# GENIUS IN YOUTH.

OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NEW COURSE AT THE MECHANIC ARTS HIGH SCHOOL.

## HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL.

WORK BEGUN IN 1887 AS ONE STUDY IN THE SCHOOL COURSE.

ITS DEVELOPMENT SO RAPID

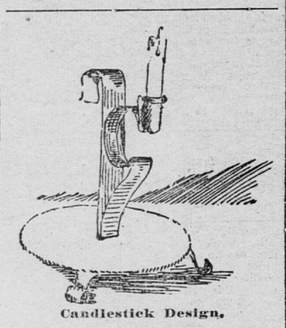
That It Has Been Necessary to Make Changes to Meet the Greater Needs.

A mechanic arts high school suggests such unlimited opportunities to students and such a broadening out of the educational field that when such a thing is an accomplished fact in a city that people who live a little nearer to the metropolis are in the habit of considering very far West, we are bound to stop for a moment and inquire of the genius that has made it possible for our city to stand in the front rank of the educational institutions of the Union, as it does today. The citizens of St. Paul ought to feel the distinction that it is to have our public schools held up as models all over the country, and of this latest achievement that has been made by the men who represent everything that is progressive along educational lines, just a word in passing.

As to the history of what has been commonly known as the manual training school. Before the city could boast of a building for the exclusive use of the work of manual training this branch of study was introduced into the high school course as one of the studies and with only one teacher. This was in 1887, and in the following year the school was properly organized and housed temporarily in the high school building. In 1889 the new manual training building on Park avenue was built, and the school moved as soon as the building was completed. It was not until 1891 that the board united the manual training school with the high school, under one principal, with one assistant, whose work was almost entirely at the new building. The reason for making this arrangement was so that pupils who desired to take the privilege of the shop work in addition to their academic work might do so. This, however, has not proved to be the case. The purposes of the two schools are so diverse that harmony in the management and work has been found to be impossible. The buildings being located at such a distance from one another, has also been a very great drawback to the principal who had to supervise the work in both. About one year ago the board decided to separate the schools, and created the high school of mechanic arts, with Prof. George Weitbrecht as principal. Under Mr. Weitbrecht's supervision and very able management the school has developed in a way that is simply marvelous, indeed so wide is its scope and so broad its possibilities that the board has deemed it advisable to broaden the course of study, and changed it so that the school will be a very dangerous rival for place with the schools where the courses are entirely academic.

These changes have been made for the coming term to meet the necessities of a growing institution and also to make the course a very much broader one. The tendency toward a too devoted attention to shop work which is so fascinating to boys particularly had become rather evident, and a course that would be a much better balanced one, and contain nearly as much of the work that is strictly intellectual as does the high school course, and at the same time contain the amount of drawing and shop work that would make it what it ought to be from the mechanic standpoint, was arranged. While the courses prepared, and given below, do not fit a pupil for a college course, afterwards they are of more value to the average boy and girl, besides being the best possible training for the scientific courses in the colleges, and also for courses in polytechnic institutes. The course arranged for girls is also especially beneficial to those who expect to go to the teachers' training school and become teachers. They get the benefit of the work in drawing, wood carving, clay modeling, all of which they have to teach in the grade schools. In the general course every pupil has to take fifteen hours every week in work that is strictly intellectual. This is the course that has been arranged as an elective one, and there are besides the separate courses for boys and girls. Into the girls' course it is hoped that cooking may be introduced next year.

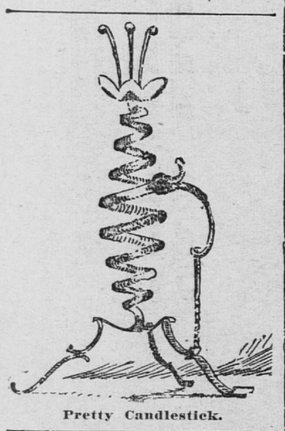
The greatest feature of the work in this school is the work in drawing. No matter what course the pupil takes, he must draw, and draw all the time in every term's work. Some of the work that is accomplished by pupils in the first and second year is simply wonderful. The illustration of an interurban car that is given is the graduation drawing of a pupil two years ago. The students have the privileges of the Great Northern shops, of which Mr. Dickson, one of the members of the board, is foreman. They are allowed to go out to the shops in their third year, and there, under the direction of Mr. Dickson, they do any piece of work that is needed. A sketch is made from the object at the shop, and then the boy makes a working drawing, all in parts, which when made must fit together. This drawing is then taken to the pattern shop, and the piece of machinery, whatever it may be, can be made at any time. So much for mechanical work, but the work of which most is done, especially by pupils in the first and second years, is in charcoal. Excellent results are obtained in this work, and also in the pen and ink work. Pupils are obliged to do free-hand work throughout the entire course, as in this work they are taught principles that can be applied to so many other branches.



Candlestick Design.

The school does not aim to be in any sense a trade shop, nor has it been organized for the purpose of making carpenters and joiners out of boys. However, the pupils who take this course in the future, instead of the regular high school course, will be taught principles that they can apply to any trade. Hereafter it will be a matter of choice with pupils who pass from the grammar grades as to which of the schools they will enter, the requirements for entrance to the mechanic arts school being exactly the same as for entrance to the high school. In making the changes, the idea has been to distribute the forces at hand and to improve the facilities of the school rather than to make any very radical changes, and this has been accomplished without any additional cost for the maintenance of the institution. In fact, the entire cost of the high school force for the next year will be smaller than it has been in the past. The change means simply that the teachers will be disposed of in a little different manner, and a little more specializing will be done in this particular school.

Of the really practical work that is done by the pupils too much cannot be said. While the aim is not to furnish the training that a student gets in an art school, still he has an excellent opportunity to discover his bent. The free-hand work of one boy in this junior year is given in the two candlesticks which are shown. This drawing served not only for an excellent piece of practice work for the pupil who made it, but was also a design for the pupils in the metal work shop to use. The picture of the desk is also a free-hand sketch by a pupil. This desk is one that the boys in the shop made for Mr. Weitbrecht last year. Eight boys worked on the different parts of the desk, first making the drawings and then the wood work. This is the remarkable feature of the work, that so many pupils can work at one proposition, and that the parts will afterwards all fit so well. A practical man who runs a large carpenter shop down town remarked when shown this piece of work: "Wonderful, perfectly wonderful; why, I have not got nine men in my shop who could work on the various parts of that desk and then have them fit." A small engine is among the pieces of work that the various boys who have been working in the metal shop during the past year have had a hand at. The cylinder of this machine was made by one, the wheel by another and so on. This machine is to operate the ventilating plant in one of the smaller schools, and is an eight-horse power machine. Besides all this, the work in joinery and wood turning is taken up by the boys in the very first term's work, clay modeling and wood carving in the second year, cabinet making in the third year, and in the last year the work of the metal department, such as moulding, forging and the machine shop work. All of this is taken with the usual amount of drawing work in all years and the academic studies are never neglected. A number of very handsome cabinets are to be found in the school, all made by the pupils, and a roll top desk for the use of Supt. Gilbert is a very handsome piece of work that the boys were working on when school closed last week.



Pretty Candlestick.

As to the equipment of the school, those who are competent to judge of such matters say that it is one of the best equipped of its kind in the United States. The metal and wood shops are furnished with everything that is necessary to make the very best kind of work possible. A new feature that is being worked out by the teachers and the principal is the library idea, and a very good start has already been made in this way. A large collection of pictures from the masters has been gotten together that will prove of invaluable use to the pupils in the way of giving them broader ideas of work. To this it is hoped that a number of books on art may be added that are much needed by the school. Besides this additions are needed in the way of patterns for those who do design work, wall paper patterns and the like.

Original Design For Stone Work.

To begin to mention the facilities and advantages offered is not within the scope of a newspaper article, for to be properly appreciated the work must be gone over when one can spend hours in examining it, in order to be able to fully comprehend the advantages that are offered. A glance over the course of study, however, will suffice to show that the studies which are all-important to every student are not neglected, but that the work that is of such great practical value to the great majority is taken as well, and the experience of teachers goes to prove that any boy will willingly go to his shop work after several periods of intellectual work, and find therein his recreation. The school opens up a new field in educational work in this city, which ought to be recognized by the public at large.

The teachers who have been appointed for the coming year in the mechanic arts high school are: Prof. Weitbrecht, principal; C.L. Caldwell, mechanical drawing; L. E. Pope, bookkeeping; Jacob Zuber, wood work; M. A. Stapleton, Latin; Miss Minnie Bronson, mathematics; Miss Clara Allison, history and English; Miss Nette Dennison, mathematics and English; Mrs. J. M. Farrar, German; Knute Okerberg, modeling and carving; C. H. Oakes, metal work; Miss M. E. J. Colter, drawing and literature; Mrs. Agnes Von Ryswyk, sewing.

The complete course of study for the coming year follows, the three courses for boys, girls and the general course being in order:

FIRST YEAR.

First Semester: Boys—Algebra, 5; Latin, German or French, 5; history and English, 5; joinery, 5; mechanical drawing, 3; free-hand drawing, 2.

Girls—Algebra, 5; Latin, German or French, 5; modeling, 5; mechanical drawing, 3; free-hand drawing, 2.

General—Algebra, 5; Latin, German or French, 5; history and English, 5; joinery, modeling or drawing, 5; mechanical drawing, 5.

Second Semester: Boys—Algebra, 5; Latin, German or French, 5; history and English, 5; turning, 5; mechanical drawing, 3; free-hand drawing, 2.

Girls—Algebra, 5; Latin, German or French, 5; modeling, 5; mechanical drawing, 3; free-hand drawing, 2.

General—Algebra, 5; Latin, German or French, 5; history and English, 5; turning, modeling or drawing, 5; arithmetic, 5.

SECOND YEAR.

First Semester: Boys—Algebra, 4; Latin, German or French, 5; history and English, 6; carving, 5; mechanical drawing, 3; free-hand drawing, 2.

Girls—Algebra, 4; Latin, German or French, 5; history and English, 6; wood carving, 3; free-hand drawing, 2.

General—Algebra, 4; Latin, German or French, 5; history and English, 6; wood carving or drawing, 5; bookkeeping, 5.

Second Semester: Boys—Geometry, 4; Latin, German or French, 5; history and English, 6; cabinet making, 5; mechanical drawing, 3; free-hand drawing, 2.

Girls—Geometry, 4; Latin, German or French, 5; history and English, 6; wood carving, 5; free-hand drawing, 5.

General—Geometry, 4; Latin, German or French, 5; history and English, 6; cabinet making, wood carving or drawing, 5; bookkeeping, 5.

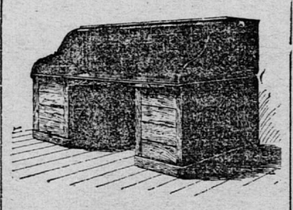
THIRD YEAR.

First Semester: Boys—Geometry, 3; Latin, German or French, 5; physics, 5; pattern making, 5; mechanical drawing, 2; free-hand drawing, 2; history and English, 3.

Girls—Geometry, 3; Latin, German or French, 5; physics or botany, 5; wood engraving, 5; free-hand drawing, 4; history and English, 3.

General—Geometry, 3; Latin, German or French, 5; physics or botany, 5; pattern making, wood engraving or drawing, 5; civil government, 4; history and English, 3.

Second Semester: Boys—Solid geometry, 5; Latin, German or French, 4; physics, 5; forge work, 5; mechanical drawing, 2; free-hand drawing, 2; history and English, 2.



Mr. Weitbrecht's Desk.

Girls—Solid geometry, 5; Latin, German or French, 5; physics, 5; sewing, 5; free-hand drawing, 3; history and English, 2.

General—Solid geometry, 5; Latin, German or French, 4; physics, 5; forge work, drawing or sewing, 4; commercial law, 5; history and English, 2.

FOURTH YEAR.

First Semester: Boys—Trigonometry, 5; English literature, 5; Chemistry, 5; machine shop, 4; mechanical drawing, 2; history, 2.

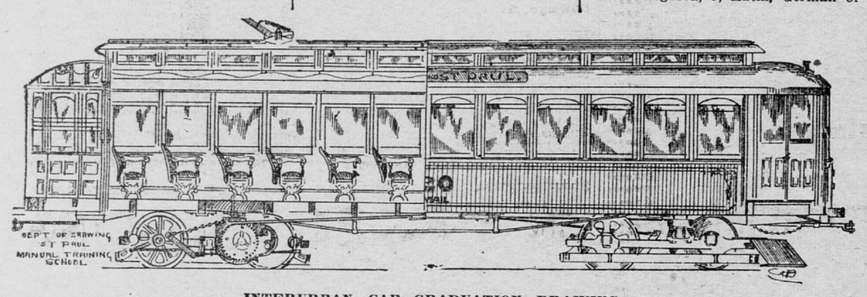
Girls—Latin, German or French, 5; English literature, 5; chemistry or zoology, 5; sewing, 4; free-hand drawing, 4; history, 2.

General—Trigonometry, 5; English literature, 5; chemistry or zoology, 5; machine shop or drawing or sewing, 4; history, 2.

Second Semester: Boys—United States history, 5; English literature, 5; chemistry, 5; mechanical drawing, 3; free-hand drawing, 2; machine shop, 5.

Girls—United States history, 5; English literature, 5; sewing, 5; free-hand drawing, 5.

General—United States history, 5; English literature, 5; Chemistry or botany, 5; machine shop, drawing or sewing, 5.




INTERURBAN CAR—GRADUATION DRAWING.

# LIFE IN A COTTAGE

IT IS NOT SO VERY DISAGREEABLE IF THE COTTAGE IS

## A SWELL NEWPORT AFFAIR.

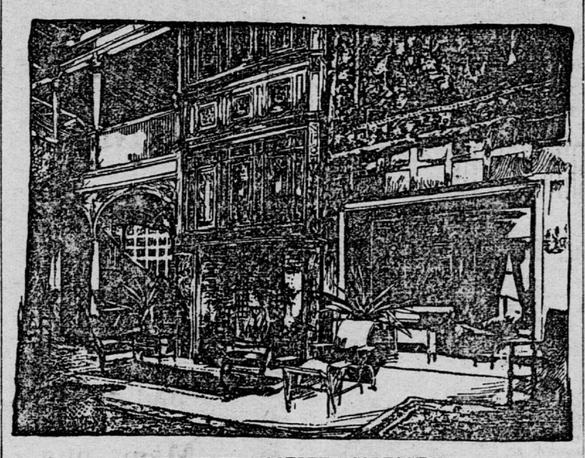
THE COST OF SOME OF THEM RUNS WELL UP INTO THE MILLIONS.

$5,000 A MONTH FOR RENT.

This Season to Be a Gay One—Prince of Wales May Be a Guest.

Special Correspondence of the Globe.

NEW YORK, June 14.—"Cottages" are what the Newport colony call their homes in the city by the sea. But such cottages! The value of one of them would purchase a whole city full of the rose and honey-cuckle-covered little dwellings we are wont to picture when we hear of cottages and pretty girls and summer time. The site of a Newport cottage costs from $100,000 to $400,000, and the buildings cost from $50,000 up to Ogden Goelet's $1,000,000, Mrs. Alva S. Vanderbilt's $2,000,000 and Cornelius Vanderbilt's $3,000,000 cottages.



HALL IN THE GOELET "COTTAGE."

The houses at Newport are cottages because every one calls them so, and instead of driving over for tea, tennis or sailing to "The Breakers," "Rough Point," "The Rocks," or "By the Sea," you order your coachman to drive to the Vanderbilt, Belmont or Clews cottage.

A dozen or more years ago the show places at Newport were the Bonaparte, Travers and Jones cottages, but these houses could be pieced in the main halls of the new palaces, and there would be still room to spare.

The "New Breakers," which Cornelius Vanderbilt has just had built to replace the house destroyed by fire three years ago, is situated on Ochre Point, one of the choicest locations on the Cliffs. There is no exaggeration in saying that it is the finest thing in the shape of a country house in America. The interior decorations and costly furnishings are worthy of the beautiful exterior.

All of the furnishings were selected by Mrs. Vanderbilt in Europe, and when they are in place the house will be ready for occupancy. There is an immense hall, running the length of the house and extending up to the roof. It is rich with wood carvings, and has a wonderful staircase and galleries on each floor. The white and pink and gold decorated drawing room occupies the whole south side of the whole ground floor. The reception room and library are hung with rare embroidered silks and tapestries.

GORGEOUS BILLIARD ROOM.

On the same side of the house with the reception room is the billiard room, the most unique and striking room in this country, and designed especially for Mr. Vanderbilt. Decorations of Oriental design are used, dark colors predominating. Everything is mosaic work here, and done by skilled artists, engaged especially for the work. The walls of the room, which is square, are broken by panels and mouldings, which form arches, and at the ceiling in domes. The walls are set off with rich borders and mouldings. It is in this room that one of the designs are to be found to which Mrs. Vanderbilt objected. In the center of the ceiling, in mosaic work, is the picture of a female reclining in a stone chair, children climbing up and sitting beside her. This female figure was originally nude above the waist, but since Mrs. Vanderbilt's objections it has been gracefully draped. The expressions on the faces in this picture are excellent, and the woman has a very motherly look. This picture is the finest in the house.

A DREAM OF BEAUTY.

The dining-room, also on the ground floor, is a dream of beauty, being finished in gold, bronze and pink tints, nicely blended. The ceiling of this room is two stories high, the centerpiece being an etherial figure driving three white horses through the clouds. This is a most delicate painting, of life-size. Smaller figures surround the centerpiece, they being chiefly children garlanding flowers. The walls of the dining-room are of Italian marble, with an occasional touch of mosaic or tiles. Large onyx pillars divide the walls into sections. At one end of the room is a magnificent open fireplace, richly carved. The windows are high and open upon the terrace. Super-windows are also in the room.

A $1,000,000 COTTAGE.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet have never lived in their cottage, although it was completed three years ago. The building is of Indiana granite, and the style of architecture is particularly pleasing. The cost of the building when completed was $1,000,000, exclusive of the land, which was only one-third of Cornelius Vanderbilt's bill.

Great interest centers about the opening of the Goelet cottage, for it is believed by those who ought to know that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is coming over as the Goelets' guest during the races between the Defender and Valkyrie III. The Goelets have been cruising for more than a year on the yacht the White Layde, which they leased from Mrs. Langtry. The beautiful yacht was given to the actress by Squire Abingdon Baird.

The Prince of Wales has been a frequent guest on the yacht, and has in turn shown the famed Americans many courtesies during their stay in London. It is contended that the queen's health is too precarious to allow the heir to the throne to go so far away, but Prince Albert Edward has a will of his own, and he will probably come if he chooses.

THE GLORY OF GREAT HALLS.

The halls seem to be the glory of the Newport houses, and of especial beauty is the great hall in the cottage of Robert Goelet. It runs the whole depth of the house, with the entrance at one end and a whole side of plate glass, giving a glorious view of the ocean, at the opposite end. The ceiling is the roof of the house, and the beautifully carved staircase winds round and round, leading to encircling galleries.

DRAPED CENTER PIECE IN THE VANDERBILT BILLIARD ROOM.

Above the great fireplace is a carved chimney piece of oak which once held its place in a famous old French chateau. The entire hall is paneled in oak, carved to match, and roofed with oaken beams. Opening off this great oak-lined hall is the beautiful drawing room in ivory, white and gold. Spacious library, morning and music rooms, breakfast, dining and hall rooms, all funished and decorated in the Renaissance style, and the contrast in color, material and general effect make up a home more artistic and harmonious than many of the more pretentious and expensive "cottages."

RENTS FOR $5,000 A MONTH.

"Beaulieu," William Waldorf Astor's Newport home, has not been opened in five years or more. Since the death of his wife, who was beautiful Mary Paul, of Philadelphia, he has had all of the more costly belongings and everthing belonging to his wife carried to England, and the cottage is now for rent. The price demanded, $15,000 for the three months' season, is the largest ever asked, even in this expensive watering place.

Mrs. Fred Vanderbilt, the most popular of the Vanderbilt women, has a magnificent home, "Rough Point." The fittings and decorations have been selected by Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt in their cruises around the world in their yacht The Conqueror. There are rich hangings and carpets and rugs from far India, bronzes and porcelains from China and Japan, and curios from Egypt and the islands of the Sea.

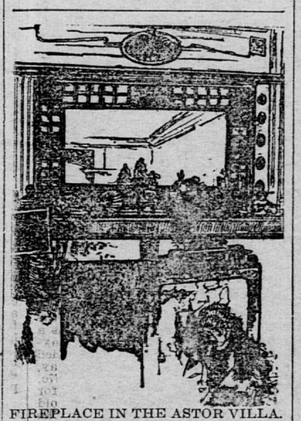
Not alone to the fashionable set are these hospitable doors opened. The "Wheresoever" circle of King's Daughters, to which Mrs. Vanderbilt belongs, is often the guest of honor at musicale, reading, tea or luncheon. At Christmas and on Thanksgiving there is a royal spread in the great hall and dining room, to which all of the news and messenger boys in Newport are bidden every year, no matter in what land or clime the gracious hostess may be.

Two picturesque figures will be missing in Newport life this summer, Ward McAllister and Mrs. Paran Stevens.

Every summer Mr. McAllister would entertain all of the fashionables at a picnic on his farm just outside of Newport proper. He would bid each of his guests bring the dish her chef made in perfection, and the result was a feast for the gods. Mrs. Stevens entertained all the world at her Marletta villa, and every one will miss the hospitable home and the kindly mistress.

John Jacob Astor's cottage is like most of the Astor holdings, solid, dignified and unpretentious. The greatest charms are outside, for both Mr. and Mrs. Astor spend most of their time in all seasons in games and sports which keep them out of doors. There are tennis courts, bowling courts, besides the yachts, electric launches, and an endless variety of amusements for the open air.

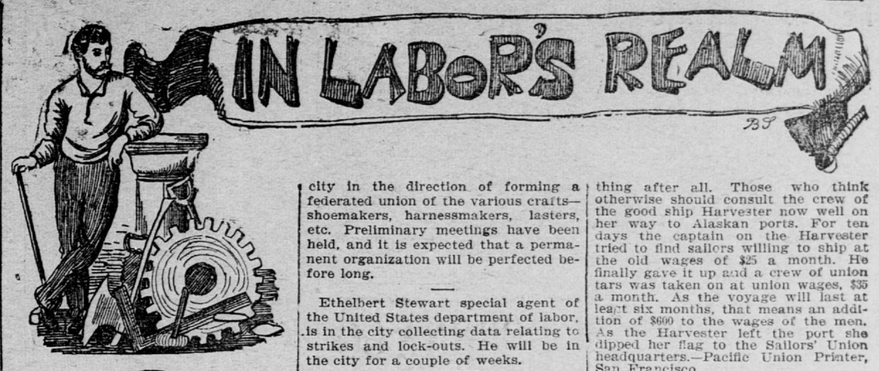
Life in a Newport cottage seems to be well worth living. In the everyday cottage the sitting rooms and parlors are well filled with romping, noisy children; in the Newport cottage 500 pairs of twins could not fill the suites of enormous drawing rooms, even if children were allowed in this part of the house, which they are not. On the contrary, they have the most elaborate apartments of their own, including study rooms, play rooms, night and day nurseries and dining rooms, all securely hidden from the show part of the house, where they can exercise their brains, lungs and appetites without disturbing their fond parents and the guests in the slightest way. There are governesses, nursery maids, a head nurse and trained nurse to look to their health, manners and morals.



FIREPLACE IN THE ASTOR VILLA.

These cottages have kitchens so far removed from the house that there is never a suggestion of what the next menu will contain, and there are ranges, boilers, ovens and kettles enough to keep a chef, two assistants, and five kitchen maids in constant attendance. To care for the interior there will be a steward, a butler, four footmen, a housekeeper and four housemaids. With the head coachman and the dozen stablemen and the head gardener and his assistants, the Newport cottage becomes a little kingdom of its own.

# IN LABOR'S REALM




The state bureau of labor will shortly begin the work of bringing about a compliance with the law passed at the last session of the legislature governing the sanitary conditions of bakeries. The law is important, both to the public health and to the workmen, and its provisions are reasonable and just. Its enforcement will meet with but little opposition, it is expected. In its regular report the bureau will give a statement of the sanitary conditions of all the shops just as it finds them, which will help purchasers in buying healthful bread, as they will know just what shops withstood the hygenic tests of the bureau and which did not. The bakers are much interested in the enforcement of the law, as it will improve their conditions materially.

The bakers' union will give a picnic at Fort Snelling today.

The carpenters held a splendid meeting Tuesday evening, and among other business elected the following officers: President, J. B. Morrison; vice president, William Copeland; recording secretary, F. B. Hester; treasurer, T. J. Cavanaugh; financial secretary, E. Metzger; delegates to trades and labor assembly, Messrs. Metzger and Hughes. The union reports its members well employed, and conditions compared with last season much improved.

At the meeting of the barbers Monday evening officers were nominated for the coming term, and an assessment was levied to defray expenses incurred in entertaining the national convention last winter. The public installation of W. W. Erwin, the champion and friend of labor, will occur at the union's next regular meeting, Monday, June 24. The barbers intend making a campaign among other organizations against the "cheap and dirty" shops, asking them to use their influence in suppressing the evil.

The following meetings will be held at Assembly hall during the week:

Sunday—Firemen, Sons of Benjamin, Socialist Labor party, Willard J. Hull's lecture, 8 p. m.

Monday—A. R. U. 214; Sons of Denmark.

Tuesday—Waiters, carpenters, harnessmakers, stage employes.

Wednesday—Tin, sheet iron and cornice workers, lathers.

Thursday—Bricklayers, platen pressfeeders, retail clerks' dime social.

Friday—A. R. U. 180; horseshoers.

Saturday—Bakers, brewers.

Henry Feyder and Frank Hoffman were elected delegates to the state federation convention by the cigarmakers at their meeting Thursday evening. Frank Valesh received their unanimous vote for the office of seventh vice president of the international union. Trade was reported fair, but a small percentage of the membership being unemployed.

GEORGE W. PIPPY,
Delegate to Iron Molders' International Convention, Chicago, June 20.

The postoffice employes will picnic at Ramaley's, White Bear lake, on June 27.

The trades and labor assembly will give another of its popular free entertainments on the 25th inst. at Assembly hall. A splendid programme has been arranged, and an interesting and entertaining evening is assured.

The annual convention of the Tenth District Union of the Allied Printing Crafts was held at Grand Forks during the past week. Delegates were present from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Grand Forks and Winnipeg. The delegates put in two days of hard labor disposing of the business of the convention. The hospitality of the Grand Forks citizens is highly praised by the returned delegates. A banquet was given which was attended by the leading business men and politicians of the district. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, H. W. Dennett, St. Paul Typographical Union No. 30; secretary-organizer, H. S. Woodward, Minneapolis Typographical union; treasurer, D. Dworshak, Duluth Typographical union. The next convention will be held in Fargo, that city winning against Duluth and Winnipeg. Among those who attended the convention were H. W. Dennett, D. Igoe and Thomas Yould, St. Paul; H. S. Woodward and J. B. Murphy, Minneapolis; Henry Dworshak, Duluth; A. W. Puttee and George H. Moore, Winnipeg; Andy Williams, Fargo; W. H. Ford, Grand Forks.

The semi-annual convention of the Minnesota federation of labor will be held at Duluth next Sunday. A full attendance of delegates is promised, and the convention bids fair to be the most successful yet held. The most important business to come before the convention will be the report of the legislative committee, the election of new officers and the preparation of plans for a more thorough organization of labor throughout the state. The president of the federation is J. Adams, of St. Cloud; the secretary, W. B. Hammond, Minneapolis, and the treasurer, E. B. Lott, of St. Paul. F. W. Schmidt, of Minneapolis, is organizer.

There is considerable activity manifest among the leather workers of the city in the direction of forming a federated union of the various crafts—shoemakers, harnessmakers, lasters, etc. Preliminary meetings have been held, and it is expected that a permanent organization will be perfected before long.

Ethelbert Stewart special agent of the United States department of labor, is in the city collecting data relating to strikes and lock-outs. He will be in the city for a couple of weeks.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

A Correspondent Claims That They Are Not Identical.

To the Labor Editor of the Globe:

The assertion is often made and as readily repeated by thoughtless persons that "the interests of capital and labor are identical." Now, what does this popular refrain mean? It simply means nothing. Capital, being inanimate matter, can have neither interests, rights nor duties. But this, of course, is not what is meant. What is meant to be said is that the interests of the capitalist and of the laborer are identical.

Notwithstanding all that has already been said and written upon this subject the ignorance that is still broadcast among the working and producing classes regarding this very simple question is almost discouraging. It is the one great question that lies at the foundation of all our industrial wrongs, and until the settlement of which there can be no permanent betterment of conditions for those who work.

There seems to be a quite general confusion as to the use of the words capital and capitalist. This is due chiefly to the practice of writers and speakers in using the words synomymously, as though they were interchangeable and inseparable, thus endeavoring to impress upon the ignorant and unthinking that had we no capitalists we could have no capital. Capital is simply stored up labor. A capitalist is one who takes, through interest, rent, profit or otherwise, property of another—whether such property be labor, goods or money—in excess of the labor value returned therefor, whether such return be in money, goods or service.

Labor earns. Capital eats.

The interest of the capitalist as a capitalist, and of the laborer as a worker are squarely, uncompromisingly opposed, while the one remains a capitalist and the other a wage-worker. No matter how well meaning a man a capitalist may be, he is engaged in an effort to make his capital earn, which, except through the robbery of labor, is an impossibility. Labor alone earns.

The interests of the capitalist and the laborer are not, never were and never can be, identical.

When workingmen understand this very simple problem they will be in no danger of allying themselves with any political party that recognizes capitalism as a right; nor will they be hoodwinked by the prattle and untruths of the political demagogue.

Workingmen must study out their own rights, and then go after them. Learn to listen to and believe something other than what has been told by a class that is fast establishing a plutocracy in the United States, and which has alone benefited by the present system of exploiting labor. Our present condition can be improved by the introduction of co-operation to the extent of governmental ownership and control of all natural monopolies. Why do not workingmen make up their minds to give this rational and just proposition a trial. They have nothing to lose, and everything to gain.

A. D. L.

LINK FITZPATRICK,
Recording Secretary Iron Moulders' Union.

From the Census of 1890.

There are 84,976 barbers and hairdressers in the United States—82,151 male and 2,825 female.

Locomotive engineers and firemen, 79,463—79,459 males and 4 females.

Salesmen and saleladies, 264,380—205,931 males and 58,449 females.

Railroad employes, 382,750—381,312 males and 1,438 females.

Street railway employes, 37,435—37,423 males and 12 females.

Bakers, 60,181—57,908 males and 2,273 females.

Blacksmiths, 205,315—205,256 males and 59 females.

Bookbinders, 23,787—12,289 males and 11,498 females.

Boot and shoemakers and repairers, 213,447—179,838 males and 33,609 females.

Brewers and malsters, 20,349—20,277 males and 72 females.

Carpenters and joiners, 611,417—611,226 males and 191 females.

Electrotypers and stereotypers, 1,508,—1,503 males and 5 females.

Harness and saddlemakers and repairers, 43,468—42,612 males and 856 females.

Machinists, 177,076—176,937 males and 139 females.

Masons (brick and stone), 158,916—158,874 males and 42 females.

Plasterers, 38,935—38,912 males and 23 females.

Plumbers and gas and steamfitters, 56,597—56,555 males and 42 females.

Minnesota Labor Statistics.

The United States census of 1890 gives the following figures as to the employment of males in Minnesota:

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|---|---|
| Agricultural laborers | 51,701 |
| Farmers | 130,607 |
| Barbers and hairdressers | 1,538 |
| Locomotive engineers and firemen | 2,224 |
| Steam railroad employes | 8,612 |
| Street railway employes | 809 |
| Bakers | 646 |
| Blacksmiths | 4,355 |
| Bookbinders | 208 |
| Boot and shoemakers | 2,194 |
| Brewers and malsters | 508 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 15,185 |
| Compositors | 685 |
| Machinists | 2,374 |
| Molders | 553 |
| Plasterers | 954 |
| Plumbers and gas and steamfitters | 1,308 |
| Printers, lithographers and pressmen | 1,741 |
| Tailors | 2,072 |

LABOR NEWS AND NOTES.

Column of Interest to the Wealth Creators.

A trade union does amount to something after all. Those who think otherwise should consult the crew of the good ship Harvester now well on her way to Alaskan ports. For ten days the captain on the Harvester tried to find sailors willing to ship at the old wages of $25 a month. He finally gave it up and a crew of union tars was taken on at union wages, $35 a month. As the voyage will last at least six months, that means an addition of $600 to the wages of the men. As the Harvester left the port she dipped her flag to the Sailors' Union headquarters.—Pacific Union Printer, San Francisco.

Machinists have made provision for the establishment of a home for the aged and also for the protection and care of widows and orphans. A defense fund of $60,000 has been created. Headquarters will be removed to Chicago and affiliation with the A. F. of L. entered into. An agreement was also made with the I. T. U. relative to type-setting machines. Next convention meets at Kansas City. Grand Master Machinist O'Connel was reelected, but Secretary-Treasurer Dawley was defeated by George Preston, of Detroit.

A novel suit will soon be begun in New York. A wealthy printing boss in that city was threatened with boycott and took union men into his office under protest. He has now entered the courts to ask that the labor unions be restrained from compelling him to employ the men. The case will be watched with interest.

"The furniture trade in Melbourne, Victoria," says the Coast Seamen's Journal, "is now all but in the hands of the Chinese. At present, in that large city, there are only forty white cabinet makers in work, while 400 Chinamen are constantly employed from twelve to sixteen hours per day, Sundays included."

Out in Shoshane county, Idaho, the workingmen elected six men from their ranks to the state legislature, and now the latter are making the politicians very tired in clamoring for labor laws. About all county offices are also in possession of union men and sympathizers.

A place has at last been discovered in which women are paid more than men for the same work. It is in the Monongahela tin plate works, where, owing to the superior skill of the women, they are paid $1.50 a day, while the men get but $1.35.

The union printers in Paterson, N. J., have adopted a new scale of wages calling for $15 for all journeymen in their trade employed by the week, ten hours to constitute a day's work, except on Saturdays, when nine hours are to be a day's work.

During the convention of the International Association of Machinists, recently held in Cincinnati, the press of that city was a unit in praising the gentlemanly conduct and business-like methods which characterized the delegates.

Thirty-two of the 111 members of the New York Coat Manufacturers' association have signed an agreement with the Tailors' Progressive Union No. 11, granting the increase in the scale of wages asked for by the striking tailors.

The mineral water makers of New York work twenty hours a day, and have struck for an eighteen-hour day.

Glasgow, which owns its street cars, prints Scripture texts on the cheap tickets for workmen.

Cigarmakers reported, during May, trade good in 2 cities, fair in 30 places, and dull in 230 cities and towns. Applications from three cities for charters were received.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has a membership of 84,337. During the past year it has expended $64,584 in general benefits.

The coal miners' unions, including thousands of miners in the Western and Northwestern states, have been admitted to the Western Federation of Miners.

Tobacco workers formed a national union at St. Louis last week. It is composed of strippers, boxers, etc. Joined the American Federation of Labor.

F. A. SCHALLER,
Delegate From Iron Molders' Union to State Federation Meeting.

A new typesetting machine has been invented in England and is pronounced a thorough success. It will increase the speed of composition only about six-fold.

The "brotherhood of man" is not a theory, it is a condition. The lines of trades unionism closely followed will develop it into an unmistakable fact.

A co-operative novelty iron company is said to have been established at Canton, O., by molders, machinists and other iron workers.

A Toledo A. R. U. man sued the Lake Shore and other railways for $10,000 damages for blacklisting and persecuting him.

The Canadian Pacific railroad employs an oculist to examine the eyes of engineers, brakemen and conductors.

London averages eighty deaths a year by starvation, besides those who kill themselves to escape starvation.

Garment workers in the East are actively preparing for their contemplated big strike for shorter hours.

Standard Oil Trust gobbled the Brooklyn gas monopoly for $15,000,000. The octopus coils are tightening.

Union carpenters of Galveston, Tex., having won an eight-hour day, are now trying for 35 cents per hour.

Furnace men at Newcastle, Pa., won a strike for a 30 per cent increase in wages on the 1st inst.

Canmakers' assemblies withdrew from K. of L. and joined the A. F. of L.

The organized hatters in Newark, N. J., are talking of another great strike.

Boston freight handlers withdrew from K. of L. and joined the A. F. of L.

Western Federation of Miners have a half-million dollars in the treasury.

Street railway employes' unions have been organized in forty-six cities.

Knights of Labor intend to establish headquarters at Washington.

New York pumpmakers organized and joined the A. F. of L.

Big organization boom has struck New England amidships.

Special Service to Cleveland.

The fast train on the Nickel Plate Road leaving Chicago at 1:30 p. m., arriving at Cleveland 11:30 p. m., is the best day train between Chicago and Cleveland. Give it a trial and be convinced. Uniformed colored porters in charge of day coaches. Lowest rates to all points. For further information address J. Y. Calahan, general agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

Freedom of the Press.

The 3d of May was the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the legal censorship of the press of England, the press law which expired that day having never been revived.