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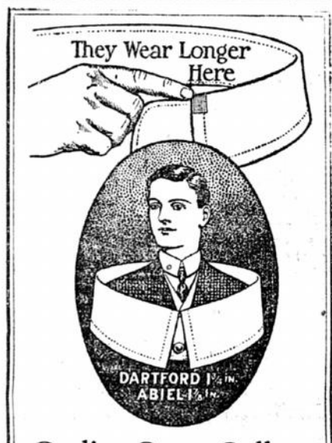

Corliss-Coon Collars
are 4-ply, but heavy interlining is cut away at the "fatal spot" where the illustration is shaded.
This makes the collar flexible where other collars go to pieces quickly,—allows it to fold more times without breaking.
Flexibility where it is needed,—full 4-ply strength everywhere else.
* * *
Mark your collars every time they go to the laundry. Find out how much longer Corliss-Coon Collars wear than others.
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Ask the best dealers for Corliss-Coon collars. They have them or can get any style you desire in our make. If not willingly supplied, write us and we'll tell you where to get them.
Write for the book, "Better Collars." It shows the best styles and tells *why* better collars.
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COLLARS

When you eat the food I bring
You will sing the song I sing—
"Get Rosy! Get Rosy! Get Rosy!"
I'm the Ap-i-te-zo Knight,
Spreading health and pure delight—
"Get Rosy! Get Rosy! Get Rosy!"

STORAGE
Household goods a specialty. Unequaled facilities and lowest rates. Packing by experienced men.
Boyd Transfer & Storage Co., 46 So. 3rd St
Telephones Main 656—both exchanges.

It was true yesterday, it is true today, it will be true tomorrow that a Journal want ad will "do the business" all over the northwest. Only 1c a word.

LABOR

LABOR UNIONS AND POLITICS

WHY NOT A LABOR PARTY? ASKS MR. WILLIAMS.

State Labor Commissioner Defines Present Position of Workingmen and Expresses Need, for Their Interests, of More Attention to Politics—His Address at the Brainerd Convention.

A paper read before the convention of the State Federation of Labor, at Brainerd, Wednesday, by Labor Commissioner W. H. Williams, attracted considerable attention. Politics was discussed by the delegates, and for the first time in its history the federation went on record as favoring anything resembling united political action by the unions. Those who opposed the resolution referring to this step tried to so safeguard the unions that the indorsement of any particular candidate would be impossible, but the socialists regard the step taken as important and predict that next year the federation will go a little further and give unionists more political freedom.

Mr. Williams' paper, in the light of the action of the convention, will be read with interest. It is as follows:

The Labor Department.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conclusion allow me to make a few remarks on the important state department known as the bureau of labor; it is the only department of the state in which organized labor has any recognized representation. It is only five months since I have been appointed to the position of commissioner of this department and therefore I am free to admit that I yet have much to learn. I shall abstain from going into detail in telling you what we intend to do during our term of office. We are not going to revolutionize the order of things or try to make a record for show, but my subordinates and I shall do our plain duty, and this without fear or favor. The labor laws of our state may need improvement in many respects; generally speaking, they are good and in the interest of the wage-earning class.

The labor bureau in its enforcements needs the warm support of every loyal citizen, practically is it in need of the sympathy and good will of the toilers. Are you going to give us your support?

In many respects the department is restricted in its work. We have to take into consideration the amount of money appropriated by the legislature for the operation of the department, and this is one important reason why our inspectors cannot visit industrial establishments as often as they might wish. We have devoted our attention to the child labor question; while the use of child labor in this state is proportionately less than in many other states, yet experience has shown that it requires unremitted attention. We have been able to enlist the interest and co-operation of the school authorities and we hope to be able to still further guarantee to our children the great blessing of education which will better fit them for the great struggle of life.

Co-operation Needed.

Our inspectors have been instructed to give close attention to safeguarding machinery, the sanitation of workshops and to look after proper and sufficient fire protection in all places. You all, ladies and gentlemen, will bear in mind that the factory inspector is but a common mortal, that he may be apt to overlook things and that a friendly word from an interested brother workman will be a great help to him in the performance of his duties. We often receive at the office communications from working people relative to conditions in workshops or violations of existing laws. It is our aim and intention to act on such information, but I desire to say that such communications should be signed by the writer. I confess that I have an abhorrance for anonymous letters; the only place for such missives is the wastebasket. A man should have the courage of conviction. The law guarantees to him absolute secrecy and his name never will be made public. Any person interested in the work of the bureau of labor may communicate with the department and he will be assured to always receive a reply and that we will look after his wishes.

The last session of the state legislature was not very fruitful in labor legislation; the only new measure of any interest to labor was the creation of a free employment bureau. The appropriation for its operation, however, has been very small and gives us much concern.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, here here again is an opportunity for you to show your interest in labor legislation. You can help to make this department a success to such an extent that the next legislature will willingly be more liberal in its appropriations, and instead of one office, create different ones in different cities of the state. Should you know of any openings for employment, inform the superintendent of the free employment bureau, and if you know of people in quest of work, direct them to the bureau also.

Unions in Politics.

While I have never thought the unions should go into politics, my experience in this line has taught me that it takes the union men a long time to rally to anything. I know what trusts and combines think about union men going into politics. They do not like it. They are afraid it will break up the unions. Whenever you see a trust sidling up to a union, just like a young fellow and a girl on a sofa, with no room between them for argument, you may make up your mind that one of them has forgotten what he was organized for, and it is not the trust that forgot.

Union men are bound to get into politics, at least once in every two years; for they must vote and make up their minds which of the opposing candidates they dislike the least, then hold their nose and vote for him. The manufacturer goes into politics and works for a candidate for congress who will represent his views on the tariff; the employing printer goes into politics and he works for candidates for office who will give him all the printing; the saloon man goes into politics and works for a man for mayor who will have liberal policy all week and none at all on Sunday; the merchant goes into politics and he works for a candidate for the legislature who will reduce his taxes and make life one sweet song for him; the reformer goes into politics and he works for a candidate for alderman who will take the graft away from the other fellow and give it to him.

Everybody goes into politics but the lawyer. He just waits until all the rest of them are thru, then he skins them all. Hannibal Hamlin was a lawyer, who was vice president with Lincoln, and between campaigns practiced law in Maine. A man in the town where he lived, fell in a hole in the street and broke his leg. He sued the city and Hannibal Hamlin had his case. He got a verdict for $1,000, but the city appealed to the supreme court, and here he won again, but in the meantime an awful bill of costs had piled up. After settling the matter up, Hamlin sent for his client and handed him a dollar. "What is this for?" asked the client. "That's your damages after taking out costs and my fee and other expenses," said Hamlin. The man looked at the dollar and then at Hamlin. "What's the matter with this dollar," he asked. "Is it bad?" When the lawyers get thru you always find the people looking at the dollar.

Everybody, you see, goes into politics for his own interest but the laboring man. After the other fellows have put up the kind of candidates that suit them, the laboring man comes along like a dutiful little boy, takes his instructions and elects as many as he can. He does not know whether they are any good to him or not. He doesn't know whether he has any business to be at all. He is unlike the colored man accused of burglary, who was asked by the county attorney, "Are you the defendant?" "No, sah," he replied, "I done hired a lawyer to do de defending; Ise de man who done stole the chickens."

The laboring man is not the man who steals the chickens at elections, but somehow he feels, after it is over and the officers elected have all violated their oath and made monkeys of themselves generally, that it could not have happened without his help.

Fairness to Labor.

I believe the union man should go into politics, at least as much as the merchants. He ought not to vote for a man because he is a republican or democrat, without inquiring a little further into his record. Has he ever done anything to entitle him to consideration from labor? Has he been fair or has he been a dodger? Has he told the working man the truth always? By the truth, I don't mean, has he always flattered the union man. I mean just the opposite. Has he been big enough to stand a little temporary unpopularity for saying things that hurt, when he might have used soft soap and remained in office?

I believe in truth. It sometimes gets a man into trouble with the very people in whom I am most interested: the labor man, but there is one comforting thing about the truth, if it gets you into trouble it will get you out again, while lying never will. I believe labor men should do a little thinking or detective work on candidates for office. When a new man comes up for an important position, one thing he has done is better than a hundred things he will promise to do. But do the laboring men do this? No, they take every man at what he says, without any facts to back up his word. Labor men should brush up. The world is growing smarter all the time. Do you know what the farmers are doing with the apples nw? They are putting the little apples on the top of the barrels. Why? Because they have learned that the people in the towns and cities, as soon as they get a barrel of apples, up-end it and open the bottom. They find the big apples there, and they think it all right. The farmer is moving just a little faster than the town or city man, but the laboring man in politics is still looking at the top of the barrel and when he sees some big, nice-looking candidates there he votes the whole barrel, rotten ones and all.

Why Not a Labor Party?

Perhaps I have not yet answered the main question. Should the unions go into politics? Across the Atlantic in England we see labor parties organized, and socialist labor parties in Germany and France. Look away into the far Pacific. You see Australia mapped out into labor and antilabor parties. Lift your gaze to New Zealand and you see a country organized entirely on union labor lines.

Why has not America a labor party of importance? Does anyone doubt that if the laboring men of the country with half the votes of the country united on a common platform could revolutionize the politics of this country? That organized labor has not divided from the unorganized on political lines is from choice and not from fear? The unions have decided for the present, at least, that their movement is business and not political. We have always stood for American institutions. We have felt that we were organized to deal with employers and not to deal with the government. We have looked to the government as an umpire from whom we could obtain just decisions. If we were right we obtained laws that met our needs without recourse to political organization. If we were wrong, there usually arose a party in congress or the legislature that said so.

Unions are organized as much to protect and defend the identity and individuality of their members as to secure their material rights, and hence they have kept their hands off the right of a union man to vote with whatever party he pleased. It has only been when labor was confronted with a candidate absolutely inimical to labor interests that union men have a fight on him, as in the case of Governor Bates of Massachusetts, when the laboring men were strong enough to turn a republican majority of 100,000 on president into democratic majority of 35,000 on governor; also the defeat of all the state ticket of Missouri, with the exception of Governor Folk, whom the labor people of that state supported.

Duty of Laboring Men.

Will this always be the policy of union labor? I wish I could say yes, but the growing and alarming power of organized capital in the government makes it difficult to predict what the future is to bring forth. When the top-heavy trusts become strong enough to defy the government, it may be that the working men of America who have always preserved the government, will have to take a hand to save it.

I hope the time will come when it cannot be said that the labor vote of the country can be gotten by the pernicious habit of treating. The politics of late years have become so rotten all over the United States that the use of money to jolly or bribe the voter at the election is so prevalent that an honest, but poor, man cannot afford to run for office. The labor people can do more to help make elections good and honest than any other class of citizens, for to them will you find directed the batteries of the demagog and the grafter at every election. When the labor people will stop long enough to study for themselves the candidates that are before them for their suffrages and choose those who are the fairest to labor, and not be influenced by the unscrupulous partizan, but go to the polls and for fifteen minutes in the voting-booth use their best judgment and it will not be long before we will have men elected to office all over this beautiful country of ours, the greatest in war, the greatest in peace and best for the labor people of the country.

Labor Notes.

A. G. Bainbridge continued on his western trip upon the adjournment of the State Federation convention, and will return to Minneapolis in about two weeks.

J. F. Engel has been selected as temporary business agent of the Bartenders' union. The question of electing someone to permanently fill the place will be decided at next Monday night's meeting.

Organizer Sonsteby of Chicago, who is in Minneapolis in the interests of the striking garment workers, will be entertained by the local union. Miss May Ohatto, President A. J. Schultz and Miss Ellstrom constitute a committee to have charge of the event.

Millwrights' union, No. 548, will vote upon levying a special assessment of 25 cents per member at a meeting Saturday night, June 24.

A referendum vote for officers of the Bakers' and Confectionery Workers' International union will be held July 1. At the same time it will be decided whether or not a convention shall be held next October, and if so, where.

Theatrical stage employees of the Bijou and Metropolitan theaters to the number of fifty will go into camp at Lake Minnetonka. The first installment will go out tomorrow night.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills; they will please you.

N. W. CONSERVATORY COMMENCEMENT HELD

The twentieth annual commencement of the Northwestern Conservatory of Music was held last evening in the First Unitarian church, which was filled to overflowing. Altho there were many graduates, but few appeared on the program.

The chief interest of the occasion centered in Adolph Olson, a young but talented violinist, who played De Beriot's "Sixth Concerto" in four movements. Mr. Olson, a pupil of Mr. Christianson, acquitted himself with distinction. His playing was characterized by a remarkable freedom of technique and an ease of manner that showed confidence in his own powers. His bowing was excellent and the quality of tone unusual in so young a player.

Of the pianists, honors were divided between Misses Grace Adair, Hermina Irsfield, Grace Ketcham and Nannie Chandler, pupils of Miss Dobyns, the latter winning the prize for the most musical performance. Miss Adair played Raff's "La Fileuse" and the Schuett "Waltz," both showy numbers and well played. Miss Irsfield played a "Canzonetta" by Schuett and D'Albert's "Agitato," the sentiment in the latter being well interpreted. Miss Ketcham's single number, the "Gondoliera," by Moszkowski, was played with good expression and technique. Miss Chandler played Chopin's "Etude in A Flat," and Schumann's "Novelette in F" well, but with scarcely the expression demanded by her selections. The others contributing piano numbers were Misses Crew, Rogers and Stewart.

The only vocalist on the program was Miss Mabel Jones, a pupil of Mr. Marshall. Miss Jones has a voice of exceptional range and sweetness, which might with equal propriety be classed as a mezzo soprano or a contralto. She sang two numbers, the latter, "Love the Peddler," being the better suited to her style. Her best results were secured in the piano passages. Miss Jones won the prize for vocal scholarship.

At the close of the exercises Mr. Marshall expressed his gratification at the completion of the twentieth year of work of the school, and then in a few well-chosen words distributed the diplomas and certificates as follows:

Diplomas—Pianoforte, Harmony and Theory—Nannie Evelyn Chandler, Pzolo, Kan. Harmony and Theory—Alice Augusta Albrecht, Wahpeton, N. D.; Mary Theresa Boll, Wahpeton, N. D.; Esther May Fillmore, Winnipeg, Man.; Edith May Nichols, Mason City, Iowa.

Music in Public Schools—N. Maude Carpenter, Owatonna, Minn.; Edith M. Helgeson, Herman, Minn.; Carrie S. Piper, Anoka, Minn.; Pansy A. Pierce, Flandreau, S. D.; Lettie L. Rice, Hamline, Minn.

Harmony—Thora Anderson, Thompson, S. D.

Certificates—Completion of Teachers' Course—Pianoforte, Harmony and Theory—Grace Belle Adair, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Lillian Maythilda Crew, Minneapolis; Grace Irene Ketcham, Madison, S. D.; Hermina Mary Irsfeld, Long Prairie, Minn.; Ione Prodger, Minneapolis; Mabel Elizabeth Rogers, Aitkin, Minn.; Caroline Lowrie Stewart, Mankato, Minn.

Violin, Harmony and Theory—Mabel Marinus Olson, Minneapolis.

Theory—Cora J. Ostroot, Lake Preston.

Graded Certificates—Pianoforte (for standing only)—Edna Belle Newton, Ortonville, Minn.; Mabel Lorena Weeding, Ortonville, Minn.; Mary Hermina Hansmeyer, Long Prairie, Minn.; Josephine Wrolstad, Scandinavia, Wis.; Lillian Gage, Olivia, Minn.; Myrtle Belle Rice, Watertown, S. D.

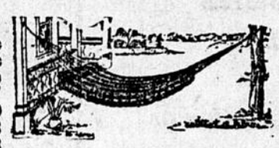
No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the side, constipation and disordered stomach.

Winslow & Ruff's Saturday Bargains

These bargains speak for themselves. So do the hundreds of other bargains that throng our store. This store saves you money. Pin that to your shopping list.

One-Third Off Tomorrow on **HAMMOCKS**

Which means—
$1.00 Hammocks for.....67c
$1.25 Hammocks for.....83c
$1.45 Hammocks for.....98c
$1.75 Hammocks for..$1.17
$2.25 Hammocks for..$1.50
$2.75 Hammocks for..$1.83
$3.50 Hammocks for..$2.33
$5.00 Hammocks for..$3.33



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$40.00 Sofa Bed $29.50

JUST FOR SATURDAY
We unpacked yesterday 12 of these beautiful Sofa Beds with the new style solid end with gate attachment. It is upholstered in latest Veronas, on extra deep oil tempered steel springs, has large dress box; just for Saturday, only $29.50

"Thayer" Go-Carts
$2.45 to $35.00
And $1.00 Per Week
Thayers are the very top-notchiest for comfort, style, height of improvement and durability, and they're right in price.

4 Cents

Tomorrow we will sell 500 tempered steel metal husk Ice Picks with hard wood handle—the 10-cent kind—only **4c**

The Store That Saves You Money

The Winslow & Ruff Furniture & Carpet Co.
29-31-33 FIFTH STREET SOUTH.

Our Terms Make It Easy

VARYING OPINIONS AS TO "CYCLONES"

What is a cyclone, anyway?

The meteorologists of the United States weather bureau say that a cyclone is a storm moving with a rotary motion; that it may be hundreds of miles in extent and that people may not know that they are within the cyclone area.

The Century dictionary says that a cyclone is any atmospheric movement, gentle or rapid, general or local, on land or at sea, in which the wind blows spirally and in towards a center.

Page Morris, a judge of the United States district court, on the other hand, rules differently. In charging the jury in the case of Finch, Young & McConville, St. Paul, against the Maryland Casualty company, he gave a definition of his own.

The suit was for damages sustained thru the bursting of water sprinklers the night of the storm of Aug. 20, last year. The cupola of the building was blown off and the sprinklers were broken. The insurance company claimed that it was exempted by a clause in the policy which said that they were not liable for damages caused by a "cyclone." Judge Morris told the jury that the "authorities" were not agreed on a definition of the word "cyclone," so he gave them a definition of his own. It is as follows:

A cyclone is a violent and destructive storm of greater or less extent. Sometimes its path is a narrow strip of territory. It is characterized by high winds, rotating around a center of low atmospheric pressure, which center moves at a great velocity. It is generally accompanied by thunder and lightning.

The jury indirectly expressed its opinion as to what the storm of Aug. 20 was by awarding the plaintiff $25,225. It is expected that the case will be taken to the court of appeals.

The Grandest Summer Tours Ever Offered

Are being offered by the Northern Pacific Ry, in connection with the rate for the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The Yellowstone National Park, the Rocky Mountains in Montana and the Cascade Mountains in Washington, Oregon and California, not to mention the Ocean trips to Alaska and the Orient.

Call at City Ticket Office, No. 19 Nicollet House Block.

Established 1882

The Plymouth Clothing House

Cool Clothes for Hot Weather

Summer Clothes for All Purposes.

Suits made up especially for hot weather—no waistcoat—it is a useless luxury on summer days even in the city. Coats are designed and "built" to fit without one. Trousers are made to be worn with belt only—snugly fitted at waist—cuff or plain bottom.

Single and double breasted coats of serge, worsted, flannels, light weight blue unfinished worsteds and other seasonable fabrics, half or quarter lined with silk or alpaca. Also Norfolks in gray and brown tweeds and crashes.
Prices from $25.00 down to **$10**

Trousers

A comprehensive stock of summer trousers for all occasions—tropical worsteds, white and fancy flannels, crashes, white ducks, in fact, everything desirable. Peg tops, sailor waists and regulars—made to fit without suspenders, belt straps, plain and roll bottoms. Prices $8 to.. **$3**

Automobile Clothes

Dusters, plain and leather trimmed—shower proof mohairs, brown and gray alpaca, linens, khaki, crash, Burberrys and many others. Prices range from $1 to $25.

Hanan's
Oxfords
For Men and Women.

The newest in Russia leathers and patent leathers, are sure to fit and wear well. See our unique window display.

Emperor and Empress tan oxfords for young men and women, the newest and best styles, always **$3.50**

White canvas shoes for women, a splendid assortment at **$2.50**

Straw Hats

Greater variety will not be found—every straw hat having any claim to popularity this season is here. Straw hats to suit any man no matter how particular he may be; in fact, the most comprehensive and at the same time exclusive straw hat stock in town.

Knox Sailors.

Knox finest English split straw sailors, $5.00.
Knox second quality English split straw sailors, $3.50.
The proportions are the same as in the better quality.
Knox Milan soft straws, $4.00.
Knox Mackinaw soft straws, $2.50.

Sailors at $2.50.

Fine, close woven braids, the proportions are the same as the Knox, namely 2¾x2⅛, 3x2⅛ and 2¼, 3¼x2¼ and ⅜. These are the correct heights of crown and widths of brims for this season.
$2.00—China split sailors, cushion sweat leathers, perfect fitting straws, clear smooth braids, $2.00.

Trunks
For Your Vacation Days.

When buying a trunk look over our exclusive line. By purchasing of us you run no risk, as we guarantee and keep in repair all our trunks for one year.

Dress Trunks, $5.00 to $25.00.
Wardrobe Trunks, $65 and $70.
Bureau Trunks, $15 to $24.
Steamer Trunks, $5 to $20.
Hat Trunks, $4.50 to $10.

Boys' Clothes

A baseball and bat or fielder's glove given away with every suit or overcoat purchased.

Wash Suits, $1.95

What could be more sensible for vacation days than these washable suits for boys—cool and comfortable and when they are bedraggled and soiled—a trip to the wash tub and they are as fresh as ever.

The special lot offered Saturday are for the most part sailor suits, made of plain and fancy chambrays in blue, brown, red and white, all prettily trimmed with braid and with silk embroidered shield on sleeve.
Regular $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 suits
Saturday for **$1.95**

Other Seasonable Items Underpriced Include:

Wash Pants at 50c and 75c.
$1.50 K. & E. Blouses, 75c.
$1.50 Star Blouse, 75c.
$2.00 "Stars," 98c.

NOTICE—We make special rates to baseball clubs on our Junior League suits. Excellent gray flannel; ages 8 to 16. Regular price for single suits, $1.50.

The Great Plymouth Clothing House, Nicollet and Sixth St.

Enlarged Second Floor for Women—Three Elevators. Main Floor for Men and Boys—Basement Salesroom for Everybody.

Defective Page