



BLAMES PRIVATE POLICE FOR VIOLENCE IN MINERS' STRIKE

Lenora Austin Hamlin Gives First Pen Picture of Actual Conditions on Mesaba Range From Disinterested Standpoint—Makes Telling Report to Woman's Welfare League of St. Paul.

Lenora Austin Hamlin of St. Paul was sent by the Woman's Welfare League to get first hand information about the treatment accorded to men and women during the miners' strike on the Mesaba range, following a speech made before the league by Mary Heaton Vorse and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

The St. Paul women wanted a colorless story of actual conditions. Mrs. Hamlin, well trained for this sort of investigations, was requested to do the work. She visited all the important points in the strike zone, and her story confirms the claims made during the strike by the miners.

Minnesota is closely following in the footsteps of Colorado and West Virginia, as is shown by the report. It reads in full as follows:

Members of the Woman's Welfare League met on Tuesday, Aug. 15, we were addressed by Mary Heaton Vorse and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn on the subject of strike conditions on the range and that great interest was aroused by their descriptions of the part women were taking in the strike and the hardships they were enduring in consequence.

Following the meeting an informal request was made by officers and members of the league that an investigation of strike conditions as they affect women and children be made by the State Labor department with special reference to the case of Mrs. Mantonich held with her baby without bail, in the St. Louis County Jail.

This request was endorsed by other women's organizations and later a committee of three members of the League, of which I was one, was appointed to follow up the inquiry.

In response to our request an investigation was made by the Labor Department into the Mantonich case, and into certain charges of child labor at the mines, and a report filed with the governor.

My visit to the Range was of course quite unofficial, but as I enjoyed rather exceptional opportunities of meeting and talking with the strikers and their families, a brief summary of my impressions and conclusions may, perhaps, be of interest.

From the Keewatin picnic on Sunday, when several hundred men and women walked a distance of fourteen miles or more to protest in a half dozen different languages against the refusal of the sheriff of Itasca county of the right of free assemblage in that county to my visit to Carlo Tresca and Mrs. Mantonich in the final battle of the legal forces of the state against the legal forces of the miners, I gained a real and vital story.

Real after real unfolded of "heart throbs" stories of a simple foreign people; of tragedy suddenly injected into a homely domestic scene; of heart-breaking struggle of the workers against wealth and power and hunger and stupid, sometimes brutal officialdom; of defiance and the imprisonment and the marshalling of the legal forces of the state against the legal forces of the miners, and against a background of barren, red earth and beautiful, swept and garnished cities. Verily a cross section of American life.

There was a wild ride through the rain followed by a careful, painstaking examination of the house near Biwabik in which the shooting of Deputy Myron occurred, a tragedy as stupid, as unnecessary as could well be imagined. Four armed deputies enter a home and demand the immediate surrender of a man who happens to be asleep at the time in an adjoining room—on the charge of "unlawful assemblage." The people in the house are immigrants from the South of Europe, speaking little or no English. "Wait till O'Hara come" says the woman. O'Hara is the Biwabik police officer whom all the foreign people of the district respect and obey.

But no, these newly created officers of the law clothed in a little brief authority, will not wait. They pull their guns and begin to shoot. The woman struggles with one of the deputies and tries to take his gun from him. The husband and the gun boarders and the women struggle with the deputies and beat them off. A deputy is shot dead. A man delivering a case of pop at the gate is shot dead. Two presumably useful lives are snuffed out, two women made widows, and their children fatherless, and all because they wouldn't "wait till O'Hara come."

Now a slender, dark eyed Montenegrin woman with a pale faced baby at her breast waits in a close, sunless, inside jail room, along with a dozen "drunk and disorderly" women of the streets, charged with murder because she joined in defending her home and her family against an attack of armed and apparently lawless men. The pity of it, and the shame of it—in America.

There was a visit to two women in a Duluth hospital, one a young Finnish woman whose baby had been severely injured by being dragged over railroad ties and then tumbled into a ditch while on picket duty. The other, an Austrian woman, was arrested in her kitchen, also on a charge of picketing. She denied the charge and resisted arrest and lost her unborn baby as a result of the encounter. She was very ill, indeed, when I saw her. Afterward I met and talked with the Sheriff of Cook County, where both affairs occurred. He admitted that there had been unnecessary display of force on the part of his fifty men when first put on duty, but said he had got them together as soon as he could and told them to "cut it out." He said he never carried a gun himself, that the people of his county respected him and he

didn't need a gun. I think he spoke the truth.

My feeling is that most of this "gun-toting" on the part of officers of the law is a totally unnecessary piece of business; that it provokes violence instead of abating it and that it brutalizes the men who carry the guns.

As for the women on the picket lines, they are not playing "the baby act." They're good soldiers. They picket because they are likely to be less roughly handled than the men, because they can't be blacklisted and because they want to help their men. They're thoroughly "game," those women and we should be immensely proud of them.

Then there is Alice Arcola, who bit the patrolman, and is out on bail. She was picketing and a big policeman grabbed her and left the black and blue mark of his five fingers on her breast. Alice bent her head and bit his hand and he let go. What woman wouldn't? Mrs. Vorse told us her story you remember and said she saw the marks. I met plump, sparkling Alice Arcola in her home one night and she confirmed the story. She said she was going on the picket line the next morning at five.

The Finnish co-operative movement is one of the surprises of the Range. In most of the towns there is a Finnish hall owned co-operatively, and in many of them a Finnish co-operative store. The halls have been open to the strikers for their meetings, free of charge, and except for them it would have been exceedingly difficult for the strikers to find a place in which to meet.

These Finnish people on the Range are a remarkably interesting racial group which will richly repay study and further acquaintance. For one thing they stand for equality between men and women. They bring that idea with them from Finland where men and women enjoy equal political rights. They are all socialists.

The mine operators may break this strike, they probably will, but they might as well make up their minds that organization is coming. Capital is organized and labor must organize in self-protection, and the public will support labor in its efforts to organize. No amount of welfare work or philanthropy will take the place of self-respecting, self-directing organization of the workers by themselves for themselves.

As to housing conditions on the Range, they could be improved no doubt, but there are much worse housing conditions in St. Paul and Minneapolis than any I saw on the Range. There should be a state housing code with officers to enforce suitable housing regulations in both city and county districts.

Life in the mining "locations" could be made much less colorless and lonely if the school buildings in the "locations" were opened for Social Center purposes at night. People who work hard need recreation near their homes, and the public school is the only building in the "location" large enough for recreation purposes. Besides it belongs to the people and they have a right to use it.

A social settlement on the Range directed by trained and social minded men and women might do much to bring the people of all classes together and help them to understand each other. The point of view of the rich is often more limited and provincial than that of the poor.

But one thing above all we must stand for shoulder to shoulder over all this great country of ours and that is the right of free assemblage and free speech. We must strike swift and hard at every attempt to deprive us of that fundamental democratic privilege without which free institutions cannot endure. In defense of the right of free assemblage and free speech we must be prepared to take cracked heads and bloody noses, if necessary, women as well as men, for without it we are a nation of slaves.

CULTIVATE NOW TO SAVE RASPBERRIES

Wormy raspberries, still fresh in the minds of the pickers, are fortunately not a necessary evil. Berries which are infested with raspberry fruit worms cannot be shipped any distance. They make the box unsightly, soon fall apart and require unnecessary work at the housewife.

During the picking season, and immediately after the season's close, the worms drop to the ground, where after about six weeks they change to a helpless, delicate pupa. In the spring they transform to small, adult, brownish beetles about one-seventh of an inch long. Being hungry, they immediately chew elongated holes in the young tender leaves and later make holes in the buds. Often from 10 to 15 per cent of the buds may be destroyed in this manner.

Since the insects are helpless in the ground, cultivation in the late fall and early spring will kill many of them or expose them to their enemies. They can be killed also by spraying with 4 pounds of lead arsenate paste to 50 gallons of water about the first or second week in May, when the young plants are about six inches high. It is important to have neglected wild bushes destroyed, for these serve as breeding grounds.

Black Caps and Butcherbats do not seem to be subject to attack by the worms to any great extent, while Kings are the most severely infested. —S. Marcovitch, section of economic entomology, University Farm, St. Paul.

LONGSHOREMEN AIR TROUBLES IN COURT

Grain Trimmers Ask Judge To Determine Which Union Has Right to Hold Charter.

Suit to restrain persons claiming to be members of Local No. 913 from acting under the name of the International Longshoremen's association has been started in district court by rival Local No. 910, as a culmination of the action of W. B. Jones, fifth vice president of the I. L. A. and secretary of the Great Lakes district, in granting a charter to Local 913 after Local 910 had already received a charter from the parent body. Both locals are composed of grain handlers.

District Judge H. A. Dancer has ordered the members of Local 913 to appear in court next Saturday and show cause why they should not be enjoined from operating as members of the I. L. A. Copies of summons will be served on 16 members of the defendant local.

Organized Regularly. The complaint alleges that the plaintiff organization was granted a charter as Local 910 by the International Longshoremen's association Feb. 1, 1915, and that the charter was received and fees and dues, paid as prescribed by the rules of the association. It is also set forth that the members of the plaintiff local have always observed the rules of the governing body since.

Plaintiff further alleges that subsequent to the granting of the charter to Local 910 the International Longshoremen's association illegally granted a charter to Local 913 which has since styled itself as a part of the International Longshoremen's association.

Interference Alleged. The defendants are alleged to have interfered with the work of the plaintiff local members, called them scabs and threatened them with physical violence and the plaintiff asks that the rival local be enjoined from in any way molesting the members of Local 910.

"Several members of the freight and lumber handlers' locals with a number of others banded together and formed the local which was granted charter 913 last February by the International Longshoremen's association," said T. M. Robinson, president, last night.

"Three months later W. B. Jones, secretary of the Great Lakes district, arrived in Duluth and through some error granted a charter to Local 913, at the same time announcing that such would be annulled. This he had no right to do."

"Several members of Local 913 have scabbed against union men at various times during the last 15 years," continued Mr. Robinson, "and their organization has not been recognized by the trades assembly of Duluth. Gordon O'Neill, a member of Local 913 is now in Buffalo where he is attempting to get the longshoremen to refuse to unload cargoes which we handle at the head of the lakes."

The membership of Local 910 is about 30, while that of the defendant local has 16 members.

ANTI UNION FIGHT DOOMED TO FAILURE

Catchy Phrases "Open Shop" and "Law and Order" of No Avail, Says Mayor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—In a Labor day speech Mayor Rolph predicted that the anti-union campaign of the chamber of commerce will fail, despite its catchy phrases of "open shop" and "law and order."

"The price of labor is something entirely different from the price of barrels or of ships. The man who sells his labor is selling not a commodity, but his life," said Mayor Rolph.

"The price of labor is the welfare of the nation; the price of labor is the pride of men, the honor of women, the well-being of children; the price of labor is the price of life, of liberty, of happiness."

"In San Francisco at this moment, a strong effort is being made in certain quarters to destroy organized labor. I prophesy the failure of this movement."

"I am sure that not even a considerable minority of our people is in sympathy with any campaign to destroy organized labor, a movement which would precipitate a wasteful and distressful struggle which settles nothing, brings no good to any one and divides a community for years."

"The public is informed, however, that this campaign is not an attack on organized labor. Most opponents of organized labor declare that they do not wish to destroy the unions. They would permit the unions to exist if they confine themselves to the functions of benevolent societies, visiting the sick and burying the dead—but they must not attempt to deal with the wages or conditions of employment or interfere with the inalienable right of every man to work whether he belongs to a union or not."

"According to this school of thought every man has an inalienable right to work. But let any man seeking employment go into any shop or factory or bank and, relying upon his inalienable right to work, demand a job. He will soon find that his inalienable right to work is nothing but a group of words and that about the only inalienable right he has is the right to starve."

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

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GAINS FOR RAINCOAT MAKERS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Waterproof Garment Workers' union has signed a union shop agreement with the Waterproof Garment Manufacturers' association. A 48-hour week and the following wage rates are secured: Seventy-five cents an hour minimum for operators and cementers; \$18 a week for button sewers and \$29 a week for cutters. About 1,000 workers benefited.

This victory was followed by the independent manufacturers, employing about 3,000 workers, agreeing to the same conditions. The raincoat workers are affiliated to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union.

REJECTS PEACE OFFER.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 21.—President Ryder of the Bangor Railway & Electric company, whose motormen and conductors are striking for recognition of their union, has refused to consider a proposition for the settlement of the strike presented by the strikers through state officials.

RUBBER WORKERS GAIN.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 21.—The management of the Simon Hard Rubber company concluded to adjust differences with individual employees and ignore the shop committee of the Rubber Workers' union, affiliated directly to the A. F. of L. This policy resulted in a suspension of work by 150 employees.

The plant was forced to shut down and when A. F. of L. Organizer Duffy volunteered his services a settlement was reached that included wage increases of 5 cents an hour for a 50-hour week for time workers and substantial increases for piece workers.

PLUMBERS SECURE CONTRACT.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 21.—Plumbers and Steamfitters' union has secured a two-years' contract. The eight hour day and a \$5 rate are agreed to.

UNHOLSTERSERS WANT MORE.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—The Upholsterers' union has submitted a new wage scale to employers. An eight-hour day and \$18 a week is asked.

The Glass Block

Time for Warm Outing Flannel

For children's night gowns, kimonos, petticoats, baby dresses—just in season, at prices perhaps you won't hear about for some time.
5,000 yards fancy-Outing Flannel; very heavy quality—28 inches wide, September sale, 8c yard.
3,000 yards 36-inch fine Outing Flannel, in stripes only. This is an extraordinary bargain; September sale, 11c yard.
4,000 yards 36-inch fancy stripe Outing Flannel. Extra heavy for pajamas and night gowns; September sale, 12 1/2c yard.
2,000 yards of extra heavy 36-inch Blanket Outing Flannel, all white—the best in Duluth; September sale, 16c yard.
3,000 yards of extra heavy 36-inch fancy striped Outing Flannel; regular price 19c, September sale, 15c.
We are fortunate in being able to offer the 36-inch Fancy Outing Flannel at these prices.

Real Home Comforts

Rosebud Lamb's Wool—Pretty rosebud pattern, best quality silkline tied with the yarn, full bed size; filled with new lamb's wool. Regular \$5.00 quality, special at \$3.95 each.
Persian Lamb's Wool—Assorted colors, Persian design, high grade sateen cover, scroll stitch. Regular \$9.00 quality, special at \$6.75 each.
Chrysanthemum—Down Filled—A beautiful floral pattern, sateen-covered, blue border comfort with down filling; regular \$7.00 value, special at \$5.75.
American Beauty—Down Filled—High quality, sateen cover, in very desirable assorted patterns and colors; plain sateen border, scroll stitched; regular \$12.00 quality, special, \$8.75.

Real Shoe Quality

Comfort, style, novelty, appropriateness—every woman has a right to expect them when she buys good footwear.
Geo. W. Baker two-tone shoes in champagne and black, tan and white, black and gray, wine and black, lace or button; 8 1/2-inch tops, \$7 to \$9.
Geo. W. Baker Mat Kid with cloth or kid tops, Cuban or French heels, \$6.00 and \$7.00.
Geo. W. Baker Black Russian Calf, button or lace, Cuban or low heels, \$5.00.
Geo. W. Baker Patent Leather, button, with turn or welt soles, Cuban or French heels, cloth or kid tops, \$5.00 and \$6.00. Black kid, lace or button, welt or turn soles, 8 and 9-inch tops, \$5.00 and \$6.00.
Our Shoe Repair Department grows busier every day. Phone and our driver will call.

Shipment of Stockings

In answer to the large demand for Black Silk Hose, we ordered and have just received a big shipment of this popular quality. We will have more within a short time; yet those we have are going rapidly.
A new lot of Black Silk Hose, double soled, re-inforced heel and toe, and double lisle top, 59c a pair.
A new lot of Novelty Silk Hose, with fancy stripes, \$1 to \$3.50.
Children's Tan Fiber Hose, excellent wear, 35c value, special, 29c. Sizes 5 to 9 1/2.

PIANO STORE CLOSED

Will Be Open Next Friday and Saturday For Final Closing.

Mr. J. F. Weissmiller, manufacturer's representative, left the city on his demonstration tour.
The balance of the manufacturers' stock of the very highest priced instruments left unsold at 28 Lake Avenue North will be closed out next Friday and Saturday, Sept. 22 and 23, by John Korby.
Great bargains will be offered in order to close out balance of this stock in two days.
Many good makes of pianos and player pianos to choose from.

LAUNDRY WORKERS ADVANCE.

COLGATE, Okla., Sept. 21.—Laundry workers have organized and secured the eight-hour day and wage increases. Laundry workers at Ft. Scott, Kan., have also organized.

LOCAL CIGARMAKERS SUPPORT BIG FIGHT

Ask Union Labor to Help Them Discourage Sale of Non-Union "Cinco" Cigars.

The Duluth Cigarmakers' union has voted to assist the cigarmakers of Lancaster, Pa., in their fight against the firm of Otto Eisenlohr & Bro's, manufacturers of the "Cinco" cigar. This firm operates factories in 19 different towns in the state of Pennsylvania and employs 5,000 persons. It is said to be the largest independent cigar manufacturing firm in the country, and is capitalized for \$9,000,000.
The fight is being backed by the Lancaster Central Labor union, and an appeal has been sent out to every labor union in the country for a contribution of one dollar from each to assist in winning the strike.
The Duluth Federated Trades and Labor assembly will be asked to appoint a committee to visit all local cigar dealers and urge them to refuse to handle the "Cinco" cigar so long as it is manufactured under unfair conditions.
Duluth labor unions are requested to subscribe to the fund, and to send their contributions to Daniel J. McGeever, 425 East Clay street, and to at the same time notify H. M. Tillbrook, 527 Juniata street, both of Lancaster.
Advertise your Union Label goods in The Labor World.

Columbo \$14.50 Suits

It is a well-known fact that women's clothes are sold at big prices at the beginning of a season and given away at the end.
There may be an excuse for overcharging the early buyers because of the rapid and radical style changes in female attire.



Why men's clothing stores ever imitated this rotten custom is beyond me, but they did until recently, from one end of the country to the other.
We broke away when we introduced the Columbo \$14.50 suit, at first designed for young men only, but now in stock for men of all ages.

Quality selling is the sound economical basis of the year-round bargain price.

This Columbo \$14.50 Suit is naturally never subject to a cut-price sale.

It is a "bargain" price compared with what most stores charge for like suits, "upstairs" stores not excepted.

The mark-up from wholesale cost necessary to cover store expenses and a moderate net profit is extraordinary small.

If \$15 or thereabouts is the price you wish to pay for a suit, we advise you to try a Columbo this fall.

Buy early. Conditions are such that we may have to raise the price of Columbo suits any time after present stocks are exhausted.



Foot Note: Wear the Columbo \$4 Shoe.