one of the most active agents of the German propaganda in New York, is as enthusiastic as Mr. Viereck: "We are convinced that President Wilson is pro-British, and that is the reason we are going to vote against him, Justice Hughes, therefore, will have the support of the German-American Democrats and Republicans, and I think he will be elected."

Koelbe is Exultant "Alphonse Koelbe, of the German-American alliance, who helped to manage the Congressional campaign in behalf of the Gore and McLemore resolutions, is no less exultant than Mr. Viereck and Mr. von Skal: "I am certain that Justice Hughes will grow as the campaign advances, and that the election of Mr. Wilson being elected are exceedingly slim."

"Gustav Mayer, publisher of the German Daily Gazette, said in a speech at Philadelphia Sunday: "We suggested some weeks ago that Hughes was the most logical man, and with his selection and that of Fairbanks the entire country will rally to the support of the Republican ticket."

"The editor of the Cincinnati Volksblatt says 'the nomination is a splendid one,' and the Cleveland Wachtler and Anzeiger commends Mr. Hughes while attacking President Wilson and Colonel Roosevelt: "We consider it a great boon of the Chicago convention that the people of the United States will not be compelled to choose between the present leader in union and the advocate of England and the advocate of still greater unneutrality."

Voices Hyphenated Neutrality "In the opinion of the Cincinnati Freie Presse: "Justice Hughes has expressed sentiments which are in accord with the German-American idea of neutrality. We are in thorough sympathy with him and his ideals."

BACK TO NATURE OUTING PROVIDED BY WESTERN MUNICIPALITY

By M. C. LARKIN. For the sixth time in six years Los Angeles will open a summer camp in the San Bernardino Mountains, 76 miles from civilization, where Mr. City Taxpayer, his wife and also his children, may go two weeks and enjoy a rip-roaring, back-to-nature outing trip all for \$7.50.

The Los Angeles municipal mountain camp is connected to an adjacent to the city playground department here and is open every summer from early June to late September. It is capable of accommodating 250 people and is filled and emptied several times each year. This season the camp is scheduled to play to capacity audiences six different times.

Something for Their Taxes. "The object of establishing this camp," said C. B. Riatt, superintendent of the playground department, "was to give the people of Los Angeles something for their taxes. It is our desire to furnish a pleasant, profitable, inexpensive vacation to the residents of the city."

While the summer camp is open to every taxpayer, it is an especial boon to those to whom a two weeks' vacation once a year is a luxury. The camp opened for the year last week. The first vacationists admitted were Los Angeles families, Ma and Pa and the "kids" were enjoying all the privileges of the camp, unrestricted, for two periods of two weeks each.

After Ma and Pa and the little folks return, the camp is then thrown open to the city's boys—two periods again of two weeks apiece. "Then the girls have their turn—two periods once more of two weeks each. After that families are privileged again to go into the fastness for a "close-up" of nature and a mouthful of unpolluted air.

Those citizens, citizens and citizenettes wishing to enjoy the summer camp signify that desire by registering at the city playground department. Those who can't afford the rush. The \$7.50 which they pay covers the \$7.50 paid covers their TRAIN transportation, food and keep while away. There are no "extras" at the camp, nor are there the usual catch-pennies with which all first-class, pay-as-you-enter summer resorts are afflicted. But those going to the municipal camp must take their own bedding and a disposition must abide by the few simple rules laid down by the directors in charge.

Every person in the camp is required to do an hour's work each day in order to keep down the overhead expense. The women wash dishes, make the beds and the like; the men cut wood, and the children do chores. When the boys are there alone this work is divided up among them, and likewise when the girls' turn comes. The group of boys with the cleanest cabin floats the American flag for that day.

Good Accommodations. There are 23 acres in the camp grounds and 46 stout cabins house the campers. A \$3,000 cedar log lodge is in course of construction, and will probably be occupied before the season ends. A swimming pool furnishes excellent bathing.

Several athletic directors are there to help the fun along, and each night, before a roaring campfire in the open, the program for the following day is outlined. Recreation consists in hiking, swimming, fishing, athletic sports, quiet games, campfire stories, songs and entertainments.

"We try as hard as we can," says Superintendent Riatt, "to get away from routine, discipline, military strictness and such. We want to make the camp one big family, with two weeks of real fun."

Co-operation on the part of the United States Forestry department in granting the camp site, and financial aid to the extent of \$6,000 from the

LABORER GETS LESS THAN \$1.25 PER DAY

Hearings On Minimum Wage Brings Disclose Many Startling Labor Conditions.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Progress of the greatest importance has been made in Washington this winter toward reaching a standard of government employment high enough to remove any fear labor may have of the extension of government ownership and operation.

Proponents of fundamental economic reforms, oft criticized organized labor for not taking a more active stand in favor of government ownership. Labor's luke-warm attitude was amply explained when Congressman John I. Nolan of San Francisco brought out some of the facts regarding the government as an employer.

Minimum Wage of \$3. Hearings on the Nolan bill to establish a minimum wage at \$3 for government employees in the District of Columbia disclosed the fact that scores of men are working as street cleaners in Washington for \$1.25 a day, and that thousands of government workers, including veteran clerical employes, receive less than enough to keep the wolf from the door.

Mr. Nolan's discourses were one of two developments that aroused government employes as they had never been aroused before. The other was the attempt, through the Borland bill to increase the hours of government clerks from seven to eight a day.

Congressman Nolan is a life-long unionist and representative of the Union Labor party of San Francisco. His bill had the backing of the American Federation of Labor, and Arthur E. Hooper, legislative representative of the federation, was largely responsible for the success of the hearings. And it was the same influence—that of the American Federation of Labor—that defeated the attempt to take a backward step and add to the hours of government clerks.

Government employes in Washington—from the street cleaner at \$1.25 a day to the scientist at \$3,000 a year, suddenly awoke to a realization of two things. The first was the helplessness of any big group of employes to prevent exploitation and injustice, unless they are organized, and regardless of whether their employer is a private corporation or the United States government. The second was the power and good will of the organized workers of America.

Union Has 5,000 Members. Out of this realization came the organization of a Federal Union of Civil Service employes. Today in this union has more than 5,000 members among the government clerks in Washington. When the union's books were opened the government employes flocked to A. F. of L. headquarters by the hundreds.

Today there is more independence and a better spirit among government employes in Washington than ever before. They no longer feel themselves the helpless wards of a more or less benevolent government. Now for the first time there is some force other than political pull which they can appeal, their own power as an organization.

The organization of government clerks and of the teachers employed in the schools of Washington and New York is of historic importance. It means that workers who wear white collars and draw their pay by the month are waking up to the fact that they are not a privileged class, that they must make common cause with their fellow workers in shop and factory and on the railroads and wharves and ships.

The Nolan bill establishing a \$3 minimum wage for government employes in the District has been reported favorably by the house committee on labor. Letters to your congressmen and senators will help the fight for its passage.

BUILDING TRADES AT BUTTE ARE LOCKED OUT

BUTTE, Mont., June 24.—The Employers' association of this city has forced a lockout of the building trades, the electrical workers street car men, and other employes. Unionists declare this move was made in the hope that the workers would retaliate by calling a general strike and precipitating a local civil war. The Free Lance, organ of the unionists, says: "The labor unions of the community fully understand the importance and significance of the fight. They understand what the outcome of it means to the people of this community. They know that current rumors have it that members of the Silver Bow Employers' association have made the statement that they were going to make a Bingham, Utah (where the wages of the members are \$2.50 or \$2.75 a day), out of Butte. "They are going to make Butte a cheap town, with the alien and others of cheap like calibre, predominating as workmen, while the American and other English-speaking people must leave here because they had American ideas of independence and intelligent conception of American standards of living."

HIGHER WAGES IN NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, I. June 24.—The Plumbers' union has raised wages from \$4 to \$4.50 a day and upholsterers have increased their rates from \$3.50 to \$4.

city council, were of material benefit to this enterprise. The total cost amounted to about \$15,000.

So far as it is possible to ascertain, there is no law against other municipalities in the United States following the example of Los Angeles. There are now laws standing in the way, only by lack of civic consciousness, both in city officials and those who elect them.

Glass Block Store

\$1.00 Sale of White!

Tomorrow begins a most interesting sale of White Muslin Underwear, with better values than we have ever offered before. Combinations of both lace and embroidery, Envelope Chemises, Gowns, both slip over, high and V neck, and Skirts with lace and embroidery trimmings—all may be bought on our second floor tomorrow for one dollar.

This One Dollar Sale of White will appeal to all, not so much, perhaps, because of the price reduction, but because of our "White" values. A glance at some of our offerings will interest you.

Offerings In White Tomorrow at \$1 Values to \$2.25

Combinations of both lace and embroidery, trimmed, \$1.00. Envelope Chemise, \$1.00. Gowns, both slip over, high and V neck lace and embroidery trimmed, \$1.00. Skirts, lace and embroidery trimmed, \$1.00.

This sale is not so notable for its big reductions as for the values offered. Come in and look these goods over. Their values are attractive.

100 Dresses at \$14.95

All this season's garments in materials of Taffeta, Combinations of Taffeta and Georgette Crepe, Wash Taffetas, Crepe Meteor in fancy stripes, Floral Silks and White French Serge. Fascinating little garments of every imaginable style. It is hard to pass them by. Particularly the soft, filmy little ones of blue Georgette Crepe, with tiny undecided patterns interwoven. Come and see them tomorrow.

BOILERMAKERS HAVE IMPROVED CONDITIONS

NEODESHA, Kan., June 24.—Supporters of the Standard Oil company of Kansas has notified a committee representing Boilermakers' union, No. 418, that wages will be increased 5 cents an hour for mechanics and 7 1/2 cents an hour for helpers, and that "when we are in need of boilermakers we will be pleased to give your organization preference when you can supply competent men and supply them quickly." The company agrees to investigate whenever it is claimed that a member of the union is wrongfully suspended or dismissed if the claim is sustained the employe will be reinstated with pay for time lost. An eight-hour day shall prevail and the company agrees that any committee of its employes selected to confer with officials shall not be discriminated against.

PLUMBERS RAISE WAGES.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., June 24.—Union plumbers and their employers have adjusted wage differences. The new scale will be postponed until Aug. 1 that contracts may be fulfilled under the old rates. After Aug. 1 wages will be 55 cents an hour, or an increase of 7 cents.

Advertisement for Northern Pacific Railway, featuring Yellowstone Park and a scenic view of the park. Text includes: 'See America This Summer Travel the Cool, Scenic Highway of the Northern Pacific Railway', 'Through the most interesting and resourceful northwest to Yellowstone Park', 'The Original and Greatest National Park', 'Enter at Gardiner Gateway—original, scenic and only Northern Entrance. Stops permitted on tickets.', 'LOW ROUND TRIP SUMMER TOURIST FARES ON SALE DAILY', 'Go Northern Pacific this year—get additional scenery at no additional expense.', 'Personally escorted tours weekly and through cars daily to Yellowstone Park.', 'Great Northern Pacific S. S. Co. from Portland-Astoria, steamship lines from Puget Sound Points or Shasta Rail Route to San Francisco.', 'Send for free travel literature, rates and information.', 'A. M. CLELAND General Passenger Agent 334 W. Superior St. St. Paul, Minn.', 'C. P. O'DONNELL, C. P. A. Duluth, Minn.', 'Colville Reservation, Wn., open for settlement July 5 to 22. Register at Spokane or Willamette on Northern Pacific. Get booklet.', 'C. P. O'Donnell, C. P. A. 334 W. Superior St. Duluth, Minn.'