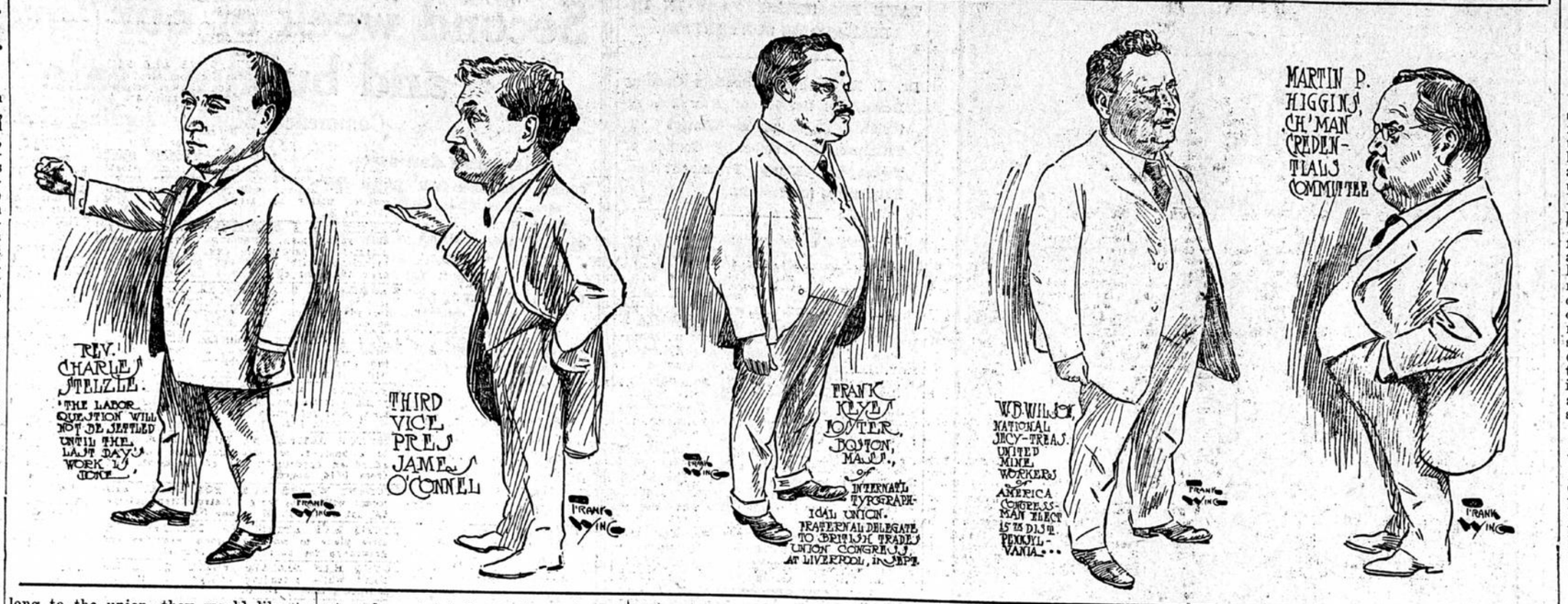
# MANY AND VARIED THEMES DISCUSSED BY LABOR LEADERS

## SOME OF THE LABOR LEADERS AS WING SEES THEM




### Prominent Men of the A. F. of L. Have Won Fame as Heads of Divers Movements in Behalf of Toilers.

THE leaders of organized labor in America are in Minneapolis, bending their energies to aid first their own subsidiary organizations, and working at the same time to further the interests of trades unionism as a whole. The occasion of their presence here is the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which opened its two weeks' sessions inNormanna hall last Monday. Names high on Labor's lists are on the convention last election, and made a phenomenal and John Mitchell—and there are others whose prominence, while transitory, has been no less marked at times.

Among these is E. Gerry Brown, who was democratic candidate for Lieutenant governor of Massachusetts at the last election, anad made a phenomenal run without financial backing. Then there are Michael Donnelly and Homer D. Call, president and secretary of the Meat Cutters' and Butchers' union, who with Thomas Sheae were the leaders of the great meat strike in Chicago. There is James O'Connell, third vice-president of the A. F. of L., who is a well-known Elk as well as a labor leader. Another prominent figure in the convention is Frank K. Foster of the I. T. U., a Boston man, who is almost unrivalled as a finished orator; he was the fraternal delegate to the British Trades Congress this year, and he might be cited as an authority on trades unionism. He is the man who, recently debated with President Eliot of Harvard university on labor questions.

In addition to John Mitchell, the Mine Workers have another prominent labor leader here, in W. B. Wilson, congressman-elect from a Pennsylvania district and one of the best-known of the coal miners' leaders in the great coal strike.

These are only a few of the many trades unionists, each prominent in his own city. And every man of them talks interestingly on labor subjects—for of course they couldn't be expected to talk about anything else at the time of the annual convention of the A. F. of L. They are not necessarily radicals, just because they have pronounced opinions on labor question. And they talk as readily about employers as about employees.

#### Earning and Paying.

Wage earners and wage payers have no place in the same organization, according to W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, the man who made a strong protest against the alliance between the American Federation of Labor and the American Society of Equity.

"These farmers are employers," said Mr. Mahon, "that is why I am kicking and will kick on their being taken in. Of course they say that the farm laborers will be admitted to their organization, but they won't have much to say about wages. Our employers would like nothing better than to belong to the union, they would like to be president and secretary of the union. You can bet if they were, the union would quit talking about wages pretty quick and you would hear the same silence about the hours of labor. The worst thing we have to buck when we go to organize a town is the beneficial association, to which the bosses belong. They look mighty pretty but they never have done anything for the working man.

"This talk of co-operation with the farmers is foolish. They will sell us union label butter for 50 cents a pound, if they can, and make things even by buying union-made post holes. They have furnished over half of all the strike breakers in the country, and they are not the men we have made our organization for. If this American Society of Equity were made up of laborers, it would be different. I don't care if they work sixteen hours a day, or eighteen; they own their land and are their own bosses; they hire help. That makes them employers."

#### Unionizing a Plant.

Somebody said something to Homer D. Call about the new Armour plant to be established in Minneapolis. Mr. Call is secretary of the Meat Cutters' and Butchers' union. He declares that unionization of the 10,000 men to be employed at the Armour packing plant in Minneapolis will be effected by the local Meat Cutters' and Butchers' union without assistance from the national body.

"Minneapolis has one of the strongest and most intelligent locals in the union," said Mr. Call. "It will be able to handle the organization of the prospective packing plant with little or no outside help."

Strike violence and the anti-injunction bill were two subjects upon which Mr. Call had much to offer. "Violence," he said, "has no place in the battles of the trades union and is frowned upon from within even more severely than from without. If a member of our union commits any violent and unlawful act in the course of a strike we want to have him punished according to law for his act. We will aid the officers of the law in detecting and convicting him. That is how we stand on the question of violence.

"Unfortunately we are charged with acts never committed with our sanction by our men and often never committed at all. I was in Chicago all thru the recent strike and saw no violence tho I stood at the gates of the stockyard day after day and watched the strikebreakers go in and out. I did see a carload of negro strikebreakers fire into a crowd of strikers without provocation, this, however, was never told by the papers, tho they were full day after day with stories of union riots that never took place. We traced many reported cases of violence, always with the same result as this one.

"The papers reported that a strikebreaker had been dragged from a streetcar and beaten. We found that he had fallen off the platform while drunk and fractured his skull. Many acts of outlawry charged against the union were the work of ruffians of the city who took advantage of the excitement naturally attending a strike to break loose. One policeman long on that beat told me that there was never less violence in the stockyards district than thru the strike.

"Injunctions are all right, in their place. Theoretically they are of no inconvenience to the man who contemplates no wrong doing. Practically, as issued by the modern American courts, they work great injustice.

"What we demand is that the courts do not make it by injunction a crime for a man to do as a union member what he may lawfully do as a private citizen."

#### Machines for Glass Work.

The old machine question is no longer a sore subject with labor men. Years ago it was, but now their attitude is changed.

"While they are inventing machines, most of them to take the place of high-priced men in our trade, we wish some inventive genius would take it upon himself to invent a machine to replace the children that are employed in the glass bottle factories." This statement is made by D. A. Hayes, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers association of America and one of the vice presidents of the A. F. of L.

"Glassblowers are skilled workmen and demand large wages," says Mr. Hayes. "Under the recent system each blower has several boys as tenders, who carry the hot bottles to the annealing ovens and do other dangerous work. One thing that the members of our association hoe to accomplish is the elimination of child labor in our trade. It is wrong, dangerous, and the conditions are such that the vitality and life of the growing child is sapped, and when he becomes of age he is a wreck.

"Because of the expense of skilled blowers, bottle-blowing machines have been invented and tried. Nobody, however, has done anything to drive the poor cheap lads out of business. The invention of such a machine, in benefit to humanity, would be worth its weight in gold, but none of the inventors has taken it up, and as the boys are paid so little, it is doubtful if the machines would ever be used by the manufacturers. We do all in our power, but so long as state laws and officials permit the pernicious and dangerous employment of children in the glass works, we have been able to accomplish little."

#### Labor in Politics.

That laboring men may accomplish something in politics is shown by the fact that there is one congressman-elect seated as a delegate in the American Federation of Labor convention and he holds a card in the Miners' union. He is W. B. Wilson of Blossburg, Pa., national secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America. At the recent election he was elected to congress from the fifteenth Pennsylvania district, a district that is nominally republican by 6,000 votes. He was elected on the democratic ticket against a candidate who had served three terms. Tho Mr. Wilson is not the only man holding a union card to be elected to congress at the last elections, he is the only congressman-elect in the convention.

"I was regularly nominated by the democratic convention," said Mr. Wilson. "I had behind me in the contest the normal democratic vote, the farmer vote—for I am a farmer as well as a miner—and a great part of the organized labor vote, together wtih some republican support. Altogether it was enough to overcome the normal lead of 6,000. I placed no emphasis on the fact that I was a labor man and did not make my campaign solely on that issue. I was known, tho, as a labor man and had labored with men and that lost no votes. In fact, it made votes, I think." Mr. Wilson is an orator and a figure in the convention in all debate and discussions.

#### Printer in Politics.

Another delegate in the convention who made the opposition sit up and take notice in politics is Delegate E. Gerry Brown of Brockton, Mass., who holds a card in the International Typographical union. As candidate for lieutenant governor of Massachusetts on the democratic and Independence league tickets in the recent contest, he ran thousands ahead of his ticket, polling a total of 195,000 votes and landing within 9,000 of the election. Mr. Brown is now the editor and publisher of a labor paper and prominent in organized labor circles in his state.

"As a result of the recent election in our state the Independence league can lay title to a party organization,"

### The Farmer No Unionist—Strike Violence—Child Labor—Politics and Labor—The Steel Trust.

said Mr. Brown. "It polled over the necessary 3 per cent of the total vote to enable it to qualify as a party and hereafter may hold state conventions and place its own nominees on the regular ticket as do the other parties. Massachusetts has never seen a campaign similar to the one just passed. There were six candidates on the ticket for governor and lieutenant governor, and the fight was hot. Tho the republicans elected the governor, there was not the interest in their ranks that our candidates aroused. You may say one thing, and that is that the automobile as a campaigner has come to stay in Massachusetts. We went from one crowd to another, often making three or four towns in a night, always in an auto, and I believe I personally addressed between 70,000 to 90,000 persons during the campaign."

Mr. Brown credits his exceptionally heavy vote, which is 20,000 more than won for a democratic governor two years ago, to the interest on the part of the Independence league, and the people generally. "I made my campaign," said he, "on lines that appealed to voters, especially working men. I maintain that over-capitalization, inflated bond issues and other deals of modern finance amount to the old principle of taxation without representation from which the American people rebelled about 140 years ago."

#### Fighting the Steel Trust.

"The bridge and structural iron workers of the country believe that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. That is why we are out to put the steel trust up against the same proposition we are up against," says Delegate F. M. Ryan of the Bridge & Structural Ironworkers' International. "The steel trust and its allies are preaching the 'open shop' day and night and compel us to work against competition in finding a market for our labor. On the other hand, they demand the closed shop for themselves and are constantly insisting on the tariff and if possible a still higher tariff. No open market and far competition for them. They are even selling American-made products cheaper abroad than at home. Since these are the facts in the case, our organization, working with others in the American federation, hopes to start sufficient agitation to place steel products on the free list or even steel billets and pig there. If we can have the same protection the employers get, there will be something like a fair shake, but as it is there is not. If the open shop and competition against foreign labor is good enough for us, I fail to see why it is not right and proper for the steel trust to go against the same proposition."

A Gold Coast newspaper, recording a funeral, says the body "was followed by a concourse of sympathizing friends. Biney Hooper's band headed the procession. Our condolence with the bereaved relatives."

## WARNS MINNEAPOLIS DISASTER IS COMING

### REV. GEORGE SHAW PAINTS A PERIL LIKE SAN FRANCISCO.

**Declares Boasting of Wickedness Brought Visitation of God on the City of the Golden Gate—People Had Premonitions of Destruction to Come.**

Out from San Francisco comes Rev. George Shaw, a modern prophet, a latter day Isaiah, to warn Minneapolis of coming destruction.

"When I heard that Minneapolis had voted goodness out and wickedness in, I said in my deepest heart, 'Minneapolis is the next city to be visited.' Thus read the prophet at the First Baptist church last night.

He affirmed that San Francisco was visited with earthquake and fire, not because it was wicked, but because it boasted of its wickedness. By the same token he failed to show why Minneapolis should suffer destruction, not being a boastful city.

With raven black, straight hair, thin, spirituelle features, slender body, long arms and expressive hands, Rev. Mr. Shaw of San Francisco, standing in the pulpit of the First Baptist church last night, looked the typical Kentucky-bred orator of the Henry Clay type, and he did not lessen the impression by his language.

#### Destroyed Before Fire.

Mr. Shaw was evidently not sent forth on his mission by the commercial bodies of San Francisco. If he was he is recreant to his trust. He says that the city was thoroly destroyed before the fire began on the fateful morning of April 18. He believes that if one returns to San Francisco in five years he will find more ruins than anywhere else on God's footstool, unless destruction comes to some other city. He deprecates the professed truths in the Southern Pacific road's pamphlet which makes light of the action of the earthquake and assigns fire as the destructive agency. It is evident that Mr. Shaw is very dubious about the future of the city.

#### Judgment on City.

"What I say tonight of San Francisco," said Mr. Shaw, "and of San Francisco's difficulties, I speak in all good faith, but I am here to speak my convictions. I looked on the religious aspect of the earthquake very largely, as to whether it was a judgment of the city. It is against the spirit of the times to say God is vindictive and God punishes sin, but I believe the calamity of San Francisco was a visitation of divine judgmenet.

"Let me tell you of San Francisco as it was. San Francisco had its vices, its red light district, its Chinatown; it had its graft; it had its 3,000 saloons, open twenty-four hours every day the year round, paying an $84 a year license. It had its grocery stores and liquor-selling connected. Gambling was on every corner. Vice was so flagrant that it almost made one blush to walk the streets.

"Yet, I don't think it was for her vices that God punished San Francisco.

"There is no sin like losing all distaste for sin. The sin of boasting of sin, and I believe San Francisco as a city came to the place in her history that she gloried in her sin as perhaps no other city has done. I feel that was the sin that brought the speedy vengeance of an almighty God.

"That's the reason why God punished San Francisco and not Seattle.

"I believe God Almighty gave San Francisco an opportunity to repent. The morals of San Francisco had become so corrupt that it made even bad men blush, but when the movement was set on foot by the good people to elect Partridge as mayor and to clean up a little, I thought San Francisco would give us a chance. After the election I stood on Market street and heard men howl and shout because the reform party had not elected a single candidate. This left the feeling that San Francisco had voted for vice. Said one politician: 'We have beat the preachers and now we'll drive God out of our city.'

#### Premonitions of Calamity.

"There were premonitions of the calamity. There were prophets of God sent to warn the city. 'Before ten days God will destroy this city with earthquake and fire,' said one prophet, and he was seen to walk the streets of the city on April 18, saying: 'I warned you. I warned you.'

"Another man saw a vision of the buildings of the city falling together and fire sweeping over them and he was urged in the vision to walk the streets and warn the people, but he was afraid.

"The approach of the calamity was in the air and those who lived nearest to God felt it the most. The reason we don't have more warnings is that we get so far from Christ.

"These are facts, brethren, that your papers do not know. The papers say nothing about them.

"God was somewhere in that calamity. San Francisco was the ear of the nation and God is calling to the wicked cities of this nation. I'd rather believe San Francisco was punished for her wickedness than to believe that a loving father permitted the calamity to come to his people."

Mr. Shaw does not trust the official estimate of the dead. He believes it a shame to tell the eastern people that only 300 perished in the disaster. In the ashes of the burned buildings lie the ashes of hundreds of unknown dead, he avers. When the lid of Chinatown is lifted hundreds of dead will be found.

#### The Minneapolis Flour.

The Minneapolis flour incident was touched upon by the speaker when he began to talk about human nature as he saw it in San Francisco. However, others may talk against the doctrine of total depravity, it is his theology, for he has lived in San Francisco. "We didn't get flour until we received word from Minneapolis that the flour must be given to the refugees or sent back, and then we got flour," he said. After touching up the graft question and the use of $6,000,000 relief money, the speaker urged upon those present personal choice of salvation.

## CORONER IS TO PROBE YOUNG WOMAN'S DEATH

**Miss A. M. Davis came to Minneapolis from Country Town—Mystery Surrounds Demise.**

A post-mortem on the body of Miss A. M. Davis, the young woman who died at the city hospital under peculiar circumstances yesterday, will be conducted by Coroner J. M. Kistler at the county morgue tomorrow.

The case has not been reported to the police and little is known about the woman. She came to Minneapolis from a country town a few days ago and engaged a room in a lodging house at 4 Washington avenue S. She told persons who lived there that her name was Brown, and her real name was not learned until yesterday.

She was apparently in good health until late Friday night, when she became ill and was removed to the city hospital in an ambulance. She died early yesterday before an extensive diagnosis could be made.

Coroner Kistler said last night that there were peculiar circumstances connected with the woman's death, but he would not talk of the matter, preferring to wait until after the autopsy.

## MINNEAPOLIS BANKS SHOW STEADY GROWTH

**DEPOSITS INCREASE $1,841,836 SINCE SEPT. 8.**

**Total Now on Deposit, Exclusive of Smaller Savings Institutions, Is $70,614,631—First National Leads with Northwestern and Security Tied for Second Place.**

The deposits of the fifteen Minneapolis banks that report upon call of the controller of the currency or the state bank examiner, have passed the seven million mark and present the largest total ever shown at a corresponding date. This does not include the deposits of two state savings institutions that do not report to the controller, or the deposits in three trust companies not reporting, hence it does not represent the banking volume. It covers, however, all the commercial banks and the two larger savings institutions and shows a healthy financial condition. Since the last call, Sept. 8, the deposits have increased by $1,841,836.77, and now stand at the total of $70,614,631.29.

Nearly $17,000,000 of this money is represented by two savings banks. The bulk finds lodgment in investment in bonds, real estate first mortgages, or other strictly high-grade investments.

#### Every Bank Sound.

The commercial banks hold $53,825,357.66, an increase of $1,708,956.41 since September. The commercial banks have their funds well employed. Every bank shows a reserve well within the legal requirement and a large available cash balance, yet loans and discounts total $43,464,353.97. In September the loans and discounts were $40,075,278.15, the increase being $3,389,075.82.

It is the opinion of bankers that money will remain reasonably firm for some time, but there will be no high rates. Later on, when the smaller country banks that use Minneapolis as a reserve center and a clearing-house begin to adjust their fall business, there will be a flow of money this way that should make new high figures in deposits and give the city new prestige as the financial center of the northwest.

One new bank has started business since the last call. The First National holds its place of pre-eminence. The National Bank of Commerce and the Swedish-American show relative gains that are favorable. The interesting feature remains in the close contest between the Security and the Northwestern National, which in every item stand almost identical, the deposits being $12,200,398.43 and $12,092,782.76 respectively and the loans and discounts $9,879,378.33 and $9,417,077.27.

The smaller banks all show increasing business and a generally healthy condition.

#### Down to Figures.

Following are the comparisons:

Loans and Discounts.

| | Nov. 16. | Sept. 8. |
|---|---|---|
| First National | $11,352,615.90 | $9,905,359.79 |
| Northwestern Nat. | 9,417,077.27 | 9,191,591.84 |
| Security | 9,879,378.33 | 9,330,745.71 |
| Bank of Com. | 5,937,850.56 | 5,382,901.77 |
| Swedish-American | 2,591,193.81 | 2,478,620.07 |
| German-American | 1,261,258.22 | 1,169,155.51 |
| St. Anthony | 1,088,845.57 | 1,048,333.81 |
| Minnesota Nat. | 497,770.62 | 489,299.29 |
| People's Bank | 366,727.95 | 338,864.20 |
| South Side Bank | 340,625.62 | 330,439.31 |
| Germania | 375,000.00 | 359,066.85 |
| Mer. & Manfrs. | 205,572.05 | 140,000.00 |
| East Side | 150,438.07 | * |
| Totals | $43,464,353.97 | $40,075,278.15 |
| Increase | | $3,389,075.82 |

*New bank.

Deposits.

| | Nov. 16. | Sept. 8. |
|---|---|---|
| First National | $13,866,347.74 | $13,577,644.71 |
| Northwestern Nat. | 12,092,782.76 | 12,242,329.36 |
| Security | 12,200,398.43 | 11,336,239.42 |
| Bank of Com. | 7,451,676.05 | 7,217,833.70 |
| Swedish-American | 3,115,005.47 | 3,032,172.99 |
| German-American | 1,553,924.57 | 1,466,904.53 |
| St. Anthony | 1,382,195.81 | 1,275,014.38 |
| Minnesota Nat. | 474,197.99 | 480,061.64 |
| People's Bank | 454,847.96 | 434,777.53 |
| South Side | 390,051.36 | 389,770.10 |
| Germania | 480,000.00 | 465,110.69 |
| Mer. & Manfrs. | 270,099.08 | 203,642.29 |
| East Side | 93,830.44 | * |
| Totals | $53,825,357.66 | $52,116,401.25 |
| Increase | | $1,708,956.41 |

*New bank.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Farm. & Mech. | $12,777,935.24 | $12,710,467.09 |
| Henn. Co. Savings | 4,011,338.39 | 3,946,926.18 |
| Total deposits of Mpls. banks | $70,614,631.29 | $68,772,794.52 |
| Increase | | $1,841,836.77 |

#### St. Paul Banks.

Seven of the St. Paul banks, including all but some comparatively small savings banks, and all of them national banks with the exception of the Scandinavian-American, show loans and discounts and deposits as follows:

| | Loans and Discounts. | Deposits. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital National | $2,493,163.35 | $4,015,501.71 |
| First Nat. | 5,294,667.18 | 8,938,007.48 |
| Second National | 2,224,212.77 | 3,281,886.48 |
| Nat. Ger.-Am. | 5,780,626.28 | 9,573,033.09 |
| Scan.-American | 1,016,021.42 | 1,339,780.14 |
| American Nat. | 962,154.12 | 1,435,214.07 |
| Merchants Nat. | 6,432,909.01 | 8,765,315.11 |
| Totals | $24,173,754.13 | $37,348,738.37 |

## PIONEER IS STRICKEN

WARREN H. GETCHELL.

**Old Resident of Minneapolis, Who Has Passed Away.**

Warren H. Getchell, aged 81 years, one of the territorial pioneers of Minnesota, died Nov. 10 at his home, 2741 Portland avenue. Funeral services will be held from the house at 2:30 p.m. Tuesday; interment at Lakewood.

Mr. Getchell was born in Bloomfield, now Skowhegah, Me., Feb. 25, 1825. His youth was spent in Maine, first on his father's farm and later as a school teacher. In 1846 he went to Boston and secured employment as a clerk in a wholesale store till 1851, when he set up in business at Oswego, N. Y. In 1856 he came to Minnesota and in 1857 he was married to Drusella M. Pray or Livermore, Me. Until 1882 he was engaged in farming at Afton, Minn. In that year he removed to Minneapolis, where his wife died the following year.

Mr. Getchell was actively engaged in business as secretary of the Twin City Iron works until 1904, when he was stricken with partial paralysis and was confined to his room.

Thru the long period of inactivity which concluded a life spent in useful labor, Mr. Getchell was cheerful and hopeful. He enjoyed a talk over old times with his friends and was, despite his illness, an enthusiastic member of the Hennepin County Territorial Pioneers' association.

He is survived by one son and one daughter, Otis W. Getchell and Mrs. O. P. Briggs, both living in Mineapolis.

## 'OMAHA KID' DECLARES FOR PUGILISM AT 'U'

**MR. GARDNER THINKS FIST CULTURE SHOULD BE FIRST.**

**Nothing About Football that Takes in the Whole Field, So He Calls for a New Chair at the University of Minnesota.**

"Abolish the chairs of psychology and philosophy at the University of Minnesota, and introduce a chair of pugilism." This is the suggestion of Oscar Gardner, "The Omaha Kid," of Minneapolis, hero of thirty ring battles, who witnessed the football game between the Carlisle Indians and the state university team yesterday, and who has evolved a theory which is calculated to put King Football out of business and revolutionize the academic curriculum at the Minnesota institution.

Mr. Gardner has spent time in figuring out a remedy for the situation, and as he left Northrop field yesterday he pulled his maroon and gold streamers thru the hands which have handed the knock-out drops to many an aspirant for pugilistic honors.

"Battling Nelson was right when he said pugilism had it over football, but he didn't calculate aright. There's nothing brutal about football or pugilism—they're both good games. What I say is this pugilism as a college sport would have it over football a thousand ways, and if I ever had the price you can bet your university tuition, or whatever you call it, there would be a professor of pugilism sitting with the other educators on the chapel platform.

"Just think it over. The game football can only be played by about fifteen men in the whole school, and they have to be heavyweights. Where is your lightweight or your welterweight Minnesota team? It ain't fair to block the little men. They're just as handy with their dukes as the big lobsters, and they've got the nerve, but how would Joe Gans show against Bobby Marshall?

"You can't tell me that the man who saw the Minnesota-Carlisle game and the Nelson-Gans fight would say that yesterday's contest had it over the Goldfield one. There's science in pugilism and everybody in the university could participate. The little fellow could meet a Carlisle man of his own size and get just as much credit from the spectators as the big fellow, who went into the ring with a big Indian. All the university men could be divided up into classes, and they could put on about fifty bouts in one afternoon. Rain or snow would be immaterial, because the contests could be waged in the armory. No chance for colds, no chance for broken legs, no chance for throwing mud. Run the fights on the square and let the 'big nine' officials manage them. You could have your harmony banquets, your faculty love feasts and your band concerts. Put Eckersall of Chicago up against Doane of Minnesota and watch the battle. When the season was over you could pick an all-American pugilistic team and it wouldn't be a dope team either. The men who won the fight would get places and the boys who took the count couldn't talk about Walker Camp's prejudice or Casper Whitneys' mistakes. There would be no howling about east and west.

"I tell you a department of pugilism is what the university of Minnesota needs. There's a demand for glove contests and if the fights took place as a part of the university course, the governor would come up from St. Paul, order a holiday on the day of the intercollegiate bouts, and pay George Siler's expenses to Minneapolis if Siler would act as referee." And Mr. Gardner painstakingly mopped a splotch of suds from the top of the mahogany.

## LABOR FEDERATION AS A PEACE CONFERENCE

**Two Bitter Fights Over Jurisdiction of Unions Seem Likely to Be Settled Here.**

As a peace conference the convention of the American Federation of Labor, now in session in Minneapolis, may stand as a shining example to all national and international organizations. It is believed that the gathering may result in a final settlement of two bitter jurisdictional disputes in the ranks of organized labor; those between the carpenters and the woodworkers; and between the plumbers and the steam and hot water fitters. In both cases the older organizations have been liberal in granting concessions to the contesting organizations, which in turn have granted some things to the older organizations. Practical autonomy is to be conceded and hereafter the carpenters and woodworkers will be in one organization, as will the plumbers and the steam and hot water fitters.

The settlement of these disputes will clear the atmosphere in labor circles of the country and will pave the way for the settlement of the other lesser jurisdictional dispates, such as the one between the brewery workers and the brewery firemen, who are at present affiliated with the stationery firemen. The dispute between the carpenters and the woodworkers is of long standing, but that of the plumbers and the steamfitters dates back only a few months, the charter of the steam and hot water fitters having been granted by the executive council since the last convention.

Originally the carpenters included the woodworkers in their organization, but the latter finally secured a charter of their own and have since been independent. The carpenters have claimed jurisdiction and have fought for it before successive conventions, and both sides were prepared for a fight again at the present convention. The contest between the plumbers and the fitters is the same in principle, but not so old. Both were ready for a fight in the convention tho.

## PORTRAITS EXHIBITED

There is a remarkable collection of direct camera and lens portraitures, full life size, of prominent Minneapolis people in the windows of the Beard Art company at Dayton's, this week. The photographs are productions from the Sweet studios and the likenesses were made with specially designed apparatus imported by these well-known photographers. The pictures are excellent in every detail and in their making the largest camera and lens west of New York were used. Among the prominent Minneapolitans in the display are A. C. Loring, W. H. Dunwoody, W. C. Edgar, James L. Bell, Henry L. Little, George A. Brackett, George H. Christian, E. H. Moulton, W. L. Harris, C. A. Smith, E. J. Phelps, S. C. Gale, S. S. Thorpe, T. H. Shevlin, Charles H. French, E. G. Walton, Richard Burton, Douglas Volk, U. S. Kerr, Carlo Fischer, Robert Koehler, D. C. Bell, Judge Dickinson and Judge John Day Smith.

## CAUCUS IN HENNEPIN

The republican house members of the Hennepin delegation caucused last night. The session was executive and lasted after 11 o'clock. It is said that matters of moment were discussed, but their nature is veiled in secrecy. Some rivalry developed over the selection of a chairman, but after several ballots W. I. Nolan was unanimously elected. J. B. Murphy was chosen secretary.


# Whiskey and Beer Habit Cured

THOUSANDS of persons who really want to quit the use of whiskey and beer realize that they cannot do so without medical help, yet they cannot afford the time or perhaps the money to go to a sanatorium. Happily a cure for drunkenness has been discovered which is to be taken at home and costs less than the average drinker will spend in day for drink.

Mothers, wives and sisters can give Orrine without the patient's knowledge. Orrine No. 1 is to be given secretly. It is perfectly tasteless, colorless and odorless. Orrine No. 2 is for those willing to take the remedy. Either form costs but $1 per box. Mail orders filled.

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