

In Labor's Field.

REPLIES TO PARRY

The Business Agent Is Defended by A. G. Bainbridge of Painters' Union.

The Union Says Mr. Parry's Talk Is Likely to Cause Ill-Feeling.

Labor unionists in Minneapolis have been greatly interested in D. M. Parry's remarks before the Commercial club. Many are found who to some extent agree with certain of the assertions made, but all are firmly of the opinion that the average "business agent" or "walking delegate" is honest; that his occupation is a legitimate one, and that he should not be made to suffer by comparison with the dishonest type paraded before the public by Mr. Parry. That labor unions are not all that could be wished for is admitted on all sides, but labor men say the lack of some better system of "regulating" conditions, for the present, prevents a change. There seems to be a disposition to make it possible for employer and employee to live in harmony, and there is a tendency on the part of the more advanced unions to avoid trouble at any cost.

A Business Agent's Voice. A. G. Bainbridge, business agent of the Painters and Decorators' union, and a man who has been prominently identified with the labor movement for thirty years, in commenting upon the addresses of Mr. Parry while in the twin cities, says:

Mr. Parry in his speech both in this city and St. Paul, lays great stress upon "obeying the law." Well, there is no reason why the capitalists should not obey the laws as they are, for all the important laws relating to capital and labor, have been dictated by the capitalistic power for years past, are in their favor and it is well known to all, that many of these laws were bought and paid for by corporations. "If the law making of the different states and the nation, was turned over to the labor organizations for a few years, I wonder if Mr. Parry would then be traveling about the country preaching "obey the law." I think not.

Mr. Parry pays particular attention to the agitator and the walking delegate. Mr. Parry would like to know what Mr. Parry is if he is not the most radical of agitators and also the walking delegate of the Employers' association.

I think Mr. Parry is unfair and unjust, when he classes all walking delegates or business agents as blackmailers. It is true we have had our Parrys, but what other line of business is there that has not had such men as Parks? The labor movement has hundreds of business agents to-day, who are just as honest, loyal to their country and conscientious in their work as Mr. Parry could be. Mr. Parry doesn't look with much favor on socialism and on that issue the great majority of organized labor will probably agree with him to a large extent. As the vote in the American Federation of Labor convention in Boston last Wednesday will show, but I want to say that there is no man and no cause in this country to-day that is making more socialists than Mr. Parry and his radicalism.

Mr. Parry in his St. Paul speech says: "The arbitrary wage scale obtained by the unions are not paid by capital, but by labor itself." That looks to me like another of Mr. Parry's misstatements. If that were a fact, why should Mr. Parry be spending his time chasing around the country organizing employers for the avowed purpose of disrupting labor unions, so as to decrease wages and increase the hours of labor? If employers will pay the wages and grant the shorter work day to all, why should we want them like American citizens should be treated, then the conflict is over. The closed shop question is a dead issue, the labor union is a dead issue. But we know these things could not be obtained except thru the influence of organized labor.

I am afraid Mr. Parry is not traveling thru the land extending the olive branch, preaching "peace on earth and good will to men," but is stirring up greater strife, discord and hatred. Mr. Parry realizes and deplores the fact that there is already too much strife. Both labor and capital are heartily sick and tired of the strife, contention, and the wrangling and hoping that someone will come forward in the near future with a plan upon which labor and capital can get together. What we want is a plan where capital and labor can get together in peace and harmony and do justice to all concerned.

A Millwright's View. T. W. Davies of the Millwrights' union sends a statement to The Journal in part as follows: "D. M. Parry argues against the desire of labor organizations to change our form of government, and appeals to our constitution. This is the class of argument used by every one who has wished to stop the wheels of progress in the past seventy years. Jefferson Davis and his supporters used it in their effort to disrupt the Union. There were also plenty of men who found the constitution in the way of our freeing Cuba. So we may expect those who wish to keep the working classes from making the progress they should to cry "constitution!"

Mr. Davies continues, by pointing to the changed conditions of labor since the day of the adoption of the constitution, and urges that the constitution-makers could not have foreseen present conditions, and that the attempt to meet changed conditions is not attempting to change the form of government. He believes that the constitution should be so construed "that all should have their just reward for labor performed." He continues:

It is a willing and anxious to work twelve hours a day and for 10 cents an hour, there can not give C any better terms. Now, B is hired or elected by a body of stockholders, and he has full power to act for them. Why is it wrong for a union to elect one of their number, or a board of three or five, to act for them

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At no time in the history of our business have the better dressers among leading men so unanimously adopted any one style of overcoat as they have these big belted overcoats. These coats not only look stylish, but they are most comfortable, being warm, loose and easy. The fabrics are imported chevots, Scotches in rich effects of dark gray and brown overlaid and fancy mixtures. Some have fancy worsted lining and satin yoke; others are lined with pure mohair serge. The Plymouth is the only concern in this section that shows these pure imported cloths. \$20



We Give Away

With every purchase in our boys' clothing department, no matter how small—some little book of the following familiar titles: "Robinson Crusoe," "Cinderella," "Hot Cross Buns," "Three Little Kittens." All are illustrated in colors and very quaintly written.

Boys' \$7 Overcoats, \$5.

They are nice long coats, just the kind to keep the boy warm and so stylish that he will like to wear them. Made with belt (like illustration) or without. A great variety in oxfords and frieze.

Boys' Overcoats, \$8.50.

Made of durable gray, oxford and brown frieze in tourist style—like cut. They are lined with dark gray fancy worsted, which gives extra warmth and durability.

Young Men's Tourist Overcoats, \$12.50.

Cut 50 inches long and made very full. They have the belted back. One particularly attractive garment is made of a black chevot. Other young men's overcoats are priced \$15, \$18, \$20, \$8.50 and \$10. Those particularly dressy surtouts will cost you \$20.

Boys' School Overcoats, \$3.95.

Ages 7 to 16. Very desirable and inexpensive garments, made of oxford frieze, made to stand rough usage.

Russian Overcoats, \$2.95.

Ages 3 to 7. All are nicely made and neatly trimmed with brass buttons. Ordinarily sold at \$4.

Long Overcoats, \$15

Plain and Fancy Fabrics.

Carefully made and excellently tailored, these overcoats will maintain their superb fit through long and continued service. They are cut 44 to 50 inches long, good sensible garments at a price much below that placed on similar garments sold elsewhere.

Special Overcoat Sale, \$10

Values \$15, \$18 and as High as \$20.

An overstocked manufacturer of high-class clothing was practically compelled to assume an enormous loss on these overcoats in order to dispose of his entire immense stock at once. This is why you get them at \$10.

They are cut in the season's latest fashions, many of the garments being those big, luxurious, long coats. The materials are exceptionally fine qualities of chevots, kerseys and meltons. All sizes, an unlimited selection.

Sheep Lined Coats.

Made of brown duck and gray covert, cut large end "roomy." \$3.75 all seams thoroughly stitched, Wombat fur collars. Regular \$5 coats. —In Great Basement Salesroom.

Men's Overcoats at \$7.50.

Overcoats, made of all wool chevots and friezes, in black and Oxford gray. They are cut full length, have shape retaining fronts, shoulders are well shaped and padded, and in every way are good serviceable coats. Choice Saturday. \$7.50. —In Great Basement Salesroom.

DO YOU NEED Heavy Shoes, Rubbers or Overshoes

For Any Member of the Family?

If so, do not fail to visit our Shoe Department Saturday. Extra salespeople to fit your feet properly. Shoes for boys and girls of all ages. Can fit the growing feet properly, because we have the sizes and the styles. See our Orthopedic shapes in the Dugan & Hudson make, guaranteed to not hurt the feet. This style comes for children that wear the small sizes—2 to 7 for only \$1.00—and from that to misses' and boys' sizes for \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$2.75. We know they will wear well.

Children's high cut shoes for school or skating, sizes 8 1/2 to 11, \$1.75

Misses' sizes from 1 1/2 to 2, \$2.25

A special lot of low heel and spring heel heavy sole, box calf, lace shoes for girls sizes \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$2.75, and some are high cut. On Saturday \$1.50

Boys' good strong shoes for skating and rough wear for \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Boys' Dugan & Hudson shoes, the "Ironclad" heavy soles and genuine calf uppers, for only \$3.00

Boys' moccasins and shoe pacs, the best for \$1 and \$1.25.

Boys' canvas leggings only 30c.

The Plymouth Emperor is a young men's shoe; lots of snap and style; any leather, any style, always \$3.50

Men's good heavy shoes for \$2 and \$3.

Men's canvas leggings and overgaiters for 50c, 75c and \$1. —In Great Shoe Salesroom.

Men's Hats \$3

We've a perfect right to be proud of our \$3 Derby Hats. We know that they are a full dollar's worth better than the usual three-dollar Derby. In fact, it is hard for any but an expert to tell the difference between our three-dollar Derbies and the usual five-dollar hat.

An assortment just received this week brings \$3 Derbies that look better than ever. Other Derby Hats at \$2. All sorts of Soft Hats, too. Opera Hats \$7 and \$10. Silk Hats, \$6 and \$8.

Winter Caps.

The biggest assortment of Winter Caps for both men and boys to be found in the city. All the newest and best shapes. Be sure and see the caps with the fur bands. 50c to \$1.50. —On Main Floor.

Women's \$10 to \$14.50 Trimmed Hats \$6

All our patrons appreciate the quality, exclusiveness and freshness of our hats and bonnets. Those included in tomorrow's sale are not shop worn, but instead are perfectly fresh and are our best styles. For Saturday only we offer them at less than \$6.00 cost of making, choice.

Misses' Military Coats.

A sample line of those particularly dressy Military Coats for girls of from 8 to 18 years of age has just arrived. The coats are made of rough Scotches and men's-wear materials—some with capes, others with plain collars; the feature of the Northern Pacific tourist sleepers; you will be satisfied with nothing else.

Ladies' Winter Underwear.

Ladies' heavy wool ribbed union suits, natural \$1.98

Ladies' heavy fleeced cotton union suits 75c

Ladies' black Equestrienne tights—heavy and warm 98c

Golf Gloves.

Ladies' heavy fancy wool golf gloves—50c quality. 39c. —On Second Floor.

The Great Plymouth Clothing House, Sixth and Nicollet

in obtaining better pay and better working hours for those who elect them? Is it any more of a crime against the competition for a body of working men to elect a board of officers than it is for a body of stockholders to elect theirs?

Mr. Parry has much to say in regard to what he calls walking delegates. Now, these men are elected to perform a special duty; they are paid by the unions for doing that work, just as the stockholders of a bank elect a cashier. We all know that some cashiers do things that are wrong, take all the money that a bank has, and the stockholders have to make up the difference. Now, if Mr. Parry would follow the same line of condemnation that he does against trade unions, he would condemn all banks as being institutions that are breaking down our government, and contrary to the constitutions.

A Union Editorial. The Union, the organ of the local labor unions, in an editorial in today's issue, reviewing Mr. Parry's speech in this city, comments as follows:

This kind of talk is what serves to stir up ill feeling between the workmen and the employers, and unless the employers really wish the "uprising of an outraged and indignant people," of which Mr. Parry talks so glibly, they should muzzle this representative of theirs, or induce him to modify his language. His talk about "the rule of rot and anarchy in times of strikes," does not come with very good grace in this city, where one of the greatest strikes in the history of the labor movement, involving nearly 2,000 men, has been and is in operation at the present time, and for all the time it has been in force there has not been the slightest sign of violence. It is a pity that men like Parry and Base should be looked upon as the representatives of the employers, for it gives the impression, which we hope is not the truth, that all employers look upon the unions as a sort of organization of pirates for the purpose of robbing the employers and even of overturning the government if necessary to accomplish their evil designs.

BOYCOTT INDORSED The American Federation of Labor Grants Request of Mill Employees. A. E. Keightling, secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees, has received a dispatch from J. E. Larkin, delegate from the local unions to the American Federation of Labor convention at Boston, announcing that the federation has approved the boycott placed upon the local flour mills. The matter was brought up in the convention late Wednesday afternoon and was referred to the boycott committee, which

reported later the same day, recommending that the request of the Minneapolis unions be granted, and this action was taken by the convention.

MUSICIANS' UNION GROWS Membership Has More than Doubled in Two Years.

The Minneapolis Musicians' association, Local 73, a union affiliated with the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Council, has now a membership of more than 300 musicians, a most wonderful growth. The membership



F. J. LAWRENCE, President Minneapolis Musicians' Association. has been doubled in the last two years. Although the association has never had a large support from the citizens of Minneapolis and locality, the members now feel that with the starting of the new Symphony orchestra, which is composed entirely of union musicians, a greater interest will be taken and the importation of bands and orchestras to fill engagements which should be given to the home organization will in a great measure be stopped. The officers are P. J. Lawrence, president; H. Wehning, vice president; William Balm, treasurer, and B. A. Rose, secretary. The election of officers will be held the first Monday in December, to be followed by a banquet. The committee

PRINTING CRAFTS' SCALES They Are Being Negotiated by Committees of Different Unions.

Although the controversy in regard to wages and hours between the local Typothetae and the employers of the various printing offices, binderies and pressrooms is still unsettled, the chances are that there will be no strike. An agreement was reached between the Typothetae and Bindery Girls' union Thursday night, an increase of 10 per cent over the present scale being granted. The printers and the Typothetae are said to be near an agreement, and it is thought a compromise will be arrived at which will be satisfactory to both parties, but the printers desire a reduction of hours, which the employers say they are at this time unable to grant. The widest differences are between the press-feathers and the Typothetae, and so great are these that the employers have already suggested arbitration, and this disposition may possibly be made of the demands of the pressmen. There is a hitch in negotiations with the bookbinders over the number of apprentices, but it is thought this can be settled amicably.

The job printers of Minneapolis and St. Paul are working together in securing a scale, and a meeting of the latter union is to be held at Federation hall, St. Paul, to-morrow night, when the whole matter will be discussed, and it is likely any action taken by the St. Paul union will be brought up at the meeting of the Minneapolis union Sunday.

A member of the employers' organization said yesterday that increase in pay had been conceded all the unions, running from 10 per cent in the case of the bindery girls to 41 per cent to the bookbinders.

WILL REPLY TO PARRY.

Trades Assembly Appoints a Committee to Review His Speech. Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly, at its meeting Wednesday evening, decided to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. There was a large attendance of delegates and a keen interest was taken in the proceedings, and the advocates of affiliation won the day with scarcely any opposition. The stonemasons have withdrawn from the Trades Assembly, presumably

anticipating its action. This union is not affiliated with its international and would not be able to retain its membership in the assembly for this reason.

A committee of three was appointed by the assembly to draft a reply to the recent speech of D. M. Parry before the Commercial club and the committee will submit its answer to the meeting to be held the first Wednesday in December.

Allied Printing Trades Council.

The newly organized Allied Printing Trades Council will meet at Richmond, this evening. The officers of treasurer and vice president, which were left open, will be filled. The label committee will be given complete control of the label. A circular has been issued by the officers of the council, urging active interest on the part of all the printing crafts and asking that at least three representatives from each printing trade union be present at the coming meeting. It is the intention of the council to withdraw the label from all offices not strictly union in all departments.

Special Meeting of Carpenters.

The local union of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will hold a special meeting, at Alexander's hall, Friday evening, Nov. 27, to discuss the question of extending the jurisdiction of the brotherhood to Porto Rico. The proposition to consolidate the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters will come up. C. J. Buell will address the Carpenters' union at the meeting this evening, upon "The Labor Question," which is a subject of great interest to trade unionists generally.

LABOR NOTES.

Arrangements are being made for the annual Christmas ball of the Mill Employees' union. The first party of the Jollification club, the social organization of the Painters and Decorators' union, will take place to-morrow evening at Alexander's hall. The proposition to merge the Retail Salesmen's union with that of the Saleswomen's union was discussed at a meeting of the former organization Monday evening, Dec. 7. An open meeting of the Women's Label league will be held at A. O. U. W. hall, 1547 Ser-

300 MEN LAID OFF

Standard Oil Company Reducing Expenses While Raising Prices. New York Sun Special Service. Chicago, Nov. 20.—While the price of oil is advancing, the officials of the Standard Oil company at Whiting attribute the laying off of 300 employees to a desire on the part of the company to cut down expenses.

The men employed in making steel tank cars were yesterday told that the company had no further work for them. They had no warning.

CASTORIA

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