

PACKED WITH STRENGTH

DULUTH UNIVERSAL FLOUR

PURE SPRING WHEAT FLOUR
DULUTH UNIVERSAL

L. W. W. STRIKE ON MESABA RANGE SPREADS; PRIVATE POLICE A MENACE

The strike of the iron miners on the Mesaba range is attracting statewide attention. The I. W. W. is not a popular organization. The methods it has employed in other strikes have set the public against it. The A. F. of L. has no use for the I. W. W. In but a few instances has it been of any assistance to workmen. As a strike fomenting it is a success, but as a benefactor it has failed to demonstrate its usefulness to labor in most instances.

It is learned that the strike of the iron miners was not instigated by the I. W. W., but was provoked by a bully superintendent of the St. James mine at Aurora, who worked the miners into accepting a contract under certain representations and when the men attempted to carry out their contract they found they could not make a living at it. They were bothered considerably with the large amount of earth and rock in the ore, for which they received no pay. The men protested against this and asked for a revision of the contract and they were told point blank that no revision would be made. A strike was then called and it spread like wild-fire throughout the range.

The I. W. W. leaders, who were in Duluth, heard of the trouble and offered their assistance, which was accepted. The only organization of miners recognized by the A. F. of L. is the Western Federation of Miners. It is not believed that any kind of labor organization would be tolerated on the ranges, that is if the mining companies and their agents there can have their way.

It is a pity that the miners are being misled by the rantings and ravings of the irresponsible I. W. W. leaders. There is no question but that the iron miners have a just grievance which should be met and settled by the mining companies. If the spirit of tolerance prevailed any ordinary committee could settle the strike in less time than it takes to tell.

The law does not permit the importation of non-citizens of the state to act as special police or deputy sheriffs, and many Duluth men are urged to serve as such. All of the special police of the Steel Trust are employed as peace officers, and so far as we have been able to learn

about the only law breaking that has occurred on the ranges has been provoked by these men.

Organized labor is attempting to secure the passage of a law in the state legislature prohibiting corporations from maintaining private armies. This law, if passed, will go a long way toward heading off law breaking in times of strikes. The police authority of the state should be delegated to such a police officer employed by a private corporation is interested only in protecting such lives and such property in which the company that employs him may be interested. A police officer employed by the county is sworn to protect all lives and all property; the lives of the striking miners as well as the lives of the officers of the mining companies.

George King, the special police officer for the Duluth, Missabe & Northern railway, might have been prompted by a high impulse to pull down the red banner of the I. W. W., but he used mighty poor judgment unless he wished to provoke a riot. There was anything unlawful in carrying the banner. It would have been the duty of the state peace officers to make arrests and not the agent of a corporation.

The sooner we understand that this is a government of law and not of corporations, we shall not have lawlessness attending labor strikes. The strong arm of the law should not be used with abuse. Most of the anarchy we know anything about is started from the abuses practiced by the agents of private corporations, who have taken the law into their own hands, such as many of them are doing on the ranges.

We must never forget that the miners have a right to strike for any reason or no reason. They have a right to choose their own leaders. They have a right to peacefully assemble in public places and in private halls. The right to assemble in public places shall only be abridged when such assembly will not interfere with the rights of the public, such as congesting traffic.

If the sheriff of this county knows his duty he will not tolerate meddlesome interference in enforcing the law from the private army of the Steel Trust.

HOPE TO MAKE DRY LEAGUE PERMANENT

Will Assist Workers Who Will Lose Jobs When Town Goes Dry.

Richard Jones, manager of the dry committee, announced this week that the Duluth Trade Union Dry League will be a permanent organization. Its members will continue to work in the interest of the dry movement and an effort will be made to find employment for all workmen now employed who will lose their jobs as a result of the town going dry.

The dry league will become a sort of displacement organization. All bartenders, porters, brewery workers or cigar makers who are to be thrown out of employment as a result of the dry election will, upon request made to the dry league, be assisted in obtaining work at other occupations.

The Trade Union Dry League recognizes the force of the argument set up by the workmen employed in connection with the liquor traffic and every effort will be made to induce local employers to try out at other occupations workmen who will lose their jobs as a result of the town going dry.

According to Senator Jones the Trade Union Dry League will begin early to get a list of employers who have signified a willingness to assist all men thrown out of employment as a result of the closing of the saloon. In this manner the dry league will attempt to be a friend to the workman who regards the league as his enemy.

JAIL STRIKERS FOR APPEALING TO MINERS

Several strikers on the Mesaba range have been arrested and sent to jail on the charge of "Attempting to stop miners from going to work." A judge at Virginia has given a liberal interpretation to a law never intended to apply to the efforts of workmen who use peaceful methods in coaxing their fellows not to serve as strike breakers.

GIRLS HAVE HARD WORK; LOW WAGES

Laundry Workers Put in Ten Hours Daily for Nine and Ten Cents An Hour.

Regularity of work, counterbalanced by low wages, seems to be the situation among Springfield laundry workers, who are largely women.

According to the Russell Sage Foundation report on industrial conditions, the five laundries in the city seemed to be little affected either by seasonal or financial depressions. "At certain times of the year—in state fair week and at Christmas—extra workers were taken on, but a regular force was given steady employment," the report says. "In spite of the ten-hour day, the earnings of the women were low. The beginning wage for girls 16 years of age in one establishment at the time of this inquiry was 9 to 10 cents an hour, but increases were made as workers gained experience, until a maximum of 13 to 14 cents was reached.

"Much of the laundry work in Springfield was paid for at piece rates, but the earnings of piece workers did not greatly exceed those of men who were somewhat higher—\$2 a day to men who operated washing and drying machines, while the head washer in one laundry earned \$3 a day.

"In mercantile establishments, too, work is fairly regular and rates of pay are low. Extra workers were brought in during special rush periods, such as State Fair week and the Christmas holidays, and, though the number of these workers was sometimes large, the duration of their employment was brief.

"None of the stores visited reported any difficulty in securing extra help during such periods. There seemed to be many persons in the city ready to take advantage of a few odd days of employment which held out no hope of developing into anything permanent.

"All the stores, however, must not be classed together, for some, which deal in relatively higher-priced commodities need a more capable sales force than others, particularly that the 5 and 10 cent stores, and, consequently, pay higher wages. Except for one woman, who received \$25 per week, and whose duties included more than those of an ordinary sales clerk, the wages of sales girls in the department stores of Springfield ran from \$4 to about \$9 a week. The manager of one department store stated that the average wage of his sales girls was from \$6 to \$7; the superintendent of another fixed the average for his sales girls at from \$7 to \$8.

"Nine girls were interviewed in homes visited for securing other data. The three younger were 17, the oldest was 22. All but two had worked in the store for from two to five years. The wages ranged from \$4 to \$7, the last going to a chief sales girl with a five-year experience."

WHY WOMEN'S WAGES ARE LOW. ADELAIDE, South Australia, June 24.—Wages in Australia are set by wages boards, appointed by the state governments to represent the various industries. In a report by Chief Inspector of Factories Bannigan, that official states that the reason for low wages of females is because there is no organization among these workers to enforce their claims to more equitable conditions.

BREWERS INCREASE WAGES. SHERIDAN, Wyo., June 24.—The Brewery Workers' Union has signed new contracts which provide for increased wages and better working conditions.

WILL STUDY SOCIAL INSURANCE TOPIC

Bay State Department of Health and Statistics to Work for Legislative Reform.

In response to public interest in health insurance the Massachusetts legislature has created a commission to study social insurance with special reference to sickness. The state department of health and the bureau of statistics are directed to cooperate with the commission of nine members which will prepare a report and recommend the form of legislation to be introduced in January, 1917. California has a similar state commission already at work on this problem which is attracting wide attention since the introduction this year of bills for health insurance in Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey.

Proponents of this legislation believe it will bring about a movement for "health first" comparable to the safety first campaign which followed workmen's compensation for accidents.

"In order that there shall be opportunity," he says, "for persons employed at unorganized crafts and callings to take care of their interests pending the time when they can join the separate union of their trade, the laws of the American Federation of Labor make provision for the formation of a federal labor union, or union of mixed crafts and callings, in which those who are members of a union already in existence or eligible to membership in a trade union can hold a membership. When there is a sufficient number of members of any particular craft or calling in a federal labor union the officers are required to form a trade union and affiliate it to its national or international body."

To protect fine china, paper dollies may be placed between plates and saucers, preventing them from being scratched.

FEDERAL BUREAU ASKED BY WOMEN

Bills in Congress Provide Special Department to Look After Interests of Women.

(By FRANK M. KELBY.) WASHINGTON, June 24.—Women are going to demand a special governmental bureau to look after their interests.

Organizations representing between two and three million organized women—many of them voters—have urged production of the House and Senate bills creating a woman's division of the U. S. department of labor.

Representative John J. Casey, of Pennsylvania, in the House, and Senator Wesley L. Jones in the Senate, are sponsors for identical bills creating such a division, which is to have a chief who may be a woman, at a salary of \$2,500, and a force of special agents, clerks and assistants.

Growing importance of women in industry is given as the reason for the demand for her recognition in the federal government by a special division.

The work of the division will be to report to the Secretary of labor on all matters pertaining to the welfare of women, particularly wage-earning women; the effect of competition on women in industry; the effect of industrial occupations on women's health, home life, etc.

The legislation is demanded by the National Consumers' League, the Women's Trade Union League, and the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The women contend they have men in charge of the investigation of women's problems in industry. The first attempt to deal with industrial problems of women was made in 1911, when a woman's division within the Bureau of Labor Statistics was established.

Miss Marie L. Obenauer is in charge of this work, but the mere men in charge of the bureau found so many other uses for the funds of the bureau, the women's division was almost starved out.

Last year the division received only 4 per cent of the total appropriation of \$212,000 for the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Notwithstanding this, the division turned out 10 per cent of the bulletins issued by the bureau. Miss Obenauer resigned, and with her the entire staff of special agents employed in the women's division.

The women's organization backing the Casey-Jones bill contend that as women in industry constitute one-fifth of all persons industrially employed, women are entitled to more consideration from the federal government.

The bill carries an appropriation of \$45,000, or practically one-fifth of the appropriation that goes to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT

CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "The Fireman"

NEW SUNBEAM

ADMISSION 10c.

3 Days Only, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday—25-26-27.

This is the second Mutual Chaplin comedy and Charlie in the role The Fireman mark the beginning of the fun which continues through to the end. The sliding pole, a fire engine which comes in handy around lunch time.

There are several instances. Its fun is decided enough to justify it being termed—An Uproarious 2 Reel Comedy.

SUNBEAM THEATER

JULY 2-3-4—3 DAYS ADMISSION 10c.

The Battle Cry of Peace

A Call to Arms Against WAR.

by STUART BLACKTON 9 Reels

DEMAND EIGHT-HOUR DAY. ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 24.—About 250 machinists and other craftsmen employed by the American Laundry Machinery company are on strike for an eight-hour day.

BEST PIANO

Value in America
Bush & Gerts Pianos

Only Pianos in the market with Union Label on, sold by the Korb Piano Co., 26 Lake Ave. North. Duluth's Oldest Piano House.

FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS URGE A. F. OF LABOR

WASHINGTON, June 24.—A. F. of Secretary Frank Morrison has issued a circular to all organizers to take advantage to the fullest extent of the increasing sentiment for unionism among unorganized.

"In order that there shall be opportunity," he says, "for persons employed at unorganized crafts and callings to take care of their interests pending the time when they can join the separate union of their trade, the laws of the American Federation of Labor make provision for the formation of a federal labor union, or union of mixed crafts and callings, in which those who are members of a union already in existence or eligible to membership in a trade union can hold a membership. When there is a sufficient number of members of any particular craft or calling in a federal labor union the officers are required to form a trade union and affiliate it to its national or international body."

To protect fine china, paper dollies may be placed between plates and saucers, preventing them from being scratched.

George A. Gray Co.

THE STORE FOR SERVICE.
113-115-117-119 West Superior Street, Duluth, Minn.

Misses' and Little Women's Suits at Little Prices

These garments are cut on well-proportioned lines. Not styles suited to a large woman cut down to fit a small woman—they are truly small women's garments.

The models, materials, trimmings and linings are all selected with that idea in mind. Choose tomorrow from suits made from wool jersey, gaberdine, covert, wool velour, serges and poplins. A few silk suits are in the lot. There are plenty of navy blues, also covert and mode shades in checks and stripes. Special garments at special prices tomorrow.

\$14.75 \$16.75 \$19.75 \$25

NEW MOTOR COATS FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Coats made of Palm Beach cloth, Brilliantine, Shantung and Linen.

Indispensable garments for motor wear; they offer complete protection from the dust; they are cool, too—the air freely circulates through them. Colors in navy blue, fawn, gray and natural or tan shades. They are cut full—smart, distinctive styles—garments that you not only have been wanting and looking for. Many keep an extra coat or two in their machines for use by their guests. Splendid values at \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00.

We Sell Union Made Clothes for Men

Suits, Overcoats, Shirts, Hats, Underwear, Shoes, etc., and invite your call when you need such goods. Union salesmen to wait on you.

FLOAN & LEVEROOS

HOLDING OF LAND CREATES HARDSHIP

Needy Thousands Deprived of Livelihood By Greed of Wealthy Men and Corporations

WASHINGTON, June 24.—A powerful arraignment of the prevailing system by which wealthy individuals and corporations hold land out of use and thereby deprive thousands of a means of livelihood has just been published by the California state commission of immigration and housing.

On the commission are a capitalist, a Roman Catholic bishop, a wealthy woman social worker, a wealthy retired physician, and a labor leader. It is because they base their conclusions on facts, not on theories, that what they have to say is of particular importance.

Would Tax Unused Land. Taxation of unused land at the same rate as for land that has been made highly productive by the enterprise of its owners is discussed by the commission as a remedy, while they are not prepared to endorse this method, they announce that the commission has begun a thorough investigation.

The commission's findings as set forth in the second annual report, just published, may be summarized as follows:

California should comfortably support many times her present population, yet there have been times recently when it seemed as if California was unable to support even her present limited population.

The explanation lies in the fact that land is obtainable only at excessive prices, or is withheld altogether from the market by those who refuse to sell in the hope that the future will bring a much higher price. To this higher price the owners will contribute nothing in enterprise, industry or investment. This forces up land prices artificially and unnaturally.

Encourage Harmful System. "By this means," says the commission, "we foster unemployment, yet it is considered legitimate business to purchase land for the avowed purpose of preventing capital and labor from being employed upon it until enormous sums can be extracted for this privilege."

"The evidence seems to show that the men and women of California are tolerating a system that encourages rather than prevents holding and speculating in idle land."

The report shows that the Southern Pacific railroad owns in one county 634,830 acres, and in another 642,246 acres, few of which are profitably used. Taxes on these and many other huge idle tracts are as low in many instances as 6 to 8 cents an acre.

The report is of particular value because it is written from the standpoint of the labor problem,—of improving the condition of unskilled workmen and reducing unemployment. One member of the commission and its secretary is Paul Scharnberg, secretary-treasurer of the California Federation of Labor and a member of the Seaman's Union of San Francisco. He is the only Single Taxer on the commission.

BETTER WAGES FOR STATIONARY FIREMEN

Stationary firemen employed at the distillery in Omaha, Neb., have increased wages to \$22 a week, eight hours a day and six days a week. Former rates were \$17.50 a week, 12 hours a day and seven days a week.

This job was considered one of the worst in the city and could not be organized because of the company's refusal to allow any unionist to enter the premises, and if an employee happened to join a labor union he was discharged. By a house to house canvass the men were organized. In less than three months following this announcement the company increased wages \$4.50 a week, with a decrease of 36 working hours each week.

STETSON HAT STRIKE ENDS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Striking employees of the Stetson hat company have voted to return to work, accepting the agreement made possible by Robert McWade, representing the federal department of labor. The strike started March 16 and was the culmination of continued dissatisfaction because of working conditions. About 1,000 employees are directly involved. The company agrees to improve conditions and receive committee to adjust grievances.

As an indication of conditions that formerly existed, President Cummings of the company says "the men will not be required to pass the usual physical examination."

PAINTERS REJECT OFFER.

JOHNSTON, Pa., June 24.—The Painters' union has rejected their employers' offer to return to work on a basis of eight hours for eight hours' pay. The case was striking for eight hours with no wage reduction. They suspended work a month ago, and a large number of non-unionists have joined with them.

LARGE SUM PAID GARMENT STRIKERS

Labor Leaders Believe Strike Will Be Won Soon—Committees Send Relief.

NEW YORK, June 24.—More than \$100,000 has been paid in strike benefits to members of the Garment Workers' union recently. Many thousands of dollars are still available. Union dues when at work are 16 cents a week.

President Schlesinger of the union announces a gift of \$10,000 from the Ladies' Shirtwaist Makers, \$10,000 from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, \$10,000 from the Tentmakers' union, \$5,000 from garment workers in Philadelphia and several thousands from Boston and Chicago.

Strike relief committees in every large city are sending money regularly to the New York strikers. The 10,000 cloakmakers at work in independent shops are contributing 15 per cent of all they make. This has amounted so far to more than \$25,000. The Citizens' committee is collecting a fund for the strikers. About \$30,000 is in the fund so far.

Union leaders believe if they can keep the workers away from the shops for five weeks more they will have the manufacturers at their mercy for within that time will come the beginning of the busy season. With perhaps \$40,000,000 in orders available and no workers the union believes the employers will come to terms.

Fifteen ministers will preach to their congregations tomorrow on the strike, taking the side of the workers.

AT THE LYCEUM

COMEDY THAT STRIKES HOME. May Robson, who is to hold the boards at the Lyceum theater for Monday, June 26, matinee and night, in two delightful comedy dramas.

"The Making Over of Mrs. Matt," and "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary," has always found great favor with the amusement-loving public through the delicious manner in which she presents each of her artistic creations. Of "Mrs. Matt," a play practically new this season, critics everywhere have said that it fits Miss Robson most exquisitely, because, through her genius, her spontaneity, and her knowledge of how to sway tears into laughter, she has given the public not only a play that will amuse, but set them to thinking and make them feel that the whole world is akin.

Of dear, delightful old "Aunt Mary," played only at the special matinee Monday, it is needless to say that she will give to her auditors the same spirited presentation that has caused her name to become almost a household word in all the regions of the earth whereon the English speaking drama obtains a foothold. Miss Robson is now on her ninth Transcontinental tour and the week after Easter started on her third globe-trotting circumnavigation trip. A big production and a thoroughly balanced cast of players, some of whom have been with Miss Robson on her former globe encircling voyage, will be here with the comedienne.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND PAINTERS MAKE GAINS

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 24.—After a four-days' strike Painters' union secured a three years' agreement and raised wages from 45 to 50 cents an hour.

Electrical Workers' union No. 140 has secured a three years' agreement. During the first year wages will be increased from 45 to 50 cents an hour. This \$4-a-day rate will be increased to \$4.25 during the last two years.

A large selected stock of

Spring Suits, Overcoats

—with—

UNION LABEL

for Men and Young Men at the

