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THREE PER CENT INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS AND TIME DEPOSITS

TRY OUR **REX** BOTTLED BEER

"NOTHING BETTER"

DULUTH BREWING & MALTING CO.
Duluth, Minnesota

ZENITH COAL THE NORTHWEST'S STANDARD

Has the endorsement of consumers who watch their fuel costs. Are you among them?

LOW IN ASH, HIGH IN COMBUSTIBLES

Write for information to
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MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved City Property.

Building loans a specialty

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For sale, \$500 and upward

6 per cent net to investor

RUTLAND INVESTMENT CO.
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Are You Saving Money?

That question should be met squarely and answered by every money earner.

Most every one has an ambition in life which it will require a cash surplus to gratify.

The safest, surest way to acquire a cash capital is the savings bank way. The Northern National Bank wants a savings account with every Duluth money earner.

Northern National Bank
ALWORTH BUILDING.
Capital \$250,000.00
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See That This Label is on Your Printing.

It is a Guarantee of Fair Conditions.

Allied Printing Trades Council
Duluth, Minn.

Warm Mackinaws for men, \$4.95 to \$13.50, at The Big Duluth.

While daily papers of Duluth claim to be newspapers, the **LABOR WORLD** is the only new looking paper in the city.

FASHION HINTS.

There are negligees—and negligees—made of dainty and colorful fabrics, and the utmost of luxury is expressed in some of them. Those of the richest materials are frankly extravagances, not made for use but for the sole purpose of looking pretty—which is use enough. These picturesque garments are not intended for the light of day, except as it is screened and softened in the boudoir. They presuppose the possession of other more practical things for house wear.

One of these fascinating frivolities is a cloth-of-silves and rose chiffon combined to their mutual advantage. A long slip, of the silver tissue, is veiled with a full straight-hanging sleeveless coat of the chiffon having its edges bound with the silver cloth. For no particular reason, unless it is by way of suggesting luxury, a bit of dark fur finishes the neck across the back. A full-blown rose of silk is very much at home posed at the base of the Y-shaped opening at the front, where it repeats in its petals the sheen and color about it.

At the back of the coat a belt of silver lace confines the fulness of the chiffon in plaits, and serves another purpose in weighting it. The binding of silver cloth makes itself useful in the same way.

Little separate capes and pelerines, to be worn with light summer frocks, are essentially classy affairs indulged in by comparatively few women. Along with saddlebag pockets and the hooped gown, they are for those who are always looking for something new. The cape, as a part of the dress or coat, is more widely accepted, and in any case there is no smarter accessory of dress.

SUFFRAGE COLUMN.

Registration Large in Good Waris.

The New York Evening Post points out that the registration of women voters in Chicago was large in the districts of the well-informed and especially low in the tenderloin districts.

Foreigners Vote.

The Omaha Daily News says that, according to naturalization officials, more than 1,500 foreign-born residents of Douglas County (Nebraska) who cannot write the English language and who had to sign their applications for naturalization papers with a cross, according to the Nebraska law, were eligible to vote in the last election, provided they have lived six months in the State and their application for citizenship is dated thirty days before the election.

This is only a sample of what takes place in states having a large foreign population, and yet the most cultured, refined and highly educated women in those states are refused the privilege of expressing their choice.

First Congresswoman.

Although Montana gave Wilson a majority in the presidential election, Miss Jeanette Rankin, the Republican nominee for Congress from her district, defeated her Democratic opponent by nearly 2,000 votes. Miss Rankin will be remembered as a very striking figure in the National Suffrage convention which met in Nashville two years ago. She is the first woman in the United States to be elected to this high position. She made her race on a platform favoring national-wide prohibition, nation-wide suffrage and child welfare.

GOMPERS ADDRESSES A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

(Continued From Page 1.)

ers, were on hand for the opening session.

The opening was preceded by a parade of the delegates in the downtown section, led by a band of 150 pieces. In the first rank of the marchers was Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Just before the parade reached the Garden theater Cardinal Gibbons was escorted into the convention hall by James F. Sullivan and Frank Reese, members of the arrangement committee. He was followed a few minutes later by Bishop John G. Murray, head of the Maryland diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church. The churchmen shook hands cordially.

It was at 10:22 o'clock that John H. Ferguson, president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, dropped the gavel and the convention came to order. In a few words he introduced Robert E. Lee, secretary to Mayor Preston, who was selected as chairman of the opening session.

The Negro Problem.

The shade of Stonewall Jackson stalked through the convention of the American Federation of Labor Thursday when the danger to organized labor because of the migration of Southern negroes to the Northern labor centers was brought to the attention of the delegates. This was in the form of a resolution which was reported favorably by the organization committee, and which is designed to eliminate what is characterized as a "menace to the workers in Northern states."

The resolution, which was introduced by Henry W. Raisse, of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, and George Hahn, of the Cleveland, (O.) Federation of Labor, stated that negroes were being brought from the South to fill the places of union men in the North, demanding better conditions.

Typus Urge Old Age Pensions.

Delegates from the Typographical union introduced a resolution calling for a law to be enacted by congress establishing universal old age pensions. The resolution was referred to the executive council to be reported on in its next report.

International Garment Workers delegates introduced a resolution of protest against the recent changes to deny admittance to the United States of anyone guilty of a political crime when such crime "is a felony."

The Lady Garment Workers, in their resolution characterized this as un-American.

All in all, the convention is one of the most radical and progressive conventions ever held by the American Federation of Labor.

LAND SITUATION IN MEXICO

AZTEC—MEXICAN ARCHITECTURE.

(continued from last week.)

In this way, therefore, Luis Terrazas, in Chihuahua, owns about 60,000 square kilometers, a larger area than that contained in all Costa Rica; and the Central Mexican Railway in Hidalgo traverses thirty leagues of land belonging to Jose Escandon. The estates of Lorenzo Torres, in Sonora; of the Gurza brothers, in Durango; of "Los Cedros," in Zacatecas; of Inigo Noriega, in the State of Mexico; of Garcia Fimantel, in Morelos; of Juventino Ramfres, in Puebla; and of the Madero family, in Coahuila; are a few of the many examples which would be quoted of enormous family estates throughout the country.

The estates of the eighteen more important land companies average 444 square kilometers each, that is to say, about one-half of the area of Portugal; while about a dozen other companies are in possession of ten per cent of the total area, that is to say, one-half of what is owned by the small farmers, and about 67 per cent more than the land which constitutes communal property.

The whole free population of Mexico is, therefore, restricted to practically one-fourth of the total area, and this consists of the poorer class of land; while the greater part of the national lands is taken up by mountainous or desert lands, or marches. At the present time several thousand individuals and a few companies hold the power to exclude a nation of fifteen millions from the best lands of their own country.

The small ranches of the present day originated principally from the division of the national lands which began in 1821, or of the "commons," which started in 1856. Some of the "haciendas" date from the period of the Conquest, and they have often increased by the acquisition of lands from the division of national lands or of commons while others were formed from lands that belonged to the nation and which were created in order to benefit fortunate politicians.

It now remains for us to explain the origin of the vast possessions of the Land Companies.

European capital, not Spanish, began to pour into Mexico at the same time that the new Crooles began to settle here, after the year 1821; but foreign wealth was invested principally in mining and commercial ventures. Although the first railroad, from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, was completed in 1873, it was only when the Central Railway (Mexico City to El Paso) was fully into operation in the year 1884, that the real influx of foreign capital into the country began.

Besides mines and railroads, ranches and woods offered great and sure sources of profit. The best woods were the property of feudal landowners who generally refused to sell, since they had kept their "haciendas" with an eye to political influence and social prestige, sometimes from personal vanity, as well as for the rental value of the property.

After the "haciendas" the best large properties were the undivided commons of the Indians, and very soon the ambitious speculators in land found "defects in the titles of ownership, and won President Diaz to their side. Between the years 1882 and 1894, a series of decrees was issued under the name of "Leyes de Deslindes" ("Leyes sobre Tierras," 1862 a 1912, Sec. de Fomento, Mexico, D. F.) "Boundary Laws," which ruined financially thousands of Indian villages located principally in the north and west. The system followed was this: The natural boundaries of the "ejidos," as described in the royal concessions of the year 1872 and following ones, who declared null, and all the lands of an "ejido" over and above the "sitio" (one square league), were called "deslindes" (excess) and liable to public protest and claim.

Then the Mexican politicians established what was known as the

"Compania de Deslindes" (Demarcation companies) with the object of securing concessions from the Federal Government to carry out the survey of a State in whole or in part. In exchange for such survey, (generally cheap, inaccurate, or even fraudulent), the company received an account of the concession, two-thirds of the surface of "the excess" which it found within the commons. Not only that but often, after the topographic survey had been made, the "sitio" for the Indians was allotted from the poorer land, and they were notified that they had to vacate their original grant, or pay rent. If any of them opposed this measure, a force of Rurales was detailed to "re-establish order," and to apprehend or, if necessary, to shoot the recalcitrants.

The surveying companies had also the option to purchase the third left of the national excess, and of any other public lands comprised in their concessions, at a normal price, (usually, 50 cts. Mex. per hectare) under some pretext, such as that of "protected colonization." About one year after a company had secured in this manner all the land which it wanted, it would allege impossibility to colonize; and immediately, the complainant officials would relieve it of the obligation on payment of a fine amounting to about 25 cts. Mex. per hectare.

Feudal land-holders lost nothing through the surveying operations, and the more ambitious ones had an opportunity for gain, whether as shareholders in the companies or by annexing to their farms, under some plausible pretext, choice sections of the land which might still have been left within the "commons." These Land Companies were surreptitiously incorporated in the United States or in Europe, with a view to impede any efforts which a native government might make to annul at a future time land titles thus secured.

There exists in Lower California ("Boletin de la Sociedad de Geografia by Estadistica de 1912," by Eng. Manuel Bonilla) an astounding example of the monopoly exercised by these companies, for there three companies are in possession of no less than 78 per cent of the whole area of the territory, that is to say, 93,798 square kilometers, an area larger than that of Ireland, and which is distributed as follows:

Luis Muller & Co.	53,950 Sq. Kiloms.
California & Mexico Land Co.	24,883 "
Flora & Company	14,955 "
Total	93,798 "

Area	Real Value	Declared Value
La Gavia	112,000	\$1,000,000
San Nicolas	112,000	1,000,000
Arroyozarco	27,000	1,500,000

Area	Tax due at 1.2 per cent	Tax imposed
La Gavia	134,400	\$1,000,000
San Nicolas	134,400	1,000,000
Arroyozarco	324,000	1,500,000

Area	Loss to State by fraud	Owner's Savings
La Gavia	134,400	54 per cent
San Nicolas	134,400	73 per cent
Arroyozarco	134,400	75 per cent

The final condition which favored the monopoly of lands, both by families and companies, during the Diaz regime, was the lack of equity in the allotment of the taxes. Due to the fact that the largest landholders were the ones who had most to say in regard to taxation, it seems incredible, but there are cases—not infrequent—where the small landed agriculturists paid on their holdings 12 per cent more per hectare than the large farmer nearby, although the quality of the land was exactly the same. We find for example, that Enriquez ("Problemas Nacionales," by Lic. Enrique Molina Enriquez, Mexico, D. F.) cites as typical cases in the State of Mexico, the tax imposed on three farms as follows:

UNION GIRLS OUSTED, TOLEDO PHONES SILENT

TOLEDO, Nov. 24.—Telephone service in this city is practically at a standstill as a result of a strike of more than 100 members of the Electrical Workers' union. Of the 175 operators of the Home Telephone company 147 are union members. Pickets surround the tied-up exchange and the girls declare that of the operators who join their ranks. The Bell Telephone company is not affected. The discharge of four union operators caused the strike.

MEXICAN TELEGRAPHERS TO GO ON STRIKE?

LAREDO, Nov. 24.—All railway telegraphers in northern Mexico are to walk out at 6 p. m. Tuesday in sympathy with striking trainmen, according to reliable information here. The trainmen struck to force payment of their wages in Mexican gold or American coin instead of Carranza currency.

Warm Fall Overcoats, \$10 to \$35, at The Big Duluth.

The Glass Block

"The Shopping Center of Duluth."

150 Warm Coats Reduced

JUST THINK OF IT! Bolivias, Wool Velours, Broadcloths, Mixtures; late coats with dash and style, taken from our regular stock—many with fur collars, full belted, full lined; blues, grays, Burgundys, brown, purple, hunter's green—all the season's popular hues—in a big sale tomorrow! And they range in prices from \$12.75, \$18.75, \$22.75, \$24.75 to \$29.75.

More Georgette Blouses

We have added a new lot to refreshen the stock of Georgette Blouses taken from our \$5.75 and \$6.00 stock that sold so merrily Saturday. Some are hand-embroidered, some have lace insertion, some are soft and flowing—every one lovely and new. There'll be one here for you tomorrow.

Ask to see the handsome new furs arrived recently from the East. (Second Floor.)

Announcing a Reduction in Soft Warm Outing Materials

We have been preparing for this sale for a long time. Bought the materials months ago when prices were lowest. And now we come forward with this special offer. We bought enormous quantities early—at special concessions from the manufacturer. You'll reap the benefit. That's the Glass Block way. These prices tell the story:

38-inch Quilting Cloths—large range of pretty patterns; 12½¢ value; special, the yard	9c	Our best 15c Quilting Batt—you'll find no better anywhere at this price—two for	25c
36-inch Fine Quilting Cretonne—value 16c; special, yard	11½c	Our best All-Wool Batt—3 pounds 72x90; regular \$4.50 value, special, each	\$2.19
36-inch fine Schlies in a large range of patterns; values to 19c special, per yard	10c	72x90 wool mixed 2-pound Batt—regularly \$2.25 special, each	\$1.75

Street Car Delays

Saturday, November 18th, 1916.

Open draw at the Interstate bridge delayed the Duluth-Superior cars: 8 minutes from 11:48 to 11:56 a. m. 10 minutes from 1:55 to 2:05 p. m.

Sunday, November, 19th, 1916.

Open draw at the Interstate bridge delay the Duluth-Superior cars 12 minutes from 5:34 to 5:46 p. m.

A broken switch at Thirty-seventh avenue West delayed an east-bound Lester Park car 10 minutes from 4:15 p. m.

Monday, November 20th, 1916.

Open draw at the Interstate bridge delayed the Duluth-Superior cars: 8 minutes from 7:35 to 7:43 a. m. 10 minutes from 11:46 to 11:56 a. m. 7 minutes from 12:35 to 12:42 p. m.

The Duluth-Superior cars delayed 7 minutes from 7:50 a. m. at the Omaha railroad crossing in Superior, 13 minutes from 8:04 a. m., at the Lamborn avenue bridge, and 7 minutes from 6:08 p. m. at 600 Garfield avenue railroad crossing.

A wagon broken down at Fourth avenue east and Second street delayed two cars 6 minutes from 2:36 p. m.

Tuesday, November, 21st, 1916.

Open draw at the Interstate bridge delayed the Duluth-Superior cars: 6 minutes from 4:46 to 4:52 p. m. 6 minutes from 5:52 to 5:28 p. m. 10 minutes from 5:34 to 5:44 p. m. 11 minutes from 10:15 to 10:26 p. m.

Open draw at the Lamborn avenue bridge delayed the Duluth-Superior cars 10 minutes from 8:41 a. m.

A team stalled at Fourth avenue east and Second street caused a delay of 9 minutes from 2:30 p. m.

A delay of 18 minutes from 7:30 p. m. on the Woodland line was caused by a motorman's mistake in entering the single track.

Complaints and suggestions always receive Prompt, Courteous Attention: Telephones: Mel. 260; Lincoln 55.