FIVE CENTS.

GOMPERS MAKES APPEAL

FOR WHITE LABOR

IN HAWAII.

Declares That the Planters Are

Opening the Door to Whole-

eration of Labor, has begun an agita-

DULUTH AND SUPERIOR, SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, 1905.

eighties. In 1882 a woman's assembly

was formed. Elizabeth Rogers being

presiding officer. I was made statisti-

cian, my duty being to gather all pos-

sible facts concerning wages, sanitary

conditions of work rooms, hours of

labor, and other matters pretaining to

the employment of women. Our first members were nearly all listed as

"housekeepers," the time not having ar-

rived when actual wage-arners "joined

This woman's assembly did much ex-

ellent educational work during the

next few years. Many open meetings

were held. Good speakers addressed

the audiences. The members often

to the employes, sought out abuses,

called the attention of the public to

them, and in every way possible ad-

vanced the interests of working women.

in comparison with our ardent hopes.

To show how little the spirit of fra-

ternity among women prevailed in those

days, I will relate an incident occurring

n the factory in which I worked. When

the spring work commenced some new

rules and prices were made and rigidly

enforced. They caused a great deal of

dissatisfaction. The women would gath-

er in a corner near me at the noon hour

and complain, protest, and cry, but

gruntled myself, as I was doing as well

as I usually did, but I said to them one

day: "Why, girls, if you think the new

rules unjust and the prices too low, why

do you not go to Mr. S. and tell him

"Oh, we don't dare do that! He

so? He might change them for you."

him. He won't discharge all of you."

They approved of the idea and after

to write out the paper, as they said I

around the shop from one to another

quietly. One hundred and fifty girls

igned the paper. Four refused; two

because being foreigners they could not

be made to understand what it was all

about, and two because they said "they

it was not becoming to ladies anyway."

out attracting the attention of the fore-

lady, and then one of the employes

pretty, young Mrs. Davis, volunteered

Every one stopped work pending the

coming interview with the employer, ex-

cept the four above mentioned and the

pressers. The forelady came down the

aisle to see what was the matter, but

the spectacle of 150 girls sitting idly by

their machines when there was nothing

wrong with the steam was so unpreced

ented that she was frightened, and went

back to her table without saying a

Presently we heard Mr. S. come

storming up the stairs three steps at

a time. Many of the girls turned pale

and took some work in their hands

Mr. S. ordered the steam turned off.

and an ominous silence reigned. He

"What do you silly hussies mean by

yourselfs; If somedings does not

she lay awake nights tinking what she

ner sister, Miss Hunt, may get deir

"You haf been teaching dese girls to

However, I did manage to say this

"Could I make your work hands dis-

entented if they had no cause, Mr. S.?

You commenced your business four

your wife lived in one curtained-off

you may be considered rich and you

live in a fine suburban residence. These

first, expending their youth, health, and

strength in your service, possess not a

penny more than they did in the be-

ginning. They have had a poor living

your hands; why should they be con-

"That will do, Mrs. Swank. Such

in the meantime, and that is all. Where

ears ago in one large room and you and

corner of it very economically. Today

In a little over an hour the paper

might discharge us."

the union.'

WAR AGAINST ORIENT'S HORDES.

American Federation Preparing to Urge Congress to Require a Head Tax and Educational Fitness of All Immigrants.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Chinese exclusion, child labor, the sweat shop system, the eight-hour day, the exclusion of illiterate imudgrants and a demand for the strictest adherence to the Hoar injunction law will be debated at the meetings of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, to be held here the next

Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, will assemble about him the eleven big labor leaders. The object of the meeting is to frame an enunciation on behalf of the Federation upon these questions that when the annual convention is held at Pittsburg, November 13, a memorial may be laid before Congress positively defining the attitude of organized abor.

plans today said: 'You may rest assured that in the matter of foreign immigration we shall insist upon the adoption of an educational test for immigrants and the payment by persons landed in this country

from Europe of a head tax. 'We shall also devote attention to the matter of Federal injunctions, insisting that Federal judges in granting injunctions shall adhere strictly to the letter of the Hoar injunction law, which provides that such processes are to be used in time of labor troubles to prevent crime and destruction of property, we being, of course, opposed to the granting of injunctions not in accordance with the law, but purely by judicial process, to restrain persons from doing what they have a perfect right to do

under the law. "The movement among the printers in all parts of the country for an eighthour day to begin January 1, 1906, will receive our warmest support and back-

BOSS PRINTERS SIGNING SCALE

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 20.—At the headquarters of the International Typographical union tonight the following statement was ing statement was issued: "Strikes for the 8-hour day are on in 33 cities, and in most of these many of the emand in most of these many of the employing printers have signed up. In 216 cities we have the 8-hour day now or to become effective Jan. 1, 1906."

When order was restored a motion was made to take a recess until after the court had passed upon the action and this precipitated more wrangling. It was finally decided to adjourn until Oct. 3. Then the regular meeting of the company resolved itself into a meeting of policy holders and officers of the company immediately retired. to draw up a list of questions for submission to the officers. The committee reported the list given above and their report was adopted with cheers.

JOHN MORLEY AND OTHERS ARE SCARED

We observe in the English press that the British statesmen are becoming quite perturbed by the activity of the laboring element in political affairs in "the tight little island." Recently Mr. John Morley, the famous Liberal leader, in one of his public speeches, declared that "Liberal or Conservative was living in a fool's paradise if he though that there was not going to be a great movement and a great increase in the strength of Labor." and 'that "an awakened labor party would make demands on Parliament that had never been made before." On the other hand, Mr. Beckett Faber, a Conservative member of Parliament, declared that in the next House there would probably be thirty labor members and ninety Irishmen, that is to say, 120 ready to throw themselves on either side. They would not care a straw either for the Conservative or for the Liberals, but would vote for that party which would give them momentary advantage. Labor was feeling its feet, with the result that the artificial line that had hitherto existed between Liberals and Conservatives was being wiped away. In short time a re-shuffling of the cards was likely and there would be but two parties-on one side the labor party and on the other side "all of us older politicians. Liberals and Conservatives and middlemen." It might be added that the laborites are by no means satisfied that they will have only thirty members in the next Parliament. They have about one hundred candidates in the field and are assured of polling a very large vote.

PASSENGERS' LIVES MENACED IN TUNNEL

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 20.-The passengers on the Grand Trunk passenger train No. 8, from New York for Chicago, the through Leigh Valley flyer, had a narrow escape in the tunnel unde the St. Clair river yesterday. The train was about one-half mile through the big bore, when the coupling between the engine and baggage car gave way and automatically set the emergency brakes. For half an hour the train was ily growing thicker and more diffi-cult to preathe. The train crew averted a panic among the frightened passen-gers by constantly assuring them that there was no danger. The occurrence was the first time a passenger train has ever been stalled in the tunnel.

ORGANIZED LABOR TO PUSH WOMEN WORKERS OF CHICAGO GAINED MUCH TAROUGH UNIONISM

Sacrificing Women Who Paved the Way For the Powerful Unions For the Women Wage Earners of the Great Western Metropolis.

Earliest Efforts to Organize the Women Workers Were Attended With Great Difficulties—Educational Work in Unionism Just Begun.

Chicago has been called the best or- | went out of existence early in the ganized city, especially in regard to women workers, in the United States, and the demonstration on last Labor Day was sufficiently important to give spectators a fair idea of the immense strength of union labor in the city, says Lizzie M. Swank Holmes. The history of the economic movement among women workers of that city is typical of that in all other large industrial centers, and hence should be of general in-

But this encouraging state of affairs, so far as women are concerned, has been the result of long years of patient, earnest work. Twenty-five years ago the situation was very different. A few of the trades were partly unionized and the spoke or read essays on labor topics. influence of organization was beginning to be felt but that broader, fraternal President Gompers in outlining the feeling which today prevails among all kinds of workers, to a more or less extent, was almost unknown.

Women who worked in factories and shops at that time had not arrived at a realizing sense of the situation. They did not know that a new condition confronted them. They failed to comprehend that the whole economic and social world had changed within the few preceding years was but a part of a great evolutionary movement.

They took with them to the factory the traditions of their old secluded life. It was difficult for them to realize that they were now part of a great industrial army, and that the conditions, needs, and interests of all were related. The feeling of fraternity, which is the basis of trade unionism, was entirely unknown of them.

Therefore the earliest efforts toward organizing women workers were attended with great difficulties. Accounts have been given recently in various publications of the present work of organizing women wageworkers. Naturally such history commences after organization had grown to be an accepted thing, and the trades in which women work are fast falling into line. But before this time there were years of educa. tional work in which earnest determination, courage, and patience had to be brought to bear upon the gigantic ob-

In 1880 the writer was a wage worker in Chicago and deeply interested in the problems which were presenting themselves. I had pondered much over the lack of sympathy of the women among whom I worked, and wondered if anything could be done to bring about a deeper sense of the common need among them all. And just at this time discovered that an embryo working women's union existed. An evening paper's advertisement furnished the information that a meeting would be held ne next Sunday. fellow workers and urged them to attend this meeting; out of nearly two hundred workers four were present—an ntelligent young German woman, an elderly English woman, my sister, and

When we arrived at the place meeting we found a fair-sized hall quite well filled with women and a few men. Among the women advocating the organization of their sex into trade unions were Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, the presiding officer of the meeting; Mrs. Lucy Parsons; Mrs. O. A. Bishop, who became quite popular for her ringing speeches in behalf of working women and children: Mrs. Bell, a young and earnest worker, and Mrs. George A. Shilling. Several stirring addresses were made and urgent invitations given for the women wage earners present to join

called the employes around him and like this: This first working women's union of Chicago had been organized about a sending me such a paper as dis? Dis is year before by Mrs. Alzinah P. Stevens, not ladylike; dis is shameful, outrage-Who, for many years afterward, was ous! When me and my vife haf done power in industrial circles, assisted by so much for you! Ve are your best Mas. Bishop and Mrs. Rogers. This series of meetings had been part of friends; ve know what is best for you, and what ve can do for you. You had Mrs. Stevens plan when she left the been listening to some of dem dangercity for California, the hope being that ous agitators; you should be shamed a number of the actual wage workers of the city might be induced to form suit you, why you not come to me as to unions of their own. The meetings a friend, and I fix it for you? My vife, gave an impetus to the work, and I know we spared no pains or hard work can do for you girls, and dis is de way to bring our fellow workers to a realizyou pay her. I know who wrote dis pa ing sense of the principles of fraternity per. Noboddy here would or could do it which our working brothers were bebut Mrs. Swank. She has been going to ginning to comprehend. But it was some of dem bad labor meetings and very difficult to make any headway. dere is where she got dis idea. She and Women looked askance at gatherings where "women spoke in meetin'," and books and go home. Mrs. Davis and her they thought that trade unions were sister may do de same. De rest of you "bold and common" and "no nice girl go back to work and see dat you would belong to one." The idea that behafes yourselfs." working women had "a cause" was I tried to say a word in my own be-half, but he would not listen. new and unconventional and scarcely to be entertained by these women so recently from the retirement of the firebe discontented, and I want you here no side. They might be induced to attend a meeting or two, and even be delighted there, but joining a union—that was different thing, and too bold and decided a step for women in those days.

Besides, most of the young and good looking girls looked upon their employment as only temporary; they would marry sooner or later, and thus escape from the shop. What became of sewing women as a class they did not care Our Chicago Working Women's Union had only a small membership of women who were willing to give their evenings and Sundays for "the cause" which they had at heart. When we had no money to hire a hall we met at each other's homes and discussed economic questions are all the products of their labor? In among ourselves, thus gaining an enlightenment on these subjects which we

needed. We also talked and exhorted in public wherever an opportunity occurred to discuss industrial conditions, and perhaps wielded a wider influence than we knew. But this first organization as suck

talk is incendiary. You may go." We four women walked out, got our 'time," and went away. The others Continued on Page Five.

tented?"

NON-UNION MEN BOYCOTTED, CAN

Chicago Court Declares That Refusal of Organized Labor to Work With Them Gives Them no Right to Recover Damages From Union.

Case of Vast Importance in By Judge Gary Settles Point on Which There Has Been Much Speculation.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.-H a union tells a contractor that its men will not work with non-union men and if charged and is unable to secure employment on account of the attitude of the unions toward him, the union is not liable for damages to the nonunion man

This is the substance of a decision rendered here today in the superior We also visited workshops and talked court by Judge Gary when instructing a jury to find a verdict of not guilty in favor of local No. 147 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators But for many years it was slow work and Paper Hangers, which organiza-tion has been sued by John P. Bur-ger, a non-union man, for \$35,000 and we could see but little accomplished

In his declaration Burger said that he had been expelled by the union and afterwards had been unable to obtain employment by reason of stories circulated by members of the union to the effect that he was dishonest and incapable.

The evidence presented to the jury showed that after being expelled by the union, Burger had been employed by a contractor along, with several without suggesting any practical plan to relief, I was not particularly dis-

Later the union is said to have noti-fled the contractor that as Burger could not show his union card he would have to be discharged or the union men would stop work. There tactics, Berger declered, were kept up and he was unable to get a position. The suit against the union followed.

ORGANIZED LABOR

"Well you might write down your grievances, sign them, promise to stand AND THE CHURCH by one another, and send the paper to

(By Charles Seczie,)
Here comes the editor of a western talking it over a little longer, asked me socialist paper, who accuses me of trying to "swing workingmen into the church," and immediately he declares could do it better than any of them. I agreed, and set down only what they dictated. The statement concluded with a clause that if any were discharged all

that I am insincere in my motives.

I do not expect to such every reader believe that I am perfectly sincere. I do not propose to try it; but there is nothing like plainly telling another man just what you believe and why you believe it.

Recently I declared with emphasis that I stand for organized labor, and were afraid of getting into trouble, and I gave my reasons for this position. I'd like to know why it is inconsistent ompleted the rounds of the shop with- for a man to believe in both the trades union and the church; and if I believe in the church why al tell men so and try to persuade them that it is a good thing, just as I would tell them that trades unionism is a

good thing? I do not think for a moment, that any sane workingman would believe me if I pretended that I do not care whether or not he is indifferent to the church and that for which it stands.

And so I would say without fear of losing cast with my fellows, that just as I stand for organized labor, so I stand for the organized church. And just as I would persuade a man to identify himself with one, so I should seek to have him identify himself with the other, because, however, they may differ in some of their methods, they have very much in common.

The pledge of the man who unite with the American Federation of Labor commits him to "the emancipation of our class from poverty, ignorance and selfishness; to be respectful in word and action to every woman; to be considered to the widow and the orphan, the weak and the defenseless; and never to discriminate against a fellowworker on account of creed, color or nationality, To defend freedom of thought, whether expressed by tongue or pen. To educate ourselves and our fellow-worker in the history of the labor movement. To promise that we will never knowingly wrong a brother or see him wronged if in our power to preate every selfish impulse to the task of elevating the material, intellectual and moral conditions of the entire laboring

Every Christian man and wo could subscribe to these principle. There is nothing in them that is contrary to the pledge of the man who joins the church. Need I be ashamed, therefore, of asking a man to identify himself with an organization which stands committed to these high purposes?

When the church was started two housand years ago, it was organized by a company of workingmen. Its lead er was a carpenter. When it spread to other cities it was received most cordially by the workingmen who formed the great labor guilds of the daythe labor unions we would now call them. And it is not impossible that

penter's guild in Nasareth. I can see no reason why workingmen Church of Christ, accepting Him as their leader and their champion. I believe the day is approaching when this will come to pass; when with the power that can come alone from him, the pledge of the unionist and the vow of the Christian, looking toward the complete emancipation of the whole body of workingmen, physical, mental and moral, will be lived out for the sake of our brother men.

Give the Labor World your printing. All work guaranteed.

PRINTERS AND PRESSMEN ARE SUCCESSFULLY BOOSTING LABEL

Allied Printing Trades Label League Is Making a Vigorous and Very Successful Campaign for the Use of the Emblem of Justice and Fair Dealing.

Modern Woodmen and Many Other Societies Pass Resolutions Favoring the Label—Label League Receives an Interesting Letter From Dr. J. H. Steward.

Label League is meeting with success Industrial World Is Decided in its efforts to boost the union label is evidenced by the fact that on last Monday night Imperial Camp No. 2206, Modern Woodmen of America, passed a resolution demanding that the label be placed upon all printed matter for them in the future.

The movement was started when about two months ago several printing firms were deprived of the use of the as a result the non-union man is dis- label for violating rules of the Typographical union, and the employers association passed resolutions to the effect that none of them would use the label on any work their shops turned out.

Owing to the friendship of the business men for the label and the persistent effort of the label league, many of the Typothetae firms have decided that their effort to kill the label had better be put off until some future time.

The following letter sent to Henry Burwell, secretary of the league, by Dr. J. H. Steward, a traveling doctor well known throughout the Northwest. in reply to a letter informing him that some of his printing did not bear the

That the Allied Printing Trades, label, is only one of many which the label league is constantly receiving: Duluth, Minn., Sept. 11. Judge Burwell:

Dear Sir: Will you please inform the label committee of the Allied Printing Trades in answer to their letter of the 8th in regard to lack of trade label on my printed matter, that I will sure-ly, without fail, place all of my printing matter with that that has the trade label on just as fast as this is used up, and that I am not to blame for this oversight. I gave out some printing here with the trade label or it to a man who has always done my printing before and always put the label on. When it came back without the label I was more disappointed than your committee is. The mistake will not happen again. I shall do in the future as I have done in the past, always give the union shops the choice. And from a purely selfish motive, too, for experience has taught me that the success of the masses depend on an adherence to and protection of trade union principles. And I count that man a coward who benefits by the protection and does not help protect.

DR. J. H. STEWARD.

1775-1800-Many trade unions were

1799-Serious riots in Wales caused

intendents; suppressed by dragoons.

ton operatives. Put down by the mili-

1872-General strike of journeymen

1878—The panic year attended by a

1876-Strike among bakers of Ber-

lin. Soldiers were permitted to work

for the master bakers and the strike

caused by the Carnegie Company de-

clining to sign the scale proposed by

the Amalgamated Iron Workers. Bat-

tle between Pinkertons and strikers.

The militia ordered out and order re-

1895-Strike of the Eastern cotton

spinners, the Great Northern railway,

the Pullman strike, the first two were

without violence. . The troops were

called out and rioting ensued in the

Pullman industry, which has not fully

1897-The coal miners' strike in the

bituminous coal fields in the Central

1902-The anthracite miners' strike.

involving 147,500 men for higher

wages and better conditions. Lasted

six months. Very little violence. Set-

1904-Two great strikes, the stock-

yards in Chicago, involving 50,000 men,

from July to September, and the Fall

River operatives. Both strikes were

for higher wages and better conditions

of labor. The stockyards failed and

the Fall River was settled by inter-

Result of organization to the team-

sters. From an indefinite number of

hours work and wages the teamsters

have secured a definite scale of wages

From \$6 to \$8 per week to \$10 and

From 70 to 100 hours work to 66 and

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.-W. H. Hun

formerly president of the defunct Pan-

quired to serve from one to three years

SOLD STAMPS CHEAP

CLAIM BEMIDJI MAN

SENTENCED TO JAIL

and hours with charge for overtime.

States, involving 75,000 men. It last-

recovered yet from the effects.

tled by arbitration.

vention of the governor.

a 10-hour day.

EX-BANK PRESIDENT

stored. The strike way declared off.

ship of most of the unions:

troops sent to Pittsburg.

was a failure,

many killed.

Irish workmen.

many lives lost.

NOTHING NEW ABOUT formed in England, France and Ger-GREAT LABOR PROBLEM by miners' hatred of unpopular super-

First Strikes in Ancient Times Are Matters of Biblical Record.

Great Industrial Disputes Reviewed Through the Centuries.

tary after much loss of life. B. C.-About 50,000 laborers employ bakers in London. Great suffering for ed on the pyramids of Cheops are said want of bread. to have complained of the food furnish-1372—Lockout of agricultural labor of lockoute to the abritan Laco Union. Much suffering among men. eral thousand were cut to pieces by the troops. The rest were driven back to very serious falling off in the member-

work B. C. 610-Over 30,000 laborers em ployed by the emperor of China on the mbankment of the Yellow River denanded higher pay and ceased work; 1.700 were beheaded and the rest re-

sumed work. B. C. 29-Workmen employed of Jerusalem revolted on account of poor food and insufficient pay. They were surrounded and butchered by the Parthian cavalry in Herod's pay. A. D. 64-The masons employed by Nero after the fire objected to the

wages offered them and struck. They were surrounded in the streets by the Praetorian guards and several hundred killed. The rest surrendered, seventeen were crucified and the rest went to work.

72-The Jews ordered to rebuild the riumphal arch of Titus refused to work and were slain by hundreds by the city garrison of Rome.

342-Masons employed by contractors to build a church in Constantinople struck for higher pay. The contractor appealed to Constantine, who ordered half dozen of the ringleaders to be nanged before the church.

804-Some workmen employed by Charlemagne on a palace at Aix La Chapelle refused to continue unless their wages were increased. Twentytwo were hanged and eighty were sent to Spain to be placed in the gal-

1039-Strike among the laborers employed by William the Conqueror to build Hastings Castle. A number were beheaded and a number sent to France

1215-The rights of laborers and mechanics recognized by Magna Charter. The farm laborer not to be deprived of his furniture or spades, the tools of the latter to be exempt from seizure

1271-Riots caused by striking farm aborers at Norwich, England. The ahedral and many houses burned. The ting went to Norwich and witnessed he hanging of many of the rioters. 1381—Tremendous insurrection farm laborers and mechanics under

cruelty. 1425-Strike among the tailors and turban makers of Constantinople. The sultan was appealed to and twentysix of the strikers were hanged, and the rest drafted into the army.

Wat Tyler. Suppressed with great

American bank, was today sentenced to the penitentiary and ordered by Judge Kersten to pay a fine of \$238. Hunt was sentenced to an indefinite term. The charge against him was embessiement. The sx-banker will be required to serve from one to three years 1589-Workmen employed to pull down one of the suppressed monasteries in England revolted for better pay. Several were put to death and thers were imprisoned.

1563-Masons employed on the Escurial Palace, Spain, refused to work unless better paid. Seven were put to the galleys and the rest were exiled to America. 1625-Strike among the tea picker

HUDSON, Wis., Sept. 10.—A man giving his name as John Dos and claiming to live at Bemidji. Minn., was arrested here this afternoon charged with selling stamps for less than their face value. He had on his person several hundred stamped envelopes and stamps, which he had been offering for make at twenty for its cents, which he instance was becomes at Hundrid as a few trees. of the Central Chinese province for higher pay. They were hanged by the dozens at the command of the nobleman entrusted with the trust.

1705—The ship builders and sail makers employed by Peter the Great at St. Petersburg struck for shorter hours. Seven were hanged, 127 wents

sale Invasion of the Field by Asiatic Hordes. New York, Sept. 14.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Fed-

> tion aginst opening the gates of Hawaii to Chinese and Japanese, and has issued the following appeal to the unions: "The sugar planters of Hawaii are making every effort for the admis-sion of Chinese into Hawaii, and have declared their purpose to have amended (and consequently annulled) the Chinese Exclusion Law.

"All who had experience in our effort made to secure, first, the limitation of Chinese immigration, and, later, Chinese exclusion, know the Herculean effort made by the shipping companies, railroad companies and other moneyed interests to thwart the efforts of organized labor, as well as the people generally and particu-larly of the Pacific coast.

Old Trick of Sugar Planters. "These same tactics are now being esorted to by the sugar planters of Hawaii, first to weaken existing law against Chinese immigration, and no doubt working hand-in-glove with the transportation companies, in the hope of a final destruction of all protection by law against the coolle laborers from

Some of the planters have pretended to be particularly hostile to the Japanese laborers coming, and under he pretext of that hostility have urged the opening up of the doors for the admission of Chinese.

"So far as the Americans and Europeans, that is, the white people, are 1831-Many strikes and much rioting concerned in Hawaii, that country has been almost overwhelmed with in Wales among the iron workers. Troops sent, the mob was fired on and Chinese and Japanese, who have engaged not only in the work on the sugar plantations and the farms, but 1836-London weavers strike against Terrible riots and have invaded and practically controlled every other trade, business and 1863 Great riot at Staleybridge, England, caused by the imperfect distribution of relief to the striking cot-Wants Japanese Restricted.

There can be no question that now the duty of the Caucasian workmen, employes and people generally of Hawall, having at heart the interests of-Hawail, is to demand that Chinese be-Hawaii, is to demand that Chinese be excluded: that Japaneses immigration be restricted or schoolly and that the people of Hawaii results the continued support of our people of the continued support of our people. on the mainland of the United States in the effort to save Hawaii from beoming absolutely and irrevocably

TO BOOM UNION LABEL

1877-General rellroad and other Aim of a Unique Labor Organization of Chicago.

strikes in the United tSates, beginning on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. devoted to bettering the conditions of \$3,000,000 worth of property in Pittswage earners is held by the Twentyburg destroyed. Rioters fired on with first Ward Trades Union club of Chicannon and many killed. In Chicago cago, which was formed recently by fifteen were killed and over a hundred trades unionists and their friends in wounded. General Sheridan with that part of the city, says the Record-Herald. 1892-Great strike at Homestead

The aims of the club are broad in scope and have for a keynote the advancement of the union label. Here is an extract from the pamphlet issued by the club:

We have a righteous contempt for the so-called "strike breaker." How often we forget that every time we buy a suit of clothes without the union label we are "strike breaking" the Garment Workers or the Tailors' union; that every time we buy a package of tobacco without the union label we are helping to break a strike of the tobacco workers; that every time we buy a newspaper without the union label we are retarding the progress of some typographical union! The employers who oppose union labor know this condition exists and laugh in their sleeves at us. They object to employing union men and yet expect the patronage of union men. They refuse to pay their money, in salaries, to union men, and yet many-not allunion men give their hard earned dol-

lars to them, in patronage. We believe it is time to adopt some measure whereby we can put a stop to this great leakage of the energies of organized labor. Let us draw a dividing line by giving all-not merely part—of our patronage to employers who employ union labor. We owe it to them, and we directly or indirectly promise it to them and should fulfill our implied promises. Let us put all the money we spend where it will benefit our fellow members in other crafts, where it will have a fendency to increase wages and shorten hours. Let those employers who are content to employ non-union men be content with the patronage of non-union men.

WILL ASK CARNEGIE TO TAKE BACK LIBRARY

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 20.—The Carnegie library at Portland, Ind., wan closed yesterday, owing to lack of funds to support it, and it is probabled that Mr. Carnegie will be asked to tales, buck the library, which was creeted with his gift of \$15,000.

POLITICAL AGITATOR RESCUED FROM JAIL

RRGA, Russia, Sept. 20.—The central prison here was attacked during the night and two prisoners, leaders of the local political agitation, were released. During the fighting two hospers and a policemen were tilled and several