

**As Ye Buy, so shall Ye Bake**

**DULUTH UNIVERSAL FLOUR**

**RIOT AND ANARCHY REIGN IN ILLINOIS**

**Why Is There No Call of State Troops to Maintain Order?**

An armed mob of thugs is in control of Rockford, Ill. The peaceable residents of the city have been driven from their homes. They have been chased by brutal gunmen from the city in which they have lived for years.

The mayor has been dragged from his office and driven out of the city which the citizens had elected him to direct. The police force has been overpowered by this same gang and its place taken by criminals recruited from the slums of neighboring cities.

Here is a situation that would certainly seem to call for the immediate presence of the militia and the regular army. We are told by "preparation" advocates that the military forces of the nation are to preserve law and order and protect life and property.

Here would certainly seem to be a situation where armed intervention is desirable.

Yet no call has been issued for military forces. There is no threat of intervention by state or federal authorities.

The explanation of the indifference of those who are supposed to preserve the rights and liberties of the people is very simple. The gang of thugs is employed by mine owners. The families that are being driven out are those of workmen. The mayor who has been forcibly deposed against the wishes of the citizens was elected by workmen and had shown a reluctance to use violence against them so long as they remained peaceable.

Now try putting the shoe on the other foot. Suppose that the miners had seized guns and run the mine owners out of town. Suppose that the workmen had chased a mayor out of his office and out of the city where he had been elected to the chief office.

How long would it take to fill that town with soldiers and machine guns?—Milwaukee Leader.

**CANNING LABOR SAVER.**

The nearest as well as the most convenient article for preserving time is a milk carrier. It sets up just fast enough so as not to touch the bottom of the boiler, and they hold 6 to 12 quarts. They have a strong handle and after preserves are cooked are easily carried from place to place. You can get one by asking the milk man about it.

**HAM CROQUETTES.**

One cupful of minced ham, two cupfuls of hot mashed potatoes. Mix well. When partly cooled mix in an egg, form into croquettes and fry in deep fat. Serve with green peas and garnish with parsley.

**EMPLOYEES WIN RIGHT TO UNITE**

**N. Y. Car Men's Union Ratify Agreement With Street Railway Company.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Led by International President Mahon, the Amalgamated Street Car Men's union won one of its most important victories in this city when several thousand strikers ratified an agreement with the New York Railways company.

The strike was the outgrowth of a strike in Yonkers, north of New York, which involved 200 men. The strike spread to this city and involved the Third avenue line, which controls the Yonkers line. The New York Railways company employees and those on other lines became affected and struck to better conditions, while workers on the subways, the tunnels and the elevated threatened to strike and thus completely paralyze the transportation systems of Greater New York, which handles daily about 2,500,000 people. These workers showed their wage rates are lower than in other cities.

President Shonts, of the New York Railways company, quickly saw the danger and abandoned his antagonistic policy. In a conference with Mayor Mitchell, President Mahon and others he reached an agreement, which was submitted to his board of directors. It was a bitter dose for these officials and they discussed it for 24 hours before it met their approval. While the company does not recognize the union it has been forced to cease an open antagonism and agrees that it will hereafter not discriminate and that it will receive grievance committees selected by its employees. Arbitration is agreed to. Strikers shall be re-employed without prejudice and wage and working conditions are to be discussed by an employees' committee and the company beginning not later than Aug. 20. In case of failure to agree these questions shall be referred to three arbitrators.

The Third avenue line announced it would accept the same conditions. The other companies took similar action.

**AT THE LYCEUM**

"Today," which is this week's offering of the Baldwin Players at the Lyceum is proving the biggest dramatic production of the stock company season.

The play has a powerful climax but a few moments before the final curtain, and all of the action leads up to this climax. The audience is kept interested and in suspense for four acts, and the climax brings a tremendously dramatic scene. Homer Barton has proven himself an actor of ability in several roles this week, and "The Call of the Heart," which has been one of the most popular of the season to date. It will continue until Saturday night, with the usual Saturday matinee.

Opening with the Sunday matinee, the Baldwins will be seen in a play of an entirely different type. "The Call of the Heart," is the title of the play. It is a play that never reached Broadway, but it has been a tremendous success in stock for the last two or three years.

"The Call of the Heart," is a drama of modern English society. An American woman has married an English nobleman, an aged roe. He is trying to marry her son to a wealthy young American girl to restore their fallen fortunes. The mother objects, remembering what her life has been, and knowing that her own son is just such a degenerate as his father. The solution of her problem is found by a sweetheart of her early youth, a miner from the west who appears on the scene. The play is an interesting drama, full of brisk action, comedy and dramatic climaxes, and Manager Baldwin is planning to give it a sumptuous production. It will open with the Sunday matinee, and continue all week with the usual matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

**CAR MEN SECURE CONTRACT.**

WINNEPEG, Man., Aug. 17.—After a three weeks' conference representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Car Men and the Canadian Northern railroad have signed a new schedule which raises wages about 10 per cent and provides for better working conditions. All points between Port Arthur and Vancouver are covered in the agreement.

**"HIGH" WAGES DISSECTED.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 18.—The scale of "high wages" in this city is \$3.50 a day, which many good citizens insist is "high wages." In a letter to Mayor Kiel this union states that for the first six months of 1916 they had 96 working days, which made their wages, per month, \$33.40 for pavers and helpers and \$44.80 for rammers.

**FARM LOAN BOARD ORGANIZED.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Organization of the farm loan board which is to administer the rural credits system was perfected last week. In a brief speech Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who is ex officio member and chairman, said this was the first legislation to provide financial aid for farmers on easy terms and easy terms since the foundation of the government.

**LEATHER WORKERS STRIKE.**

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' union has called a strike in every shop in this city. Employers refused to renew the old agreement or to sign a new one. The union demands eight hours, small wage increases and some consideration for the unorganized boys and girls employed in this industry. These latter joined with their fellows in the strike. About 1,100 employees are affected.

If a girl know how pretty she doesn't look when she cries, she wouldn't do it.

**POSTAL SAVINGS HAVE BIG GROWTH**

**Phenomenal Results Obtained By Postmaster General—Deposits Near \$100,000,000.**

The results of Postmaster General Burleson's administration of the postal savings system have been phenomenal. Under his guidance the number of depositors has increased from 310,000 at the beginning of March, 1913, to 602,000 at the end of June, 1916, while the amount deposited has increased during the same period from \$30,000,000 to \$86,000,000. The gain of nearly 50 per cent in the per capita deposit is convincing evidence of the prosperity of the working people of this country, who are the principal patrons of the postal savings banks.

Notwithstanding the large increase in deposits the clerical force for handling the affairs of the system at the general office in Washington, through the installation of better business methods, has been reduced by one-third. Moreover, the system as a whole has been brought to a self-sustaining basis and for the past three years has yielded a substantial profit.

Postmaster General Burleson also urged upon congress the necessity of removing the hindering restrictions imposed by the original postal savings act of June 25, 1901, on the amount that may be accepted from a postal savings depositor. In response to his recommendation an act was passed and received the approval of President Wilson on May 18, 1916, which enables any person to deposit any number of dollars, and at any time, until the balance to his or her credit amounts to \$1,000, exclusive of accumulated interest. By the terms of the original postal savings act no one could deposit more than \$100 in any one calendar month, nor have a balance to his credit in excess of \$500, exclusive of accumulated interest. As a result of these restrictions it has been estimated that as much money was refused at the post-offices as was accepted. The removal of the hindering restrictions has been followed by an immediate and pronounced increase in postal savings deposits, which will ultimately in restoring a large part of the hidden money of the country to the active channels of industry and commerce.

The confidence of the foreign-born residents of the United States in American institutions is well exemplified by a recent poll of postal savings depositors. Those born outside of the United States were found to constitute 59 per cent of the total number of depositors and to own 72 per cent of the total postal savings deposits. Many of these people formerly were patrons of the savings systems maintained by the countries from whence they came. The transfer of their place of deposit to the postal savings banks of this country expressed in no uncertain manner their confidence in the system and in its management.

**MACHINISTS' HELPERS STILL ON STRIKE**

**Higher Wages and Shorter Hours Demanded By Boys at G. N. Shops.**

SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 14.—Thirteen machinists' helpers at the Great Northern shops are still refusing to go to work until their demands for more wages and shorter hours are granted. The superintendent of the shop states that he is unable to grant their demands without authorization from the head offices in St. Paul and that their case has been taken up with that office. A definite reply will be made to the boys within a few days.

The 13 young men became dissatisfied some time ago with their wages and hours and demanded a raise. They were asked to continue at work until the matter was taken up with other offices. Yesterday they became disgruntled at the delay and walked out.

A committee consisting of J. Cleveland, Robert Jordan and M. Weaver presented their demands to the superintendent for a raise in wages from 21 1/2 cents per hour to 25 cents an hour and for a reduction in their hours from 10 to 9 per day.

Although they were again asked to remain until word was received from St. Paul they refused to listen and left their work. None of them reported this morning except to ask if their demands had been granted.

**EIGHT-HOUR DAY COMING IN ALL LINES**

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 17.—"The eight-hour day is coming in every line of industry, and the manufacturers should be foresighted enough to see it."

This statement was made by Gov. Philipp in an address before the Wisconsin Bankers' association, in convention here.

The governor also said the laboring man is getting restless under prosperity.

"The strike is an evil which seriously hurts business and the welfare of the men themselves," the governor went on.

**Geat Half Price Suit Sale. Big Clothing Values. The Big Duluth.**

**TRACKMEN RAISE WAGES.**

BROCKTON, Mass., Aug. 17.—Fifty track workers, employed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, raised wages 20 cents a day after a week's strike.

**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**

**12,382**

**"Bell" Telephones**

**in Duluth Alone**

**TODAY**

**OBJECTIONS TO MUNITIONS TAX SHOWS UP OLD REACTIONARIES**

Delaware's tories have suddenly realized that taxation of industry is hurtful. The federal proposal to tax manufacture of munitions has caused a loud protest. Men who sneered with contempt at the contention of single-taxers concerning the necessity of such taxes, are now appearing before congress as members of delegations to argue that such taxes are unjust and harmful. They are telling how wrong it is to tax industry. Such reactionary organs as the Washington News and the Every Evening are joining in the outcry, although at one time they bitterly denounced single taxers for opposing taxation of other industries. Now is a good time for Delaware progressives to take note of the position of these tories and their organs. What they have to say about the munitions tax will come in handy when matters come up relating to un-taxing of all industry.

The munitions tax is not proposed on the ground that the manufacturer of such articles is a bad thing which should be discouraged. It is proposed because munition manufacturers happen to be doing an unusually big business at present, and the government needs more revenue. Our statesmen have become accustomed to the plan of getting revenue from whatever source it can be had, regardless of other considerations. For that reason they have levied import duties and internal revenue taxes. These produce revenue by surreptitiously taking money from consumers in added prices. But there is a limit to which this method can be applied and our congressmen don't like to appear as putting all taxes on the very poor. For the same reason we have the general property tax. Though taxes on property other than land values, are mainly shifted from the original payer to the consumer, our legislators profess to believe that the system makes

every one pay in proportion to his means. Even if it did that would still leave unexplained the justice or expediency of taxing at the same rate what rightfully belongs to individuals and what rightfully belongs to the community. On the plan of grab what you can, license taxes are levied and special taxes of all kinds. The legislator sees something that he thinks can afford a higher tax and straightway proceeds to clap it on. So it happens that the munitions industry has been selected.

Now with a few exceptions those protesting against the munitions tax have had no word to say against burdensome taxes on improvements, which restrict building and increase house rents. They have no protest to offer against numerous license taxes which penalize poor people trying to earn an honest living. They do not object to raising revenue through import duties, stamp taxes or similar devices to increase the cost of living. Taxes on merchandise, machinery, household goods and other personal property do not seem wrong to them. But when the principle of "get revenue wherever you can" is applied to Delaware's thriving munitions industry they object. The objections are sound enough. But they apply with equal force to all taxes on industry and its products.

**ROCHESTER WAITERS STRIKE.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Cooks and waiters in hotels in this city and in summer resorts near here struck for higher wages and better working conditions. Waiters are now paid \$20 a month. They ask \$29 for a work week of 60 hours. Other demands include wholesome food, decent living quarters and the abolition of fines.

**STOPS ADVANCE IN PRICES OF ICE**

**Gary Mayor Forces Sale to Mothers; Municipal Plant Planned.**

GARY, Ind., Aug. 17.—Mayor Johnson recently ordered local ice dealers to sell 4,000 pounds of ice daily at cost to Gary mothers, and stationed police at plants to enforce the order. Johnson's action followed the announcement of the dealers that the price of ice had been increased to \$1.50 a hundred pounds on account of an ice shortage.

Plans were being laid today for a municipal ice plant.

**TO CLEAN BRASS BED.**

Never wash a brass bed. Wipe away all dust and remove any finger marks by lightly rubbing with a piece of cambric very slightly dampened. Obsolete spots can be removed with a light application of prepared chalk.

**ABOUT THE HAIR.**

The first law in the proper care of the hair is cleanliness; the second ventilation; the third, exercise—precisely as in the general health of the body.

**NOTED PIANO MAN**

**And Musician Coming—Mr. J. F. Weissmiller, to Demonstrate and Sell.**

Duluth's old piano dealer now on his piano and player piano demonstration tour for the manufacturers, Mr. Weissmiller and many world's most famous instruments can be seen and heard next Monday, Aug. 21, at 28 Lake avenue North. Next door above Korby Piano company.

A large selected stock of

**Spring Suits, Overcoats**

—with—

**UNION LABEL**

for Men and Young Men at the

**Geat Half Price Suit Sale. Big Clothing Values. The Big Duluth**

**UNIONS WILL AID RAILWAY EMPLOYES**

**President Gompers Promises Support to Four Great Brotherhoods.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Fraternal greetings and pledges of sympathy and support to the four railroad brotherhoods is the greeting of the American Federation of Labor, expressed by President Gompers in the following letter to the secretaries of these organizations:

"During our recent meeting, which was held the week beginning July 24, the executive council directed that fraternal greetings from them should be sent to the officers of the railway brotherhoods and through them to the great rank and file of the railway organizations, and that we express to all our hearty commendation and indorsement of your movement for the inauguration of the eight-hour day for all those employed in the railway train service.

"It is our most earnest hope that the railway companies may be induced to take a broad-minded and humanitarian view of your demand. When the railway companies understand the full meaning of the eight-hour day and realize the material, moral and social advantages that will inevitably result from its establishment, they cannot refuse to concede to the workers the boon of the eight-hour day and concede without imposing upon the workers the necessity of cessation of work in order to establish your demand.

"But, regardless of whether your purpose is secured by the voluntary agreement of the railway companies or whether it is necessary for the railway men to strike to obtain this just and necessary protection, the American Federation of Labor pledges to the brotherhoods its support and sympathy in the effort to accomplish that which is fundamental for the protection and betterment of the railway men.

"I take it that you will keep me fully advised as to the situation, and with any varying of its phases."

**MACHINE SHOP BOY STRIKERS STILL OUT**

SUPERIOR, Aug. 14.—Boys who struck for more pay at the machine shops at the Great Northern are still out. According to James Gardner, general foreman of that department, the boys will be out of jobs unless they change their minds. No increase in wages or the lower hours will be made, declared the foreman.

The boys demand an increase of 4 1/2 cents an hour and want their working hours cut down to 9 from 10. Twelve boys are on strike. It is said that if the boys do not come to work Monday morning other boys will be given their places.

**EDITOR REPLIES TO ANTI.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—President Shonts of the New York Railways company, refused to recognize the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees on the ground that its officials live outside of New York and it is therefore an "alien" organization.

This phrase, "borrowed from European battlefields, has pleased anti-unionists, and one of this gentry hastens to ask the New York World:

"Would the management of the World be so ready to 'settle' on that basis (unionization) if it were their property that was involved in the dispute instead of the railroad?"

The editor replied:

"The World deals with many labor unions, all under the same kind of 'alien' leadership that Mr. Shonts complains of, and the World gets along very well."

**Geat Half Price Suit Sale. Big Clothing Values. The Big Duluth**

**George A. Gray Co.**

**"THE STORE OF SERVICE"**

113-115-117-119 W. Superior St. DULUTH, MINN.

**Get One of Wink's Handsome Oil Paintings**

Which are on Sale Only to Our Cash Customers

**35c 50c**

Those who buy \$1.50 or more may buy a small size oil painting for 35c

Those who buy \$3.00 or more may buy a large size oil painting for 50c

**Your Friends and Neighbors are Proud of Their Paintings**

Now just look at WINK'S paintings; see him paint in the show windows—critical though you may be—you'll marvel at his dexterity.

It's worth a special trip down town to see him paint a picture in oil—in five minutes.

**School Days Will Soon Be Here You Can Save Money on Boys' Suits Now**

Here are some real values in Boys' Suits. Let us show you.

**BOYS' SUITS**—In mixtures, sizes 2 1/2 to 6; values \$2.50 to \$4.00, at **95c**

**BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS**—Sizes 9 to 16; values \$2.50 to \$4.00, at **\$1.45**

**BOYS' SUITS**—Mixtures and Blue Serges, sizes 2 1/2 to 7; values to \$6. **\$1.95**

**BOYS' PLAIN COAT SUITS**—Light collars; values \$3.50 to \$5.00. **\$1.75**

25 per cent discount on all 2-part suits.

25 Per Cent Discount on All Wash Suits and Rompers.

**Kenney-Anker Co.**

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