

THE SPENCER RECITAL.



Invitations are out for a recital to be given by Miss Elizabeth Spencer, the beautiful and popular New York Soprano.

Miss Spencer is an artist of distinction who combines

musicianship of a superior order with a voice of rare beauty. This is Miss Spencer's first tour as her work in collaboration with Mr. Thomas A. Edison and her engagements in New York have occupied much of her time.

Miss Spencer is one of the most versatile artists now before the public and has a voice of remarkable range, singing soprano, mezzo-soprano and contralto selections with equal facility and correct tone production.

We understand that Miss Spencer will in some way attempt the seemingly impossible feat of singing duets with herself.

Last Friday night Elmer Larson, the Courtland garage man tipped over with his car between Courtland and Nicollet and smashed the windshield and the front wheel.

A party of twelve ladies motored in three cars to Marshall yesterday to spend the day with the Hugo Gieseke and Franklin Edwards families. Mrs. Gieseke gave a luncheon in their honor and following the luncheon the afternoon was spent at Auction Bridge at the Edwards home. Those who went from here were Mrs. Henry N. Somsen, Mrs. O.C. Strickler, Mrs. John Buschers, Mrs. G. B. Weiser, Mrs. Herman Held, Mrs. H. L. Faecher, Mrs. C. A. Zelle, Mrs. A. O. Olsen, Mrs. J. H. Siegel, Miss Josephine Siegel, Mrs. E. Mullen and Mrs. P. McHale. They planned to return home in the evening if the weather did not fail them.

W. B. Patton will appear at the Turner Theatre, Saturday, Sept. 30th, in his new play "Lazy Bill" which promises to be one of the best offerings of the season. The play itself is creating so much comment that a Boston firm has procured the rights from Mr. Patton to publish it in book form. The scenes are laid in a small town in upper New York State and the story is woven around a motif that is substantial and delicate, and should put its author among the most appreciated of our play-writers. There is not a bombastic thing in it, there is no problem involved, moral theory, or gallery play. But many are the problems of morality, kindness and human fun, just as much as there are in life itself to meet the search for underlying meaning, and when you have seen it, you will come away with the one word on your lips—complete. Every character is a living, breathing, human being, and every player in the company is living his or her part to the fullest. Mr. Patton has for many years given the public good, clean plays and has charmed his audiences with those quaint characters which he so thoroughly portrays, and which has placed him among the foremost of our American actors.



FOR WILSON and MARSHALL

FOR PEACE PREPAREDNESS and PROSPERITY



PARTY SUFFRAGE RECORDS

Only Democratic Congressmen Appeared for Action.

Congressman C. C. Dill, of Washington, cites the records of the committee hearings on suffrage in Congress to prove that "the only Congressmen who have gone before the Judiciary Committee of Congress this year to ask that a suffrage amendment be voted upon have been Democratic members." He adds that "no others have appeared to ask for consideration of the measure. That is, I think, sufficient answer to any claim that the Democratic Party opposed Woman Suffrage."

This record need only be supplemented with the personal voting history of the rival Presidential candidates to show who is the real friend of suffrage. President Wilson made two trips from Washington to New Jersey to register and vote for Woman Suffrage when it was submitted in his State. Candidate Hughes did not take the trouble to register or to vote the same year—1915—when the suffrage amendment was submitted in his state.

BRITISH CROSS RIVER STRUMA

Capture Jenmita From Bulgars While Serbs Advance.

BATTLE RAGES ON EAST FRONT

Russians Enter German Trenches in Galicia, but Are Expelled in Fierce Counter Attack—Entire Italian Company Buried in Explosion.

London, Sept. 25.—British troops fighting along the Struma crossed the river at three points and took the town of Jenmita from the Bulgarians, while the Serbs made additional progress northeast of Kamakelian and the French to the northwest of Florina.

Sofia reports the capture by the Bulgarians of a mountain crest south of the village of Popla.

On the Roumanian front fighting has died down somewhat in the Dobruja region, while on the Transylvania front an attack by the Roumanians on the Vulkan pass, which was repulsed, is the only engagement reported.

In Galicia a Russian attack on the upper reaches of the Dniester resulted in a general engagement.

Russians Are Expelled.

North of Zborow the attackers succeeded in entering the trenches of the Teutonic allies, but later, according to both Berlin and Vienna, were driven out, suffering sanguinary losses and leaving behind them seven hundred prisoners and several machine guns.

Petrograd, however, says that in this region the Russians took prisoners 1,500 Austrians and Germans.

In the Carpathians several positions captured recently by the Russians have been retaken by the Teutonic allies.

The usual artillery bombardment and isolated infantry engagements have taken place in the Austro-Italian front. Violent attacks in the Carso region failed, according to Rome, but the Italian war office admits the blowing up of a part of Monte Cimone by an Austrian mine and the relinquishment of the position by the Italians.

Vienna says that 427 prisoners fell into the hands of the Austrians as a result of this operation, and that an entire Italian company was buried in the explosion.

On the battle front in France, aside from the repulse of local attacks by both the entente allies and the Germans, violent artillery duels have predominated.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS URGE WAR TO LAST

London, Sept. 25.—A conference of the Socialists of the German empire has adopted by a vote of 251 to 5 a resolution declaring the country must be defended until its enemies are prepared to conclude a peace guaranteeing the political and territorial integrity and the economic developments of Germany, according to a telegram from Berlin received at Amsterdam and forwarded by the Reuter Telegram company.

The resolution is said to have strongly condemned the machinations and demands of those who wish to make the war one of conquest.

This attitude, it is contended, strengthens the resistance of Germany's opponents and tends to prolong the conflict.

Seventeen Executed as Spies.

Amsterdam, Sept. 25.—Press dispatches from Maastricht, Holland, say that seventeen persons already have been executed as a result of recent trials at Hasselt, Belgium, on the charge of espionage. In all, twenty-two persons were condemned to death, among them four priests, three women and two young girls.

SLAYS BABY; KILLS HERSELF

Madison, Wis., Woman Leaves Check for Funeral Services.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 25.—Leaving a letter addressed to her husband and a check of \$50 for funeral expenses, Mrs. Arthur A. Gelatt, twenty-five years old, shot and killed her baby, Mary, two and a half years old, and then fired a bullet into her mouth at her home here.

Gelatt was formerly engaged in newspaper work. Her letter said she feared she could trust him no longer and that she would die.

Son's Death Kills Man.

Dublin, Sept. 25.—A. J. Kettle, a veteran Nationalist, died here, less than a week after receiving news that his son, Lieutenant Thomas M. Kettle, professor of economics in the National university, had been killed in action.

Adult Dies of Infantile Paralysis.

Sheboygan, Wis., Sept. 25.—Matt Schwartz, thirty-six years old, is dead of infantile paralysis, the first death from the disease in this city and the second case to develop here.

Their United Influence

A Story For Labor Day

By ESTHER VANDEVEER

John Bryan began to support himself at twelve years of age, doing odd chores in the Pollard Manufacturing company. Johnny was an ambitious boy and a bright boy as well. He knew that if he were ever to occupy one of the mahogany desks provided for the chiefs of departments he must get some education. He had not received much schooling as yet, for he had been needed at home, and now that he was at work during the day his opportunity for study was not considerable. However, he made the most of what there was. A couple of hours a day was all he could afford for the purpose, but he used those hours regularly.

Johnny was fond of machinery, which led him to study about machinery. This led him into fields with which machinery is connected. The metals and woods of which machinery is made naturally interested him, and he studied about these and the locations where they are found and the processes of obtaining them and fitting them for use.

The different steps by which Johnny during twenty years ascended to the position of general manager are not pertinent to this story. When he was twenty-five years old he was given one of the mahogany desks that he had regarded so long as the object of his ambition, but after he attained it he found the realization not what he had expected. Indeed, he used it very little, preferring the more active work of superintending the department he managed. But as time passed and he mounted higher in the scale of the company's officers he found it necessary to remain where he could be readily reached and could communicate with any and all who relied upon him for instructions.

Bryan, on being transferred from laborer to manager, was necessarily a changed man. Not that he ceased to sympathize with the workman, but he was now in a position to see both sides of the labor question. He was no longer grimy and greasy, but dressed like a man of fashion. Occasionally on meeting men beside whom he had worked in overalls he fancied they regarded him as one who in becoming a manager had become also something of a renegade. But this was doubtless due to his own sensitiveness. Any sensible laborer knows that there are different requirements for different duties, and with such Bryan had an advantage in having been one of them.

When John was placed in a position to take sides in labor contentions, knowing as he did both sides, he always placed himself in a judicial position, determined upon what was practicable—even if it did not coincide with abstract justice—and once his mind was made up he was immovable.

Bryan had not been general manager long before a demand was made for higher wages. There had been strikes while he was manager of a department, but at that time he had not been consulted by the officers as to the stand they should take. They had been forced to yield in every instance, and now that a new demand was made it was suggested by one of them that they try John as their representative and place the whole matter in his hands. He spent a week going over the accounts of the company to learn what it could afford to do and proved conclusively to himself that if this new demand were granted it would cut off the last remnant of funds for dividends, and the capital of the concern, being unproductive, would seek other means of investment. This would take away from the operatives the opportunity afforded to make a living. When the committee were referred to Bryan they were pleased, supposing that, having been one of them, he would grant their demands. What was their surprise to meet with a flat refusal. Upon their asking the cause of this refusal he declined to give it to them, stating that it would be prejudicial to the interests of the company to do so.

This unheard of action on the part of one who had worked as they were working produced a very bitter feeling. The operatives were at once called out and the works shut down.

Miss Adeline Withers, a wealthy maiden lady of thirty, who had interested herself in the welfare of laborers, called one morning to see Bryan in behalf of the strikers.

"Mr. Bryan," she said, "I have called to see if something cannot be done to end this dreadful strike. I have visited a number of your working people and find them in distress. It is not only the fathers of families who are suffering, but the wives and what is most pitiful, the children."

"The raise asked for in this case," was the reply, "cannot be granted at this time."

"Will you tell me why?"

"No."

"Why not?"

"When the representatives of the American people ask for information of the president on any given matter which he declines to give, he says that it would be incompatible with the welfare of the nation. My reply is much

the same. To make known the financial condition of this company would be to give our competitors points of which they might take advantage to drive us out of business. Indeed, to grant what the men ask or give a reason why it is refused would kill the goose that lays their golden egg."

This was not satisfactory to Miss Withers, and she told Bryan so, at the same time reproaching him for refusing to help his former fellow laborers. Upon this he informed her that he had nothing further to say on the subject, which statement she could not but consider a dismissal.

The strike continued, the mills were idle, the operatives suffered. One day Mary Boyd, one of the hands, a girl of twenty, visited Bryan in his office and said to him:

"Mr. Bryan, some of the children are literally starving. If the strike is not soon ended there will be many deaths among them."

"If I grant the demands," replied the general manager, "I shall be doing the operatives an injury."

"Why so?"

"I have refused to answer that question to others, but I will answer it to you on your promise not to reveal it."

"I promise."

"Very well. We are barely making the dividends, and so far as we can look ahead will run behind on the next season's manufactures, and there will be no dividends at all. A trust has been formed to produce our goods, and their policy is to shut down half of the mills they can get into it. They are now scheming to get possession of these works, and as soon as they do will discharge every operative. Parties who hold the majority of the stock are debating whether to sell the control to the trust or hold on, hoping for a change in the market for our manufactures. If they sell the wages you have all been getting will be lost to you. Is it not better to keep what you have than get a little more for a time, then lose the whole?"

"I understand," said Mary, "but since you have sealed my lips what am I to do?"

"Only one thing is practicable, tell the leaders that you have seen me, that you have confidence I am doing the best for the operatives as well as for the company."

"They will not believe me. At any rate, they will not withdraw their demands."

"They will believe anything you say to them; that is they will believe that you have confidence in me."

"If you could tell them what you have told me, they would withdraw their demands for the present."

"I could not tell them all, and those who have engineered this matter do not happen to have my confidence. They would consider what I told them a bluff and would not keep the secret."

Bryan went to the safe, opened it, and took out a package of bank bills.

"Take this," he said, "and make it go as far as you can in relieving distress, but do not tell that it comes from me."

"I wish," said Mary, "that they knew you as well as I. They would do anything you ask."

"I believe they will do anything you ask."

"Why do you say that?"

"Because they know you to be a noble girl."

Whether there was something in the tone of voice in which these words were spoken or the look that accompanied them a slight color came to Mary's cheek. She was a child when Bryan was passing from the workman's bench to the mahogany desk, but she had known him in both spheres, and he had been her idol. Without another word she left him, resolved to make a strong effort to utilize her personal influence over the men to induce them to withdraw, for a time at least, demands that would deprive them of ability to make a living through the Pollard Manufacturing company.

She began at once, ignoring the leaders of the strike, making her appeal to certain conservative persons whom she knew to be friendly to the general superintendent. She told them that he had convinced her that in refusing their demands he was acting in their best interest. She begged them to call off the strike and wait for a more favorable opportunity to make another demand, assuring them that when it was best he would favor them.

The persons to whom she appealed talked with others, and they with others. Without their leaders' sanction they called a meeting, and Mary addressed them, repeating to the many what she had said to the few. When she had finished there was a protracted talk, the operatives gathering in groups and debating whether, first, to trust the speaker, and second, the man she represented. Before the final adjournment the meeting was called to order and a resolution was offered:

Whereas, we have implicit trust in our former fellow workman, John Bryan, and our companion, Mary Boyd, therefore resolved that we who constitute this meeting return to work at once.

More than half the operatives of the company were present, and seven-eighths of them voted to sustain the resolution. It was carried, and the meeting adjourned with cheers for the best man and the best woman in the world. The action of these operatives influenced the rest, and the strike was ended.

That was the last strike of the employees of the Pollard Manufacturing company. One year from that time John Bryan increased his influence with them by marrying Mary Boyd, and on the day of the wedding a request for the readjustment of all wages was granted, resulting in a far more satisfactory arrangement for both sides than had ever existed before.

John Bryan is now president of the company.

Willard
Future Possibilities
The care you take of your storage battery now will result in longer life and continued satisfaction. Come in and get a few suggestions.
EVERLING ELECTRIC CO.
5 SO. MINN. STR.
Free inspection of any battery at any time

IS THERE ANY THING YOU NEED

In the line of new household furnishings? If so, let us know about it for we are certain we can supply you.

Our line of rugs and fine furniture is most complete and up to date. Pleasant surroundings add to your happiness. Why not have them?

E. F. BUENGER

See the new line of
Congoleum Art Rugs

we carry. Just the thing you need for the room you use a great deal and must clean often and yet handsome enough for the finest room in the house.

They lie flat on the floor and require no tacks. They are cool, dustless, pleasant to look at and their wearing qualities are exceptional.

J. H. FORSTER

BUILD STRONG SILOS

We manufacture and erect the best Cement Stave Silos in the United States. One glance will convince you.

A Reinforced Rib Cement Stave with hinged Doors

Granite Veneered and Plane Face Cement Building Blocks Absolutely waterproof.

Let us show you our blocks before you build a foundation or any building

All Kinds of Artificial Stone Made to order
Seuer Pipe, Drain Tile, All Sizes

Plant Located on 3rd North Street near M. & St. L. Depot.

Saffert-Gugisberg Cement Construction Co.