

THE LABOR WORLD.

VOL. 7, No. 27.

DULUTH AND SUPERIOR, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1901.

FIVE CENTS.

The New Store Children's Day in the Cloak Department.

We were never in a better shape to fit out the little ones with nobby and stylish Coats, Jackets and Bonnets for school and dressy occasions. We would be pleased to have you bring the little ones in and let us show you the lines.

MISSIE'S PEBBLED CHEVIOT
Coats, 25 inches long, red or blue, attached cuffs, yoke effect; in finely stitched black strap trimming. Is a good value at \$10.50—today—

\$6.75

FINE PEBBLE CHEVIOT COAT
for Misses; length 25 inches, full satin lined. A very natty garment and good value at \$13.50. In red, blue, brown, grey—today at

\$9.50

MISSIE'S KERSEY COATS, 45-IN.
long. In blue, red, castor and black, satin lined, storm collars, bell sleeves, nicely stitched. Regular \$10 value—today at—

\$7.50

MISSIE'S ALL WOOL KERSEY
Coats, in black, castor or red; also a grey frieze lined throughout with a mercerized sateen—today—

\$5.00

AGES 14, 16, 18 YEARS.

CHILDREN'S BOX COATS—IN
Cheviot, ages 4, 6 and 8 years; in castor, red and blue, storm collar and cuffs, trimmed with velvet—at—
CHILDREN'S LONG COATS—IN
Cheviot and Kersey, Oxford, castors, reds, blues and browns, ages 6 to 14 years—at—

\$3.00

NEW ARRIVALS IN LADIES'
Suits, Long Coats, and Box Jackets; some of the swiftest Eastern styles. We will be greatly pleased to show them to you.

\$3.00

NOTICE—OUR GREAT SKIRT
Sale still continues. Long or short Skirts. Best values shown in the city—all new stuff, too—choice

\$4.95

CHILDREN'S SILK BONNETS—
Trimmed with velvet and edged with white ruching—colors in red, blue and brown—at—

50 cents

The New Store Men's Department

UNDERCLOTHING

Root's Tivoli Brand of Australian wool, fine Persian fleeced, silk trimmed edges, a \$3.00 garment—each—

\$2.25.

Wright's Sanitary Fleeced Health Underwear, absolutely non-irritating; today—each—

98 cents.

Odd Lot of Men's Large Size Under-shirts, fleeced and camel's hair; the 50c quality, to close at—

29 cents.

Odd Lot Men's Wool Sweaters. Some Boys' Sweaters in the lot. Values from 75c to \$2.50. To be closed

At 1/3 off.

Men's Fine Laundered Fancy Shirts; cuffs to match. Latest stripes and colors; \$1.25 quality—at only—

98 cents.

Men's Pure Linen Initial Handkerchiefs; hemstitched—

2 for 25 cents.

The New Store Drug Department

Dr. Kilmor's Swamp Root—45c.

Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—\$1.00 size—

69 cents.

Peruna, the great tonic—\$1.00 size—

69 cents.

Dr. Price's Favorite Prescription—

79 cents.

Paine's Celery Compound—

79 cents.

Duffy's Malt Whisky—\$1.25 size—

89 cents.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—\$1 size—

79 cents.

Hood's Sarsaparilla—\$1.00 size—

79 cents.

Carter's Little Liver Pills—25c size—

18 cents.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup—25c size—

19 cents.

Rocky Mountain Tea—25c size for—

19 cents.

Liebig's Beef, Wine and Iron—50c at—

25 cents.

Ely's Cream Balm—50c size—

39 cents.

STRIKE IS SETTLED

LINEMEN AND TELEPHONE COMPANY AGREE ON TERMS.

Strike Was of Four Months' Duration—It Was a Bitter Struggle. Yet It Was Settled Agreeably, and With the Restoration of Good Will Toward Each Other—Men and Company Will Forget the Past.

Let all dissension be forgot.
Let harmony reign supreme.
Let us forget we ever met
With strife and war between.

The white-winged dove of peace has descended upon the troublesome elements. Strike is at an end, and the striking linemen and the Zenith Telephone company have patched up their differences. For four months the linemen and the telephone company have been at war, and now it is satisfactorily settled.

There has been an unnecessary waste of time in this. Both sides were equally at fault. Had there been a better disposition exhibited the strike could have been settled upon the same terms long ago. There was an apparent lack of diplomacy from the beginning. Each side was jumping around with a chip on its shoulder, and exhibiting a vindictive spirit.

We trust that there has been a lesson learned in this strike. We hope that if they are ever unfortunate enough to get into another that there will be more charity and less repugnance. When either side in any controversy struts around in a "we'll show you" manner, it only kindles a spirit of "fight to the bitter end" on the other side.

We have been engaged in a number of industrial struggles, and they have taught us this lesson: that if peace is desired an absolute spirit of fairness must be shown not only in the questions involved, but in the dispositions of those engaged in the controversy as well. The average man, be he employer or employee, desires peace, but if abuse enters into an industrial controversy, it is as natural for a man to resist it as it is for him to defend himself when assaulted by another.

We are elated over the settlement of the telephone strike even at this late day, not so much because it was a compromise entirely favorable to the men, but because of the good feeling that has been restored. When the union held a meeting Thursday evening the manager of the telephone company sent a box of cigars to the hall. On a card inside was this inscription: "In honor of the peace between the men and the company." It was a simple good thing that makes us all kin, and this is one of them. Mr. Kritzler, of the Zenith Telephone company did his part to create a better feeling between the company and his men, and every member of the union was man enough to entertain the same reciprocal spirit. A week from now we will all have forgotten that a strike ever existed.

The union struck for an eight hour day at \$2.50. The terms of settlement give the linemen a nine hour day at \$2.75. In other words they secured a reduction of one hour a day and an increase of twenty-five cents in wages. The terms are accepted by both sides with entire satisfaction.

UNION MAN IS A HERO.

Engineer John Lynch Saves the Life of a Drowning Child.

John Lynch, a member of the Licensed Tugmen's Association, and engineer of the tug Tugpet, heroically rescued a child from a watery grave in the Lake Avenue slip at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The little one was Israel, the five-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Azinsky, of 330 Lake Avenue South. The child was playing on the dock near the southern end of the Marshall-Wellis Hardware company's building, and tumbled into the water.

Nobody witnessed the accident, and the child did not cry out for assistance, or if it did, its voice was drowned by the noise along the wharf. The tempest was lying in the slip farther south, and Engineer Lynch was on the boat doing some work on the engine. He glanced toward the Marshall-Wellis building and noticed a commotion in the water. There was nothing visible, but he at once came to the conclusion that some one must have fallen into the slip. He left the boat and ran to the spot opposite, to investigate. He arrived just in time to see the child come to the surface, and then sink from sight.

Mr. Lynch threw off his coat and plunged into the water after the drowning child. He got hold of the little fellow's clothes, several feet below the surface, and swam to the dock. A crowd had collected by this time, and Lynch and his burden were assisted from the water.

The child was unconscious, and it was thought for a time that it would not recover. After about half an hour of rolling and rubbing, consciousness returned, and the little one was brought home and was soon sleeping soundly as if nothing had happened.

Mr. Lynch was congratulated for his heroic act by the big crowd which was attracted to the dock by the accident.

GLAZIERS NEXT.

A committee of glaziers called upon the organizer of the American Federation of Labor this week and requested that he organize them into a union. There are about fifteen in the city, and the majority of them hold cards from unions in other cities. It is expected that the first meeting will be held next week in the office of the Labor World.

HEIGHTS HAS HOPES.

Council Wants New East of Fire Department.

Possibly they mean business. Then it may be merely a "jolly." In any event the city council has ordered the fire commissioners to report to the council as to the cost of a suitable fire apparatus for the Heights.

The news was received in the suburb with joy, and a meeting of the volunteer companies Tuesday night air castles of colossal dimensions were built. The company appointed a committee to select an apparatus of an apparatus suitable for the Heights, and when this is ready to report, the entire community will be one for the securing of it. There is so much politics in the movement of officials nowadays that the others will be obliged to keep wide awake. They see visages of a repetition of the West Duluth incident, when a fire engine was ordered for West Duluth and after it had arrived the commissioners sent an old engine down there and kept the new one for headquarters. The Heights will not stand for anything like that. They want what they are entitled to, and no more.

They are in a humor now, and while the symptoms have not as yet passed the acute stage, they still know how to compile with some vigor. For the last two weeks the council has been very considerate to the Heights, and if the people ever get harshly towards the aldermen they do not now. Keep up your good work, Mr. Aldermen, and you will find a grateful people ready to support you.

Kindly keep your eyes upon the street railway company and insist that it shall not be a part of the "reasonable time" for the restoration of the service. The last time we attended a meeting of the citizens of the Heights we heard something said about the far, feathers, etc. It possibly was a joke, but some jokes often grow into serious matters.

KNOCKED OUT.

An Exchange of Views Between Them With Names Concealed.

Of all the vile things that crawl the earth, the vilest of men—save the mark—has been the character of the exchange of views between them. The vilest of men—save the mark—has been the character of the exchange of views between them. The vilest of men—save the mark—has been the character of the exchange of views between them.

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BUILDERS' LABORERS.

Met Last Saturday and Organized a Strong Union.

A number of builders' laborers met in the office of the Labor World last Saturday evening for the purpose of organizing a union of their calling. They were organized by Organizer McEwen, and was assisted by members of the organization committee of the Trades Assembly.

After considerable discussion it was resolved that the union be organized from the American Federation of Labor and the Minnesota State Federation of Labor. Temporary officers were elected as follows: G. Hyatt, president and W. A. Harbour, secretary.

This union promises to be a welcome addition to the trade unions of Duluth, and will in a short time consist of no less than 125 members. Another meeting will be held tonight for the purpose of perfecting the organization.

CLERKS MEAN BUSINESS.

Will Ask Assembly to Aid Them in Closing Stores in Evening.

The Retail Clerks' union held a well attended special meeting last Tuesday, and resolved to ask the Trades Assembly to help them to keep the stores that persist in keeping open on Sundays and late at night.

Only two stores in the city have refused to sign the petition for early closing. One of these is the Van Guard Clothing Company, and the other is the Hub. The latter asked for time, as it intended to make some changes. The union believes that the Hub will yet sign. It would be a good thing to push the work against the Van Guard store. All friends of organized labor are requested not to patronize this store until it agrees to close on time.

From the Atlanta Constitution: "William is setting up a literary club. 'Literary is the only kind that'll ever bring him to the senses,' said the old man."

WOULD NOT GO HERE

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION IN AMERICA OUT OF THE QUESTION.

Carroll D. Wright Gives Some Statistics on Strikes, and Refers to New Zealand's Way of Settling Labor Disputes—Claims That Compulsory Arbitration Has Not Been Fully Tested in Newest Realm.

The "Greatest Capitalistic Aggression on Earth," the Illinois Advertiser would say, is the billion-dollar Steel Trust, with its million-dollar-a-year president.

Whether Mr. Schwab's salary is exactly a million dollars a year, or, as is far more likely, is a variable amount made up of a fixed salary and of a percentage of net profits, is not of vital importance to outsiders. If, as I have been told, his salary is \$100,000 a year and one per cent of net profits, it is likely to be more than a million dollars this year. This method of paying salaries of having managers and superintendents interested directly in profits (or sometimes in output or quality of work), was followed in the Carnegie company, of which Mr. Schwab was formerly president, and it is his expressed intention to adopt it in the greater company, of which the Carnegie company is the largest of the ten constituent companies.

The United States Steel Corporation was formed last March, after the laws of New Jersey had been modified to suit the incorporators. Originally it had a capital of \$1,154,000,000, consisting of \$304,000,000 of bonds, and \$850,000,000 of common and preferred stock. These securities were issuable in exchange at rates agreed upon for the \$773,971,471 of securities of the eight companies first absorbed, and for \$35,000,000 in cash put up by the incorporators.

A few weeks later the American Bridge company (capital \$30,537,800 each of common and preferred stocks), and the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines (capital \$25,425,941) were absorbed, and \$70,828,890 of preferred, and \$72,383,580 of common stock of the new company were issued, or are issuable, to exchange for the old stocks.

Thus a total \$1,297,125,470 of stocks and bonds of the new company have been exchanged (practically all have been exchanged) for the \$854,463,012 of stocks and bonds of the ten old companies and for \$55,000,000 of cash for working capital. The new company has thus increased the old by \$442,725,458, an increase of 54 per cent.

About two-thirds of the old capital was what is commonly called "watered." The new company adds nothing to the visible assets of the combined companies, except \$25,000,000 in cash. The \$304,000,000 bonds of the new trust probably fully cover the actual assets, aside from values due to monopoly power. As the common stock sells for about fifty, and the preferred for about one hundred, the market value of this billion of water is about \$750,000,000.

It is fair to say that Mr. Schwab, the president of the trust, testified before the Industrial Commission that in his opinion, the iron and coal lands owned or controlled, were, regardless of first cost, worth more than the amount represented by the entire capital of the trust. He said his company owned all of the 60,000 acres of "Connellsville" coal lands, worth, in his opinion, \$60,000 an acre, and four-fifths (500,000,000) of all the iron ore in sight in the "Northwest." Only a few dollars a ton of water would make the value of these exceed the total capitalization. Therefore, he reasoned, as mines could not be duplicated, his company could not put too high a value upon its mining assets.

A few comparisons may help to convey an idea of this enormous capitalization:

The total amount invested in the iron and steel industry in 1890 (census) was \$414,000,000, or less than one-third of the capital of this single 1901-giant. The farm value of our wheat crop in 1900 was \$223,000,000, or less than one-fourth of this trust's capital.

The value of all our sheep is \$125,065, \$13, about equal to the expected net profits of the trust in 1901, those of the constituent companies being stated at \$108,000,000 for 1900.

The value of all the hogs (4-legged) in the country in 1900 was \$170,000,000. Compare this with the trust monster. The value of all our mules, cows, sheep and swine is \$919,000,000, or less than the water in the trust's capital.

The total value of the products of this trust (deducting duplications) is probably about \$500,000,000. As only about half of the companies made even partial reports last year, an exact statement of products is impossible. This trust now makes practically all our drawn and barbed wire, wire nails and tin plates, over 90 per cent of our structural goods for buildings and bridges; about 80 per cent of our steel rails, steel hoops, bars, ties, tires, etc. It produces more than half our pig iron, not enough for its own use, and about two-thirds of most of our steel products, including billets, sheets, plates, skids, etc. In some cases where outside mills make a considerable portion of a particular product, agreements or "pools" exist, which fix prices and allot product or territory. This is true of iron ore, rails, structural forms, plates, etc. President Schwab testified that this new company probably controlled from 65 to 75 per cent of the steel industry of the United States—less in prosperous and more in dull times. Its "pools," with other concerns, will easily raise the

part "controlled" to 85 or 90 per cent of our steel industry.

Commercial and Financial Chronicle of April 27, thus describes the "properties owned" by this monster:

"The properties owned are described unofficially in a general way as follows: Seventy-nine blast furnaces, with a capacity of 6,500,000 tons of pig iron yearly, or half that of the United States in 1900; 143 steel works and six finishing plants, including bar mills, structural-steel plants, and plate mills, tin plate works, sheet wire, rod and nail mills, with an annual capacity of about 9,000,000 tons of finished material; 18,300 coke ovens, finished 70 per cent of the ore mines of the Lake Superior region, producing, in 1900, 12,724,900 tons, 70,830 acres of coal lands, about 30,000 acres of surface lands in the coke regions, and 125 lake vessels, etc."

It owns 1,000 miles of railroad and about all the transport steamers on the Great Lakes. It is independent, producing and transporting its materials and all processes of its work. This enables it to keep its books so that profits will be divided satisfactorily between all the departments and companies, and, when advisable, to fix prices on some of its semi-finished products which will be prohibitory to the industries to which these products are raw material. Thus, when the five-year agreements with the manufacturers of tin-plate machinery expire, so that it will be impossible for outsiders to obtain machinery to make tin plates, the trust, which controls the output of bars from which tin plate is made, will simply put up the price of bars so that outsiders cannot make and sell tin plate at a profit. The price, which it will fix on iron ore, at various times, will depend upon many conditions and circumstances. It may allow its mining company \$3 or \$4 per ton less profit. This will leave \$3 or \$4 per ton less profit for its steel companies, and will discourage competition in finished products, without too much stimulating production of ore from the comparative poor mines outside the trust.

The steel monster finds markets for its products in all parts of the world; though, because the markets of the rest of the world are not reserved to it by protective tariff duties, it cannot charge monopoly prices for them. Mr. John W. Gates, then manager of the steel and wire trust, testified, in 1898, that his company exported 700 tons of wire a day; that furnished England with 60 per cent of her supply; and that goods were sold lower to foreigners. President Schwab testified last May that "export prices are made at a very much lower rate than those for domestic consumption, where the business is done, nearly all the people from whom supplies are bought for that purpose, are not a good price for the materials that go into the export goods. The railroad will carry them a little cheaper, and so on down the line."

Our iron and steel exports amounted, in 1900, to \$129,633,000. Some of the items were: Machinery, \$16,879,000; steel rails, \$10,895,000; builders' hardware, \$9,872,000; steam engines, \$7,222,000; pipes and fittings, \$5,994,000; pig iron, \$4,654,000; wire, \$4,004,000; sewing-machines, \$4,510,000; structural forms, \$3,570,000; bars, \$3,488,000; billets, \$2,915,000; typewriting-machines, \$2,738,000; nails, etc., \$2,443,000. The trust probably exports about one-half of all these goods.

The average prices for exports are about 25 per cent below prices to domestic consumers. The export price of steel rails has averaged about 7 per ton below the domestic price, though when rails were selling at \$35 here, they were being exported at from \$32 to \$24. In December, 1899, bars were sold for export at \$2.50 per hundred, when the home price was \$4.12. Wire nails then sold at \$2.14 per keg, for export, and \$3.53 to home consumers. On June 27, 1901, it was reported that the United States Steel Trust was offering billets delivered in English "black country," at \$25 per ton. Allowing for freights, this is equivalent to about \$12.50 per ton at Pittsburgh, instead of \$24.50, the price charged to Americans.

For a year or more the manufacturers have been discussing the problem of whether to treat Hawaiians as foreigners, and give them low prices, or as Americans, and entitle them to the highest prices. In the Iron Age of June 27, 1901, a "Western manufacturer" says: "It so happens that at present the price of our goods is about 25 per cent higher for domestic consumption than for export prices. We had an inquiry for export prices which we quoted. The order now comes in to be shipped to Honolulu. Is it fair to consider the Hawaiian Islands entitled to export prices? Our own opinion is that they have become a part of the United States, and should be considered domestic territory as much as Alaska. Also, we understand our tariff applies to this territory, so that they are prohibited from buying outside, and we are thus enabled to get domestic prices."

Perhaps 225,000 persons are in the employ of this billion dollar trust. The wages paid probably exceed \$3,000,000 a week. President Schwab testified that the average wage paid, last year in the Homestead works was nearly \$4 a day. The average for all the class of steel workers was probably about \$3 per day. The average in the wire and tin plate mills is probably less than \$3 per day. The average in the coal and iron mines, in the coking works, and on the railroads, steamships, etc., is probably less than \$1.50 per day.

From the testimony of Mr. Schwab on this point, it is evident that while the trust will probably make the best possible bargains with its employees, it will not be its policy to force wages to the lowest possible point. The experience in the Carnegie Mills is that the highest paid lack is the cheapest. The actual policy of this trust in regard to labor will probably remain undetermined while the mills are busy and nearly all workers are employed. It is reported

POLITICAL GOSSIP

LOOKS VERY MUCH LIKE A HOT CAMPAIGN AHEAD.

Dr. Eklund Is the Latest Republican Candidate for the Mayoralty. Truesen, and Crowsweller Have Both Declared Themselves—Capt. Stevens Is Getting Up an Organization—Get the "Ring" Guessing.

This week brought some new light into the political darkness. That ward square in the Federal building, through the medium of our ex-mid-west friend, has launched into the political field the name of Dr. Eklund. Of course this isn't the first time that Dr. Eklund has been suggested as a bridge to carry the sinking clock over. Last year when Mr. Windom was a candidate for the Republican nomination for congress, and it looked as though he was to net the delegates from this county, the managers for Mr. Morris prepped upon the cleanliness of a certain portion of the Scandinavian people by inserting the names of the Morris delegates the names of Senator Nelson and Dr. Eklund.

The plan worked well, and Morris carried the city by a bare majority. The Republican party is in the same desperate circumstances again. Recent events have made two powerful factions in the city enemies of the present administration, and Dr. Eklund has been suggested as a Moses to lead them out of their difficulties. Those who know Dr. Eklund say that he is too wise to bite on such a proposition, and that he is too good an American to permit the use of his name under such circumstances.

The crowd who are interested in the bringing out of Dr. Eklund would not pay any attention to the present mayoralty contest were it not for the fact that they are anxious to do up the Starnes-Windom faction. Captain Stevens is being brought out by the "Wilcutts" faction, and this is what the "Wilcutts" faction do not like. As the present writing it looks as though there will be a merry war on in the Republican camp. May the best man win.

Captain Stevens is an old resident of Duluth. The editor of this paper attended school with him over twenty years ago. We recall an instance in our school life that causes us to well remember him.

The Captain was quite a young man, and the editor was but a small boy. We attended a little red school house near the Adams school in the West End. The principal of the school was a man named Mr. Adams. He was a very strict man, and he was very fond of the school. He was a very strict man, and he was very fond of the school. He was a very strict man, and he was very fond of the school.

I decided to bring that old slate to school, as all of the scholars had fairly good ones with fine covers upon them. On my way to school that morning I was standing with a group of boys near an old pond back the school, and just as I expected he began to make fun of the slate, and said that if he owned it he would throw it in the pond. It could not stand for that, and into the pond it went.

If I remember right, I received two thrashings that day. If "Cap" runs for mayor this year it would not be a bad thing to avenge that old grudge. But the Captain is not a bad fellow after all, and he has a lot of staunch friends in both parties, who would vote for him for "old time sake."

There will be a lively scrap on in the Democratic party also for the nomination. Mr. Crowsweller and Mr. Truesen have both declared themselves. Both are lining up their workers and from now on we can expect a hot time in politics. One bad feature of the present election law is that the campaigns are altogether too long for municipal elections. Mr. Crowsweller is securing some good support from strong workers in the Democratic party, while Mr. Truesen is being supported by the "ring" men.

Mr. Fider is financial secretary of the Trades Assembly. It seems too bad that a labor union man should be pitted against a man like Mr. Krumpholtz, who has always been exceedingly good to organized labor. In the other wards there are new candidates coming out from time to time. It is too early yet to state who stand the best show for the nomination.

LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION.

Union Will Give Their Annual Ball At the Armory.

The Longshoremen's Union, No. 12, will give its annual ball at the Armory on Thursday evening, November 8. The committee, having the arrangements in charge are President Gordon O'Neill, Dan McKinnon, Oliver Olson, Jas. Carey and Hugh McDonald. Flauten's orchestra will furnish the music, and Fisher will do the prompting. This will be the event of the season in union circles, and a good time is assured all who attend.

(Continued on page 4.)



M. S. BURROWS.

Sole Agent in Duluth for

HANAN'S

CELEBRATED

High Grade SHOES

For Ladies and Gentlemen.

\$5, \$6 and \$7 Hanan's Shoes are constructed over lasts originated by Hanan and are recognized the world over as the most advanced ideals in Shoe styles.

The materials are of the finest and best quality—the workmanship is unsurpassed.

NEW STYLES FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

All Leathers for All Occasions.

Ask to see The Burrows Regent \$3.50 Shoe for men and women.

M. S. BURROWS

Knox Hats, Burrows Clothing, Hanan Shoes