



Minnesota Works Progress Administration:
Writers Project Research Notes.

Copyright Notice:

This material may be protected by copyright law (U.S. Code, Title 17). Researchers are liable for any infringement. For more information, visit www.mnhs.org/copyright.

From Industrialisti, Page 1, col. 4

Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1917

Vol. 1, no. 104

Date Line - Virginia, Minn., Aug. 13.-

Consulted at Workers Socialist Publishing Co., Duluth. August 9, 1939

Item No. 97

--

"GENERAL STRIKE POSTPONED TO WEDNESDAY"

"Virginia, Minn., Aug. 13. - (By telephone at 5 P. M. from our own correspondent.) The iron miners at Virginia, Minn., have, at their meeting selected a committee to investigate conditions and opinions for a general strike before wednesday, then will be determined whether we go on strike or not."

Harold E. Rajala - Translator

From Industrialisti, Page 3, col. 2

Thursday Aug. 16, 1917

Vol. 1, No. 106

No date line

Consulted at Workers Socialist Publishing Co., Duluth, August 9, 1939

Item No. 98

--

"VIRGINIA"

"AGAIN FINNS ARE BLAMED"

"Of the miners strike the capitalist newspapers say how this was instituted by the Finns and that the Finns were behind it all. Last Thursday when here was a strike meeting it was attended by miners of all nationalities, and it was agreed by all to stay away from work Monday ; of this was said, in an article in Saturday's issues, that the Finnish miners will begin strike on Monday. By this means the capitalists try to slander one nationality and hope by so doing to break up the workers solidarity."

Harold E. Rajala - translator

(Note: On August 9, 1939 the translator perused every daily issue of this newspaper from issue of August 12, 1917 to issue of Sept 8, 1917 but no other material was found. H.R.)

From Industrialisti, page 1, col. 5

Thurs. October 4, 1917

Vol. 1, No. 147

No date line

Consulted at Workers Socialist Publishing Company, Duluth, August 10th, 1939

Item No. 99

--

"STEEL TRUST SLAVES' WAGES"

"Yesterday was put into effect a wage increase which the Oliver Mining Co. has again given to their slaves, of their own 'good will'. The increase was 10 % and affects 14,000 workers of the Oliver Mining Company on the Mesaba and Cuyuna Ranges. Truthfully this wage increase means nothing for prices of necessities of the workers lately has increased 100 percent in comparison with the wage increase of only 10 percent. The capitalists certainly see to it that they don't raise the wages of the workers on the workers own efforts. The only way that the workers can raise their wages is by organizing into one big union and by fighting. It is up to the workers themselves to look after themselves, the capitalists will not do it.

H. E. Rajala - translator

From Industrialisti, page 1, col. 6

Thursday, October 4, 1917

Vol. 1, No. 147

Date Line: Mesaba Minn., Oct. 2.

Consulted at Workers Socialist Publishing Company, Duluth, August 10, 1939.

Item No. 100

--

"MINE STRIKE AT MESABA"

"THE MEN DEMAND A 10 PERCENT WAGE INCREASE
AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS OF CONDITIONS
IMMEDIATELY "

"Mesaba, Minn., Oct. 2, (From a correspondent.) On the morning of the second day of October all of us men working at the Adriatic mine unanimously went on strike. The working conditions are unbearable. We must get improvements in conditions and we will get them if we stand strongly, all for one and one for all. So toilers!

Do not come here now to look for work until we have got the improvements that we ask for.

The demands are:

10 percent wage increase
Better order and cleanliness of wash room
No boycotting because of this strike.

Striker."

Harold E. Rajala - Translator

From Industrialist, Page 1, col. 4

Thursday Nov. 1, 1917

Vol. 1, No. 171

Date Line: Moose Lake, Oct. 31.

Consulted at Workers Socialist Publishing Co., Duluth, August 11, 1939

Item No. 101

--

"MANY POTATOES FREEZE IN FIELDS"

"THOUSANDS OF BUSHELS OF POTATOES LEFT UNDER SNOW
AND FROST IN MINNESOTA"

"Moose Lake, Oct. 31. - A cold spell here has damaged greatly the potatoes here. The ground is frozen through and four inches of snow cover the ground. Many farmers have left a large part of their potatoes in the ground. It is uncertain whether any of them will be fit to eat."

"SAME CONDITION EXISTS ON IRON RANGE"

"Keewatin, Oct. 31. - Farmers, who still have potatoes and other root-plants left in the ground, have already given up hopes of getting them out. The ground has frozen and four inches of snow lies on top and it is of no hope now to get them out. This is the earliest winter that has been known in the history of this region.

"RUSH CITY VICINITY IS ALSO THE SAME"

"Rush City, Oct. 31. - Snow storms have frozen the ground in this vicinity and have completely stopped the digging of potatoes and other root plants. Thousands of bushels of potatoes are still under ground under ice and snow in this vicinity."

Harold E. Rajala - Translator

From Industrialist, page 3, col. 1

Thursday, November 1, 1917

Vol. 1, No. 171

No date line - Correspondents columns

Consulted at Workers Socialist Publishing Co., Duluth, August 11, 1939

Item No. 102

--

"FROM NORTHERN MINNESOTA LUMBER CAMPS"

"Fall has arrived and a large part of the workers have left the towns.

"One beautiful October morning I left the boarding house with pack-sack on my back and strolled along Michigan Street in Duluth. I stopped in front of an employment office to read the cards on the bulletin board on which were written in large black letters work offers. In front of me came a fat man dressed in fairly good clothes and asked 'do you want work?' Before I had a chance to raise my head I heard the words 'Come on in and see what I can do for you.' I went in and the man followed. The man walked straight in and behind the desk and without asking me any questions wrote an employment ticket, threw it before me and said, 'one dollar.'

"When I asked him where that job was he said it was in Michigan; fare was \$2.65 cash. When I told him I did not have that much money, he said, 'well, I will send you somewhere else where the fare costs 46 cents.' I nodded my head in agreement and so he drafted me anew.

"He explained that I was to buy a ticket to Saginaw, where begins the logging railroad; in that he did not lie. The company railroad started there alright, but I had to pay 3 cents a mile. I thought to myself, 'that darn drafter certainly strung me.' We left on the passenger coach with a capacity of 15 men and we were 35 men. We had to ride in that crowded car for four hours without sitting down; we finally arrived at our destination, and had to walk only four miles to the camp from the railroad.

"We sat in camp for about an hour and a half then we could go and eat. It was nothing more than bread, meat and cold tea.

"This is the way they treat us even though we are the ones who bring everything to them. Conditions otherwise in these Johnson - Wentworth camps and on the entire Cloquet line are unbearable. Work has to be done 12 hours a day and the food is unmourishing and poor.

"Workers, raise up as one man and demand for yourself rights which belong to you. - H.F. "

Harold E. Rajala - Translator

From Industrialisti, page 1, col. 4

Thursday, November 15, 1917

Vol. 1, No. 183

Date Line: Deerwood, Minn. Nov. 14.

Consulted at Workers Socialist Publishing Co., Duluth, August 14, 1939

Item No. 103

--

"FINN GETS DEATH AT MINE"

"Deerwood, Minn., Nov. 14. - Walter Hannuskela, a 30 year old Finnish miner fell 120 feet down the Fay mine elevator shaft last night at 3 o'clock. He suffered a broken back and other injuries, and died five hours later. He left his wife and four children.

Harold E. Rajala - Translator

From Industrialisti, page 1, col. 4

Wednesday, November 21, 1917

Vol. 1, no. 188

Date Line: Cloquet, Minn. Nov. 20.

Consulted at Workers Socialist Publishing Company, Duluth, August 14, 1939

Item No. 104

--

"STRIKE-ACTIVITY AT CLOQUET"

"Cloquet, Minn., Nov. 20.- (By telephone) Yesterday at noon went on strike about 80 Northern Lumber Company sawmill workers, demanding a raise of four cents

per hour. In evening was reported that inside workers at the sawmill had also struck, and they are attempting to get the Johnson-Wentworth company workers to strike also and to join in for the same demands. The strikers are trying to organize the workers into a union so as to get a strong front, and also ask all workers to stay away from the strike scene until the strike has been settled. The company has not yet announced its intention of approving the wage increase demand.

Harold E. Rajala - Translator

From Industrialisti, page 1, col. 3

Thursday, November 22, 1917

Vol. 1, No. 189

Date Line: Cloquet, Minn. Nov. 21.-

Consulted at Workers Socialist Publishing Co., Duluth,

August 14, 1939

Item No. 105

--

"SAWMILL STRIKE AT CLOQUET CONTINUES"

"Cloquet, Minn., Nov. 21. (From a correspondent.) On Monday here the Northern mill outside workers asked a four cent wage increase per hour, which was refused, and so they unanimously went on strike; to which has joined today the Johnson mill outside workers. They asked the same demands as the workers at the Northern mill. They too were refused so all the green-lumber workers left the job and a large part of the planer mill workers joined them. The mills affected were stopped. The bosses then ordered the planer mill workers to work in the places of those who left the mill. So then -- tonight is being held a strikers meeting at the workers Hall.

Harold E. Rajala - Translator

From Industrialisti, page 1, col. 6

Friday November 23rd, 1917

Vol. 1, No. 190

Date Line: Cloquet, Nov. 22.-

Consulted at Workers Socialist Publishing Company, Duluth, August 14, 1939

Item No. 106

--

"STRIKE-ACTIVITY IN
FULL SWING AT CLOQUET"

"SAWMILL AT COMPLETE STANDSTILL
BECAUSE OF STRIKE"

"AT STRIKE MEETING WAS OFFICIALLY
ANNOUNCED STRIKE AND WAS PLANNED
TO PRESENT DEMANDS"

"Cloquet, Nov. 22. - (From our own correspondent.) As we published in Yesterday's issue, the saw-mills are at a standstill because of the strike.

"Last night was held a strikers meeting at the Workers Hall, at which unanimously was voted the official strike, and was selected a strike-committee. The strike committee will present demands of the strikers to the companies.

"ORGANIZATION TAKEN UP AT MEETING"

"At the meeting was also discussed whether they would organize into an established organization. The discussion was continued to the next meeting so that each striker might be able to decide before that time.

"Outside workers are asked to stay away from Cloquet until the strike is settled; they may come when the strike is ended. It is believed that any ordinary man will not become a scab; and boys and older persons cannot pile lumber correctly. So we will stand behind our demands strongly, for they are not large, until we have won. The strikers approved correspondent. Wm. Koski"

Harold E. Rajala - Translator

From Industrialisti, page 1, col. 3

Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1917

Vol. 1, No. 194

Date Line: Cloquet, Minn., Nov. 26.-

Consulted at Workers Socialist Publishing Co., Duluth,

August 16, 1939

Item No. 107

--

"STRIKE CONTINUES STRONGLY AT CLOQUET"

"Cloquet, Minn., Nov. 26. - (From our own correspondent.) On Saturday on the 24th day of this month the strikers held a meeting at the socialist organization hall, at which meeting was discussed the strike situation and was resolved to remain unanimously for the damands which were drawn up before, until the companies concede to the demands.

"It appears that the strike will remain in favor of the strikers for the bosses have not yet succeeded in getting even one scab here even though they have attempted to enlist them by every means. It is true that rumors have circulated saying that the saws will begin Tuesday on the 26th, but with what labor, it is not known, for the strikers ranks are unbroken and no scabs are in the vicinity - at least up to the present time.

"What ever the outcome of this strike, it is good that it was began for it is one of those self promoted strikes which the workers themselves began because of living conditions, in which was no certain organization backing them. It is true that here is in existance a Finnish Socialist organization, but its jurisdiction had no part in the strike, even that organization had no organized union even in their own midst."

"Cloquet, Nov. 27.- The Johnson-Wentworth company sawmill could not begin operation today, for no yard - men reported for work.

Harold E. Rajala - Translator

From Industrialisti, page 2, col. 1-2

Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1917

Vol. 1, No. 194

Editorial Columns

Consulted at Workers Socialist Publishing Company, Duluth,

August 16, 1939

Item No. 108

--

"CLOQUET LUMBER CAMPS"

"The camps here are running regular and with full crews. We do not understand how the workers can stand it. The work day is long, the food is poor and the treatment of workers is harsh and severe. The camps were this fall built in the usual poor fashion. In the room in which is slept is placed 90 men. In the evening when everyone hangs their clothes around the stoves so that in the morning can be put on dry clothes, it adds to the ill smell of the structure. The bunks are double and when forced to sleep in the upper bunk it is not pleasant to sleep. In the morning the head is aching and the th roat has a bad taste and odor.

"When at breakfast amidst the sand and mud will be offered poor and dirty food. When the food is looked at it destroys even the little appetite existing within one.

"The wages are small enough, but the companies are increasing the price of lumber. With the demand so good they gain in profits.

"The old company bosses swear at those 'darn I.W.W.'s' when they come here to organize the workers so they have to pay higher wages and allow a shorter working hours. Certainly it is not the right time now, during the war to ask for better working conditions. We should be satisfied with what the bosses give us through their own kind will.

"When will you pitiful beings begin to notice and understand what rights and strength we have, if we learn to use it. Everyone should join in one big union."

Harold E. Rajala - Translator

Politics - Government
Anti-Draft Demonstration

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyomies (Daily) 1 3 Date of Publication June 6th 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 15 No. 132 Date Line of story _____
Where consulted Minn. Historical Library Date consulted Oct 18th 1938

In an article in the middle of the front page the Tyomies features news about the registration for the draft. Finnish workers who were opposed to the war organized demonstrations against the draft. Many of them were arrested in upper Michigan. The largest anti war and anti registration demonstration appears to have been held in Negaunee Michigan where the miners were going to organize a public demonstration but were prevented from doing so by the national guard which was called. It is indicated in the article that the authorities with the national guard had occupied the Negaunee Labor temple and another hall that belonged to the workers. In these halls searches had been carried out. From the labor temple they had found six rifles with bayonets, four swords and some dynamite fuse. The papers had played up this find but all of this material was a part of the theatre equipment of the hall.

Your item No. 42 Page No. _____ Your name W A Harju

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

Labor - Politics
I.W.W. distributors arrested

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyomies (Daily) Date of Publication May 11-1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 15 No. 111 Date Line of story _____
Where consulted Minn. Historical Library Date consulted Oct 18th 1938

In local news from Duluth it is reported that Miss Lillie Jaaskelainen and Mrs Lillie Thorne were arrested for selling newspapers and other literature on the street without a permit. The two women were organizers of the Womens Union of the I.W.W. They had been arrested and were let out on bail of \$50.00. The prosecution did not want to have them serve a prison term but instead insisted that they should make a promise not to sell literature in Duluth for the next five years. This promise they however refused to make in court as a matter of right. The authorities were compelled to release them after the hearing.

Your item No. 36 Page No. _____ Your name W A Harju

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

Labor - Politics
Arrest of distributor for
Mooney - Tracy

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyomies (Daily) 4 4 Date of Publication May 11th 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 15 No. 111 Date Line of story
Where consulted Minn. Historical Library Date consulted Oct 18th 1938

IN local news from Duluth it is said:

"High handedness continues. The police have arrested Mauritz Mikaelson for distributing advertising cards for the protest meeting against the frameup of Mooney and Tracy. Mikaelson is charged with distributing advertising cards without special permission or 'licence'-----Even though commissioner Phillips is not the head of the police department and he has no special authority over these matters it is necessary to make a determined demand from him that he does everything in his power to stop such high handedness. The best way to stop it is for the workers themselves to begin to move in such large numbers and in such a way that arrests of this kind do not happen again."

Your item No. 37 Page No. Your name W A Harju

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

Government - Politics
Syndicalism Arrest

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyomies (Daily) 6 3 Date of Publication June 11 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 15 No. 136 Date Line of story June 9th 1917
Where consulted Minn. Historical Library Date consulted Oct 19th 1938

"FINNISH PEOPLE CHARGED WITH SPREADING SYNDICALISM

Biwabik, June 9th****-The authorities arrested Matt Moilanen, Elias Maki, John Nurmi and Henry Huiska here at the Socialist hall and charged them with spreading I W W ~~XXXXXX~~ literature. The Grand Jury had indicted them previously on the basis of the recently enacted Criminal Syndicalist Law-----It is to be regretted that the Finnish people became the first victims of this 'law' We wonder how severe the sentences will be that can 'be Given' under this measure."

Your item No. 44 Page No. _____ Your name W A Harju

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

Duluth, Minnesota
Harold E. Rajala
August 9, 1939

From Industrialisti, p. 1, col. 1; Thurs. Aug. 9, 1917
Vol. 1, no. 100; Iron-ton, Minn., Aug. 8
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; Aug. 7, 1939
Item #90

"MINESTRIKE IN FULL SWING AT IRONTON"

"Iron-ton, Minn., Aug. 8--The strike is now in full swing this morning in the Cuyuna mine region, for all miners have left their work places. Already, last night, all the mines were forced to close because there was no one going to work."

"WILL THE DOCKWORKERS ALSO GO ON STRIKE"

"The Superior telegram has gone on record that the dockworkers in Superior and Duluth have also considered striking. That same newspaper says that the 'agitators' have planned to stop entirely all the iron-mining industry and get the dock-workers along with them. At the docks has been increased greatly the gunmen, who are stationed at the docks to prevent the agitators from urging the 'peaceful and satisfied' dockworkers."

From Industrialisti, p. 3, col. 6; Thurs. Aug. 9, 1917
Vol. 1, no. 100; Virginia, Minn., Aug. 8
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; Aug. 7, 1939
Item #91

"3 FINNISH WORKERS ARRESTED"

"Virginia, Minn., Aug. 8--Authorities arrested, today, Nestor Täyry, Emil Silkkinen and John Leino, all Finnish men, because they were distributing hand-bills in which was urged the miners to go on strike. The officials think that Silkinen and Täyry are slackers; an investigation is being made as to their status.

"Sheriff Meining arrived by auto last night on the iron-range together with his deputies and already last night arrived a gang of gunmen who had been on watch through the whole night at the mines."

From Industrialisti, p. 1, col. 4; Aug. 10, 1917
Vol. 1, no. 101; Virginia, Minn. Aug. 9
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; Aug. 7, 1939
Item #92

"STRIKE-STRUGGLE IN FULL SWING IN VIRGINIA"

"LAST NIGHT ONLY 16 MEN WERE WORKING IN THE ALPENA AND NORMANDIA MINES"

"IT IS BELIEVED THAT THIS EVENING WILL SEE ALL WORKERS STOP THEIR WORK"

Item #92

"Virginia, Minn., Aug. 9--(by telephone)--Only 16 miners were at work last night in the Alpena and Normandia mines and it is believed that they will join the strikers today. By this evening it is possible that all Virginia mines will be struck. The demands of the strikers here are the same as those asked by the Crosby and Gogebic range miners."

"GUN-SQUAD WATCHING FINNISH OPERA AND THE JUKOLA BOARDING-HOUSE"

"At least 20 gunmen, heavily armed, are keeping watch in front of the Jukola boarding-house. They were probably given orders to keep their eyes on workers. The same is at Finnish Opera, in front is a squad of gunmen watching the workers."

"STRIKE-ANNOUNCEMENTS HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED ON IRON-RANGE"

"Strike announcements were posted last Wednesday night on all mine entrance roads and streets. In the strike announcements are demanded a 6 hour work day and \$6.00 per day wages. Because of the appearance of strike announcements gunmen were increased to double the usual number at mines. Wednesday morning was inspected dinner-pails of workers before entering mine to see if they were carrying strike-announcements down into the mine."

"THREE FINNISH MEN LOOKING FOR WORK ARE ARRESTED AS HAND-BILL DISTRIBUTORS"

"On the 7th day of this month was arrested by the trust's police, three Finns who were looking for work, because they were reading strike announcements that they had found on the road. Those arrested were Nestor Töyrynen, Emil Sulkunen and John Leino. The officials think that the two first mentioned are 'slackers' and will try them on that count also."

From Industrialist, p. 1, col. 4; Fri. Aug. 10, 1917
Vol. 1, no. 101; Chisholm, Minn., Aug. 8
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; August 7, 1939
Item #93

"STRIKE IN FULL SWING IN CHISHOLM TOO"

"Chisholm, Minn., Aug. 8--(from our correspondent)--A mine strike has started here and last night has been distributed strike announcement throughout the town, in which is said a strike has now begun and everyone is to stay away from work until the demands are satisfied, namely, 6-hour work day and a \$6 a day wage for those working underground and for all those working at the mine top be given \$4 day wage for an 8-hour day. Many of the men have quit during the week and waited wondering when the strike will fully

Item #93

take effect. Now that time has come and it is believed everyone will leave their work as soon as they receive word of the strike.

"Among the workers have spread rumors that the company representatives have torn up many of the strike announcements before some miners have had an opportunity to read them. It means that the bosses have been busy in the early morning hours for during the day has appeared notices by the city, signed by the mayor saying that now is not a very good time to strike as the government is engaged in war, and in every other way they try to bring forward the fact that now is a very inopportune time to go into strike. But the miners certainly know themselves when they should strike and will soon demonstrate that, even though the bosses succeed in tearing off strike notices. That trick will not help for long."

From Industrialist, p. 1, col. 1; Sat. Aug. 11, 1917

Vol. 1, no. 102; Virginia, Minn., Aug. 10

Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; Aug. 8th, 1939

Item #94

"GENERAL STRIKE OF THE IRON-MINING INDUSTRY"

"MINERS HELD LARGE MASS MEETING YESTERDAY AT VIRGINIA"

"GENERAL STRIKE BEGINS NEXT MONDAY"

"ALL WORKERS AT MASS-MEETING ARE READY TO STRIKE"

"Virginia, Minn., Aug. 10--(by telephone)--Last night was held here a large mass-meeting by iron-miners, at which were representatives of all Range miners unions. At the meeting was discussed problems concerning a general strike, and unanimously was resolved to begin the strike next Monday. Notice of the beginning of the general strike will be given to all iron-miners in Minnesota and Michigan, saying that next Monday morning begins the general strike and whoever goes to work as long as the strike is on will be termed a scab and traitor to organized labor and will be treated as such.

"The attendance of miners voiced their enthusiasm and unanimously voted to strike. The Minnesota iron-miners realize that this is their opportunity to help struggling workers, at other places, win their demands, and at the same time better their own existence, which there is plenty of room for even though the mine-company bosses claim that the Minnesota miners have never been paid such a large wage as they have received this

Item #94

year. The bosses do not want to admit that the prices of necessities have risen so much that the wages received by the miners now do even nearly equal those paid several years ago; true it was smaller but then the prices of necessities were not as high in price as they are now.

"This week in several places on the Mesaba-range, the Cuyuna Range and also the Michigan miners have gone on strike, but because no general strike has yet been announced in several places have miners been at work yet and waiting for the general strike announcement, which was made last night at the miners mass meeting.

"At the meeting was specially urged all miners to take notice of the strike so that they will not become their fellow-workers' deceivers, and so they all will join together to fight for the improvements demanded."

"ONLY 16 MEN IN THE ALPINA MINE SHAFT"

"Virginia, Minn., Aug. 10--In yesterday's paper was a news item in which is said that there were only 16 miners working at the Alpina and Normandia mines the other night. It should be that at the Alpena mine in one shaft were only 16 men working.

Charles Jacobson
Miners' union secretary"

From Industrialist, p. 1, col. 1; Sat. Aug. 11, 1917
Vol. 1, no. 102; Biwabik, Minn., Aug. 9
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; Aug. 8th, 1939
Item #95

"CORSICA AND ELBA MINES ALSO AT A STANDSTILL"

"Biwabik, Minn., Aug. 9--(from our correspondent)--Here in Biwabik on the 8th day of this month the miners and a part of the ground top crew stayed away from work this morning at the Belgrade underground mine. Also between Elba and Gilbert, two mines, the Corsica and Elba were closed down yesterday afternoon."

From Industrialist, p. 3, col. 3; Sat. Aug. 11, 1917
Vol. 1, no. 102; Virginia, Minn., Aug. 10
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; Aug. 8th, 1939
Item #96

"THE CORRESPONDENT'S EXPLANATION OF THE MEETING"

"Virginia, Minn., Aug. 10--The miners in their Thursday night meeting resolved to stay away from work Monday morning. It means that then begins a strike in favor of the western miners and at the same time demand betterments of our own conditions, for they

Item #96

are very pitiful.

"It was planned to notify all Minnesota and Michigan iron-miners of the beginning of the general strike. In doing this it will not be necessary to print strike announcements as we had done last summer and even last winter. It is a lot more pleasant for each worker to converse with his fellow workers and say that the strike begins Monday.--- Certainly friend, you will too stay away from work!

"The gunmen have tried to watch and find out where the miners meeting will be held this evening, but because we now have a 20th century organization it is now very convenient for the capitalist spys to stay in and consequently cannot get information. It is the capitalists themselves who are teaching the workers new strike-strategy."

Duluth, Minnesota
 Clayton A. Videen
 June 22, 1939

Minnesota Dept. of Labor and Industries; 1920
 Seventeenth Biennial Report-1919-1920; no dateline
 Duluth Public Library; June 8, 1939
 Item #12

SUMMARY OF MINE STATISTICS
 MINES IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY, 1919-1920

	1918-19	1919-20
Number of mines operated	117	114
Number of mines not operated	49	58
Total number of mines	166	172
Number of visits and inspections	299	305
Number of men employed underground	6,552	5,898
Number of men in open pit mining	2,692	2,795
Number of men in stripping	2,470	2,624
Number of men on surface	2,498	2,804
Total number of men employed	14,212	14,121
Total ore shipments (tons)	31,828,809	25,349,924
Total number of fatal accidents	33	36
Number of fatal accidents per 1,000 men employed	2.39	2.59
Average wages	\$5.55	\$6.93

CLASSIFICATION OF LABOR

	Average rate per day 1918-19	Average wage per day 1919-20
SURFACE AND OPEN PIT		
Blacksmiths	\$5.26 to 5.69	\$5.83 to 6.60
Brakemen, locomotive	4.50 to 5.72	5.44 to 6.27
Carpenters	5.31 to 6.11	6.35 to 6.91
Changehousemen and janitors	4.00 to 4.85	4.85 to 5.33
Clerks	4.00 to 5.33	4.76 to 6.66
Common labor	4.15 to 5.38	4.84 to 5.33
Cranemen	6.40 to 7.40	8.65 to 9.14
Engineers, locomotive	6.00 to 7.25	7.26 to 7.81
Engineers, mining	4.17 to 6.33	6.00 to 8.50
Engineers, stationary	4.60 to 5.11	5.33 to 5.85
Engineers, steam shovel	9.00 to 10.72	10.72 to 11.15
Firemen, locomotive	4.00 to 5.22	4.95 to 5.39
Firemen, stationary	4.40 to 5.25	5.42 to 5.85
Firemen, steam shovel	4.00 to 5.24	4.95 to 5.39
Foremen and bosses	5.02 to 6.62	6.34 to 7.19
Machinists	5.23 to 7.06	7.06 to 7.37
Pipemen	4.50 to 5.77	5.50 to 6.05
Teamsters and barnmen	4.10 to 4.90	5.21 to 5.50
Timekeepers	3.15 to 4.50	4.76 to 5.00
UNDERGROUND		
General labor	\$4.20 to 4.76	\$5.04 to 5.52
Miners, company account	4.40 to 5.28	5.28 to 5.76
Miners, contract account	5.33 to 7.97	5.76 to 9.28
Motormen	4.40 to 6.76	5.28 to 5.76

Classification of Labor continued:

Surface and Open Pit -	Average rate per day 1918-19	Average wage per day 1919-20
Pump and pipemen	4.30 to 4.90	7.86 to 8.92
Shift bosses	5.67 to 8.40	5.52 to 6.00
Timbermen, company account	4.60 to 7.04	5.04 to 5.52
Timbermen, contract account	0.00 to 5.33	
Trammers, company account	4.40 to 6.51	
Trammers, contract account	0.00 to 5.03	
Timber landers	4.45 to 4.70	

Cooperatives
Boarding Houses, Eveleth

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyomies (Daily) 4 6 Date of Publication May 12th 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 15 No. 112 Date Line of story _____
Where consulted Minn. Historical Library Date consulted Oct 18 1938

The local news from Eveleth Minnesota has the following:

"A meeting to establish a co-operative boardinghouse 'Poikatalo' will be held at the 'Urania' hall at 2: P. M. on the 13th of this month. You are urged to come so ~~XX~~ that we can decide about our common problem. The time has come when the young men of Eveleth must co-operate. There is only three boarding houses now in town and one of them is discontinuing operation on the first of the month. Our slogan must be a co-operative Boardinghouse by the first of the month."

Your item No. 38 Page No. _____ Your name W A Harju

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

Politics - Government
Arrest of Draft Evader

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyomies (Daily) Date of Publication June 19th 1917
Vol. 15 No. 142 (edition, page, column)
Date Line of story _____
Where consulted Minn. Historical Library Date consulted Oct 19th 1938

In Duluth local news the story of Elmer Ahonen and Marie Nevala is told as follows:
"***Elmer Ahonens fiancée Marie Nevala went to the County clerk and secured a 'marriage' licence' Saturday and had herself wedded to Elmer in jail. Elmer Ahonen has been imprisoned for evading the draft. As soon as they were married, Marie left for Virginia, Minnesota her home. According to the report Ahonen will not be released from jail until after the war".

Your item No. 46 Page No. _____ Your name W A Harju

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

Politics - Government
Draft Evaders

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyomies (Daily) 4 4 Date of Publication June 24th 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 15 No. 147 Date Line of story _____
Where consulted Minn. Historical Library Date consulted Oct 19 1938

In local news from Duluth the following is said:

"Sandwiches given to prisoners The "Industrilisti" says
that the members of the Servants Union of Duluth has
distributed a large amount of sandwiches to the unregistered
people now languishing in jail.--The authorities first
prohibited it but later permission has been given although
the distribution of the sandwiches is done by the prison
authoriti~~ies~~s. The prisoners we are sure appreciate the fact
that the comrades remember them and the cause for which they
are incarcerated."

Your item No. 47 Page No. _____ Your name W A Harju

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (Minnesota)
Federal Writers' Project, 415 Harvard St. S.E., Minneapolis.

Duluth, Minnesota
Harold E. Rajala
August 8, 1939

From Industrialisti, p. 1, col. 1; Wed. June 20, 1917
Vol. I, no. 58; Aurora, Minn.
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; Aug. 3rd, 1939
Item #85

"STRIKE ANNOUNCEMENTS ARE DISTRIBUTED IN AURORA"

"Aurora, Minn.--Yesterday had been distributed here announcements for a miners general strike, in which was asked all workers to be ready to go on strike at a moment's notice. The miners will begin a general strike in protest against jailing of fellow workers who were arrested because they would not register for army-service."

(Note: On Aug. 3rd the translator perused every daily issue of this newspaper but no other usable material was found from issue of June 14, 1917 to issue of July 19, 1917.)

From Industrialisti, p. 2, col. 6; Fri. July 27, 1917
Vol. I, no. 89; no dateline
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; Aug. 4th, 1939
Item #86

"CROSBY"

"Operate our own store; so thought the local miners at their meeting which was held the 22nd of July. Discussion was held on that question and others. The cost of the undertaking was established at \$25,000 to be sold on shares, and a resolution was passed to the effect that the store will be opened as soon as is sold \$5,000 worth of shares."

From Industrialisti, p. 3, col. 1; Thurs. Aug. 2, 1917
Vol. I, no. 94; no dateline
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; Aug. 4th, 1939
Item #87:

"VIRGINIA"

"At the Co-operative semi-annual meeting held on the 30th day of last month was discussed and agreed to the following business: the semi annual financial statement was read of the past half year, also was read the board of directors' report, which showed that the business has progressed rapidly forward. Business for the past half year amounted to nearly \$80,000. The board of directors contained five persons in whose place were elected the following persons: Matti Pohlman, Abram Kajanus, Matti Raisio, Onni Mäkinen and Otto Leino. The following for reserves: John Korsman, W. Brander, John Keskinen, E. Sironen and A. Roi."

From Industrialisti, p. 1, col. 6; Tue. Aug. 7, 1917
Vol. I, no. 98; Crosby, Minn., Aug. 6

Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; Aug. 4, 1939
Item #88

"MINE STRIKE AT CROSBY"

"AMONG CUYUNA RANGE MINERS HAS BEEN DISTRIBUTED STRIKE-ANNOUNCEMENTS"

"MINERS MEETING BROKE UP YESTERDAY AT CROSBY"

"Crosby, Minn., Aug. 6--(by telephone)--Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock armed gunmen attacked the I.W.W. miners union meeting and broke up the meeting. Many miners have stayed away from work this morning and it is believed that the remainder will quit this evening or tomorrow morning."

From Industrialist, p. 1, col. 1; Thurs. Aug. 9, 1917
Vol. 1, no. 100; Gilbert, Minn., Aug. 8
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; Duluth; Aug. 4, 1939
Item #89

"MINE-STRIKE BEGINS ON MESABA-RANGE"

"GILBERT MINERS ANNOUNCE A STRIKE BEGINNING YESTERDAY"

"STRIKERS ASK SHORTER WORKDAY AND BETTER WAGES"

"Gilbert, Minn., Aug. 8--Early this morning when the miners went to work yet at Aurora and Gilbert Mines, they then refused to begin work and threw their picks and other tools on the ground and began marching back to their homes, saying they would join with their fellow workers in strike. Throughout the entire Mesaba range has been this morning and yesterday distributed handbills in which is urged all miners to join in strike with their fellow-workers in Michigan, Cuyuna range and in the west.

"Capitalist newspapers offer the information that several secret meetings were held last night by miners belonging to the I.W.W. but they did not know what came about at the meetings, for they did not succeed in getting stool-pigeons into the workers' meeting."

"Gilbert, Minn., Aug. 8--Yesterday, about 2 o'clock already a part of the miners quit work at the Corsica mine to join in strike. Together they marched home. The strikers ask more pay and shorter working day, but at this time the miners have not yet presented their demands to the mine-owners.

"This morning at other mines the miners have also left their work and joined the strikers. It is possible that by this evening all mines in the vicinity of Gilbert will be standing still."

"COMPANY BOSSES ARE MAKING PREPARATIONS"

"In this mornings capitalist papers is said that as soon as the miners planned to quit work then the company bosses also began, in a hurry, to prepare their gun-men and police and now they announce that they are prepared for any emergency.

"So far the Sheriff and other officials have not appeared to force the men back to work, but they have said it will be necessary for them to take action in case of 'instituted riots and demonstrations.'"

"STRIKE CIRCULARS ARE BEING DISTRIBUTED OVER THE RANGE"

"In Gilbert, Biwabik and Aurora has already been distributed strike circulars in which is asked miners to demand a shorter work-day and better wages. The mine-company bosses can be assured that this morning all miners will go on strike in the above named towns where the hand-bills have been distributed.

"It seems to irritate the bosses greatly that the organized miners have lately held meetings to which were not admitted company detectives nor stool pigeons to get information as to what the miners are doing."

From Industrialisti, page 3, col. 5

Friday December 14, 1917

Vol. 1, No. 207

Correspondents Columns

Consulted at Workers Socialist Publishing Company, Duluth, August 17, 1939

Item No. 109.

--

"CLOQUET"

"For a long time nothing has been seen in your columns news from this lumber town. It looks as if everyone has been sleeping here, which is near the truth for all is quiet here as many men have left here to look for work elsewhere while others have gone to work in the woods.

"On the 7th Day of this month was held a strikers meeting at the quarters of the Finnish Socialists. At the meeting was considered as to progress ahead in the strike which resulted in a heated discussion when some wanted to end the strike while others angrily demanded continuation of the strike, even though the companies had succeeded in getting enough strike-breakers to operate on the mills with the scabs, though poorly.

"Because of this some advocated the ending of the strike, resulting in a vote on the question. The vote was won by those wanting to go back to work by six votes. So that strike ended temporarily, with no benefit to the working class, at a time when the workers are under such heavy pressure and miserable living as the price of necessities have risen many times.

Chas."

Harold E. Rajala - Translator

(Note: The translator perused everydayly issue of this newspaper up to December 31, 1917; then, hoping to find much more socio-ethnic material, he began to look through the first issues of the Sosialisti, beginning with June 10, 1914. Incidentally issues of this newspaper have not yet been scanned up to June, 1916.)

H.E.R.

From Sosialisti, page 3, col. 5

Thurs., June 18, 1914

Vol. 1, No. 7

Date Line; Virginia, Minn.

Consulted at Workers Socialist Publishing Company, Duluth, August 18, 1939

Item No. 110

--

"VIRGINIA, MINN."

"The Canadian Northern Railroad Company is reported to have taken into their employ a score or so of workers, with intentions perhaps of hauling sand to their road from the Idington sand-pit. It is reported that the work will last the whole summer.

Harold E. Rajala - Translator

From Socialisti, page 3, col. 3

Sat., June 20, 1914

Vol. 1, No. 9

Date Line: Virginia, June 18.-

Consulted at Workers Socialist Publishing Company, Duluth, August 18, 1939

Item No. 111

--

"200 MEN TO WORK"

"Virginia, June 18.- Two-hundred men are being taken into the employ of the Duluth-Winnipeg & Pacific. Three crews of 50 men are being taken for work between Cusson and Rainier. The same at the Virginia and Rainy Lake large sawmill which has been idle during repairs will be put into operation next week if reports of the company officials can be depended on. It is true that there is a large number of idle men in Virginia and vicinity.

Harold E. Rajala - Translator

From Sosialisti, page 2, col. 2

Thurs., June 25, 1914

Vol. 1, No. 13

Date Line: Biwabik, June 23.-

Consulted at Workers Socialist Publishing Company, Duluth, August 18, 1939

Item, No. 112

--

"TRAIN RUNS OVER FINNISH MAN"

"Biwabik, June 23.- An Iron Range ore train, on Monday at 2 o'clock, ran over Emil Taine about four miles from here. Emil Taine was 25 years old: he came here from Finland a month ago. He was going to look for work when the accident occurred. The engineer of the train said he did not know of the accident until after it happened. -- The Iron Range train engineers have never noticed before either, for this accident is not the first on the same line.

Harold E. Rajala - Translator

From Sosialisti, page 3, col. 1

Thurs., July 2, 1914

Vol. 1, No. 19

Date Line: Virginia, June 30

Consulted at Workers Socialist Publishing Company, Duluth, August 18, 1939

Item No. 113

--

"WORK BEGINS"

"Virginia, Minn, June 30.- It is reported that work begins at several mines on the Mesaba-range. In the Hudson, a pickands Mather open pit mine, near Aurora, has been put a steam shovel to load iron-ore. The Meadow and Interstate Mining Company has began to haul out iron-ore at a brisk pace. On its stockpiles are about 50,000 tons of ore.

"At the Minneva mine between Virginia and Eveleth the Oliver Mining Company has began building a concrete shaft-house.

Harold E. Rajala - Translator

From Sosialisti, page 3, col. 3

Wednesday, July 22, 1914

Vol. 1., No. 35

Date Line: Virginia, July 20.-

Consulted at Workers Socialist Publishing Company, Duluth, August 21, 1939

Item No. 114

--

"MILLION FEET OF LUMBER A DAY"

"Virginia, July 20. - Nearly a million feet of lumber per day is being shipped out by the Virginia & Rainy Lake Company. Last month that company sent out 28,500,000 feet. That lumber shipped out from the Virginia Rainy Lake Company each day is three times as much as any other lumber-business in the world.

Harold E. Rajala - Translator

From Sosialisti, page 5, col. 1

Wed. , July 29, 1914

Vol. 1, No. 41

Date Line: Chisholm, July 27.-

Consulted at Workers Socialist Publishing Company, Duluth, August 21, 1939

Item No. 115

--

"HUNDRED CHISHOLM
WORKERS ON STRIKE"

"Chisholm, July 27. - The water-works workers say that it is impossible for them to work on a starvation wage. Under the recently established contract wages they work, sweating all day earning only \$1.00, and no more than \$1.50 per day and demand that they be paid the same as other decent work, \$2.50 per day.

"The manager of the water works says this is wrong and that during the recently established contract wages the workers have received more than \$2.50 per day.

Harold E. Rajala - Translator

From Sosialisti, page 4, col. 5

Wed., Aug. 5, 1914

Vol. 1, No. 47

Date Line: Hibbing, August 3.-

Consulted at Workers Socialist Publishing Company, Duluth, August 21, 1939

Item No. 116

--

"MEN GO TO HARVEST"

"Hibbing, August 3.- In large groups men are going lately to Minnesota and Dakota harvest fields. The men have been quite generally idle this summer for many mines have been at a standstill and have run with half of the regular working force. From both Dakota states has been notified that there is all ready more than too much work-force there.

Harold E. Rajala - Translator

From Sosialisti, page 3, col. 3

Mon. Aug. 10, 1914

Vol. 1, No. 51 -

Date Line: Virginia, Aug. 7, .-

Consulted At Workers Socialist Publishing Company, Duluth, Aug. 21, 1939

Item No. 117

--

"400 MEN RETURN TO WORK
AT VIRGINIA MILL"

"Virginia, Aug. 7. - Four-hundred men who have been idle the past three weeks during repairs at the Virginia Rainy Lake Company No. 2 sawmill returned to work Monday. At the same time it is reported that 300 men will be put to work at new company lumber camps at Cusson and Ash Lake.

Harold E. Rajala - Translator

From Sosialisti, page 4, col. 2-3

Wed. Aug. 10, 1914

Vol. 1, No. 59

Editorial Columns

Consulted at Workers Socialist Publishing Company, Duluth, August 22, 1939

Item No. 118

--

"PRICES OF NECESSITIES"

"With intention of comparison in price increases in one week we are publishing latest market reports of Chicago and Duluth.

"Meat prices:

Boiling beef, pound	Today	14	Week ago	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sirloin steak		20		25
Porterhouse steak		35		20 - 23
Lamb chops		30		25
Lamb leg		24		22
Veal Roast		35		30 - 32
Ham (whole)		22		20
Veal chops		28		25
Ham (sliced)		35		35
Lamb (stew meat)		18		15- 18
Beef (stew mear)		18		15 - 16

Harold E. Rajala - Translator

From Sosialisti, page 3, col. 5

Fri., Sept. 4, 1914

Vol. 1, No. 73

Date Line: Ely

Consulted at Workers Socialist Publishing Company, Duluth, August 22, 1939

Item No. 119

--

"ELY"

"Half of the men at the Chandler mine were laid off last Monday. The mine is not owned by the Oliver Company. 80 men have been working there and about 40 were laid off to add to the large number already unemployed. In this mine has been working more Finns than has ever been working in any mine. The layoffs affect greatly the Finns.

"The prices of necessities rise and unemployment grows.

Harold E. Rajala - Translator

From Sosialisti, page 4, col. 3

Sat. Sept. 12, 1914

Vol. 1, No. 79

Consulted at Workers Socialist Publishing Company, Duluth, August 23, 1939

Item No. 120

--

"AURORA"

"The Aurora Co-operative store will begin operation any day. The stores of the town have already promised to lower prices if the as sociation starts up. It will not pay us workers to consider them for their intention is to see that the co-operative association will fail and so be in a position again to skin from us workers many times the loss which they will suffer as a result of the opening of the co-operative store. Workers, remember to make all your purchases at the so-operative store then you will not have to support the selfish merchants who have always been against us workers.

Harold E. Rajala - Translator

From Sosialisti, page 3, col. 1

Wed. Sept. 23, 1914

Vol. 1, No. 88

Virginia

Consulted at Workers Socialist Publishing Company, Duluth, August 23, 1939

Item No. 121

--

"VIRGINIA"

"An important meeting of the Virginia Co-operative will be held on Sept. 28 at 8:30 o'clock in the evening. At the meeting will be discussed and resolved whether the Farmers and the City Co-operatives will be joined into one firm. The question is important and for that reason it is the duty of all members to attend and take part in the meeting so that later they can not complain.

"Members of the Farmers co-operative are also asked to be present for it concerns them as much as the others.

Harold E. Rajala - Translator

JUL 10 1939

Duluth, Minnesota
Clayton A. Videen
June 28, 1939

main file copy
Duluth Herald, p. 14, col. 2; May 6, 1920 ✓
Vol. 38, no. 24; Cloquet, Minn., May 6
Old Tribune Building; June 19, 1939
Item #21

"Cloquet, Minn., The fourth day of the timber workers' union strike shows no apparent change in the situation today. The controversy seems to have settled down to a deadlock, with both sides determined to stand firm. As a feature of this, the largest strike in the history of this city, is the good order that has prevailed, especially at night, not an arrest having been reported up to this morning. When it is considered that 2,000 men, women and young folks, the latter employed in the toothpick and similar factories, are out of work, engaged in a wage controversy, causing the authorities little or no trouble the condition is worth more than passing notice. Many see in this condition the result of prohibition. Old timers declare that if saloons were still running on Cloquet's famous 'Island' a different story would have to be written. The officials of the company are not talking for publication and it looks like a long shutdown unless some sort of a compromise is started.

"Hope is expressed that the visit here of Mr. Barrett of the department of labor who seeks to mediate the controversy, may bring about a settlement before many of the men now out leave for other cities. He seeks conferences with both sides. Mr. Barrett expresses surprise at the good order prevailing. The picket lines continue starting at 4:30 each morning. Objection was expressed to Sheriff McKimmon by Secretary Bowers of the local Timber Workers' union about deputies working about the plants except to keep order and the sheriff promised to stop this. Many of the employees on drawing their pay are said to have found lumber bills deducted from their time and according to reports not a few employees found on paying these they had little coming. These lumber bills are understood to have been incurred by employees who built their homes after the great fire and were being paid in monthly installments.

"All here today are watching the outcome of the meetings between Mediator Barrett and representatives of the union and the employers and hope is general that a settlement can be reached that will insure the reopening of the plants, which up to Monday were running full blast."

Item #21

"Bemidji, Minn., May 6--Although 850 men were thrown out of employment with the closing of the three big woodworking plants here last week, Bemidji today is continuing business as usual, and everything is as orderly and peaceful as under ordinary industrial conditions.

"The Crookston Lumber company which closed its mills Friday night is closed down in all department here, but applications from men who want to return to work on the ten hours' schedule are being received and officials of the company state that a few men are applying each day.

"The Bemidji Box company which closed down Friday night made no effort to induce the men to return to work until yesterday where an employment bureau was opened in their office that all men who desire to return to work on the ten hours' basis might make application. The Bemidji Manufacturing company closed down Saturday before the strike order took effect. The mill is now being repaired and members of the regular crew are doing the repair work and are working ten hours a day.

"The timber workers and the companies for which they work are still dead-locked on the eight-hour day proposition. The men at meetings held during the last few days have voted to stand pat and officials of the various companies are determined to operate ten hours or nothing.

"There have been no violent demonstrations of any kind. The men have held their meetings regularly in their labor hall, but everything has been peaceable and orderly. President Albert Krog of the Bemidji local of the Timber Workers' union has announced that the men will stand pat on the eight hours proposition and that they are able to do so.

"Some men are leaving the city for other places where they may find positions, but most of them are remaining here."

Duluth Herald, p. 8, col. 1; May 7, 1920
Vol. 38, no. 25; Cloquet, Minn., May 7
Old Tribune Building; June 19, 1939
Item #22

"Cloquet, Minn., May 7--Both sides are still holding firm in the local labor controversy growing out of demands of employes of local sawmill and allied industries for an eight-hour day and the refusal of the companies to operate except on a ten-hour basis.

Item #22

Good order prevails and a long drawn out deadlock is feared unless the Federal mediator now at work here can bring about a composition of differences. The strike has halted all construction work on the new mill it was proposed to build on the site of the old Northern mill."

Same issue, page 18, col. 1:

A story bearing a Virginia, Minn., dateline states that the mills in Virginia are running, despite picketing, and that there still is a deadlock. The item continues that most of the strikers are unmarried men, and that the union continues to hold meetings.

Duluth Herald, p. 18, col. 5; May 8, 1920

Vol. 38, no. 26; Cloquet, Minn., May 8

Old Tribune Building; June 19, 1939

Item #23

"Cloquet, Minn., May 8--The first week of the Timber Workers' strike here that closed all local industries Monday ends with both sides firm and little apparent prospect of an early settlement of differences. Neither side seems disposed to yield and a long, drawn-out deadlock looms large. Members of the Timber Workers' union still stand firm for an eight-hour day and former pay, while the employing companies appear as determined to run the plants on a ten-hour day or not at all. The good order that has characterized this strike continues and favorable comments appear on all sides on this score.

James J. Barrett, Federal mediator sent here by the department of labor, after carefully looking into the claims of both sides, has left but will make no report other than to his superiors. He received courteous treatment from both sides, the employers and the union officials giving him all the information desired. While he finds both sides determined, he is said to have admitted the situation is not hopeless. That such is his opinion is evident by his intention to return again soon and make further endeavor to compose differences. He said the department had no way, of course, by which it could force a settlement, compelling the employers to reopen the plants or force the employees to return, but he seemed to think the situation not entirely hopeless. Before leaving he again expressed pleasure over the fine order being maintained and said that meant a whole lot towards possible early adjustment. Quite a number of single men have left to seek work elsewhere while the married men owning homes here are making gardens, fixing up their places and generally taking a vacation. While business men are naturally con-

Item #23

cerned over the outlook they have faced a far more serious condition to be entirely discouraged and are still hopeful of a settlement."

Duluth Herald, p. 21, col. 3; May 12, 1920
Vol. 38, no. 28; Virginia, Minn., May 12
Old Tribune Building; June 19, 1939
Item #24

"Virginia, Minn., May 12--Sawmill officials here claim the strike is practically over. Their statement that more men are applying for work each morning is substantiated by patrolmen on duty near the mills.

"Preparation in expectation of resuming a night shift shortly has been begun by the Rainy Lake Lumber company.

"Many of those who took part in the walkout will not return to work very soon. Some have left and have taken up employment on the farms and in the mines.

"Since the beginning of the strike the W.T. Bailey Lumber company mill has not lost an hour. This mill is picketed the same as the Virginia & Rainy Lake, but the strike is evidently directed against the larger concern."

Duluth Herald, p. 3, col. 1; May 15, 1920
Vol. 38, no. 32; Cloquet, Minn., May 15
Old Tribune Building; June 19, 1939
Item #25

"Cloquet, Minn., May 15--The second week of the strike of the Timber Workers' union for an eight-hour day closes today with both sides still holding firm and little hope for an early settlement of the controversy that has closed all the local lumber mills and allied industries and made a heretofore bustling community as quiet as could be imagined.

"The visit here this week of R.M. Weyerhauser, one of the leading owners of the industries affected, and his reiteration of his stand for a ten-hour day and open shop, appears to have stiffened the determination of the officers of the various companies not to yield and despite contrary reports it is becoming more evident the shutdown will develop a long drawn out affair unless something develops from the recent visit of the Federal mediator. The union claims to be so strong that it could prevent the plants operating except on an eight-hour basis. The employing companies apparently present as a solid front, making it a deadlock that may last all summer. While many of the men have left for other places to seek employment the local union officials say they can be called

Item #25

back at any time there is a settlement of the differences and on receiving such word sufficient men will soon be on hand to run everything full blast. The good order that has prevailed from the inception of the strike continues, furnishing something of a record in labor controversies of this size in the state, as 2,000 or more persons are affected by the plants being closed."

In a separate news item directly below, datelined Rhinelander, Wis., Federal mediator James J. Barrett reports there is not a great deal to be said concerning the strike situation "as both the operators and the strikers appear to be firm in their respective positions regarding the eight-hour day demand."

Duluth Herald, p. 21, col. 3; May 19, 1920
Vol. 38, no. 35; Virginia, Minn., May 19
Old Tribune Building; June 20, 1939
Item #26

"Virginia, Minn., May 19--In reply to the statement of James Brower, editor of the range labor news published May 18 in a Duluth morning paper, that the Virginia & Rainy Lake company could not get out 2,000,000 feet of lumber with full crews and without the strike handicap, Thomas S. Whitten, general manager of the company, made the following statement today:

"The absolute facts are that the Virginia & Rainy Lake company has shipped from May 3 to 17, inclusive, 7,000,000 feet of lumber, an average of 550,000 feet per day. The total number of cars loaded out from May 3 to May 17, inclusive, is 296, or an average of about twenty-three cars per day for thirteen working days."

"In reply to Brower's statement that the Rainy Lake is employing 160 girls, Mr. Whitten said that at present only seventy-six girls are being employed. He also stated that over 200 applications, many from school teachers, for work are on file at the company's office.

"P.G. Christ, district organizer of the Timberworkers' union spoke last night at the Socialist opera house and denied statements that one Rhinelander, Wis., mill had started operation. He said that the strikers should stick by their demands here and that the local mills would follow (the) lead of the other companies if the strike was more successful elsewhere. The I.W.W. are not playing an active part in the strike, although joint meetings are held at I.W.W. hall. Picketing has decreased greatly at all

Item #26

the mills. The night shift has not been started at the Rainy Lake mill, but may be next week."

Another short item which may be of interest is found on the same page, col. 3.

"Virginia, Minn., May 19--The police commission reported to the city council last night that in exercising all precautions to preserve order during the Timberworkers' union strike the employes of the department put in many hours extra time, since the strike opened and that \$1,062.50 was disbursed to the men for their overtime at the rate of time and a half."

Duluth Herald, p. 10, col. 1; May 21, 1920
Vol. 38, no. 37; Cloquet, Minn., May 21
Old Tribune Building; June 20, 1939
Item #27

"Cloquet, Minn., May 21--Local members of the Timber Workers' union and the employing companies are as far apart as ever from a settlement of differences that tied up local plants May 3, and that there is no apparent move of either side to yield. Many young, unmarried men mostly, have gone elsewhere to seek work. As many of the strikers are said to owe the Reliable Investment company, fostered by local lumber interests, for loans advanced to erect homes, and foreclosures may develop, union men are agitating the organization of their own investment company to sell stock to unions throughout the northwest and, with the proceeds pay off mortgages held by the local investment company. Not a few are reported to have lost their equity in their homes through defaulted payments and this feature of the strike result has been the most talked about here this week."

A report from Rhinelander, Wis., on page 10, col. 3, states that 75 per cent of the lumber industry in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan is tied up by the strike.

Duluth Herald, p. 18, col. 3; May 24, 1920
Vol. 38, no. 39; Virginia, Minn., May 24
Old Tribune Building; June 20, 1939
Item #28

"Virginia, Minn., May 24--The Virginia & Rainy Lake officials consider that the mill strike is over here and the situation is now merely a shortage of labor. Two or three pickets turn out every day working in a perfunctory manner.

"The officers of the Timber Workers' union contend, on the contrary, that few of the strikers have returned to work and that many of the strikers and that many of the

Item #28

~~strikers~~ have taken up other lines of work or have left the city on vacations. On account of the coal shortage and the fact that the mill employes do not fancy mine employment, the mining companies report that very few of the strikers have applied for work either underground or in the open pits.

"Activities of agitators at the logging camps in the Cusson district have all failed apparently. The summer camps of the Rainy Lake company have been scarcely hampered by I.W.W. and others.

"Local strike leaders declare that they will continue to hold meetings and will fight to the last to secure the eight-hour day, their sole demand in the strike. A.F. of L. men declare that public sympathy, first favored them in their demand, but the support of business and professional men was alienated largely by the activities of the radicals in the union."

Duluth Herald, p. 3, col. 2; June 1, 1920
Vol. 38, no. 46; Cloquet, Minn., June 1
Old Tribune Building; June 20, 1939
Item #29

"Cloquet, Minn., June 1--Reported intention to start the steam mill this morning was carried out without any apparent disturbance, but the plant did not begin operations till about 8 o'clock. It is said that the company transferred a number of men from the Cloquet Northern planer to the steam mill, and during the morning was able to run only one carriage occasionally and that no men reported to take lumber from the mill. Union men claim many men that started back towards the plant today to work turned back when urged by the strikers to hold off till the strike was settled. The picket line was somewhat changed as to position, strikers circulating through the residence section to intercept men on their way to work and thus avoid large crowds at the former picket lines. It is said that the best order seen on any morning since efforts to break the strike prevailed this morning. The planer is said to have only small crews working and there appears to be little smoke coming from the mill burners."

Duluth Herald, p. 16, col. 1; June 3, 1920
Vol. 38, no. 48; Cloquet, Minn., June 3
Old Tribune Building; June 20, 1939
Item #30

"Cloquet, Minn., June 3--The strike appears to be losing here, despite all contrary

Item #30

reports, and there is a returning feeling of optimism among business men and all others who have been concerned over the controversy that closed down industries for a month. While there is some picketing every morning as men go to work and union officials claim the men are still firm in their determination not to go to work unless granted an eight-hour day, it begins to look as though the strike has been lost so far as union contentions are concerned. Dismissing claims of both sides, an impartial observer will admit that plants are working, but just how full-handed cannot definitely be learned. The picketing appears to become feebler every day. Sheriff McKinnon and deputies and local police continue to preserve order and prevent pickets from interfering with men going to work. John Maki, a belligerent picket arrested early in the week for hurling the expletive, 'Scabs,' at men going to work and making himself otherwise obnoxious, is out on bonds pending a hearing next Saturday before Judge H.W. Hassing at Carlton. He will be prosecuted by County Attorney Lord. Just what the outcome will be is naturally an absorbing topic, as there is expected to be an interpretation of the right to call men 'scabs' who want to work.

"Conditions at the various plants under operation today are reliably reported to be about as follows:

"The Cloquet steam mill has three bandsaws, a resaw and a lathe mill working, which, with yard crews, means about 100 or more are working.

"The Johnson-Wentworth planer has about thirty men working, but is not sawing.

"The Cloquet Northern planer is working to full capacity, probably about 60 being employed.

"The box factory is working about forty, with probably half a dozen in the shipping department.

"At the time the trouble started the toothpick company was not working except the packing department. This department had twenty-seven working yesterday. The regular force in the plant is fifty or sixty.

"The mill of the Cloquet Northern has not started, but there are reports this action is impending, just when no one knows.

"A local business man declared today that reports of a boycott against merchants

who lined up against the strikers are groundless so far as he observed. There has been a lot published about the strike that, upon investigation, does not appear to be warranted.

"All in all, the situation, while still more or less strained, is believed to be getting better every day and predictions are made that before many days the picketing, the only apparent vestige of the strike, will drop to a minimum and the strike will have passed into history."

Duluth Herald, page 11, col. 4; June 5, 1920
Vol. 38, no. 50; Carlton, Minn., June 5
Old Tribune Building; June 20, 1939
Item #31

"Carlton, Minn., June 5--When the trial of Paul Lahti, Cloquet man, member of the Timber Workers' Union, now on a strike, was called here today before Judge Skemp of Cloquet, who came here to hear the case, McCoy and Hanse, Duluth attorneys for the accused, demand a jury trial. County Attorney Lord assented and Sheriff McKinnon was directed to have twenty men on hand for a jury by one o'clock this afternoon when the trial will begin.

"Lahti was arrested in Cloquet last Tuesday by Special Policeman Hackett, charged with stopping Charles Gustafson, a strike breaker, on his way to work and calling him a 'scab.'"

Duluth Herald, p. 2, col. 6; June 18, 1920
Vol. 38, no. 61; Cloquet, Minn., June 18
Old Tribune Building; June 21, 1939
Item #32

"Cloquet, Minn., June 18--The Timber Workers' union officials state the men are holding out and that money is beginning to come in from outside union. It is also said that few of the union men have returned to work, but that many have left for the west and that others are working in Duluth and others are working elsewhere. Only one mill is running days, the Cloquet-Northern's steam mill. The planing mill of the Cloquet-Northern is operating full crews and the Johnson-Westlund planer is running with a small crew. The box factory is not running but has men working about their plants. The tooth-pick factory has both men and girls working. The water power mill and the Johnson-Wentworth saw mill are still down tight. All plants are still being guarded at night. The strike has been conducted in an orderly manner."

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 3; July 9, 1920
 Vol. 38, no. 79; Bemidji, Minn., July 9
 Old Tribune Building; June 21, 1939
 Item #33

"Bemidji, Minn., July 9--Members of the Timber Workers' union, who have been on strike here since May 3, at a meeting held last night voted to return to work. Those in attendance at the meeting said that the vote was unanimous.

"This morning L.C. Ilsted, manager of the Crookston Lumber company, announced that the night shift will be started at plant no. 1 which will employ 100 more men, and officials of the Bemidji box company announced that all departments will now be opened, which means that fifty more men will be needed there. It is believed there will not be enough men in the city to fill all the places with the opening of all departments in these two institutions.

"The Bemidji Manufacturing company has been operating with a complete crew for some time. When the mills were closed here May 3 the men demanded an eight-hour day. The vote last night means that they may return to work on the ten-hour basis."

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 4; July 20, 1920
 Vol. 38, no. 88; Local (Duluth)
 Old Tribune Building; June 22, 1939
 Item #34

"Duluth is due for a street railway strike on July 28, one week from tomorrow.

"Today the employes of the Duluth Street Railway company are voting on the proposal to walk out on that date, and the consensus of the opinion around the street railway headquarters, where the vote is being taken, is that the walkout cannot be avoided.

"That the expressed sentiment among the car operators and carhouse employes is overwhelmingly in favor of a strike, there appears to be no doubt; and it is not that anything but an increase in the wage scale will prevent it. The company has already pointed out to its employes that under present conditions with a 5-cent fare in force, cannot raise the wages of the employes; so that part of it is settled.

"That the strike will not be aimed at the company, but at the voters, who, on June 21, at a special election, refused to grant a 6-cent fare, is fully admitted. It will also be an expression of resentment, it is claimed, at the action, or lack of action, of the city commissioners, sitting in council yesterday, when the employes asked that the city council take action of its own accord and grant the company the right to charge

Item #34

6 cents.

"The city council refused to take action. Because the employes feel that not one of the commissioners even offered to introduce such an ordinance, but flatly refused to make any move, was equivalent to a slap in the face to the employes' organization which asked the relief.

"The vote being taken today is on two propositions.

"First, to initiate a petition for a referendum vote on the 6-cent fare."

"Second, to give the city council one week in which to act on the proposed ordinance increasing the fare, before quitting work."

"The polls will not close until 9 o'clock this evening and the results will not be obtainable before 11 o'clock (continued on page 13, col. 5) tonight, it was said at the barns this morning.

"To vote on these two questions was decided on at a meeting of the directors of the Employes Athletic and Protective Association held last night at the clubrooms at the carhouse following a lengthy meeting. Rumors were circulated last evening to the effect that the street railway employes proposed to quit work and strike on Thursday, but this is denied. The employers propose to abide by the decision of the vote today.

"The officials of the street railway company have given the employes warning that if a strike occurs, the company will have to take whatever measures it can to continue the service and that despite the fact that the company is seeking higher fare, it will give no moral or active support to any such movement on the part of employes. Today the following bulletin was posted at the carhouse, signed by Herbert Warren, vice president and general manager of the street railway company, and addressed to all employes on both sides of the bay:

"The directors of your Employes' Athletic and Protective Association are asking you to vote today to determine whether you will proceed to initiate by petition, and thus compel the city council to submit to a vote of the people, the ordinance agreed upon which provides for an increase in wages; or whether you will notify the company that the employes of the Duluth division will quit work on July 28 if the ordinance is not in the meantime passed by the council or the company does not in the meantime grant the

increase in wages provided in the ordinance, without an increase in fare, which it cannot do.'

"If the ordinance you desire to have the council pass should have a petition filed against it, it might take longer to get it in effect than if you should at once start to initiate the ordinance by petition, and in either case its adoption would depend upon a vote of the people.'

"The company has from the start strongly urged upon your representatives and now urges upon you that anything in the way of a strike or a threat of a strike will be represented by many of the voters who favored the former ordinance, and that the strike will result in a loss to all parties concerned.'

"Your directors acted against the advice of the company in even putting to a vote of the members any question involving the possibility of a strike. If there should be a strike it would be the duty of the officers of the company to use every means available to keep the cars in operation and the duty of every loyal employe to assist.'

"This notice is given in order that there may be no possible misunderstanding of the company's position and that you may have the benefit of the company's most sincere and earnest advice to guide you in voting today and in all matters pertaining to this most serious situation.'"

There is a news story on page 2, col. 4, of this same issue which tells why the city council refuses to act on an ordinance initiating a 6-cent fare. "The contention of the commissioners was that as the people had voted against such a proposition a few weeks ago, and that they could not consistently take any action contrary to the wishes of the majority of the voters. At the same time the members agreed that the company should have a higher fare, but felt they were powerless in the matter. Members of the council suggested that the employes initiate a referendum and bring the question again before voters."

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 7; July 21, 1920
Vol. 38, no. 89; Local (Duluth)
Old Tribune Building; June 22-23, 1939
Item #35

This issue of the Duluth Herald carries the following banner head, in huge type, straight across page one:

"DULUTH WITHOUT STREET CAR SERVICE"

and the following subheads:

"STRIKE OF EMPLOYES BRINGS ABOUT ENTIRE TRAFFIC SUSPENSION"

"DECIDE TO QUIT WORK AT MEETING HELD ON TUESDAY EVENING"

"NO INDICATION WHEN SERVICE WILL BE RESUMED"

"COMPANY EXPERTS TO HAVE FEW CARS IN OPERATION SOON"

The story follows:

"Duluth street railway service is virtually at a standstill and tied up with another strike that may take some time to settle.

"Not a car wheel turned until 10:30 o'clock this forenoon when a car manned by a motorman from a work-car and a former conductor pulled one out for Third avenue east. The company expects to have several more cars in operation this afternoon.

"The strike was precipitated because of the refusal of the City Council to consider an ordinance presented Monday afternoon by employees asking for an increase of street railway fare to six cents in order that their wages might be raised. Refusal of any member of the council to introduce it or the body as a whole to even consider it brought on the strike vote yesterday, it is asserted by the employees.

"Following the count of the strike vote last night, which indicated that 90 per cent of the employees favored a walkout, the men decided to begin the strike at once. The vote was 383 for a strike on July 28 and 53 to initiate a referendum petition.

"When this report was read at a special meeting of the Employees' Athletic association last night, calls for an immediate strike were made. Herbert Warren, vice president and general manager of the company, who attended the reading of the returns, as well as some of the directors of the association, cautioned the men to keep their heads and not strike. The meeting broke up shortly afterwards and the men moved to the front of the carhouse, where as each late crew reported in it was notified not to show up in the (continued on page 6, col. 5) morning. Several men stayed up all night and caught the crews as they reported for work this morning.

"Mr. Warren in a statement today said the company was wholly unprepared for the early precipitation of the strike. He said the company hoped to be able to run a few cars and would do so if men could be procured. He said no arrangements had been made

Item #35

for strikebreakers and that probably none would be imported. His statement follows.

"While the employees voted almost unanimously to quit work on July 28, The Company was wholly unprepared for the action of this morning. It was known late last night that a considerable number of the employees favored ceasing work this morning, but any such action was wholly unauthorized by the employees' organization and it was not expected that any considerable number of employees would be affected by such sentiment. A small number of employees who were talking in favor of all employees quitting this morning remained around the carhouse all night. When the time came for the first cars to go out, the conductors and motormen to man them, either did not appear at all, or if they were on hand made various excuses for refusing to take the cars out.'

"The company has not as yet ordered any outside strikebreakers and probably will not, but aside from that it will do everything humanly possible to re-establish its service at the earliest possible moment. At this time, 9 a.m., we are unable to procure more than one crew of men willing to operate a car. We are at this time expecting to start out a car with that one crew and will recruit as many more crews as possible and get as many cars in operation as we can during the day.'

"So far there has been no disorder whatever. If there should be disorder upon an attempt made to operate the cars and sufficient protection is not given to the car crews, we will not attempt to operate the cars.'

"The working crew at the shops and offices of the company is badly shattered. R. J. Crawford, the superintendent of the shops, said he had only six men. Only about half of the office employees reported for work. The officials are the only ones, together with a few stenographers, who are working. The male employees of the offices did not show up, probably for fear that they would be called upon to man cars.

"Preparations are being made this morning to have sworn in a number of men to act as special police. A cordon of these men will be thrown about the property. A request is to be made to the police department to stand ready to render aid if necessary.

"F.S. Gallagher, vice president of the Employees' Athletic and Protective association who is a spokesman for the employees, placed the blame for the strike on the city council. He claims that the proposition presented by the employees was ignored after their attorney, John Jenswold, and himself had given short talks.

Item #35

"The employees' side of the case has never fully been cited," said Mr. Gallagher, 'The citizens do not know what low wages the men have been compelled to work for. We are 100% strong and propose to go the limit. It now affects nearly 500 employees in Duluth and may later effect more in Superior.'

"The strike was precipitated by the action of the city commissioners. The men were not only ignored, but also insulted. Commissioner Philips used vulgar language and in so many words he practically told us 'he would be damned if he would do anything for the street car company.' We are employees of the street car company and what affects the company also affects us.'

"Many of the men hope the strike will last a month. Several parties have already been made up of employees who either have left the city or will do so in the next day or two, to spend a week or two fishing or camping. The men claim that they will be able to get a much needed rest.'

"This strike has been brewing for some time. In spite of rumors to the contrary, the company had nothing to do with it. Several times since July 1 the men have wanted to walk out but they have been prevented from doing so by myself and other directors of the association. The men wanted to walk out yesterday morning but we held them to the vote and after the vote last night it was impossible to do anything more with them.'

"We do not propose to stop at this request. There will be more to follow. We will do our best to keep the men orderly and I feel sure that any disorders will come from outside of our ranks.'

"The company is welcome to operate as many cars as it can get men to run. There will be no attempt to stop any man from working.'

"Where do you get that stuff?" was the question asked by Jacob Johnson, conductor for the company for the last thirteen years, when somebody asked him if the strike was not suggested by the officials of the street railway company. 'The men of the association are entirely responsible for the action and they are in deadly earnest.'

"During the last four years the company has given its employees at least six voluntary increases in wages without any relief from the public in increased fair," said Mr. Johnson. 'We realize that the company cannot grant the demand for the increase without

Item #35

getting added revenue. The public now claims that we are trying to hold them up. Has the public howled when sugar went up? When potatoes reached the unheard-of price of 15 cents a pound? When bread reached 20 cents a loaf? Those are real hold-ups and they affect us just as much as the public.'

"We are not only working for a low wage compared with prices of today, but we are putting in long hours. What do we get from the public? Nothing but abuse. For the nickel that the passenger pays to the tired conductor he expects to get a seat, expects the conductor to take all of his abuse and if the conductor does not reply he is marked for a reprimand because the passenger reports him to the officials for being ungentlemanly.'

"I attended the council meeting Monday afternoon and expected that our boys would get better treatment. Commissioner Philips, whom I am sorry to say I voted for, used abusive and profane language, such language as is not proper place at a public meeting. It was an insult to our men and one which we will not readily forget. Our delegation was gentlemanly and did not have it coming to them.'

"I am sorry the men called the strike. I did not know about it until this morning when I reported for work, but I am willing to abide by the majority rule.'

"The demand is 70 cents an hour and time and a half for overtime,' said Carl Halvorson, a conductor, who has been in the company's employ for six years. 'This may seem considerable but we are earning it and with less the family man is unable to keep his family in anything like a decent condition. The early strike was precipitated last night after the vote was counted. Mr. Warren did what he could to prevent the men from going out at a special meeting of the association last night, and left the room only after he saw he was unable to cope with the situation.'

"Such remarks as 'only a bluff' and similar utterances reported made by passengers on afternoon and evening cars yesterday had considerable to do with the men going out on strike last night,' said Lawrence Fagan. 'The men will stay out until their demands are granted I feel certain.'

"We are not asking anything unreasonable,' said George La Flamme. 'We are entitled to a decent living wage and we realize that the only way to get it is to stay out until the demands are granted.'

Item #35

"William J. Hafner, foreman at the carhouse, said today that he did not expect an early return of the men. His reason for that expression was a bundle of applications he showed requesting leave of absences. The bundle contained thirty-five such requests.

"'Guess the men are glad they struck so early,' he said as he waved the applications. 'They have been looking for an opportunity of this kind to get a rest and will no doubt make the most of it. We are doing the best we can to get together crews for runs this afternoon and we hope to have at least a dozen cars out right after dinner.'

"Appeals were made to the police department early this afternoon by the company's officials for patrolmen for the vicinity of the street railway terminals and several men in charge of Sergeant Eli Le Beau were detailed from headquarters. Sheriff Frank Magie was also called on to stand ready to give aid in case of possible disturbance and the sheriff assigned three men to duty at the place. The company has also had several men sworn in as special police to guard the property."

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 5; July 21, 1920
Vol. 38, no. 89; Local (Duluth)
Old Tribune Building; June 23, 1939
Item #36

The following 2-col. head appears in large type:

"MAYOR ABSENT; COUNCIL CANNOT ACT ON STRIKE"

and the following sub-heads:

"HURRY MESSAGES SENT EXECUTIVE TO MEET
ACUTE SITUATION"

"POLICE EXTRAS BEING RECRUITED TO PREVENT
VIOLENCE"

The story follows:

"The city council will be in session all day ready to meet any emergency which may arise in the street railway strike, but through the absence of mayor C.R. Magney, no emergency ordinance can be adopted. An imperative message was sent to Tower, where he went yesterday on business, calling him back to the city at once. He is expected to arrive this afternoon.

"Commissioners declared this morning that developments so far have not influenced, them to change their attitude introducing the ordinance asked for by the street railway employes. In their opinion they have no power to take the action demanded of them.

"Ten special policemen were sworn in by acting city clerk Austin Davenport for service for the Duluth Street Railway company this morning. A large number will also be placed on duty by the safety department as fast as they can be obtained, Commissioner Murnian declared this morning, following a conference of the city commissioners to consider the situation.

"Outside of assisting the shipyards and the steel plant to obtain railroad service to and from plants, the council members arranged to stay in the city hall all day to be ready to meet any emergency that may arise. While no trouble is expected, no effort will be overlooked to avert trouble, the commissioners said.

"Commissioner Farrell said every truck and automobile in the public works department would be placed at the disposal of the public without charge to carry as many people as possible. Other departments of the city will also use their cars and trucks for the same purpose.

"It is the intention of Commissioner Murnian to place a large force of special officers on duty as the occasion demands, and a call has been issued by Acting Chief A.G. Fiskett for applications for men for special duty. The regular force will be placed on strike duty, and instructions will be given not to allow any congregating of crowds anywhere.

"A request for assistance from the sheriff in the event it is needed, was sent this morning by Commissioner Murnian. His communication was as follows:

"The strike of the Duluth street railway employes has taken place this morning. The police force of the city is inadequate to settle any serious trouble that may arise, and I trust to your office to furnish any protection to handle the situation.'

"Through the efforts of the city council two extra trains were promised to and from the shipyards and the steel plant during the morning and evening hours. The Duluth & Iron Range has also agreed to furnish extra trains to run between the downtown districts and Lakeside.

"Intimations that the police may make demands on the council for an increase in wages at this time has found no confirmation anywhere. Officers at the station and on different beats declare they have heard of no such plan. They all declare that this is

Item #36

no time to take up such a question and that the policemen to a man are loyal and will serve as their duty calls them.

"At the Duluth Commercial Club the street railway committee has been called for a special meeting at the club this afternoon at 4 o'clock. What action or what the conference would develop into could not be forecast, although it is believed the committee will make some recommendations looking towards a possible solution to the difficulty.

"The committee is composed of J.H. Ingwerson, director chairman; M.M. Gasser, W.H. Bruen, A.W. Hartman, M.I. Stewart, Emil Zauft and Otto Swanstrom."

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 7; July 21, 1920
Vol. 38, No. 89; Local (Duluth)
Old Tribune Building; June 23, 1939
Item #37

"Wholesale houses and business firms with trucks eager to do what they could to assist the walking public this morning, placed them at the disposal of anyone who wanted a 'lift.' Thousands who were on time at their office or work this morning owe it to these trucks and the kindness of automobile drivers, many of whom went out of their way to pick up a load. Most of the wholesale houses report almost a full force at work this morning due to the kindness and foresight of truck and automobile owners.

"Transportation companies doing a passenger business are relieving the situation to a great extent. The White Taxi-cab company has put six busses and every available automobile on the streets to carry passengers. These busses run from Lake avenue to Fifty-ninth avenue west, twenty-third avenue east and during the rush hours they also run to the steel plant. Tonight busses will run to Woodland and to Lakeside, it was announced this morning. Additional busses will be put in operation as fast as they can be obtained.

"The Duluth Jitney association has virtually pulled its cars off the streets, they say, as there were so many trucks and automobiles giving free service that they cannot get passengers. That some drivers are profiteering during the strike was brought to the attention of the Herald this morning, by some who were forced to pay 50 cents and \$1 for a ride to the downtown district. One bus-load picked up at the West end this morning and brought to the downtown district, were forced to pay 50 cents each although the usual charge is 25 cents. Bus companies urge the public not to pay more than the

Item #37

usual price charged, which is posted inside the busses.

"The F.A. Patrick company has announced that every one of its trucks and cars will be on the streets during the evening rush hours to transport its employes and those who care to ride free of charge. Other concerns have also announced their intention of placing their trucks and equipment at the service of the public while the situation is acute."

Duluth Herald, p. 3, col. 2; July 21, 1920
Vol. 38, no. 89; Local (Duluth)
Old Tribune Building; June 23, 1939
Item #38

"Asserting that 'this street railway strike can be settled before tomorrow morning,' William Burgess sought, at today's regular meeting of the Kiwanis Club, to have a committee appointed to confer with members of the Street Railway Employee's association and council members, with a view to bringing the local tie-up to an end.

"I have been assured that a committee of five from this club will be welcomed by a committee of employes at the carbarns at 3 o'clock," he said. "The committee could take two or three council members along, and I have no doubt that the cars would be running by tomorrow morning."

"President Ahlen objected on the grounds that the club, under its charter, could not 'play politics.'

"This isn't politics," said Mr. Burgess. "This tie-up has got to end and some one has got to take the initiative in bringing the various factions together. It is obvious that the employes need an increase and that the 6-cent fare has become a necessity. If you think this scheme involves politics, leave the council members out of it and simply appoint a committee to confer with the employes."

"President Ahlen reiterated his belief that the question was one of politics.

"I believe it is rather within the sphere of the new civic council, on which this club is represented, to take steps for ending the strike," he said. A vote was taken and Mr. Burgess' plan was defeated, though not by a large majority. During the course of the debate some one said that he had heard several remarks to the effect that the 6-cent fare had been denied the street railway company because its employes are not unionized...."

main file copy

1.

Duluth, Minnesota
Clayton A. Videen
July 10, 1939

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 4
Vol. 38, no. 90; Local (Duluth) *July 23, 1920*
Old Tribune Building; ~~June 26, 1939~~
Item #39

In this issue, a large, 2 col. head reads as follows:

"STREET RAILWAY STRIKE ENDS SUDDENLY ON COUNCIL'S PROMISE"

And the following sub-heads:

"CITY COMMISSIONERS AGREE TO IMMEDIATE ATTEMPT TO INCREASE FARE"

"PAY TO EMPLOYEES EFFECTIVE WHEN FARE ADVANCES"

"The strike of Duluth Street Railway employes officially ended at 11 o'clock last night.

"Almost normal street car service with about 80 per cent of the employes back at work was resumed this morning, and by tomorrow morning officials believe that the full service with the regular extra runs will be in operation.

"The decision to end the strike was reached by acclamation at 11 o'clock last night following a mass meeting of the employes held in the company's shops at which a full report of the city council's action was given.

"We have almost the full base service in operation this morning," said the carhouse foreman. "We are sending out the extra runs as fast as we can get the men. Many of the employes left the city yesterday, expecting a prolonged strike and have gone a considerable distance from the city. While we have the home telephone numbers of all of the men and are getting in touch with them as fast we can there may be some whom we will not be able to reach for a day or two. We expect to have full service with all extra runs out by tomorrow morning."

"More than 200 of the employes attended the mass meeting last night. The call for the meeting of the Employees' Athletic and Protective association was made immediately following the action of the city council yesterday afternoon to introduce a resolution providing for another referendum on the 6-cent fare. The entrance of F.S. Gallagher, vice president of the association, was the occasion for prolonged cheers by the men and a similar demonstration greeted Herbert Warren, vice president and general manager of

Item #39

the company, and Oscar Mitchell, the company's attorney, when they entered the rooms shortly afterwards.

"Mr. Gallagher told the men that the action of the council would be explained by Mr. Warren and Mr. Mitchell.

"I believe we have won a great victory," said Mr. Gallagher. "We have obtained the co-operation of the city council and have reason to believe that the increased fare ordinance will be passed, which will assure us of the much needed increase in pay."

"Mr. Warren told of the arrangements made for the calling of a special session of the city council and (continued on p. 12, col. 3) the conference held at the city hall. He explained the provisions of the ordinance and stated that the increase was contingent upon the adoption of the raise in fare whether by an ordinance of the city council or by a referendum vote of the people.

"Mr. Warren said that the 10 per cent increase would begin when the ordinance was in effect. The proposed increase in pay, he said, would be retroactive back to July 1 if the fare ordinance was adopted by the council action, and retroactive sixty days but not beyond Aug. 1 if an initiative petition had to be circulated and then voted upon and passed by referendum.

"By taking immediate action the council can pass the ordinance so that it will be in effect Sept. 1, said Mr. Warren. "By initiative and referendum it will take fifteen to forty-five days longer."

"It is now up to the city council, or if they pass the buck, then up to the people," was the statement of one of the conductors today. "As we understand it, we get our raise only if the ordinance is passed. The men are not saying anything as to what may happen if the ordinance fails to pass, but it is my opinion that there will be many people who will walk to work or pay a bigger price for their transportation next fall."

"Through the initiative of the city council yesterday afternoon and the determination of Commissioner J.A. Farrell to place the responsibility of the strike where it belonged, and at the same time find a common ground for the settlement of the street railway strike, all three parties agreed to make concessions and the result was that the men agreed to return to work this morning under conditions satisfactory to all parties

Item #39

concerned.

"The council through commissioner Farrell agreed to give the proposed ordinance its first reading Monday, and then if in its judgement it is believed impossible to pass it, then do all in its power to expedite the initiation of a petition for such an ordinance. Commissioner Farrell also agreed to introduce an ordinance at that time pledging the council's support to such an ordinance.

"The Duluth Street Railway company, through Oscar Mitchell, its attorney, then agreed that if the ordinance was passed by the council, the company would make the agreement with the men retroactive to July 1, and the event that it was found necessary to present the ordinance to the people through the initiative, the company would make the agreement retroactive sixty days, or to Aug. 1, as it would take at least that time to bring the question to a vote of the people.

"The employes, through F.S. Gallagher, vice president of the Duluth Street Railway Employes' association, spokesman for the employes, then agreed to use their utmost powers of persuasion to induce the men to return to work immediately pending the decision of the council.

"The council then adopted a resolution submitted by commissioner Farrell, which placed the council on record as favoring the 6-cent fare and the increase in wages for the men, a copy of which was sent to the strikers at the car barns. Mr. Gallagher promised the council to call a meeting as soon as possible to submit the proposition of the council to the employes. The resolution was as follows:

"For the purpose of enabling the employes of the Duluth Street Railway Company to receive added compensation and in consideration of the resumption of street car traffic,

"Be it resolved, By the members of the city council of the city of Duluth that it is their conviction that the proposed 6-cent ordinance with the provision for the payment of 50 per cent of the gross passenger revenue to its employes is meritorious and has our favor and support.

"Be it further resolved, That we pledge to said employes the introduction of said ordinance and that it have its first reading and our consideration at the regular meeting of this council, Monday, July 26, and at said meeting this council shall determine upon

Item #39

the wisest course to pursue, whether to pass said ordinance or recommend its adoption by the people by the initiative, and if such ordinance is initiated, this council will use all proper ways to expedite its submission to a special election to the voters and do what it properly may to aid in securing its adoption by the voters.'

"In the absence of Mayor C.R. Magney and the ill health of Commissioner Fred J. Voss, Commissioner Farrell, ranking member of the council, called the meeting of the council, representatives of the Duluth Street Railway company and the street railway employes together in an effort to place the responsibility for the strike. Those present were Commissioners Fred J. Voss, W.F. Murnian, J.A. Farrell and P.G. Philips, Leonard McHugh, assistant city attorney; Herbert Warren, Oscar Mitchell representing the street railway company, and F.S. Gallagher, vice-president of the employes' association and their attorney, John Jenswold.

"The conference at times waxed rather warm and it was with some difficulty that order was maintained, members of the council taking exception to the idea that the employes and company officials were trying to force the council to adopt the ordinance in the face of their conviction that it would be illegal. The repeated assertions of Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Jenswold that the question of legality was a matter for the courts to settle and not for the council, did not change the attitude of the members of the council, who in the midst of heated argument declared that the council 'could not be bluffed into doing something it knew was contrary to the expressed wishes of the majority of the voters.'

"With the distinct understanding that the action would not pledge the council to its passage, Commissioner Farrell agreed to introduce the proposed ordinance and ask for its first reading, if that was the only way the employes of the company would receive an expression of good will from the council. He declared, as did other members of the council, that they would not consider the ordinance without first having a suitable time in which to study it, few of the members having seen the ordinance prior to its reading to the council last Monday.

"Each of the commissioners declared emphatically that he was in favor of an increase in wages for the employes, but questioned the methods employed by them to obtain it.

Item #39

Each in turn asserted the employees and the company had been unfair in placing the responsibility of the strike on the council; that they were arbitrary in their demands in insisting the council adopt their ordinance irrespective of the wishes of the public, or the legality of such action.

"An appeal to the employees by commissioner Farrell, that the men return to work immediately while the council considered the ordinance, returning an opinion Monday, was rejected the employees through Mr. Gallagher. He declared that the men would have to know more definitely what the council would do before they could be induced to return to work.

"Mr. Jenswold then proposed that the council give the ordinance its first reading Monday without any pledge that it should go to its passage, and that in the event the council still considered it impossible to take such action would submit it to the initiative. Mr. Farrell agreed to this and the basis for a settlement was quickly brought about, the other commissioners agreeing to Mr. Farrell's promise.

"I. Freimuth asked the council permission to speak for the general public and told of the loss the merchants were suffering. He asked the council to have the courage to pass the ordinance and end the strike as the business interests of the city would stand back of it.

"Commissioner Philips became somewhat worked up over the statements of Mr. Freimuth and accused him of being actuated by selfish motives with no thought of anything outside of his business. He charged Mr. Freimuth and other voters with the responsibility of the strike for voting against the increase in fares at the last election and then placing the responsibility for the result on the city council. Commissioner Philips was called to order repeatedly by Commissioner Voss and by Commissioner Farrell, but without avail, he insisting that he had a right to talk and was going to do so. He spoke to the men at some length explaining his views of the situation and supplemented the appeal of Commissioner Farrell by asking that the men go back to work and take steps to initiate the petition, as that was the only way possible that the subject could be handled and a satisfactory result obtained.

Item #39

"Commissioner Murnian then stepped into the breach and concisely summed up the situation and stated the position of himself and the council on the question and explained the council's limitations.

"'Last Friday a delegation of the employes came before me and I took them to the Mayor,' said Mr. Murnian. 'They had the ordinance and informed us that they would give the council three days in which to pass this ordinance or else the men would strike. We appealed to more time and advised that no action be taken until Monday, the earliest the subject could be considered by the council. On Monday Mr. Jenswold and the employes appeared before the council and were given one hour and ten minutes in which to state their case, the first time some of the commissioners had heard the provisions of the ordinance.

"The sentiment of the council was that it had no legislative right to pass this ordinance in the face of opposition by a vote of the people and other legal restrictions, and then you come before us today and refuse us the right to four days in which to consider the ordinance, when some of us have never had a chance to study it.

"'I am in favor, personally, of the men getting the increase, and believe that the company should get the increase in fares to enable them to give the men the increase, but I do not believe that the men or the company are fair in their demands on us and the position they are forcing us into. The people have expressed their wishes in the matter and I am going to stand by these wishes as expressed until I see the people want something different. That is the stand I am going to take and I do not think it is asking too much to allow us the privilege. Any further action in the matter must be taken before a full council. This I will insist upon.'

"Commissioner Voss expressed himself opposed to taking definite action on the ordinance at the time and gave it as his opinion that the council had no legal right to take contrary action to the expressed vote of the people. He insisted that the council be given further time before giving an opinion on the adoption of the ordinance.

"Mr. Gallagher stated his position in the matter and said he was afraid the men would not listen to the proposition unless there was something definite to go with it. Mr. Jenswold then proposed the arrangement, which was agreed to by Commissioner Farrell and

Item #40

the rest of the commissioners, and Mr. Gallagher agreed to call the men together that night and try to get them to return to work."

A news item on page 3, col. 2, of this issue of the Herald comments on the rapid mobilization of private vehicles during the strike. "Demands for gasoline took a decided jump from early in the morning, when drivers realized they would have to make big mileage. Stations report an increase of from 30 to 50 per cent in sales over normal. One of the filling stations reported that more than 7,000 gallons were disposed of during the day, 2,000 gallons more than normal." Many of the wholesale houses had their trucks doing "cab" service. Theater attendance last evening dropped far below normal, the only ones attending were those who own cars or who live within walking distance. Many business, who usually employ personal contact in doing business, turned to the telephone, and the result was that the telephone company had to put 40 extra telephone operators on the switchboards.

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 6; July 27, 1920
Vol. 38, no. 94; Local (Duluth)
Old Tribune Building; June 27, 1939
Item #40

"Owl service will not be discontinued after Aug. 1, according to an announcement made this morning by Herbert Warren, vice president and general manager of the Duluth Street railway. All preparations had been made to discontinue the owl service and the motormen and conductors had already selected their runs but the decision reached this morning postpones the date of change in schedules indefinitely.

"Mr. Warren's statement as issued this morning follows:

"Although all preparations had been made to put the reduced service schedules on the street railway lines into effect on Aug. 1, and the motormen and conductors had selected their runs on the new time cars it was announced today by the company that the date of the change in schedules had been indefinitely postponed.

"While street car traffic in Duluth is at present lighter than at this time last year, and is showing a tendency to further decline, which would fully warrant the company in reducing service, the reduction would, nevertheless, result in more or less inconvenience to patrons.

Item #40

"The company is reluctant to cause such inconvenience if it can possibly be avoided, and believes that with a little improvement in traffic, and a 6-cent fare it might be found unnecessary to reduce the service."

Duluth Herald, p. 5, col. 1; July 27, 1920
Vol. 38, no. 94; Local (Duluth)
Old Tribune Building; June 27, 1939
Item #41

"True to the agreement of Commissioner J.A. Farrell last Wednesday, the city council at its meeting yesterday gave to the proposed ordinance providing for the Duluth Street Railway company to increase its fares to 6 cents its first reading, but took no further action in the matter than again to recommend individually that the employes of the company immediately initiate a petition.

"What looked for a time like trouble that would disrupt the existing relations between the council and the officials and the employes of the company was another resolution submitted by John Jenswold, Jr., binding the council either to pass the proposed ordinance or to call at the earliest possible date a special election, at which the ordinance and no other issue be submitted to a vote of the people. This resolution Mr. Jenswold for the employes and Oscar Mitchell for the Duluth Street Railway company, insisted on the council adopting.

"Mayor C.R. Magney took exception to this and refused to bind himself to any action in the future. He declared he could not agree to show preference to the Duluth Street Railway Company and its employes when it may result in excluding some other meritorious question that may be presented to the council for submission to the people. Mayor Magney declared he was agreeable to the resolution with this exception.

"Commissioner P.G. Phillips took exception to the clause which 'urge the electors to whom such petition is presented to sign the same.' He also refused to agree to the clause which provided for no other issue to be presented to the voters at the same time as the proposed ordinance. The following resolution was then introduced by Fred J. Voss and carried by a vote of three to two; ayes, Voss, Farrell, Murnian; nays, Magney, Phillips.

"Whereas, There has been introduced before this council and first reading given to an ordinance submitted by the employes of the Duluth Street Railway Company, providing

Item #41

for an increased rate of fare and increased wages to the employes of the company; and

"Whereas, In the opinion of this council, There is some question as to its power to pass such ordinance in view of the recent vote by the people on an ordinance providing for an increased fare, but this council is in favor of the adoption of the ordinance presented and believes it should be initiated by petition and adopted by vote of the people under the provisions of the city charter.

"Now therefore, resolved:

"1. Action on the ordinance entitled 'ordinance providing for an increase in the fare to be charged by the Duluth Street Railway company and for an increase in the wages of the employes of said company,' is indefinitely postponed.

"2. This council advises the initiation of said ordinance by petition under the provisions of the city charter and urge upon all electors to whom such petition is presented that they sign the same.

"3. As soon as this council received from the city clerk a certificate showing that a sufficient petition has been presented initiating such an ordinance, this council will either pass said ordinance or call at the earliest possible date a special election (at which said ordinance and no other issue will be submitted to a vote of the people).'

"The proposed ordinance, which was given its first reading by the council, was amended before being presented, to provide for the exclusion of day laborers employed in track or construction work and officers and attorneys of the company from participation in the increase. The proposed ordinance or contract, as Mr. Mitchell classed it, was read as follows:

"An ordinance providing for an increase in the fare to be charged by the Duluth Street Railway company and for an increase in the wages of the employes of said company.

"The City of Duluth does ordain:

"Section 1. Upon the adoption of this ordinance and so long as it remains in force, the fare upon the cars of the Duluth Street Railway company in the city of Duluth shall be 6 cents (6¢) for each passenger instead of 5 cents (5¢) as provided in said company's franchise.

"Section 2. Upon the adoption of this ordinance and so long as it remains in

Item #41

force, the Duluth Street Railway company shall pay to its employes working in the city of Duluth, exclusive of day laborers employed in track of construction work and officers and attorneys of the company, as compensation for their services, an amount not less than one half of the gross passenger revenue received as fares upon the company's cars in the city of Duluth, said compensation to be as follows.

"The wages of all such employes shall be increased 10 per cent (10%) above the wage scale in force at the time of the adoption of this ordinance, and shall be paid semi-monthly, and in addition thereto said company shall on or before the 25th day of January, April, July and October of each year distribute as additional compensation to such employes then remaining in the company's service in proportion to the total wages paid them during the three months ending on the last day of the preceding month, such amount, if any, as one-half of such gross passenger revenue received as fares by the company during such three months exceeds such total wages paid for said three months.

"Section 3. This ordinance, when adopted, shall take effect as a contract between the city and the company upon its acceptance by the company, and as to wages to be paid to the company's employes shall be retroactive as herein stated.

"If this ordinance takes effect as to rates of fare to be charged by the company on or before Sept. 1, 1920, it shall take effect as to such wages as of July 1, 1920; if it takes effect as to such rates of fare after Sept. 1, 1920, it shall take effect as to such wages, sixty (60) days before it takes effect as to such rates of fare.

"Section 4. This ordinance may be repealed at any time after one (1) year from the date of its adoption.

"Section 5. This ordinance shall take effect upon its adoption."

"Discussion of the resolution and the previous action of the council brought forth more heated discussion and a near coming to blows between commissioners Phillips and Farrell and Mr. Jenswold, commissioner Phillips taking exception to the meaning of the resolution adopted at the special meeting of last Wednesday for which he voted, which carried the recommendation of the council that the 6-cent fare be adopted.

"Mr. Jenswold asserted that the people did not vote intelligently on the question before and for that reason the council should take matters into their hands and relieve

Item #41

the situation by passing the ordinance in the event that the petition did not receive sufficient signatures to bring it up for a special election.

"To commissioner Phillips' question whether the men demanded that the council pass the resolution as submitted, Mr. Jenswold replied that the men did not care what action the council took, the men were not going to continue to work at the present wages. They would not threaten, or create any trouble, but would seek employment elsewhere. The responsibility of the situation rested with the council.

"F.S. Gallagher, vice president of the employees' association, said last night the employees would initiate and circulate a petition at once and hoped to have it ready for presentation to the council at an early meeting. He declared his belief that the men would easily obtain more than sufficient signatures."

The remainder of the story is taken up with other council proceedings.

Duluth Herald, p. 9, col. 1; Aug. 9, 1920
Vol. 38, no. 99; Local (Duluth)
Old Tribune Building; June 28, 1939
Item #42

"The city council, at its meeting this afternoon, received the petition circulated by the employees of the Duluth Street Railway company asking that a special election be called to vote on the question whether the rate of fare charged by the company should be increased to 6 cents. The petition was given consideration and referred to the city clerk for verification. The city clerk has ten days in which to check up the lists and the petition will then be returned to the council, which will have authority to call a special election on the question immediately.

"According to the city charter, the question must be submitted to the voters within not less than forty and not more than fifty days after the petition has been certified by the clerk."

Duluth Herald, p. 3, col. 1; Aug. 11, 1920
Vol. 38, no. 101; Local (Duluth)
Old Tribune Building; June 28, 1939
Item #43

"In a bulletin issued to the employees of the Duluth Street railway company today, Herbert Warren, vice president and general manager of the company, pointed out what increase the employees might expect if the 6-cent fare ordinance is passed. He states

Item #43

that in 1916 wages equaled $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total receipts; in 1917 wages totaled $34\frac{3}{4}$ per cent; in 1918, 43 per cent, and during the present quarter wages are estimated as totalling 49 per cent of all the revenue of the company. Employees are, therefore, receiving slightly less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents of every fare collected. If the 6-cent fare ordinance is passed the men will receive 3 cents of every fare. This increase will mean a 20 per cent increase if traffic is not lessened by increased fare.

"Following is Mr. Warren's statement.

"The increase in the rate of fare from 5 cents to 6 cents will be an increase of 20 per cent in rate of fare. The management does not expect as many passengers to ride during the first few months at a 6-cent fare as would be carried at 5 cents, but it is hoped that increased efficiency of employees in collecting and turning in fares will offset any decrease in number of passengers carried, so that the full 20 per cent increase in revenue may be obtained even though fewer passengers were carried. The last average yearly increase in revenue for the last twenty years, due to increase in population or increase in riding habit of the people has been 8.2 per cent. If that increase should be realized in the coming year it would, with a 20 per cent increase in the rate of fare, produce a further increase in revenue of 9.84 per cent, and if such increase in traffic could be handled without increase in number of employees it would add a further increase of 9.84 per cent to the compensation of each employee.

"Unless the increased rate of fare should cause a greater decrease in traffic than could be offset by efficiency of employees in collecting and turning in fares, under normal conditions employees may reasonably expect an increase in their present wages, including the 'bonus' to be distributed quarterly, of as much as 31.38 per cent made up as follows:

"To bring wages from 49 per cent to 50 per cent of revenue, increase, 2.04 per cent; increase due to 20 per cent increase in rate of fare if increased efficiency of employees offsets decrease in traffic due to higher fare, 20 per cent; average yearly increase in traffic at increased rate of fare, 9.84 per cent, total 31.38 per cent."

Duluth Herald, p. 11, col. 4; Aug. 16, 1920
Vol. 38, no. 105; Local (Duluth)
Old Tribune Building; June 28, 1939
Item #44

Item #44

"The question of the date for the special election for the street railway fare increase in causing some concern among the commissioners who voted at a recent meeting not to submit this question to the voters on the same date as any other question. Now that the increase of the tax levy has been presented and the date for the election set, it either necessitates the council holding the two elections on separate dates or ignoring their resolution declaring against such action.

"Some commissioners are contemplating asking the representatives of the Duluth Street Railway company and the employees' association to release them from their pledge, as to fulfill it would require that the city expend an additional \$2,500 when there is no need for it."

Duluth Herald, page 6, col. 1; Aug. 30, 1920
Vol. 38, no. 117; Local (Duluth)
Old Tribune Building; June 28, 1939
Item #45

"The Mesaba range miners are the highest paid miners in the country today and there have been no arguments or strikes for more wages there during the past year.

"This is the statement made by Ed Smith, inspector of mines for St. Louis county, in his annual report to the county board.

"The wage scale for all classes of labor employed in the mining industry ranges from \$4.84 to \$5.33 per day paid to common laborers and janitors to \$10.72 to \$11.15 a day to steam shovel engineers. A total of 14,121 men are employed in the mining industry in this county.

Average wage today	\$6.93 (per day)
Average wage 5 years ago	\$2.96 (per day)
Average wage 9 years ago	\$2.60 (per day)"

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 1; Oct. 5, 1920
Vol. 38, no. 148; Local (Duluth)
Old Tribune Building; June 29, 1939
Item #46

At a special election, the vote^{to} increase the street car fare to 6 cents lost by only 637 votes. The total vote was, 7,561 to increase the fare to 6 cents; 8,198 not to increase it. This ordinance was given a large majority by the east end precincts, but it was opposed by the voters in the western part of the city, chiefly by the resi-

Item #46

dents in the steel plant and shipyard districts.

Naturally, the street car employes were keenly disappointed at the outcome. The disappointment was made more poignant because the ordinance was defeated by such a small majority.

Herbert Warren, vice president and general manager of the company, commented that the firm would do its best to render efficient service on the five-cent fares.

Duluth, Minnesota
Clayton A. Videen
August 1, 1939

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 6; July 5, 1922
Vol. 40; no. 75; Local (Duluth)
Old Tribune Building; July 26, 1939
Item #82

"The predicted return of 50 per cent of the strikers of the six federated shopcraft unions, who have been out since Saturday morning at Two Harbors, failed to materialize today, according to officers of the local unions and the officials of the D. & I.R. railroad.

"The situation in Two Harbors is unchanged since Monday,' declared F.E. House, president of the Duluth & Iron Range railroad, in an interview with a Herald reporter this noon. 'At that time about 90 per cent of the 325 men employed in the Two Harbors shops were out on strike. Nothing has developed since.'

"Contradicting the statement of the local railway chief are the claims of the committeemen from the striking shopmen.

"Every man in the Two Harbors shops is out, with the exception of one old man of 70, who is about to be retired, and has been granted permission by the union to remain at work,' said one of the local strike leaders this morning. 'This information comes direct from our committeemen in Two Harbors.' Charles R. Larson, chairman of the strike committee at the north shore town, confirmed the report.

"The local situation remains unchanged. A meeting of the carmen's local, no. 124, of Duluth, was held this morning at Woodman hall.... Routine business was transacted. A big closed meeting of all the strikers was held this afternoon at 2:30. Reports from outside districts were read and the general situation discussed.

"At a meeting of the executive committee of the strikers this morning picket lines were mapped out and general plans laid for the placing of pickets around the local shops should any attempt be made to bring in labor to take the place of the strikers. Such a move on the part of the railroad companies is considered unlikely at the present moment, and for this reason it is improbable that any pickets will be placed.

"We feel here in Duluth that this strike is half won already,' said one of the committeemen this morning. 'With the agreement on the part of the labor board that there shall be no more forming out of labor in the contract manner, the thing which we have

been most interested in is already won.'

"The committee stated this morning that the action of the labor board in outlawing the shopcrafts' unions had no effect on the Duluth strikers except to make them more determined in their decision to stay out until the strike is finally won. They stated that the men here feel that the strike is directed against the labor board, not the railroads, and that the local union is on the best terms with the employers."

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 7; July 6, 1922
Vol. 40, no. 76; Local (Duluth)
Old Tribune Building; July 26, 1939
Item #83

"With the advertisement of the Duluth & Iron Range railroad for men to take work in the mechanical department, and the picketing of the Two Harbors shops by about 200 members of the striking six shopcrafts' unions in the city, the situation in the north shore town took on a slightly more serious aspect this morning.

"F.E. House....declined to comment on the situation at Two Harbors this morning, beyond the statement that there had been no material change since yesterday. Railroad officials would make no statement concerning their action in advertising for mechanics.

"It was learned from authentic sources this morning that a large number of deputies have been sworn in at Two Harbors and are guarding the railroad property. No disorders or threats of disorder have been made, however, and the situation at present is entirely peaceable.

"This evening the Two Harbors strikers plan a small demonstration, when with their wives and families they will move out to the picket lines.

"'Posters advertising for men have been placed on the outskirts of Two Harbors by the railroad company,' declared Charles R. Larson, head of the Two Harbors strikers, this morning. 'So far as we have been able to learn no new men have applied for work. No organized attempt to bring men in has been made.'

"'We are having posters printed now, which will be put up tomorrow warning men against taking jobs. We expect to post about 600 in the immediate vicinity.'

"'A number of foremen of the machinists, who are not members of the union, are still at work. These men, while not union members, were included in the strike order, which called out everybody under the grade of general foreman. We have sent letters calling

Item #83

upon these men to get off the job. So far no action has developed out of this.'

"The situation in Duluth is unchanged since yesterday. Nothing developed out of the meeting yesterday afternoon, at which reports from outside points were read.

"The strikers' committee declared that four engines had been reported to them as 'dead' at the Northern Pacific shops, and pointed to the fact as an indication that a long continuance of the strike would be impossible."

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 4; July 6, 1922
Vol. 40, no. 76; Chicago, July 6, 1922
Old Tribune Building; July 26, 1939
Item #84

"Chicago, July 6--The strike of the railway shopmen assumed a more conciliatory aspect today--the sixth since the national walkout, and feeling became more general in rail circles that the last twenty-four hours had shown a marked trend towards peace, despite increased disorders at scattered points....

"Meanwhile the railroads generally were advertising for men to take the places of the striking shopmen and strikers were reported at many points to be drifting back in uncertain numbers to their old jobs....

"Ultimatums to strikers to return to work by the early part of next week or forfeit all seniority rights still stood effective in railroad shops today."

A report from St. Paul stated that 30 per cent of the men at the Omaha shops there had returned to work there.

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 6; July 7, 1922
Vol. 40, no. 77; Local (Duluth)
Old Tribune Building; July 26, 1939
Item #85

"Prospects that a picket line would be established in earnest around the local railroad shops were said to be strong by leaders of the six local shopcrafts unions today. The report that such a line had been established yesterday was denied by the Duluth committee, which stated that no organized attempt had been made, but that a few of the strikers were watching the Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific shops at Fifty-seventh avenue west and the union depot yards.

"As far as we have been able to determine, there is no necessity today for the establishment of a picket line. Our men tell us that to the best of their knowledge no

one has applied to the railroads for work in the local shops. However, we shall probably have such a line out by Monday.'

"A special meeting of the Blacksmiths' union has been called for this evening in Victor hall at West Duluth by Nels Peterson, secretary. Union officials would not comment on the nature of the meeting.

"Thomas G. Lee, chairman of the publicity committee of the strikers, denied emphatically today that the local union has any connection with the advertised talk by William Z. Foster, nationally known radical labor leader and agitator, who is scheduled to speak at Woodman hall, Twenty-first avenue west and First street, this evening.

"'Foster has no official connection with any of the striking unions or the other railroad unions that I know of,' stated the committeeman today. 'He comes here from the Railroad men's Educational league and is talking of the amalgamation of the sixteen railroad unions. His coming has no bearing on the strike situation.'....

"We are getting a few men in response to our advertisements for mechanical help,' said F.E. House, president of the Duluth & Iron Range railroad, this noon. 'The men are being sent to Two Harbors and the work up there is continuing without any interruption. Aside from this, the situation is unchanged.'

"Officials of the president's office of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern railroad stated that they had made no attempt to fill the places of the strikers at Proctor, since they had enough men at the shops to handle the work in good shape. There is no immediate prospect of advertising for more men, it was said."

A story with a Chicago dateline, July 7, page 1, col. 3 appears in the same issue of the Herald.

The Associated Press dispatch states that B.M. Jewell, leader of the striking railroad shopmen, continues to make conciliatory overtures to the railroads. However, as the strike drags on into the sixth day, there have been several reports of disorder. "Federal injunctions restraining strikers from interfering with railroad operations, molesting workers and unlawfully picketing shops, were issued at East St. Louis, Ill, and Shreveport, La.... Mobilization of state troops was ordered by adjt.-Gen. Black of Illinois following disturbances in the Wabash yards at Decatur. The governors of Kansas, Alabama, Missouri and Iowa were asked to send troops to scenes of disorders." Both

Item #85

Chicago and New Orleans have had disorders in connection with the shopmen's strike, according to press reports. In spite of this, railroad officials, "the trend of the strike was towards peace...."

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 1; July 8, 1922
Vol. 40, no. 78; Chicago, July 8
Old Tribune Building; July 27, 1939
Item #86

This dispatch, under a Chicago dateline, says that the railway shopmen now have begun their second week away from their jobs, showing little leaning towards returning to work. The railway labor board has offered to recognize them as an organization if they go back to work and then go into negotiations while working. The railway officials maintained the attitude that the shopmen were striking against the government, which, according to the news dispatch, made the railroad officials even more determined to fight the shopmen.

In Chicago, striking shopmen continued to "terrorize" non-union men who sought to work in the struck shops. In many cases, belligerent tactics on the part of the strikers effectively kept the railway shops closed.

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 8; July 10, 1922
Vol. 40, no. 79; Washington, July 10
Old Tribune Building; July 27, 1939
Item #87

A news dispatch from Washington says that Deputy Marshals have been appointed to protect life and property in connection with the nation-wide railway shopmen's strike. Many of these appointments were in the "Middle West where disorders arising from the strike have occurred and he added 'this policy will be continued wherever justified and required.'"

Chicago: "Troops were on duty in Illinois and under arms in three other states. United States Marshals were in charge of law enforcement machinery at various points, while in other rail centers the roads relied upon Federal and local authorities for protection in attempting to operate shops and maintain transportation.

"Shop and roundhouse whistles shrieked the final notes of railroad ultimatums canceling seniority and pension rights of strikers who refused to return to the shops today.

"The day brought ominous forebodings of an impending crisis at many points as trouble brewed among the strikers. New acts of violence occurred at scattered points and others

Item #87

were feared as the situation grew more tense....

"Railroads generally prepared to open their shops with what labor was available, accepting returned strikers and filling vacant jobs as far as possible with imported workers."

State troops were on duty in several Illinois railroad yards. Missouri, Kansas and California were mobilizing their national guardsmen, and in Michigan state police were ordered to go on special duty. Train service was entirely suspended in many places. Four strikers were arrested in St. Paul and charged with disorderly conduct. There was not a word in this issue about the shopmen's strike in Duluth, Two Harbors, Proctor and Superior.

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 4; July 11, 1922
Vol. 40, no. 80; Local (Duluth)
Old Tribune Building; July 27, 1939
Item #88

"Absolute quiet prevails in the railroad strike situation in Duluth and Superior today. Despite the fact that former employes of several of the railways forfeited their seniority rights by not returning to work yesterday, no effect of the ruling was seen here.

"Railway heads announced this morning that a few responses to calls for men were being made. F.E. House....said that the seniority feature did not apply to his road, inasmuch as all men among the strikers were informed before they went out that if they ever returned, it would be as new employes."

Bloomington, Ill: According to a news item, more than three hundred shots were fired between National guardsmen and sniping strikers. The item states that none of the guardsmen was hurt in the exchange of shots. Nothing is said about casualties among the strikers, if any. The Bloomington shops were being operated with nonunion men, which accounted for the trouble.

Washington: A feature story under a Washington dateline stated the violence was feared and that the presence of soldiers in many plants would result in friction with the pickets. The feature writer (David Laurence) maintained that the railway heads were not united as to what stand they should take. Some believed that it would be better if the strike were allowed to run its course, thinking that public opinion would go against

Item #88

the strikers. Others believed it would be best to call for a showdown, to force the hand of the strikers.

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 6
Vol. 40, no. 81; Local (Duluth)
Old Tribune Building; July 27, 1939
Item #89

"Transportation of mails and interstate commerce must continue without interruption by the railroad strike.

"This information is contained in a brief telegram received this morning by Edward Rustad of St. Paul, United States Marshal for Minnesota, from U.S. Attorney General Daugherty, who has ordered the appointment of all special deputies necessary throughout Minnesota.

"Marshal Rustad, who is up here for the July term of the Federal court, will leave here this afternoon for St. Paul to make the necessary deputy appointments in the Twin Cities and the southern part of the state....

"A number of deputies have already been appointed for this section of the state, Marshal Rustad announced this noon, and more men will be added, if necessary, he said."

Chicago: "A program for the solution of the railroad shopmen's strike was drawn up today by Chairman Ben Hooper of the United States railroad board after conferences with the leaders of the shopmen and was submitted to representatives of the railway executives from four sections of the country at noon.

"Chairman Hooper's program, which is said to represent the minimum acceptable to the railroad shopmen, is carried again to the shopmen's leaders later today with the comments and counter-proposals of the executives.

"The conference of Chairman Hooper and the railway executives is said to be the direct result of a ten-minute telephone conversation late last night between President Harding and W. L. McMenimen, labor member of the railroad labor board. The promise of the executives to receive the shopmen's proposals, through chairman Hooper, is understood to have been communicated to Mr. McMenimen by the president.

The four regional chairmen for the railway association of railway executives were to meet with the chiefs of the four train service brotherhoods this afternoon to discuss questions of rules and working conditions growing out of the shopmen's strike."

Item #89

Local: "One of the most peculiar angles of the nation-wide railway shopmen's strike came to light this morning when Charles R. Larsen, head of the Two Harbors strikers, announced that an attempt would be made today to get the city council of the North Shore town to deputize a number of the strikers for the purpose of 'maintaining the strikers' morale, by the exclusion of the undesirable element from the city.' The move labels imported strike breakers as the 'undesirable element.'

"Mr. Larsen said this morning that the citizens of Two Harbors were resenting the presence of the strikebreakers in the city, and he was sure the city council would authorize the deputization of the strikers to keep them out of the city. The strike leader declared that the strike-breakers had been 'showing off' downtown and 'that there was a pretty mess at Two Harbors,' and things were coming to a head. Larsen said that 'We aren't able to tell the deputies from the strike-breakers.'

"Mayor Alex Halliday denied that any attempt had been made by the strikers to have any of their number deputized, but said that the council would meet this evening. Larsen said that the strikers would not wait for the meeting but would try to get their plan through this afternoon....

"The situation at Duluth and Superior is quiet and unchanged since last week."

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 3; July 13, 1922
Vol. 40, no. 82; Chicago, July 13, 1922
Old Tribune Building; July 27, 1939
Item #90

"Chicago, July 13--B.M. Jewell, head of the railway employes' department of the American Federation of Labor, today sent a telegram to President Harding replying to the president's proclamation on the strike situation and opening a new phase of the grievances of striking railway shopmen.

"The telegram, which was also signed by all six international presidents of the railway shop crafts, declared that the strikers had walked out because wages fixed by the labor board were in violation of the provisions of the transportation act and because of the violation of the labor board's decision by the railroads...."

Washington: "Requests from all parts of the country are reaching the government asking for the appointment of hundreds of deputy marshals to assist in the enforcement of the Federal laws which make it an offense for any one to interfere with the mails or

Item #90

interstate commerce....

"The government is apprehensive that the situation will grow worse chiefly because strikers in the past have not understood the laws which they are violating."

Washington: "Secretary Weeks today instructed Maj.-Gen. John A. Hines, commanding the Eighth army corps area at San Antonio, Texas, to prepare a sufficient force of troops to protect the properties of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas lines...."

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 8; July 15, 1922

Vol. 40, no. 84; Chicago, July 15

Old Tribune Building; July 28, 1939

Item #91

"Virtually abandoning hope of an early settlement of the railroad strike, following the failure of last night's conference, railroad executives today prepared to make a determined effort to reopen shops with nonunion employes, according to a high official of the United States labor board.

"This official....said peace moves would be suspended for the present, as the carriers and strikers were unable to find any common ground for starting negotiations when Chairman Ben Hooper sought to get them together yesterday.

"The stumblingblock in the path of settlement, it was said, will be the union's demand for restoration of seniority and other privileges to the strikers.

"The roads indicated to chairman Hooper that the men who have stuck by their employers and new employes enlisted will be protected in the seniority they have thereby attained."

A local news item in this issue, p. 2, col. 1, states that the rumor to the effect that state troops are on their way up to Proctor from the Twin Cities is unfounded. A report that the striking shopmen were applying to union officials for relief was also denied.

Incidentally, a news headline on page 1 announces that, effective August 1, street car fares will be six cents each, or five rides for twenty-five cents. Another news item says that the city will appeal and ask for a temporary injunction against the street car company restraining the firm "from putting the new fare into effect until the case appeal is settled.

Duluth Herald,

Vol. 40, no. 85; Washington, July 17

Old Tribune Building; July 28, 1939

Item #92

Item #92

A copyrighted feature story by Davis Laurence, under a Washington dateline, states that the use of Federal troops as strike breakers has been proposed.

Meanwhile, there are reports of labor unrest in other fields. From Wheeling, West Virginia, comes this story, in part: "Sheriff H.H. Duvall and twelve other persons were killed and no less than twenty-five others wounded in a fight at the Standard mine of the Richard Coal company two miles from Wellsburg, W.Va., this morning, according to a telephone message from a correspondent of the Wheeling News at Wellsburg. The mine which has been working on an open shop basis was reported to have been attacked by a large party of men from over the Pennsylvania state line. After the fight they burned the tippie...."

Seventy-two strike breaking shopmen in Chicago have been poisoned by bad food during the past three days.

From Washington comes the report the high officials that President Harding is to "force the opening of mines under the U.S. flag."

From Chicago comes a news story that 8,000 stationary firemen and oilers have gone out on strike with the shopmen, and that 50,000 clerks may follow. "Approximately 25,000 maintenance-of-way men have struck...." Many railroad companies are putting in calls for troops.

A later dispatch from Wellsburg, in the "last minute news" corner, states: "The known death list stood at seven this afternoon as a result of the fight at the Clifton mine this morning between marchers from Pennsylvania and Sheriff Duval and his force of deputies. The bodies of Sheriff Duval and six unidentified members of the attacking party were brought here this afternoon. Four wounded are in hospitals and thirteen prisoners are in the local jail."

There was no local strike news in this issue.

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 4
Vol. 40, no. 86; Local (Duluth)
Old Tribune Building; July 28, 1939
Item #93

"Rumors were afloat this morning at the strike headquarters of the six federated shopcraft unions to the effect that the maintenance-of-way men in Superior would walk out today. The action which is said to be contingent is a direct violation of the orders

Item #93

from national headquarters and is characterized by the local labor leaders as a rank and file movement.

"While the rumor has not been confirmed, shopcraft men did not seem to be greatly surprised at the threatened break. Such sentiment has been strong amongst the members of the union in Superior, and it is intimated that there is not the greatest harmony between the locals and the national organization.

"Officials of the Trades and Labor hall in Superior declared this morning that they knew nothing about the threatened walkout.

"The action by the maintenance-of-way men would be in direct line with that by the stationary firemen and oilers, who yesterday withdrew from their work in protest over the labor board's decision.

"It is estimated by labor leaders in the city that about seventy-five men in Duluth went out on strike yesterday when the oilers and firemen quit work. Chairman Stonebrenner of the local organization said this morning that all but about three of this group were out.

"Efforts are being made today to organize the striking oilers and get an accurate check on the exact number. Stonebrenner explains the lack of definite information as to the number in his group by the fact that only the Northern Pacific road employes have been organized, the firemen and oilers of other roads having never formulated an organization. In spite of this fact, the chairman estimates that twenty-five men on the D.M. & N. and ten or twelve on the D.W. & P., together with two or three on the Soo Line, went out when the Northern Pacific group quit.

"An attempt is being made today to get these men together, and a generally meeting will probably be called in the morning.

"That no men returned to work this morning to take advantage of the Northern Pacific's ruling on seniority advantages is the claim of the strikers. In addition, it is claimed by them that the roads have not been successful in getting a single man to take work in the local shops. This claim applies only to Duluth.

"The head of the strikers' publicity committee announced this morning that no action would be taken by the union with regard to the three operators employed on the interstate

Item #93

bridge. These men are members of the Electrical Workers union and employed by the Duluth-Superior Bridge company, a subsidiary of the Great Northern railroad. They are included in the general strike order, but the local labor official said this morning that the strikers had no desire to inconvenience the public to the extent which the removing of these men would do 'until it is a question of drawing lines closer.'

"The matter of several traveling engineers belonging to the local Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has been referred to their grand lodge. The strikers claim that some of these men were doing repair work. A short time ago the union warned them to stop, but it is claimed that they disregarded the order.

"President Ralph Budd of the Great Northern railway, St. Paul, today authorized the following statement with regard to employes' pensions:

"According to the Great Northern pension system, when an employe has reached the age of 70 and has had twenty years of continuous service, he is retired and is paid for the rest of his life a pension based on the length of service and his average pay, but never less than \$25 nor more than \$75 per month. Pensioned employes have the same free transportation facilities as railway employes. If a man is incapacitated and has had twenty-five years of continuous service, he may be retired at pension at any age.

"If he has had twenty years of continuous service he may retire with pension at 65.... Regardless of his age, breaking the continuity of ~~service~~ service will make his pension less when he comes to retire, because he will receive a smaller percentage by whatever amount of service he forfeits...."

Chicago: "The points of any peace program that may end the strike were discussed today at a meeting of the executive council of the federated shopcraft unions. All six presidents of the shopmens' unions attended this meeting with B.M. Jewell, the strike leader.

"Mr. Grable, of the maintenance-of-way brotherhood, also had a conference with Mr. Jewell, after which Mr. Grable said he did not expect his men would join the strike. Mr. Grable also was in conference with members of the railroad labor board, but Mr. Jewell was said to have no conferences arranged with Chairman Hooper or other labor board members."

Item #93

Washington: "Developments in the railroad strike situation as bearing on the question of possible government intervention by troop protection or otherwise promised to occupy again today much of the attention of the regular cabinet meeting. It was evident that the administration at this time is disposed to wait until developments, either for better or worse, can be definitely determined before reaching a decision."

Denison, Texas: "Fifty non-union workers under heavy guard, detrained here today and were taken to the railroad shop district. There was no demonstration."

"Local officers of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, announced suspension of fourteen passenger trains in Texas, effective today."

"Single handed, Capt. Thomas Hickman, Texas ranger, broke up a demonstration last evening when a crowd attempted to kidnap two deputy United States Marshalls. Hickman dashed into the crowd and rescued the two officers who had been forcibly placed in an automobile."

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 8; July 19, 1922
Vol. 40, no. 87; Chicago, July 19
Old Tribune Building; July 31, 1939
Item #94

"Chicago, July 19--Railway strike peace parleys assumed new and more important proportions today, with possibility of the walkout of 400,000 maintenance-of-way men virtually removed by the action of the railway labor board in indicating it would grant new hearings on the wage question."

"It was pointed out that the board's action in promising rehearings commits the board to nothing it had not already indicated might reasonably be expected under the transportation act, and that, although definite assurance of rehearings was generally received as a concession to the union men, this was not to be interpreted as weakening the stand the board has taken from the outset."

"Senator Aemings' announcement he would hold hearings on the transportation act to ascertain how the law may be amended so that the living wage principle would be made clear, was received as decidedly favorable to peace, both by rail heads and strike leaders. Regarding this as one of the most important concessions yet offered the unions, strike leaders pointed out that a clear definition as what constitutes a living wage seemed the prospect."

Item #94

"With the wage question thus eliminated from the dispute, only certain rules affecting overtime pay of the shopmen and the question of restoration of seniority rights to men now on strike were left as the issues. It was not believed that the latter question would prove a stumbling block in the way of settlement of the strike. The railroad labor board was expected to give immediate attention to the petition of maintenance-of-way men on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway for a revision of wage scales, the company having waived its right to a 30-day notice.

"E.F. Grable, president of the maintenance-of-way brotherhood, was in Detroit preparing for the meeting of the brotherhood Friday. Before leaving Chicago, Mr. Grable expressed belief a walkout of his men could be averted.

"Only isolated instances of disturbances marked the strike yesterday. A non-union employe of the Texas & Pacific railroad was kidnapped at Shreveport, La., by ten men. An Atlantic Coast Line engineer was shot and killed by a guard.

"Fresh state troops were sent from Chicago to relieve those on duty at Bloomington, Ill. Mayor Weaver of Denison, Texas, in a message to Governor Neff, asked that a company of rangers be sent to Denison. Three alleged strike sympathizers were arrested at Taylor, Texas, on contempt charges. At Muskogee, Okla., all available police reserves were called out to quell two disturbances.

"A Negro employed in the shops of the Florida East Coast railway at St. Augustine, Fla., was shot and slightly wounded by three masked men."

"Minneapolis, Minn., July 19--The Soo Line, the Omaha and the Chicago Great Western railroads today obtained orders from Judge Wilbur F. Booth in United States district court in Minneapolis restraining striking railroad shopmen from interfering with the operation of trains of those companies and setting up limitations on picketing."

"Sioux Falls, S.D., July 19--An injunction issued Monday by Federal Judge James B. Elliott, and served this morning on striking railway shopmen was characterized by United States Attorney S.W. Clark as 'the most sweeping ever issued in South Dakota.' The injunction not only forbids strikers from molesting workers in any way and from in any manner interfering with the conduct of the railroad's business, but it also forbids them from visiting the homes of the workers and their families...."

Item #95

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 7; July 20, 1922
Vol. 40, no. 88; Local (Duluth)
Old Tribune Building; July 31, 1939
Item #95

"First indications of serious effects of the strike of the six federated shopcrafts unions at the head of the lakes came this morning with the announcement by W.H. Strachan, local superintendent of the Northern Pacific railway, that 50 per cent of its passenger trains operating out of Duluth would be canceled, to take effect today and tomorrow, in concurrence with orders from headquarters at St. Paul.

"The curtailment in service affects only the Ashland, Staples, Cloquet and Fond du Lac branches of the Northern Pacific road. The main line from here to the Twin Cities is as yet unaffected. While in numbers of trains operated by the road the cut is 50 per cent, Mr. Strachan pointed out that in number of passengers carried and in mileage the road will be affected much less than this amount.

"On the Ashland branch the train leaving Duluth at 8 a.m. and the one arriving from that city at 7:58 have been canceled. Service to and from Ashland will be carried on by train no. 52, leaving Duluth at 3:45 p.m., and no. 53, arriving here from Ashland at 8:40 p.m.

"On the Staples line the train leaving Duluth at 8:40 a.m. and arriving from Staples at 6:25 a.m., has been discontinued. Two trains each way are continued, leaving at 7 a.m. and at 7:30 p.m., and arriving at 9 a.m. and at 10:15 p.m.

"The Fond du Lac line is altogether discontinued, effective tomorrow, and the two trains on the Duluth-Cloquet line are cut, to take effect at the same time. The train leaving Duluth for Cloquet at 4:45 p.m. and the one arriving here from Cloquet at 10:55 a.m. have both been canceled.

"No other curtailment of passenger service by any of the lines entering the city has been announced. F.J. Gavin, superintendent of the lake region of the Great Northern, said this morning that while freight service had been cut on his road to about 50 per cent of the normal, there was little possibility of an early curtailment in passenger service.

"Officials at the Soo Line reported that there was no present prospect of a cut in passenger service and that the freight movements had been larger since the beginning of

Item #95

the strike than before. Few 'bad orders' in equipment are being reported.

"The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic road reports no cut in either passenger or freight service, while the Duluth, Winnipeg & Pacific officials say that their road is little affected, due to the fact that the Winnipeg shops, which are not included in the strike order, take care of the repairs necessary.

"The D.M. & N. and the D. & I.R. report no change. President F.E. House of the latter road declared that affairs at the Two Harbors shops were in good shape.

"Copies of the temporary restraining order granted to the Great Northern railroad by Judge Wilbur F. Booth of the United States district court at St. Paul on Tuesday were served on the strikers here today by publication and posting yesterday by the deputy United States Marshals. The order prohibits strikers from picketing the Great Northern shops or from interfering with its employes in any way. The order is effective until July 27, when it will come up for a hearing.

"W.H. Strachan, superintendent of the Northern Pacific, said this morning that copies of the restraining order issued by Judge Booth yesterday on petition of the Northern Pacific would be served before evening in this city. The order is similar to that issued on petition of the Great Northern.

"Strike leaders in the city would make little comment on the two orders this morning, aside from saying that they would be complied with. The Great Northern order does not affect the Duluth situation, but the N.P. order will prevent picketing going on at Garfield avenue.

"'We cannot predict what action will be taken on the orders,' said one of the strike chiefs this morning. 'Whatever the assistant federation headquarters in the Twin Cities decide to do about it, we shall abide by.'

"Commenting on the cut by Northern Pacific on the passenger service the strike leaders declared that they expect further cuts in all service very shortly. 'It is only natural,' said one. 'When you consider that every time an engine comes in from a run, it has to be gone over. This is the nineteenth day of the strike and few of them have been touched.'

"Complaints will be entered today with Chief of Police Warren E. Pugh by the strike leaders against several employes of the railways in the city for 'toting' guns when off

Item #95

the railroad property. The strikers claim that a number of the special guards have been 'packing gats' to intimidate the strikers. The right to carry weapons, they claim, is limited to guards actually on duty on the railroad premises."

Chicago: "B.M. Jewell, president of the six federated shopcrafts, predicted today that the railroads will capitulate and settle the strike within two weeks.

"The strike is becoming more effective daily, he said, and 'the roads will yield as soon as we bring them to their knees.'

"The railroad executives' statements on the seniority question were characterized by Mr. Jewell as camouflage designed to cover up the real issue--a national adjustment board.

"The executive board of the striking unions will meet this afternoon to consider an answer to the statement issued by the railroad officials last night."

Chicago: "With immediate prospects for peace in the railroad strike gone, strikers and railroads today settled to a test of strength. The statement of Chairman Hooper of the railroad labor board that the board no longer was engaged in peace negotiations left the situation open for direct negotiations between strike leaders and railway chiefs, or attempts from other quarters.

"Union officials remained firm in their demand that full seniority rights be restored to the 300,000 shopmen now on strike, that being the rock on which peace efforts were broken. Railheads were equally firm in their insistence of seniority rights of men at work now be recognized. There was no indication from either side of a weakening of the determination to carry the point at issue.

"Fuel shortage was being felt by the railroads.... Curtailment of trains due to shortage of equipment, has gradually increased until 247 trains have been canceled or are about to be canceled...."

Duluth, Minnesota
Clayton A. Videen
August 7, 1939

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 8; July 21, 1922
Vol. 40, no. 89; Washington, D.C. July 21
Old Tribune Building; Aug. 1, 1939
Item #96

"Washington, July 21--President Harding, undeterred by the failure of members of the senate interstate commerce committee to obtain from Eastern railroad executives at last night's conference a basis for settlement of the rail strike, today invited chairman Hooper of the railroad labor board, to Washington for a discussion of the strike situation.

"The president, it was indicated at the White House after today's meeting at which the rail strike was discussed at length, desired to obtain from Chairman Hooper through direct conference, information on several points raised by the railroad executives in their discussion of the situation with Senator Cummins, Iowa; Watson, Indiana; and Kellogg, Minnesota, of the interstate commerce committee.

"Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement issued here today invited the government to urge that the striking coal miners and striking railroad workers and their respective employers inaugurate direct negotiations.

"We invite the Federal government to see to it that the employers and workers come together," said Mr. Gompers. "The government has done everything except this one logical, necessary thing."

"The Government has threatened a great deal. It has talked about troops and about the rights of the public. It has not talked effectively about conference and it has had little or nothing to say about the rights of the workers."

"Labor calls upon the government to talk about conferences between employers and workers, both in the coal industry and in the railroad shop strike...."

"Chicago, July 21--The strike of the railway shopmen today bore increasing external appearances of a finish fight between the union men and the tail heads.

"An abortive conference at Washington last night between several railroad presidents and members of the Senate interstate commerce committee only revealed strengthened determination on the part of the railroads not to weaken in their determination to grant demands of the union men for reconsideration of the instructions which abolish seniority

Item #96

rights of the strikers, destroy their pension standings and refuse creation of boards of adjustment.

"The conference also revealed that it was regarded as impractical to pass legislation to deal with the present strike.

"Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the railroad labor board, and B.M. Jewell, head of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor and leader of the striking shopmen, would not comment early today when informed by the Associated Press of the failure of the Washington conference to produce hopeful signs.

"As far as is known here no further plan toward solution of the strike situation was under way and speculation turned to what might be the next step by the Federal government.

"As the strike of 300,000 shopmen rounded out its third week, its effect on transportation was becoming increasingly evident as reports throughout the country told of annulment of nearly 300 trains and combining of numerous others. On the one hand, however, were reports of additional replacements of strikers with increasing efforts to safeguard them, while the ranks of the strikers were said by union chiefs to have remained at full strength.

"The number of strikers has been increased by walkouts in other departments of some railroads, the latest of consequence being that by 3,000 clerks on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad.

"Numerous reports of violence continued, spread from Fresno, Cal., to Worcester, Mass., and troops were ordered out in two additional states, making eight in which National Guardsmen now are on duty. They are Ohio, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas.

"Strike ballots were ordered distributed to clerks and freight handlers on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway and clerks on the Chicago & Northwestern today were awaiting the outcome of a conference between their chiefs....

"E.F. Grable, president of the Maintenance-of-Way Men's union, was in Detroit today for a conference of the grand lodge of the organization. The conference was expected to determine whether the Maintenance-of-Way men would follow President Grable's peace program.

Item #96

"In addition yesterday to the list of trains annulled were twenty local and suburban of the Northern Pacific at St. Paul; two Great Northern trains between St. Paul and Devil's Lake, N.D., and two between Grand Forks and Fargo, N.D. Fifty per cent of the Northern Pacific's service out of Duluth also was added to the list.

"One death was included in the reports of violence. It was that of a railroad guard at Burlington, Kan. He was found dead with one shell of his shotgun exploded.

"Three employes of the Texas and Pacific were flogged.

"A nonunion employe of the Erie, at Rankin, Ill., was escorted out of the town and told not to return.

"Six men were in jail in Augusta, Ga., charged with interfering with the mails. It was charged they delayed an Atlantic coast line by attacking car repairers."

Local (Duluth), page 2, col. 1:

"That the picketing of the local railroad shops, which has been carried on since the beginning of the shopmen's strike, will continue in the face of the three temporary restraining orders issued by Judge Wilbur F. Booth of the United States district court in favor of the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Omaha railways, until each of the men on the picket lines has been personally served with a copy of the order, is the opinion expressed today by the head of the local strikers.

"Our understanding of the situation is that each man on the line must be served personally with a copy of the order before he is liable for a fine as being in contempt of court," said the official. "In that case we shall continue our line as long as is possible."

"No further cuts in passenger service were announced today following the fifty per cent cut of the Northern Pacific yesterday. The suspension of service on the Fond du Lac line and the cut of two trains on the Cloquet line went into effect this morning following their announcement yesterday. Officials of the chief lines entering the city declared that they did not expect any further reduction in the near future.

"This belief on the part of the railway officials is contradicted by the strikers that they do not see how the roads have postponed the cuts so long.

"W.H. Strachan, superintendent of the Northern Pacific line in Duluth, said this morning that the patrons served by the Ashland and Staples branches had taken the cur-

Item #96

tailment of service on these lines in very good humor. No complaints were made over the action. The public seemed to realize that it was a necessary result of the strike.

"Mr. Strachan said this morning that the presence of Howard Elliott of New York city, chairman of the board of directors of the Northern Pacific system, and J.G. Woodworth, vice president in charge of traffic, had no connection with the local strike situation. The two officials are making an automobile trip over the Cuyuna and Mesaba ranges, inspecting some of the ore properties of the corporation. They will be at Deerwood this evening.

"Every effort on the part of the strike leaders is being made to keep the local end of the walkout clean, declared the headquarters this morning. So far no disturbances of any type have been reported to the local leaders."

"Little change occurred in the strike situation over night, and few men are reported at work in the railroad yards in Superior.

"W.R. Chellis, United States Marshal and his deputies were still serving orders on railroad men who are on the picket lines, notifying them to cease picketing and appear in Federal court on July 29 to show cause why the temporary restraining order should not remain permanent.

"Marshal Chellis was loud in his praise of the co-operation that has been shown him by the strikers. The railroad men have been inviting him to attend their meetings in Union Labor hall, where he could find the men who are named in the order. This has saved the marshal a large amount of work, and he expects to have every order served by this evening.

"When the case comes up on July 29 for a hearing the attorneys for the strikers will endeavor to prove that the men who have been on picket duty broke no law and were peaceful at all times."

A copy of United States district court Judge Wilbur F. Booth's restraining order granted to the Northern Pacific occupies part of page 14 in the July 21 issue of the Duluth Herald. In essence, this order prohibits pickets from in any way interfering with railway transportation facilities, obstructing property, or threatening destruction thereof, or threatening personal injury to those guarding the properties, or those working in the struck shops. Also, pickets are retrained from gathering or trespassing or

Item #96

loitering on or near the railway property. In this restraining order, each picket must be named; it is not a blanket order, and that is why copies of this order is being served upon members of the union instead of upon the union as a unit.

"Washington, July 21--Distribution of coal during the strike emergency through a special commission was understood today to be the administration's plan to make certain the fuel necessary to continue railroad operation. The matter was discussed at today's cabinet meeting as later it was understood that Secretary Hoover, acting for the president, had undertaken the formation of the commission."

During this great railroad strike, it must be remembered that a nation wide coal miners' strike was also in progress. It was suggested that the government take over the mines and operate them during the strike emergency, but it was pointed out that possibly the government did not have the power to seize them. In some states, the states, themselves, had taken on great powers.

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 8; July 22, 1922
Vol. 40, no. 90; Washington, July 22
Old Tribune Building; Aug. 2, 1939
Item #97

"Washington, July 22--Chairman Ben W. Hooper of the railroad labor board, arriving here today in response to a summons from the White House, went into conference with President Harding prepared to give the executive complete survey of the railroad strike situation and the recent negotiations conducted with a view of bringing about a settlement.

"After the conference of the president and chairman Hooper had been in progress nearly an hour, Chairman Cummins of the interstate commerce committee, who, with other committee members, conferred with Eastern railroad executives on the strike situation Thursday night, was called to the White House.

"Senators Watson of Indiana and Kellogg of Minnesota, the other members of the interstate commerce committee, who conferred with the railroad executives, also were summoned to the White House.

"Senators Cummins, Watson and Kellogg left the conference with the president when President Harding prepared to go to lunch, but it was said that Chairman Hooper would continue his discussion of the situation with the president at the White House luncheon table. No statement would be made by the senatorial participants except that they had

Item #97

given the views of the strike situation which they developed in conference with the railway executives.

"Almost coincident with Mr. Hooper's arrival, the American Federation of Labor made public telegrams sent by the labor legislative representatives of the national and international unions located in Washington to B.M. Jewell, leader of the rail strike forces, and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, pledging sympathy and co-operation in the respective strikes of the railroad shop and mine workers. The telegrams were signed by Samuel Gompers, president of the A.F. of L, as chairman of the legislative representatives' conferences, and said: "Reports made to the conference from various sections of the country indicate a rising public sympathy in favor of the men who are fighting for right and justice."

"Chicago, July 22--As the railroad strike today entered its fourth week, negotiations for peace took a new turn and expectant eyes turned to Washington, where Chairman Hooper of the railroad labor board was called for a conference with President Harding and to the efforts of six leading railroads to make peace with their striking shopmen. A conference between W.L. McMenimen of the railroad labor board and Secretary Davis at Mooseheart, Ill., also was regarded as a possible producer of a peaceful gesture.

"Reports that approximately 18,000 clerks and other railway employes had voted to walk out and new indications that Canada was facing a shopmen's strike, added to the weight of President Grable's statement that any railroad that refused to meet with committees of maintenance men to adjust wage differences would face a strike of these workers.

"A new note in the demand of the strikers was made evident in a statement of Samuel Gompers....inviting the government to urge striking coal miners and shopmen and their respective employers to begin direct negotiations, coupled with the action of representatives of the 'Big Four' railroad brotherhoods in urging Congress to facilitate a return to the direct parley system of settling disputes.

"From New Orleans came reports of verbal attacks upon the railroad labor board by the union leaders.

"Meanwhile eight railroads issued cancellation orders for branch line trains swelling the number of annulments more than 300. State troops continued on guard in eight states,

Item #97

while additional guards were being placed on duty in various cities. The most notable instance was in Fremont, Neb., where more than 100 of the city's business and professional men were deputized as peace officers and escorted back into town eleven nonunion employees of the Chicago & Northwestern railway who were said to have been driven out by the strike sympathizers.

"Injunctions were issued to the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis & San Francisco railroads at Kansas City, and petitions were filed for injunctions at Atlanta by the Seaboard Air line and Western & Atlantic railroads and a suit was filed by six labor leaders at Kansas City, Kans., questioning the jurisdiction of the Kansas court of industrial relations over the shopmen's strike. The plaintiffs in the strike claim the strike is interstate in character and not subject to state law.

"While the officials of the maintenance men's union at Detroit discussed punishing members of their union who had struck without sanction, maintenance men of the Pennsylvania, between Portage and Altoona, Pa., walked out in protest against a wage cut.

"At Spokane, Wash., an embargo was placed on perishable freight and livestock."

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 4; July 24, 1922
Vol. 40, no. 91; Chicago, Ill., July 24
Old Tribune Building; Aug. 2, 1939
Item #98

"Chicago, July 24--The 10,000 unionized railroad station agents will not be called out on strike, W.J. Noone, president of the organization, announced after a conference with W.L. McMenimen, labor member of the labor board.

"I will instruct my men to remain at work and order the committees confer with the road managements over all points at issue," he said."

"Chicago, July 24--Interest in the railroad strike today was centered in the separate peace efforts of officials of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in their meeting at Baltimore tomorrow with representatives of the striking shopmen. Despite the failure last week of similar efforts made at St. Paul, it was confidently predicted the Baltimore conference would obtain favorable results.

"Should the meeting result in an adjustment, it was expected other railroads would follow the same course. B.M. Jewell, head of the shopmen's union, refused to comment on the Baltimore parley, but previously had acknowledged receiving offers of settlement

Item #98

from a number of roads.

"The silence of Federal officials today was interpreted as meaning that President Harding was inclined to let the situation drift for a few days while he received the report of Secretary of Labor Davis.

"That the president might take some action soon is indicated in his efforts to obtain facts from all angles. The conference with Chairman Hooper and Secretary Davis' meeting at Mooseheart, Ill., with strike leaders, a member of the labor board and a commissioner of conciliation of the department of labor seemed to strengthen the belief that a definite plan was being made.

"Governor Neff announced he was prepared to send aid to any points where trains were being delayed by violence or inability of railroads to obtain men, but said that ample protection by state rangers and that none of the Texas National Guard would be sent for the time being.

"The railroads which had declared embargoes on perishable freight continued to enforce the ban and motor trucks were pressed into service in several instances. At Boone, Iowa, motor trucks were being used to carry mails to and from the town of Moingona.

"Few disturbances were reported over Sunday."

A news dispatch under a Washington dateline states that there is a possibility of moving the headquarters of the railroad labor board from Chicago to Washington. The headquarters at Chicago was established by law.

There was no mention of the local strike situation in this issue.

Duluth Herald, p. 1; July 25, 1922
Vol. 40, no. 92; Baltimore, Md., July 25
Old Tribune Bldg.; Aug. 2, 1939
Item #99

"Baltimore, Md., July 25--The conference here today between the management of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad system and representatives of its striking shop crafts, while permitted by the national organizations involved, will not result in any separate settlement of the strike on the Baltimore & Ohio, according to J.N. Davis, the national union official who is directing the shopmen's strike in the Baltimore district. In support of his assertion Mr. Davis read a telegram from the railway department of the federation of labor at Chicago which said:

Item #99

"Conference will be permitted but no action is authorized."

"Mr. Davis said he was positive that if the national officials requested the system representatives of the Baltimore & Ohio strikers not to attend the conference they would stay away: 'Inasmuch as the Baltimore & Ohio officials have asked for it I presume they did not wish to be discourteous in denying it,' he said."

A local news story about the strike appears on page 6, col. 6:

"The strike situation in Duluth remained very quiet today with the exception of the cut of two more Twin Cities trains. Only routine matters were transacted at the morning meeting of the strikers' general committee.

"A communication was sent by the committee to Senator Frank B. Kellogg, protesting the reported statement by Samuel M. Felton of the railroad committee in Washington to President Harding that 'He'd be damned if' he used his influence to get the restoration of the seniority rights to the strikers. The communication to Senator Kellogg asks that he demand an apology from Mr. Felton for his 'insult to the president.' The communication is signed by J.P. Jensen and Walter Emerson, president and secretary of the union.

"Federal Immigration Inspector O.S. Remington is investigating the activities of several Canadian citizens who are said to be at work in the shops of the D.W. & P. at West Duluth in violation of the United States labor laws, according to the statement of strike leaders here. Some action is expected within a few hours.

"Following rumors current in railroad circles yesterday, officials of the Soo Line announced the discontinuance of the two Twin City night trains, effective today. Train No. 64 arrived at 6:30 a.m., its last run until further notice. Train No. 65, which ordinarily leaves at 11:30 p.m. will not be running tonight. The cuts are due to the shopmen's strike.

"Supt. W.H. Strachan of the Northern Pacific railroad announced this morning that the Northern Pacific trains 63 and 64 which were cut yesterday would run on Sundays as usual. The trains will not be run on weekdays, however. Both are Twin City trains, 63 leaving Duluth at 1:20 p.m., and 64 arriving at 6:45 p.m."

A "Men Wanted" advertisement, outlined in black, three columns wide and about 6 inches deep appears in the center of page 7. It was inserted by the Northern Pacific. The fol-

Item #99

lowing classifications wanted and hourly pay offered follow: machinists, 70¢; blacksmiths, 70¢; sheet metal workers, 70¢; electricians, 70¢; stationary engineers, "various rates;" stationary firemen, "various rates;" boilermakers, 70¢; and 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; passenger car men, 70¢; freight car men, 63¢; and all classes of helpers, 47¢. Those wanting to go to work should "apply any round house or shop, or to superintendent. Mechanics and helpers are allowed time and one-half for time worked in excess of eight hours per day. Young men who desire to learn these trades will be employed and given an opportunity to do so." Then, in small type, is the following statement: "A strike now exists on the Northern Pacific Railway." The Duluth & Iron Range R.R. have a similar advertisement in the right hand corner of page 11. This add is two columns wide and about 5 inches deep. This ad does not give notice of a strike on the D. & I.R. On page 13, there is a four-column, page deep, copy of a restraining order issued by the Duluth & Iron Range railway by Judge Page Morris of the United States district court. On the following page, is the same order issued to the D.M. & N. These orders restrain the strikers from interfering with railroad properties and nonunion workers, limit picketing, etc.

Meanwhile, the situation remains tense in the coal industry. There are eight separate news items dealing with this industry on page one of this issue. A banner head running straight across page one proclaims "FEDERAL OF COAL TO BEGIN WITHIN 48 HOURS." This announcement was made by Secretary Hoover. A story under a Chicago dateline says, in part, "The railway strike combined with the coal strike was being brought home to the public today through the announcements of leaders in several leading industries that unless a speedy settlement was reached, closing of plants, with resulting unemployment, rationing of fuel and food supplies and a crippling of public utilities would result."

A news item bearing a Washington dateline stated that the government was not going to seize the coal mines.

A news story from Saginaw, Mich., that Governor Groesbeck is making every effort to reopen the bituminous coal mines in Michigan appears in this issue.

An Indianapolis, Indiana, news story states that the governor of the state is making efforts to have the mine operators and the miners meet with him separately in his office.

Item #100

"A threat that the 400,000 maintenance men employed on the nation's railroads will go on strike because of alleged action of certain Eastern railroads in attempting to form company organizations to take the place of international brotherhoods and the action of guards employed by the railroads was made here today at headquarters of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers."

"Chicago, July 26--E.F. Grable, president of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, denied today reports emanating from his headquarters in Detroit that the 400,000 members of the union were threatening again to strike.

"Mr. Grable said negotiations were proceeding satisfactorily before the U.S. labor board.

"'We are filing our cases before the railroad board and expect an early hearing,' Mr. Grable said. 'Any new strike threat is news to me and I just left Detroit last night. Somebody up there must have had a dream.'

"Mr. Grable also denied that members of his union in Canada were voting on the question of forming a separate union under Canadian management. He had never heard of T. Y. Geekie of Winnipeg, Man., who made that announcement, he said, but supposed Geekie represented a small offshoot union in Canada.

"'Our men up there are going ahead just as we are down here,' he said. 'They have a labor board and are taking their grievances to it, just as we are doing.'

"Chicago, July 26--With the government assuming control of the freight traffic from midnight last night, the Eastern railroads continuing their efforts to form new unions of shopmen, and indications from Montreal that a walkout of 40,000 Canadian shopmen had been authorized, peace in the railway strike today seemed a remote possibility. On the other hand, good will was apparent in the meetings being held at Baltimore between officials of the Baltimore & Ohio railroads of the shopmen, which have been regarded as a possible precursor to other individual settlements, if successful.

"No further spread of the strike was looked for, although fifty maintenance men at Shawnee, Okla., and a number at Moberly, Mo., quit work.

"A resolution adopted by representatives of nearly 300 general chairmen of the

Item #100

Clerks' and Freight Handlers' union after their meeting here yesterday declared that they would resort to their 'economic power' if their grievances are not adjusted, but it is believed that they will take no further strike action pending negotiations.

"Plans have been perfected for delivering mail by motor truck at least once a day to every community in Upper Michigan, North and South Dakota and Minnesota, comprising the Tenth railway mail district. Motor trucks are being used in portions of Wisconsin, Michigan and North Dakota to carry mail and freight.

"Curtailement of train service the last twenty-four hours was negligible. The Pennsylvania railroad issued a statement last night saying passenger and freight service had been restored to normal on that road.

"In Chicago preparations were being made to substitute oil as fuel in the event of a shortage of coal as a result of the combined rail and coal strikes.

"Reports of violence or threatened violence were slightly increased and troops were called out in three new states while in Montana the Great Northern railway was promised troop protection at any point where the need might arise.

"Denison, Tex., was placed under martial law this morning by Governor Neff who ordered five companies of Texas National Guard to duty there.

"Three companies of Alabama state troops were mobilized at Birmingham, ready for call to Albany, Ala., where disorders were reported.

"Kentucky state troops were ordered to Fonde, near Jellico, Ky.

"Reports from Kingsville, Tex., said that two nonunion workers had been attacked by a number of strikers.... Governor Stephens of California in a message to President Harding called attention to a possible shortage of refrigerator cars for transporting fruits."

In attempting to settle the differences between coal miners and operators and between railway shop workers and the railroads, government officials remained silent, waiting for more reports to flow in. Word was also expected from President Harding.

A two column notice, printed in large type, appearing on page 14, serves notice that the Soo Line Railroad has discontinued two trains between Duluth and the Cuyuna Range. The discontinued trains are: 165, leaving at 2:45 p.m.; and 164, arriving at Duluth at

Item #100

11:30 a.m.

This issue carries another large advertisement of "Men Wanted," inserted by the Duluth & Iron Range railroad. No mention is made in the ad that a strike is in progress.

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 8; July 27, 1922
Vol. 40, no. 94; Washington, July 27
Old Tribune Bldg.; Aug. 3, 1939
Item #101

"Washington, July 27--The White House again today became the center of developments in the rail strike and the focus of efforts toward peace, President Harding meeting in conference first with T. De Witt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, and then with the strike leaders headed by B.M. Jewell, who reached Washington early in the day from Chicago.

"Mr. Jewell and his colleagues went into conference with the president at 11:00 o'clock shortly after Mr. Cuyler had concluded an hour and a half's discussion of the strike situation with Mr. Harding.

"Mr. Cuyler on leaving the White House had presented the viewpoint of the railroad managements and that he would remain in Washington 'to await the pleasure of the president,' but that there had been no development in the situation. Mr. Cuyler indicated that he would return to the White House for another conference after the President had discussed the situation with the strike leaders.

"Pressed for an opinion as to whether seniority was the only stumbling block in the way of settlement he said he had seen no statement from Mr. Jewell on the point and could not therefore say whether that was the position taken by the union.

"On leaving the White House after one and a half hours conference Mr. Jewell and his assistants said that they would meet again with Mr. Harding at 2:30 p.m. They added they did not know whether any others besides themselves would participate in the afternoon conference.

"Mr. Jewell, acting as spokesman for the group, said the morning conference was confined to a general discussion of the strike situation. The labor leaders endeavored to give the president their views as to the controversy, Mr. Jewell said, declining to be drawn out by questions as to details of the conference discussion."

Item #101

"Chicago, July 27--Just as the railroad strike seemed to have settled to a long-drawn-out and determined battle, hopes for peace, which have waxed and waned as succeeding indications pointed to continued strife or settlement, were revived by the gathering in Washington of strike leaders and railway executives.

"Although no announcement was made, it was believed that the presence in Washington of B.M. Jewell, head of the striking shop men, and his executive council could mean only that they had gone there from Chicago for a conference with President Harding. W.W. Atterbury, vice president of the Pennsylvania lines, and T. De Witt Cuyler, chairman of the association of Railway executives, were in the capital today, and other rail chiefs, including L.F. Laree, president of the Delaware & Hudson, were expected to arrive during the day.

"Restoration of seniority rights to men on strike remained the chief obstacle to peace. The stand of the railway heads on this question was stated by H.E. Bryan, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, as being that the railroads were not seeking to destroy seniority rights of men on strike, but to make their seniority subordinate to that of men now at work.

"In view of President Harding's statement that the rights of men now at work and the rights of strikers must alike be protected, made yesterday in a message to the Chairman of the railway employees' publicity association, it was believed that any agreement must include respect for the rights of men now working as well as the rights of strikers.

"In his statement President Harding again pointed to the railroad labor board as the agency through which the differences of strikers and railroads would be finally adjusted. He indicated he would ask the board to grant the shopmen a rehearing although he said 'the decisions of the railroad labor board are in compliance with a mandate of the law-making body of the United States.

"Government and local officials in various cities were preparing resources in response to the interstate commerce commission's orders pertaining to transportation of fuel and foodstuffs.

"Minor developments included orders at widely scattered points, a walkout of 300 shopmen at the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, not hitherto affected by the strike,

Item #101

several arrests on various charges, issuance of an injunction or two, and service of eviction notices on former employes occupying railroad dwellings...."

Page 1, col. 7:

"St. Paul, Minn., July 27--The states of South Dakota and Iowa today joined with Minnesota in the campaign to defeat the coal shortage said to be in prospect for this territory.

"In reply to Governor Preus' message to Northwest governor, sent Tuesday, Governor W.E. Kendall of Iowa this morning wired Governor Preus that he had appointed Charles Webster of the Iowa state railway commission fuel administrator for Iowa, and that he wished the Iowa administrator to co-operate fully with Minnesota in securing an adequate supply of fuel. Governor Kendall also asked that Commissioner Ivan Bowen circularize the coal dealers in Northern Iowa in regard to their supply and needs while he is securing data from the Minnesota dealers. Mr. Bowen immediately started preparations of questionnaires to the Iowa dealers.

"Governor W.H. McMaster of South Dakota declared that he would send a representative to co-operate with the Minnesota officials unless he decides to come here himself....

"Assurances that the interstate commerce commission will do everything possible to furnish transportation for coal from the nonunion fields of Virginia to Lake Erie ports for water shipment to the head of the lakes were made to Mr. Bowen by Clyde B. Atchison of the interstate commerce commission in a telegram received this morning....

"In a message received by Governor Preus from Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, Mr. Hoover outlines the administration's plan of co-operation with the state administrators, showing especially that the state will have the administration's active assistance in the distribution of coal to transportation and public utilities and governmental institutions.

"This work, Mr. Hoover said, is entirely in the hands of the presidential committee of coal distribution which is now co-operating with coal operators and with the interstate commissioners in an endeavor to secure the coal from the mines at a fair price.

"Another development in the coal situation today was announcement of an order by the state railroad and warehouse commission reducing railroad rates on cordwood approxi-

Item #101

mately 20 per cent, thus opening the way for larger shipments of wood fuel from Minnesota timber district to consuming points in the state...."

"Washington, July 27--Favorable reaction to the governments efforts to stimulate coal production despite the miners' strike was seen today in figures assembled by the railroads showing that 13,083 cars of coal were loaded on Monday at operating mines as compared with 9,860 cars the previous Tuesday and with a daily average of 10,914 cars during the six working days previous to Saturday.

"Washington, July 27--With the Federal machinery for emergency control of coal distribution completed by President Harding's appointment of a central committee of departmental heads, the government today looked to the states for co-operation to put the scheme into operation.

"Immediately after being named chairman of the governmental committee yesterday, Secretary Hoover at the request of the president asked the state governors to set up the necessary organization in each state for insuring equitable distribution and the maintenance of fair prices for coal for local needs under the administration's plan.

"At the same time the co-operation of several transportation regulatory bodies was requested by Interstate Commerce Commissioner Aitchison, another member of the committee."

1922

Social Ethnic Studies

The Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 1. Vol. 40 - # 95. Item #102

Washington, July 28 -- Proposals for the immediate ending of the railroad strike have been submitted to the representatives of the railroad executives and labor unions by President Harding, according to information obtained today from administration advisors, who talked with the executive.

"Three proposals, all hinging on previous plans for adjusting the employees' seniority rights will be submitted, it was said, to the executives meeting in New York Tuesday, and to the employees' conference in Chicago to be arranged by B. M. Jewell, the shopmen's leader.

"Outside railroad contracting it was said, would be abandoned by the railroads under each of the three proposals. One of the proposals, according to those claiming to have information of the president's suggestion, would be for the railroads to waive the seniority question and take all strikers back to work. The other was said to give 'loyal' men who remained at work prior seniority rights over strikers and the third was for separate adjustment of the seniority dispute by each road with its own employees through joint committees to be appointed.

"The president was said by his advisors to believe that the three proposals offered considerable hope for a strike settlement and to have declared that 'more clouds have passed away' in the railroad situation this week than in the past several weeks. All administration officials acquainted with the proposals appeared to share the president's view that a basis on which the strikers might return to work has been worked out.

"Chicago, July 28--Plans for peace in the railroad strike again today seemed to be assuming a more tangible form and the hope was expressed that the 300,000 union shopmen soon would resume work and submit their grievances to the United States railway labor board.

"The announcement that a plan for the settlement of the walkout will be put before the meeting in New York, Tuesday, of executives of 148 of the largest railroads, made by D Witt Cuyler, Chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, after a conference with President Harding, together with the president's statement indicating he would ask the labor board to give the shopmen a rehearing, was taken here to mean the rail chiefs would be asked to leave settlement of the issues involved to the labor board.

"While the conference at Baltimore of Baltimore & Ohio officials with their striking workmen was reported to have progressed smoothly toward an agreement, B. M. Jewell, head of the shopcrafts workers, was withholding approval of a separate peace until all plans for a national settlement had been thoroughly discussed. Mr. Jewell would say nothing of his conferences with President Harding except that 'we continued statements of our views of the situation.' It was expected further conferences would be held by the president with rail executives and with representatives of the strikers.

"In view of statements made by some rail heads that striking shopmen must return as new employes, it was pointed out that in case the railway executives failed to agree on the seniority question the men going back to work could, if denied their old places, take the dispute to the labor board.

"Twenty-six disputes involving wages and working conditions on various railroads were filed with the rail board by E. F. Grable, Chief of the Maintenance Men's Union.

"A statement issued by the Western Railroad presidents' committee on public relations declared rights of new men must be respected.

"The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul has established employment offices at a number of points along its various lines and opened an employment headquarters at Milwaukee.

"Shops of the Chesapeake & Ohio at Covington, Ky., were opened with a full force, the railroad announced.

"There was a noticeable increase in the number of reports of violence reaching here from points as far west as San Bernadino, Cal., and as far east as Concord, N. H.

"In San Bernadino a special Guard employed by the Santa Fe was shot and killed.

"At Concord, five shots were fired in a skirmish between unknown assailants and troops guarding the Boston and Maine shops.

"At Chicago one man was taken to a hospital suffering from cuts received when six white men attacked two nonunion Negro shop workers in a crowded street car, causing a panic. Three White men and a Negro were arrested. The homes of two nonunion shopworkers were attacked with bricks by three men who rod up in an automobile.

"At Sioux City, Iowa, two men found guilty of throwing literature from an airplane upon nonunion workers, were given jail sentences and fined for violating a Federal injunction.

"A White man and a Negro were wounded and several Negroes injured when Negroes were attacked by unidentified men at Macon, Ga. About fifty shots were fired.

"A White man and a Negro, both striking shopmen, were being held on murder charges at Memphis, Tenn., in connection with the deaths of two Negro car repairers shot while leaving the Illinois Central shops.

"One man was cut severely in a fight at Denison, Tex., between a Negro cook and a party of White men.

Local.

"Persistent rumors afloat that Superior is facing a coal famine are untrue, and are based on no facts whatsoever. This statement was made today by Supt. Gavin of the Great Northern Railroad..." Mr. Gavin said that so much coal

passes through the Twin Ports that there is no reason to worry. He states however, that those living in the Dakotas and further west "have real cause for worry". Mr. Gavin says further "The heaviest shipments of coal for a number of years are now passing through Superior and Duluth en route to the Dakotas. Every available car is being pressed into service. Railroad cars in the yards of the Superior Shipbuilding Company for repairs will soon be turned over to the road for service at the rate of 100 cars a day."

Three large Eastern railroads issued embargoes on all railroad freight except fuel, livestock and food. This was done to "conserve" railroad equipment. The coal hauled was to be mined by nonunion men, the nationwide coal strike still being in progress.

Videen

Social Ethnic Studies

The Duluth Herald, Vol. 40, No. 96. Item #103. July 29, 1922

"Washington, July 29--A basis for the settlement of the railroad strike now has been arranged. Fully a week will be required for the actual operation of the plan, which requires, on the one hand, ratification by a meeting of the 148 railroads in New York next Tuesday and further conferences, on the other side, between President Harding and the railroad workmen. Negotiations will be carried on by President Harding. This will require more time than if the procedure had been agreed upon by the National Adjustment Board, but the representatives of the strikers have insisted upon that process and are willing to take advantage of the machinery set up by the transportation act for regional adjustments.

"This attitude on the part of spokesman of the strikers reflects substantial progress, since it means that one issue which threatened to produce a deadlock is swept aside.

"As for seniority rights the exact formula for handling the problem depends upon the reception which will be given at next Tuesday's meeting to a series of suggestions conveyed by President Harding in person to T. Dewitt Cuyler, Chairman of the Association of Railway Executives.

"Broadly the situation is decidedly hopeful. In fact, barring any unforeseen delays, the strike on the railroads can be considered as virtually settled now. Its ending might have come Thursday night but for the decision that it might be wiser to call all the railroad executives together, so that their action might institute an assurance to the railroad workmen of uniformity of treatment.

"While the Association of Railway Executives is purely an advisory body, nevertheless its resolutions have in the past been accepted by the minority of their number. Thus President Harding, who knows that the large majority of

railroad executives will be reasonable about the questions at issue, is strategically overcoming possible barriers that might be raised by an otherwise irreconcilable minority of extremists.

Videen

Social Ethnic Studies

The Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 8. Vol. 40 - No. 97. Item #104

"Philadelphia, July 31--T. D. Witt Cuyler, head of the railway executives' organization, said today that it is 'not true' that the railroad employers have given assurances they would support President Harding's proposals for an immediate ending of the strike.

"Mr. Cuyler said that there had been no 'committee of any kind.' He added that the understanding was to await the president's proposal which has not yet been received.

"Washington, July 31--President Harding was said today by close personal friends and advisors to have received assurances from Chairman Cuyler....Vice President Atterbury of the Pennsylvania railroad, and B. M. Jewell....that they would support his proposals for immediate ending of the strike."

"Chicago, July 31--With strike leaders arriving today for Tuesday's meeting called to consider President Harding's plan for a settlement of the railroad shopmen's strike, hopes were expressed the men would be back to work before the end of the week.

"A. O. Wharton, labor member of the United States Railroad Labor Board, declared: "If either the railroad executives' meeting in New York Tuesday or the Shopcrafts Policy Committee meeting in Chicago should reject Mr. Harding's peace proposal, the group that rejects it will face full responsibility for continuation of the strike.'"

"The Union leaders expressed the belief the peace plan would meet with the strongest possible opposition from railroad executives attending Tuesday's meeting in New York at the call of T. De Witt Cuyler. They expected the president's plan to be accepted, but only after a bitter struggle based on the

refusal of many roads to restore seniority privileges.

"A member of the Labor Board asserted the general outlines of a settlement had been agreed to last week at a conference between President Harding, Mr. Cuyler and B. M. Jewell, head of the striking Shopmen.

"If peace had not been in sight on both sides,' he declared, 'neither would have consented to the separate meeting to consider a peace proposal submitted by the president because neither could afford to be placed before the public with the responsibility for the continuation of the walkout through rejecting the president's plan.'"

"The seniority issue, he declared, was not as formidable as it appeared. He asserted that a satisfactory solution of the difficulty which would fully protect the rights of the strikers and the new men and yet would yield full justice to those who by remaining at work had helped to keep the nation's commerce moving would be found.

"One of the plans under consideration, he asserted, would return pension privileges and seniority rights to the strikers, but would rank them on the shop lists below the men who remained at work but ahead of the new men who had been taken on during the emergency, the new men to receive the rank to which they were entitled by length of actual service.

"He said that this would not conflict with any promise made to new employees and would be in line with settlements reached in other railway strikes.

"It was asserted any settlement would insist on a return to work by the men under the reduced wages put into effect by the Labor Board on July 1, pending a rehearing. The question of a labor or regional adjust board, it was said, might be put before Congress while the roads would yield on the main grievance at issue by agreeing to abolishment of outside contracting for shop work."

Writing under a Washington date line, David Laurence, feature writer, says that the chief points of the strike situation are in the hands of the United States Labor Board. He writes: "This is the essence of the compromise settlement drafted by President Harding and informally approved by spokesmen of contending parties.

Videen

SOCIAL ETHNIC STUDIES

The Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 8. Vol. 40, No. 98. Item #105

"Washington, Aug. 1--President Harding's proposal for ending the rail strike provides with reference to the big controversial point of seniority that 'all employes now on strike be returned to work and to their former positions with seniority and other rights unimpaired.'"

"President Harding's proposals for the nation-wide rail strike, made public today in connection with their consideration at a meeting of 148 rail heads, were three in number.

"The first sets forth that the employes should abide by the wage decision reached by the Labor Board.

"The second would provide that all law-suits brought by either side in connection with the strike should be withdrawn and that disputes arising out of the walkout should be left with the Labor Board for settlement.

"The third proposal, and the one calculated to provoke the most discussion when the conference meets again this afternoon for a vote on acceptance or rejection, suggests that strikers be taken back on the basis seniority which they enjoyed before they walked out."

"Chicago, Aug. 4--Executives of the six federated shopcrafts went into conference today to consider President Harding's proposals for a settlement of their strike. Chairmen Ben Hooper of the labor board was present at the meeting. He was met at the train on his return from a conference by A. O. Wharton, labor member of the board, and B. M. Jewell, head of the shopcrafts.

"Mr. Hooper said that originally he had no intention of being present at the conference, but had agreed to do so when urged by Mr. Wharton and Mr. Jewell. He said he had no message to transmit from President Harding and refused to discuss the strike other than to say that he did not plan any immediate session of the labor board in connection with it."

"Chicago, Aug. 1--The railroad strike today entered its second month with meetings at Chicago and New York, which were expected to end the walkout immediately. Union chiefs were here and railway executives in New York to consider President Harding's plan for settlement.

"At Chicago were most of the ninety central chairmen of the shop crafts workers and several other leaders, including B. M. Jewell, president of the railroad employes' department of the A. F. of L. and Timothy Healy, head of the striking firemen and oilers. Mr. Jewell presided. Chairman Ben Hooper of the United States railroad labor board also was on hand and it was understood he bore authority to speak for President Harding in case it became necessary. The New York meeting included executives of 148 railroads....."

Local; page 3, col. 4.

"Railroad officials and members of the six shop crafts unions in Superior were confident this noon that the strike, which is two months old today, would be ended before the close of the week.

"Both parties to the controversy were hopeful that conferences between officials of the internationals and the railroad labor board would result in an agreement so that work could be resumed.

"If the railroad strike were to end tomorrow, officials of the railroads.

said, freight and ore traffic would jump far above normal-----

"Repair work sufficient to keep the cars moving is being done in shops here by nonunion men, but the shop force is below normal. Termination of the railroad strike would not help passenger service materially, it was said. Shortage of coal and not the strike caused discontinuing passenger trains. A sufficient amount of coal is on hand to keep the trains running on a practically normal schedule for about one month."

News dispatches, hopeful for peace in the railroad strike, believe that the nationwide coal strike, too, soon will be settled. A conference between mine officials and union leaders has been called for Monday at Cleveland, according to a news story.

Videen

SOCIAL ETHNICS STUDIES

The Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 6. Vol. 40 - No. 99. Item #106

"Chicago, Aug. 2--The Federated Shop Crafts today voted approval of President Harding's plan to end the rail strike and appointed a committee to draw up a plan accepting them. The reply, however, will be subject to amendment by more than 100 labor chiefs before going to the president.

"The actual vote was taken among 100 chiefs among the six federated shop crafts under B. M. Jewell, Timothy Healy, president of the Stationary Firemen's and Oilers' Union, the only other organization on strike, announced that his organization would concur in the shopcrafts action."

"Washington, Aug. 2--Secretary Hoover, after reporting to President Harding on the railway executive meeting yesterday in New York, which the commerce secretary attended as the representative of the president, said he did not look for any action during the day by the executive in the rail strike situation."

A story under a St. Paul, Minn., dateline states that the fuel shortage is being felt throughout the state. St. Paul public institutions would positively have to have coal within the next thirty days, said the article, while several manufacturers in the state said their coal was running low.

In Duluth, a local railway official declared that his line, the N.P., would remain firm in standing by the new men. There were many nonunion men working in the shops. "The Northern Pacific now has 112 men at work in the

local shops. Before the strike it was employing 250. New men are coming in rapidly, the superintendent said, fifty more being expected to apply within the next few days. Railroad officials declare most of them are skilled workmen.

The railroads throughout the country declined to accept Harding's peace plans. They were especially opposed to proposals for the restoration of seniority rights to the striking shopmen.

Videen

SOCIAL ETHNIC STUDIES

The Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 4. Vol. 40 - No. 100. Item #107

"Chicago, Aug. 3,--There was a lull today in peace maneuvers in the railroad strike. Railmen were reticent and there was no forecast of where the next peace effort would originate.

"Strike leaders turned their attention toward where President Harding had a telegram sent by the shopmen last night after their meeting here, accepting his peace proposals upon condition that the Union's interpretation upon the settlement suggestions be recognized. Railroad officials were also awaiting news from the Capital after their acceptance of all the president's proposals excepting that regarding restoration of seniority rights to strikers.

"Railway men noted the invitation of the Southern railway to striking shopmen to negotiate for a settlement based on President Harding's plan, but made no comment. At Dallas, Tex., the Texas division headquarters of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas announced union men now on strike would be employed only as new men.

"Violence was reported from six cities in as many states last night. Four of the disturbances assumed the proportions of riots, one resulting in the death of one man." The scenes of the disturbances were: Van Buren, Ark.; Jackson, Mich.; Des Moines, Iowa; Bakersfield, Calif.; Lincoln, Neb.; and Upton, Texas.

"Washington, Aug. 3--Further plans of the government in connection with the railroad strike were still unrevealed today, although administration agencies were understood to be still exploring the possibilities of settlement on the basis of assurances conveyed by the railway executives that they would consider favorably any fair proposals which preserved the seniority rights of shopmen who

continued to work during the strike. The executives, in apprising the administration that the door to negotiations were still open were said to have been emphatic on the condition as to seniority.

"Emphasis, however, still was laid on the close bearing of the rail strike situation on the problem of coal supply as the government's chief concern in the railroad dispute."

"Washington, Aug. 3--President Harding does not consider the reply of the railroad executives an insuperable barrier to the settlement of the strike. The important fact to be borne in mind is the railroads have agreed to the first point in the compromise, namely that they will recognize and obey the decisions of the United States railway labor board. Bound by the pledge they cannot, therefore, refuse to obey such decision as the board may make in the future on the mooted question of seniority rights. In other words the president has the leverage now to require the railroads to submit to the labor board the settlement of the seniority problems. T. De Witt Cuyler, head of the railroad executives, would have preferred this procedure and so told Mr. Harding last week at the White House. Mr. Cuyler didn't see how the railroads could publicly reverse themselves.

"Mr. Harding insisted, however, on making the effort to persuade them and believe public opinion would compel the executives to announce their acceptance. Mr. Cuyler promised to outline the president's viewpoint....."

Local, page 1, column 2:

"Coal, practically all from nonunion mines, continued to dribble up this way during July. Nineteen steamers carrying 397,000 tons unloaded at the Duluth and Superior docks during the month, according to data compiled at the Duluth harbor engineer's office. Of that 11,950 tons was anthracite and 96,524 tons bituminous.

(What was the remainder of the 397,000 tons if it was neither anthracite nor bituminous? ---Videen)

"That was a falling off of 771,949 tons of anthracite and 5,064,475 tons of bituminous, as compared with July of last year.....

"Duluth coal dealers contend that ample coal to take care of the needs of the northwest during the winter months could be moved before the close of navigation, provided a settlement of the miners' strike is effected this month and that priority is given this market in shipments from the mines to Lake Erie docks. It is felt, however, that close co-operation between railroads, vessel interests and docks would be imperative if congestion is to be avoided during the peak of the fall movement. A shortage of freight cars over any extended period might easily bring about a serious supplies condition, it is claimed.

"In some quarters it is thought that a shortage of anthracite supplies will be found almost unavoidable owing to the smaller production and handling facilities at the mines. A scramble for hard coal on the part of consumers is expected with the arrival of the first cargoes of new hard coal."

"Washington, Aug. 3--C. E. Tuttle, advisor of the Federal Coal Committee on the movement of coal to the Northwest, today issued the following statement:

"The plans for supplying the Northwest with its coal requirements have been completed as to principle. The plans must, of course, supplement and co-ordinate with the general plan for meeting the present emergency existing in other consuming territories as well as the Northwest."

"The amount of tonnage available from mines producing at present, after the railroads have secured their necessary supply, is very limited, but it is hoped that the tonnage can be increased from mines producing at present and that further tonnage will be available as mines in outlying districts resume operation."

"Those in charge of the allocation of the available supply of coal between states or districts are fully aware of the seriousness of conditions in the northwest and those needs are receiving sympathetic and intelligent consideration in view of the fact that the large bulk of the coal must move before the close of navigation."

The tentative plans for distributing coal in the northwest was for the governors to appoint committees, which would deal with dockmen and dealers. In order to prevent discrimination, deputies would be appointed to receive and consider applications for coal. In this way it was thought, coal would be distributed most readily to districts where the need was the greatest. The railroad strike interfered very seriously with the distribution of coal, which was being produced with nonunion labor.

Videen

SOCIAL ETHNIC STUDIES

The Duluth Herald, page 1, col. 1. Vol. 41 - No. 101. Item #108

"Washington, Aug. 4--Members of President Harding's cabinet took up at to-days meeting reports of the coal and rail strikes as gathered by their respective departments. The session, it was indicated, was given almost wholly to the situation in the two industries.

"Attorney General Dougherty on arriving at the White House for cabinet session said he had authorized appointment of a number of deputy marshals for duty in the vicinity of Des Moines, where, according to reports received by the department of justice, disorders have occurred in connection with the rail strike.

"Secretary Weeks announced he had received telegrams from officials of the striking shopmen denying that strikers were returning to work in large numbers as has been claimed by some railway executives.

"Chicago, Aug. 4--Developments in the railroad strike were confined to speculation as to what the next peace would be and reports of violence from various points during the last twenty-four hours.

"Union officials today were awaiting word from President Harding with regard to their message of acceptance of his proposals for ending the walkout. Railroad executives and strike leaders still maintained their attitudes on the question of seniority, the executives insisting that the rights of men who stayed at work and new men be respected and union chiefs holding out for restoration of rights to strikers....."

"St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 4--Governor Preus announced following the coal conference today that he will ask the governors of Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South

Dakota to join him in urging the Federal government to take over and operate the railroads hauling coal from the nonunion mines to the lower lake ports. The proposal will be made to the four governors at the conference called by Governor Preus for Aug. 10 to consider the coal shortage situation. The governor said that only the speediest recovery by these railroads..."

"Staunton, Ind., Aug. 4--First hostilities with the taking over of mines by the state occurred today when National Guardsmen on guard duty were fired upon from ambush. The fire was returned by the guards and later the firing was taken up over the entire area. Automatic rifles were brought into action by the troops and the firing continued for more than an hour."

"Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 4--Members of the Pittsburgh Vein Operators' Association of Ohio held a meeting here yesterday and accepted an invitation from John L. Lewis president of the United Mine Workers of America, to meet with the miners' representatives in an interstate conference here on Aug. 7."

"Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 4--Pittsburgh coal operators and union leaders differed somewhat in their forecasts regarding the fate of the conference to be held in Cleveland Monday.

Local, page 3, col. 5:

"A temporary restraining order commanding B. M. Jewell, leader of the railroad shopcraft and other international officers to instruct their members and sympathizers to refrain from picketing at the Chicago and Northwestern shops in the Western

Wisconsin district, was issued in Federal court this morning by Judge C. Luse.

"This is the first injunction to be granted in this district against the international president, the three previous restraining orders being directed against members of the locals.

"About fifty union officers are named in the injunction.

"Counsel for the Northwestern railroad appeared before Judge Luse and presented several affidavits alleging violence to employes in the Milwaukee district.

"The application for a permanent injunction will be heard at Madison on Aug. 12, at 10 a.m."

Videen

SOCIAL ETHNICS STUDY

The Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 8. Vol. 40 - No. 102. Item #109

"Washington, Aug. 5--B. M. Jewell, head of the railroad shopworkers' union, arrived at the White House shortly before noon today for a conference with President Harding. He was accompanied by William F. Johnston, president of the Machinists' Union, and James Noonan, head of the Electrical Workers' Union.

"Soon after Mr. Jewell and associates went into conference with the president it was learned that the meeting between the general chairmen of the six striking shopcrafts of the Southern railway and officials of that road had been postponed until Monday."

"Chicago, Aug. 5--Comparative calm, prevalent in the rail strike situation several days, today gave way to renewed activities both for ending the six-week-old walkout and for making it more effective. New peace conferences were pending in Washington, new strike threats came from maintenance-of-way men and other union workers and a conference with President Harding was sought by the Big Four brotherhoods for the purpose of presenting their views of the strike.

"Eastern railroads sent detachments of shop workers to the relief of roads in the coal mining districts in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky, and outbreaks of violence were reported from points hitherto peaceful.....

"A bill introduced in the United States senate by Senator Spencer of Missouri would establish a new Federal Court of Conciliation for settlement of disputes between employers and employes. The court would take jurisdiction in disputes after efforts of workers and employers had failed...."

In a telegram to Herbert Hoover, Governor Preus of Minnesota characterized the coal situation in the Northwest as "'desperate.'"

SOCIAL ETHNIC STUDIES

The Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 8. Vol. 40 - No. 103. Item #110

"Washington, Aug. 7--President Harding today called upon striking railroad shopmen to return to work, requested the railroads to assign them to work and asked both the workmen and carriers to submit the disputed question to the railroad labor board.

"The president sent telegrams to B. M. Jewell, head of the railroad shopmen's union, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, outlining the plan which he hoped would result in speedy determination of the strike.

"The statement was made by the president that he was 'mindful of the pledge of both the executives and the striking workmen to recognize the validity of all decisions by the railroad labor board.' He also pointed out that the question of seniority 'which the executives rejected,' as outlined recently in a settlement plan proposed by him, 'remains in dispute and bars settlement.'"

"The president, it was stated, trusts the new proposal will draw the support of public and will bring about a speedy ending of the strike now in its sixth week.

"The statement was authoritatively made at the White House, in connection with the call issued by the president, that Mr. Harding regarded his proposals as a final proposal from the government for voluntary action by the railroads and employees to end the menace to the country's interests which the administration sees in the paralysis of transportation, particularly in the coal fields. The proposals today were made without consultation with railroad executives and the president does not know what will be the attitude of the labor unions, it was added."

"Chicago, Aug. 7--Chicago appeared to be in the doldrums of the rail strike today during the absence of some of the leading figures of the shopmen's walkout..."

There were several reports of violence throughout the nation, mainly in Alabama, Nebraska and Tennessee.

Videen

Social Ethnic Studies

The Duluth Herald. Vol. 40 - No. 104. Item 111.

"Cleveland, Ohio Aug. 8--Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, this morning telegraphed sixteen chiefs of railroad brotherhoods asking them to attend a conference in Washington next Friday to consider the railroad situation throughout the country and 'avert the impending calamity of a collapse in transportation.'

"President Stone's action was taken following receipt of a telegram this morning from Bert M. Jewell...., William Johnson, president of the International Association of Machinists, and J. F. Noonan, president of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, asking him to call such a meeting.

"' I called the brotherhood chiefs together as requested,' Mr. Stone said, 'but I do not know just what action will be taken.'"

Washington, Aug. 8--President Harding's second proposal for immediate termination of the railroad shopcrafts strike awaited today formal action by both sides in the controversy, but rejection by the unions was foreshadowed in a statement by their leader here...."

Local, Page 1, Col. 6:

"Duluth will receive the first shipment of coal for the Northwest under priority orders established by the government in relieving this section of the United States.

"This is the message United States Senator Frank B. Kellogg brought to Duluth from Washington, where he has been taking a prominent part in attempting to relieve the coal shortage throughout the Northwest....."

"Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 8--Following the announcement that a strike ballot was being spread, a strike of telegraphers on the Big Four railroad was said by members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers in the Cincinnati terminal to be a possibility 'within a few days'....It was said the main cause for promulgation of the strike ballot was the failure of a recent conference with the management regarding what is known as the 'split trick', whereby operators are required to work eight hours in any twelve in some cases being assigned to work four hours, to be laid off four hours, and then to work another four hours. Other grievances, it was said, are of a comparatively minor nature....."

Local, page 3, col. 4:

"Extension until Thursday morning of the temporary restraining order against employees of the Great Northern railroad company in Superior preventing them from picketing railroad yards in large numbers, and application of John Cadigan, counsel for the strikers, to have the number increased from one to six, featured the hearing of the case in Federal Court this morning. Judge C. Z. Luse presided.

"The hearing of the temporary restraining order against Omaha railway employees was postponed until Aug. 13.

"If the application of counsel for the strikers is granted, thus increasing the number of pickets, one representative from each of the six shopcrafts will be placed at every point of ingress and egress at the shops.

"However, attorney Cadigan is seeking to have the court define what is 'a point of ingress and egress' and whether there can be more than one of each.

"The Great Northern property extends over about eight miles, Mr. Cadigan said, and there are several paths which workers take when they go to or return to work. If a half a dozen pickets can be stationed at each point, the effect upon nonstrikers will be greater, union men say.

"We are only exercising our rights allowed us by the Constitution of the United States," railroad men assert.

"The amendments of the restraining order to increase the pickets, however, is the main feature of the strikers' answer and will be the bone of contention when the case is heard Thursday morning.

"It is necessary for a number of representatives of the different crafts to which they respectively belong to engage singly and if sufficient numbers in recommending and advising and persuading employes from engaging in work for the reason that only members of the respective crafts are able to tell who of their numbers have remained in the service of plaintiff and what craft or line of work or trade are seeking to engage in", the strikers' petition says.

"Attorneys John A. Murphy and H. G. Pickering for the Great Northern attempted to have the case continued for at least ten days, but Judge Luse flatly refused to do this, suggesting that two days' delay was sufficient."

Videen

SOCIAL ETHNIC STUDIES

The Duluth Herald, p. 7, col. 3. Vol. 40 - No. 104. Item #112.

"Duluth, Aug. 8--Lights in the Shrine Auditorium were extinguished for almost an hour last night while 1,500 people were attending the public mass meeting on the railroad strike. A light fuse plug on a pole outside of the building was pulled out of its socket, according to labor. It was reported that a man drove up to the pole in an automobile, got out, climbed up the pole and pulled the plug out.

"R. Henning, Northwest Chairman of the six federated shop crafts, was the principal speaker. He reviewed the relations between railroad labor and employes since the beginning of the war.

"The seniority rule of the railroad labor board and the president's proposition for ending the strike, are the only hindrance to settlement,' Mr. Henning said. 'The shopcrafts have fought for twenty-five years to preserve the seniority rights and they will not give them up. It has been the case on some roads for men to be working in the shops for years and then come to work and find notice that the shop would be turned over to some contractor and that men could apply to him for work. They do the same work they have been doing for years at the same machine, but all of the seniority rights will be forfeited when the contractor takes over the shops.'

"Mr. Henning declared that the strikers were not fighting the government in this strike.

"William E. McEwen, editor of the Labor World, was the first speaker on the program. Mr. McEwen blamed the poor financial condition of the railroads on the 'frenzied finance' of twenty-five years ago.

"The insolvency of the railroads in this strike goes beyond anything we have known in America,' he said. 'They want the shopmen to be patriotic and

take a wage cut of \$135,000 to enable them to get back on their feet, which means to pay dividends and interest on their capitalization. That capitalization in round numbers is \$20,000,000,000, but \$7,000,000,000 of that is watered. If it were removed the railroad would have enough income to pay all the present wage scale, make a reduction in the rates to the public and still have enough to get back on their feet....."

Videen

SOCIAL ETHNIC STUDIES

The Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 2. Vol. 40 - No. 105. Item 113

"Chicago, Aug. 9--Developments in the railroad strike were apparently hanging fire today pending the coming conference of railway executives at New York and rail union leaders at Washington next Friday.

"Neither side in the strike was expected to apply to President Harding's new suggestions for ending the strike until after their separate meetings. Executive officials of the shop crafts were summoned by their leaders, Bert M. Jewell....to a meeting at Washington today preliminary to the Friday conference.

"President Harding's request for a full attendance when the house of representatives convenes next Tuesday after six weeks' vacation, the president's desire expressed to Republican Leader Mondell that the house remain in continuous session along with the senate during the industrial crisis, a statement by Ben W. Hooper, Chairman of the United States railroad labor board, characterizing the president's proposal as a 'safe and sane' proposition for solution of the strike, and threats by trainmen to quit work on the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern railroad unless troops are withdrawn from the yards at Joliet, Ill., marked the situation during the last twenty-four hours.

"The threatened walkout of "Big Four" brotherhood men -- engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen -- on the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern began early today. Men gathered at the terminals and refused to turn a wheel unless the soldiers, called as a result of the Monday outbreak in which two men were killed and Sheriff Newkirk dangerously wounded, were immediately withdrawn.

"The railroad does a heavy short haul freight business as an outer belt line of the Chicago switching district and handles the bulk of yard traffic touching the steel mills....."

page 1, col. 5.

"Joliet, Ill., Aug. 9--Approximately 1,300 engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 'Big Four' brotherhoods walked out here at midnight in protest to the stationing of troops around the 'J' yards.

"There were no disorders connected with their striking."

"Cleveland, Aug. 9--Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, when told that 1,300 brotherhood men had quit at Joliet last night, told the Associated Press representatives that there would be 100 more similar cases soon if working conditions at railroad yards and shops were not changed.

"The men have got to the limit of endurance through abusive treatment from guards, and conditions have reached a breaking point," Mr. Stone said.

"Asked if the action of the Joliet men met with the approval of the brotherhood chiefs, Mr. Stone said: 'The action does not require any approval.'"

"W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, when told of the Joliet walkout of brotherhood members, and President Stone's stand on the situation, concurred on the position taken by the engineers' chief.

"Chicago, Aug. 9--Members of the Big Four brotherhoods and the Switchmen's Union of North America can help the striking shopmen most by remaining at work, preserving peace and not playing into the hands of the railroads in such a manner as to cause government intervention in the strike, according to a statement signed by the five grand chiefs and printed in the current number of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

"Engineers are advised by the statement that they are not expected to take out engines which will endanger their lives because of bad condition, are told

to 'use some common sense in this important matter' and not 'tie up power on account of some technical violation of the law that you know is of little or no importance.....'"

"Cincinnati, Aug. 9--Clerks, freight handlers and station men who are not on strike have been ordered to 'stay away from their usual places of employment when their lives are endangered either by armed guards or defective railroad equipment,' the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship clerks, Freight Handlers, Freight and Express employes announced today in a statement to the Associated Press."

Page 3, col. 5, Local.

"Three Great Northern strikebreakers were kidnapped by a band of men from the roundhouse in Superior late Monday night, it was learned today, hurried to an out-of-way place, given a kangaroo court trial and then taken in different directions. One man, Martin Bangor, returned to the Great Northern shops yesterday, beaten up. His clothes had been taken away from him and hidden. The other two men, Ray Bryant and Ben Smith, are still missing and special agents of the Great Northern today were scouring the woods in the vicinity of Rockmont, about sixteen miles from Superior, for them.

"According to Bangor's story, he and his companions left the railroad premises earlier in the evening to come to Superior to purchase some articles.

"While they were returning, they were accosted by a group of men near Tower Avenue and Winter Street. They refused to enter the two automobiles which were parked near the curb, but were forced to jump in and then were spirited away in the direction of Rockmont.

"The first stop made by the automobile was on a lonely and seldom-traveled road along the Memadji river.

"Here a kangaroo court was held. The men--about fifteen of them--heard 'testimony' and then charged them with being 'scabs in the first degree,' and the sentence was 'punishment to fit the crime.'

"Bangor was taken in the automobile in one direction and his companions were hustled into another car. Bangor was driven towards the Great Northern tracks and Bryant and Smith in the direction of Rockmont.

"Suddenly the car came to a halt and Bangor was thrown out of the automobile. The men jumped upon him and beat him. Then they disrobed him and deserted him.

"No trace has yet been found of Bryant and Smith and railroad officials are of the belief that after the men were beaten they were ordered to leave the city and have left.

"E. F. Lafferty, chairman of the strike Committee, admitted this morning that he had heard rumors of the kidnaping, but denied that it was done by the railroad strikers. 'The strikers did not do it,' Mr. Lafferty asserted. 'It was done by sympathizers.'"

Page 3, col. 2. Local (Superior)

"Commissioner A. D. S. Gillette today addressed the shopcraft strikers union hall. He commended them upon the good conduct and deportment that they have displayed during the strike. He asked them to co-operate with the city officials and police department to preserve order.

"He expressed that the men have a worthy cause and if they remain loyal they will win. Mr. Gillette said that a grave mistake was made by the railroad when the seniority rights were refused."

Page 3, col. 1. Local (Superior)

"Two Great Northern strikebreakers were badly beaten up and several others received minor bruises and scratches in a riot on Tower Avenue and Winter

street about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in which a crowd of strikers and sympathizers participated.

"Edward Lane, 19 years old, of Worthington, Minn., and Ernest Richmond, 33, of Minneapolis, were injured the worst, Lane being unconscious about twenty minutes as a result of a blow on the head. Richmond's face was badly beaten and he suffered from several cuts about the head. The men were treated by Dr. R. C. Searle, police surgeon, at headquarters and they and their companions left Superior during the night.

"The outbreak occurred suddenly and without a moment's notice. The thirteen strikebreakers had quit work a few minutes before, received their final pay checks and were on their way to the Omaha depot.

"As they walked along Winter street towards the depot, a crowd of about forty strikers and sympathizers walked along with them. The strikebreakers were between two lines and were being hooted and jeered.

"Suddenly Lane recognized one of the strikers who approached him in the center of Tower Avenue near Averbrock's store. Lane quickly reached in his pocket and drew forth an eight-inch nut encased in a gray sock. He struck at the striker's head and the blow glanced off, hitting the striker's shoulder.

"In a few minutes grips and handbags were scattered around the streets, blows were flying thick and fast and long knives were flashing. The strikebreakers broke away and ran down Winter street and through the alley in the rear of Averbrock's store near the American Railway Express Company's office.

"Richmond tried to escape by running down Tower Avenue but he was cornered and a half a dozen men jumped upon him. He fought back, but slipped and fell. He pushed his way through the mob and dashed into the door on the north side of Averbrock's. The door, however, had been locked in the meanwhile and Richmond was cornered.

"Bleeding and battered he stood in the doorway while a call was sent to the police station. The police patrol arrived soon afterward and Richmond and

eleven companions were carried away. While they were making their way toward the wagon, a striker hit at one of them and another outbreak occurred. Detective Peter Ostrom used his blackjack and calmed the disturbance.

"In the meantime, Lane, who had dashed through the alley, was caught. One of the strikers dealt him a blow on the head and Lane staggered into the express office and sank to the floor behind a counter. He was unconscious.

"The patrol was called again and Lane was carried from the office to the wagon and hurried to the police station. There he was revived and given medical attention by Dr. Searle. Carl Smith...told Detective Ostrom that Richmond attempted to shoot him... At the police station, several blackjacks were taken from the strikebreakers.

"During the melee Lane had two checks stolen from him. One was for \$64 and the other was for \$62. James Connolly, a striking boilermaker, located the checks on another striker, and returned them to the police station last night.

"No arrests were made, the police being unable to identify the assailants. Detective Ostrom was assisted by Detective Ole Peterson and George Butterick, driver of the patrol.

"Besides Lane and Richmond, other strikebreakers were taken to jail for protection.....The men were detained until 8 o'clock and then left the city....

"Later the men hauled a railroad tie to the bridge over Bluff creek and threw it down on the electric light wires. The roundhouse and depot were dark for several hours while repairs were being made."

Videen

SOCIAL ETHNIC STUDIES

The Duluth Herald, p. 1, Col. 6. Vol. 40 - No. 106. Item #114.

"Joliet, Ill., Aug. 10--A meeting of Big Four brotherhood officials and representatives of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern railway, at which it is reported action will be taken to have the state guardsmen removed from the vicinity of the railroad yards where 1,300 men are on strike, is scheduled to be held today. It is pointed out by brotherhood chiefs that their men are not on strike, but have merely walked off their jobs, dissatisfied with the presence of troops. They describe their action as a protest against the presence of the troops.

"No definite time has been set for the meeting....It is almost certain, however, that several preliminary conferences of railway officials and brotherhood chiefs will be held prior to a joint conference."

"Chicago, Aug. 10--Threats by railroad brotherhood chiefs that 'there will be 100 similar cases' to the tie-up of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern.....have further complicated the railway strike situation today.

"Leaders of the 'Big Four' who are to take part in the Washington conference of rail union heads tomorrow, when all phases of the strike are due to come up before the chiefs of the sixteen standard railroad unions, left to the train service men the right to decide for themselves whether working conditions at terminals were objectionable. Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, declared at Cleveland of trainmen on the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern, that they 'did not require any approval.'

"Our men are not required to work under such conditions as now prevail at many railroad terminals,' he said. 'I am telling them that wherever their lives are endangered by guards they should go home and stay there.'

"Troops remained on guard at Joliet and theouter belt line was tied up in a traffic knot by the suspension of work by the trainmen.

"Disorders in connection with the strike as important developments approached were few and widely scattered....."

Page 3, Col. 3. Local (Superior)

"Whether the provision of the temporary restraining order against the striking Great Northern shopmen will be modified to permit the placing of six pickets on duty at each point of ingress or egress will depend upon affidavits which have been and which will be submitted, Judge C. Z. Luse decided in Federal court today.

"The decision came after a squabble. John A. Murphy, Great Northern counsel, and John Cadigan, attorney for the strikers, when Cadigan asked permission to call the strike leaders on the stand for testimony to refute charges of violence....."

Videen

SOCIAL ETHNIC STUDIES

The Duluth Herald. Vol. 40 - No. 107. Item #115

"Chicago, Aug. 4--Serious threats to traffic by refusal of trainmen to move trains at points where troops were on guard, renewed outbreaks of violence resulting in several deaths and the possibility of walkouts by maintenance-of-way men on various roads marked the progress of the rail strike as railroad heads and union leaders gathered for conferences today to separately consider President Harding's proposal for settling the strike.

"Members of the 'Big Four' transportation brotherhoods, upon whom train movements depend, were authorized by their chiefs to suspend work if they consider strike conditions and the presence of soldiers at terminals and junction points 'unbearable.'

"Western divisions of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé were threatened with a tieup of transcontinental trains by refusal of engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen to operate trains while troops were stationed along the line where outbreaks occurred earlier in the strike. At other centers throughout the country similar situations threatened...."

"New York, Aug. 11--Heads of 148 American roads today appointed a committee to recommend a reply to President Harding's last proposal for settlement of the nationwide rail strike. It was not indicated by those leaving the conference chamber what would be the nature of the reply to the administrations suggestion..."

"Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 11--The railroad labor board will hear the cases of 1,100 railroad telegraphers on the Big Four railroad, who are now taking a strike vote over the interpretation of working rules.....

"The telegram of the labor board further states that pending a hearing and a decision in the conference between the men and the company the board directs

that there shall be no change in the application of disputed rules from that in effect prior to the dispute."

Page 3, Col. 4--Local (Superior)

"Efforts to have the temporary restraining order restricting the activities of striking pickets at the Omaha yards modified so that more than one man could be on duty at each point of ingress and egress will be virtually dropped by the Omaha strikers, John Cadigan, counsel for the union men said today.

"The announcement came as a result of the decision handed down in Federal Court late yesterday by Judge C. Z. Luse in the Great Northern case. Judge Luse granted a permanent injunction against the Great Northern striking shopcrafts preventing them from picketing in large numbers.

"Attempts of Attorney Cadigan to have the injunction amended to permit one picket from each of the six unions to be placed at various points along the yards failed and Judge Luse granted the permanent order, which is worded practically the same as the temporary injunction. The order is effective until further notice from the court.

"Mr. Cadigan said that there would be little advantage gained in contesting the Omaha's petition for a permanent order and that he would confer with counsel for the railroad next week and agree not to contest the case when it comes up for a hearing on Aug. 18 at 10 A.M.

"The court took no action on the request of counsel for the Great Northern to furnish a squad of deputy United States Marshals to enforce the provisions of the injunction. Additional protection is needed, counsel asserted."

Twenty Great Northern maintenance-of-way men yesterday struck in refusal to build living quarters to house new nonunion workers.

Videen

SOCIAL ETHNIC STUDIES

The Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. Vol. 40 - No. 108. Item #116

Local (Superior)

"George Bran, 27 years old, 1609 Fourteenth Street, Superior, a special agent for the Great Northern, is lying in St. Mary's Hospital, seriously wounded with a bullet in his chest as a result of a skirmish with an attacking party of about 50 strikers at 6 o'clock this morning.

"The battle occurred at Saunders, a short distance from Superior and came when a party of strikers attacked a party of five special agents who were waiting in a coach for the arrival of a train from St. Paul carrying twenty strikebreakers for work at the Great Northern yards at Superior.

"Shortly before six o'clock, the strikers, hidden behind a pile of railroad ties, saw the coach with guards approaching. As the train pulled up, the attackers climbed aboard and a scuffle with the guards ensued. Revolvers were drawn by the strikers it was said, but until Bran was beaten and thrown out of the coach no shots were fired. As Bran landed on the ground and started to roll over a small embankment he reached for his hip pocket, it was reported. Suddenly a shot rang out. Bran screamed and clutched at his chest and rolled over the hill.

"Before the remaining guards were taken from the coach and marched into the woods nearby, three of them....were beaten. The fourth, Ed Leonzal, was allowed to escape unharmed because he wore a gold service button on his lapel.

"After kidnaping the special agents, the strikers returned to the sidetracked coach. There they waited for the train from St. Paul carrying the strikebreakers. A few minutes later the train appeared and when it pulled alongside of the coach twenty strikebreakers, ignorant of the fact that they were ambushed, alighted.

"As soon as they started for the coach where they thought the guards were,

the attackers jumped out and at the point of guns lined up the strikebreakers in double file. Terror-stricken they obeyed the command to march up the track. A short distance away, however, strikebreakers made a dash for the open. Several of them succeeded in escaping. Two were badly beaten and five received minor bruises. Several hours later the seven straggled back to Superior, where they were taken to the county jail to be held by Sheriff Ostrom as material witnesses pending the outcome of Bran's condition.

"No trace has yet been found of the thirteen who made their escape but the belief was expressed that they hid in the woods until the strikers disappeared and then went to Duluth from where they will return to St. Paul.

"When Bran was taken to St. Mary's Hospital it was thought at first that he was mortally wounded. He was conscious, however, and an operation will be performed on him this afternoon to remove the bullet from his chest. He is given an even chance to recover...."

Local, page 1, col. 8.

"Patrick Whalen, a Great Northern striker, was arrested at 1 o'clock this afternoon, charged with the shooting of George Bran, Great Northern special agent, this morning. The arrest was made after Whalen had been identified by Bran.....Whalen admitted to the sheriff that he was in the attacking party, but denied that he fired a shot."

Page 3, col. 4:

"New York, Aug. 12--Eight railroad executives, headed by T. DeWitt Cuyler, today were to deliver to President Harding the reply of the Association of Railway Executives to his latest proposal for settlement of the rail strike.

"From authoritative sources it was learned the message was neither unqualified acceptance nor rejection of the plan put forth at the White House, but a

conditional acceptance.

"The reply expresses accord with the view of the administration that the labor board's jurisdiction must be the foundation for any settlement of the strike....."

Page 1, col. 3:

"Chicago, Aug. 12--Nation-wide paralysis of railroad transportation threatened today as 'Big Four' brotherhood men in various parts of the country called meetings to consider the trainmen's walkout which started when crews tied up transcontinental Santa Fe trains in California and Arizona deserts and freight traffic on the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern outer-belt line for the Chicago Steel and shipping districts.

"The walkout of trainmen spread to other sections during the last twenty-four hours. Switchmen joined engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen in protests against working where troops, deputy United States Marshals and other guards were on strike duty at former trouble centers. Clerks on the Santa Fe coast lines were authorized to walk out of their jobs if they considered conditions unsatisfactory....."

"Los Angeles, Aug. 12--Passenger trains due to arrive here today over the Union Pacific railroad are 'indefinitely delayed,' it was announced by the road.

"No reason was announced for the delay and the whereabouts of the delayed trains was not stated....."

"Omaha, Aug. 12--Four trains running over the Chicago & Northwestern from Chicago...were tied up to from three to four hours at Boone, Iowa, because firemen did not want to man the engines....."

Videen

SOCIAL ETHNIC STUDIES

The Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 6. Vol. 40 -- No. 109. Item 117

"San Francisco, Aug. 14--The Santa Fe system virtually was paralyzed by walkouts of the brotherhood men at Needles, Cal., Saligman, Ashfork, Williams, Arizona, and there was one in prospect at Albuquerque, New Mex.

"The Union Pacific's line from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles was blocked suddenly by refusal of brotherhood men at several points.... to move trains..."

"Chicago, Aug. 14--New knots in the railroad transportation of the Far West: bombing of a passenger train loaded with excursionists at Granton Junction, N. J.; dynamiting of a Frisco Bridge at Ash Grove, Mo., and destruction by fire of Wichita Falls & Northwestern railway shops at Wichita Falls, Texas, marked the rail strike's seventh week while rail heads and strike leaders were deadlocked over President Harding's proposals for peace...."

"Huron, S. D., Aug. 14--Two engines of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad one a switch engine called for duty yesterday afternoon and the other a freight engine, were tied up here late yesterday afternoon when brotherhood men refused to operate them. The enginemen charged that the locomotives were unsafe. Reports from local brotherhood headquarters early today declare that the engines will not be moved until they have been passed by a Federal inspector. This action tied up train No. 182, a time freight due to leave here at 4 o'clock yesterday, eastbound.

"Train No. 514, passenger, eastbound, will not leave here this morning until the engine destined to pull it is repaired and is passed by inspectors, brotherhood officials declared."

Videen

SOCIAL ETHNIC STUDIES

The Duluth Herald, page 1, col. 8. Vol. 40 - No. 110. Item 118.

"Washington, Aug. 15--President Harding, having abandoned all efforts at mediation of the rail strike, was declared today by his advisors to have virtually decided to inform the railroad executives of the country that in the operation of trains they will be given full protection and aid of the government.

"The president, it was stated, was determined that the only course the government could now pursue was the path it followed in the coal strike--extension of an invitation to the presidents to operate their properties, and the Federal government with the co-operation of states would stand behind them in their efforts so far as they are directed to serving the public.

"Consideration is given by the president, it was asserted, to a proposition of going before Congress within the next few days with a comprehensive statement of the whole rail strike situation, including the rebuffs that have met the government's attempts at settlement.

"This statement, if made, it was said, would include no suggestions as to legislation, but it is designed to place before Congress and country the facts in the situation as showed by the government.

"The president was described by one of his advisors as 'having his back up,' and fully convinced that nothing further could be done through negotiation.

"Endeavors at mediation, however, were continued today by the leaders of the brotherhoods of railroad operating employees and of the other railroad labor organizations whose members have not been called out on strike.

"Leaders of the railroad labor organizations today made public the rejection of President Harding's final offer for settlement of the national strike of shop craftsmen but declared that attempts to mediate the difficulty by direct dealings between railroad executives and heads of the four brotherhoods were still in progress.

"The union leaders after a conference also made public a statement declaring that the railroad executives by their responses to the President's final offer had also 'declined to accept the president's proposition,' and had 'not even agreed to permit employes now on strike to return to work.'"

"Washington, Aug. 15--Visible activities here in the rail strike situation were confined today to a continuation of the mediation of the chairmen of the Big Four brotherhood organizations in whose hands the striking shopcrafts have placed their case.

"These chairmen, who late yesterday spent more than two hours with President Harding, this morning again went into conference with representatives of the striking unions, but what the next development would be was still purely a manner of speculation.

"The only hint as to what might be expected came from L. E. Sheppard, president of the conductors' brotherhood and spokesman for the entire group of union chiefs, who said one of the matters to be considered today would be whether the labor men would ask for a further conference with all the executives or to meet a committee."

"San Francisco, Aug. 15--The Pacific coast today felt a bitter pinch from the railroad tieups which have been developing, lifting and clamping down again ever since Thursday night.

"Passengers, who had been marooned at desert towns which act as terminals for the Santa Fe lines, Southwestern divisions, had been brought to places of greater comfort, but little had been done for the fruitmen.

"There was a tense situation at Los Vegas, where about 150 persons--men who have replaced striking shopmen, guards employed to protect the railroad property, and wives and children of some of both classes--were virtual prisoners in a railroad enclosure, picketed all around by strikers....."

Page 1, col. 2:

"Montreal, Aug. 15--Canadian railways today cut the wages of their shopmen about \$200,000, although 37,000 workers had threatened to strike if the action was taken before the board of conciliation had decided the dispute."

Page 3, col. 4. Local (Superior)

"Patrick Whalen, arraigned in Municipal Court today, was charged with assault with intent to murder George Bran, special agent of the Great Northern railroad. He is alleged to have shot Bran in a riot which occurred Saturday in the railroad yards near Saunders. He pleaded not guilty.

"Bran, in St. Mary's Hospital, today was said to be rapidly recovering from the wound, and will be present at the trial which was set for Aug. 25, at 2 P.M.....

"Judge French placed Whalen's bail at \$2,500 which had not been produced at noon today. George C. Cooper, attorney, is preparing the defense.

"William M. Eaton, another striker, alleged to have taken an active part in the Saunders melee, was also arraigned in court. He was charged with inflicting injury and intent to do great bodily harm to Special Agent Thriz of the Great Northern railroad. Eaton was arrested at Eighteenth street and Tower Avenue yesterday. Attorney John Cadigan defended him and the case was adjourned for hearing until Aug. 22 at 2 P.M. Bail was set at \$500 by Judge French, which will be furnished this afternoon, it is reported....."

Page 3, col. 2. Local (Superior)

"Additional United States deputies will be assigned to various points in Superior railroad yards, it was announced today by United States Marshal W.R. Chellis, to enforce the provision of the permanent and temporary injunctions restraining strikers from violence.

"Two more men, Deputies Toutant and Hile, arrived in Superior this morning to aid in the serving of notices of the permanent injunction on more than 100 Great Northern strikers. Mr. Chellis has not yet determined how many deputies he will swear in but enough will be deputized to enforce the order, he said.

"In addition to the personal service of the injunction order, large posters are being placed at several places in and near the yards cautioning the strikers and sympathizers from picketing."

Page 2, col.3:

"Chicago, Aug. 15--Few developments had changed the nation's grave railroad situation today.

"Efforts to settle the shopmen's strike and settle the sporadic walkouts by train crews bore little fruit.

"Replies of the rail unions to President Harding's latest proposals for peace were deterred pending further conferences of union leaders at Washington. Union officials arranged to meet again with spokesmen for the administration.

"Although little progress was made toward ending the walkout of Big Four transportation brotherhoods on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the strike of Union Pacific trainmen was called off and four eastbound trains left immediately for Chicago.

"Santa Fe trains stalled for several days at several towns in California, Arizona and New Mexico, were moved westward. Although movement of these trains brought relief to marooned passengers, Los Vegas, Nev., remained isolated due to the tieup.

"An ultimatum to Big Four brotherhood chiefs from A. G. Wells, vice president of the Santa Fe, intensified the situation on that road. Mr. Wells said if Santa Fe's crews refused to return to work the road's only alternative would be to employ others to fill the places of the strikers.

"His demands for explicit answers on the attitude of the brotherhood officials brought a response from W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, that the vice presidents of the union had been instructed to enforce working agreements with the railroads.

"A passenger train manned by a nonunion crew operated over the Cumberland Valley division of the Louisville & Nashville, which had been tied up by the strike.

"Disorders in connection with the rail strike abated again during the last twenty-four hours, but a nonunion shopworker at Tacoma, Wash., was stoned and beaten by a crowd....

"A woman was mysteriously shot when she rode past soldiers encamped near the the Chicago & Alton railroad shops at Bloomington, Ill."

Despite strike news from all over the United States, and even some from Superior, there is nothing in the Herald concerning the happenings in the struck shops at Two Harbors, Proctor, or Duluth. The strike was still in progress, for restraining orders granted the N.P., D. & I. R., and the D. M. & N. still appeared daily in the Herald.

A news story in this issue says that the soft coal workers' strike has been settled. According to the story, miners gained little. The agreement was said to affect the coal miners and mine operators in six states.

SOCIAL ETHNIC STUDIES

The Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 1. Vol. 40 - No. 111. Item #119.

"Washington, Aug. 16--While the public awaited President Harding's message to Congress in which he will present all facts as to the situation and in which he is expected to express determination to throw the full support of the Federal government behind efforts for maintenance of railway operations throughout the country, chiefs of the employes' unions continued today with their plans for the direct settlement of the strike. These chiefs, chairmen of the train service brotherhoods, not on national strike, still were pinning their hope on negotiations they began yesterday for a conference of the striking shopmen's leaders and the railway executives in New York yesterday from which they hoped some sort of compromise would be forthcoming...."

A story under a New York dateline states that the railway executives have acceded to a plan for a conference between the striking shopcrafts leaders and themselves next Thursday.

A feature story by David Lawrence, emanating from Washington, says that the railway executives apparent acceptance of Harding's peace plans was not so cheerful as first appeared. Though some of the railroads are willing to let the railway labor board arbitrate the dispute, several large railroads intimated they would follow their own bent in the matter of seniority rights. This suggests that they would disregard any unfavorable decision by the railway labor board. This is one of the chief reasons why the strikers have refused to accept this plan. The intervention of other nonstriking railway brotherhood leaders has helped to bring the situation to a climax.

A story on page 1, col. 4, under a Chicago dateline states that the Pacific transportation tieup is gradually beginning to untangle. Railway executives were characterized as being not too cheerful over the prospects of their coming meeting with representatives of the nonstriking brotherhoods. The employers were pessimistic mainly because they believed the strikers had broken faith when they refused to countenance Harding's plans for peace. Stories of violence continue to appear.

The coal situation in the Northwest was said to be "critical." The news-story, local dateline, says, "prospects for the relief of the present coal shortage are not considered favorable by state and national officials....."

Cleveland: "For the first time in twenty weeks, striking soft coal miners at scattered points in seven states were today under ordersto begin coal production. This result of the part settlement of the strike affected only a small majority of the 450,000 coal diggers, who threw down their picks last March 31..."

Page 3, col. 3. Local (Superior)

"United States Marshal Chellis and government agents this morning were conducting an investigation into the burning of three box cars at the Omaha yards in Itasca at midnight last night to determine whether the strikers or their sympathizers are responsible.

"Marshal Chellis also was investigating the report that several shots were fired just before the fire started and while railroad men were endeavoring to extinguish the blaze.

"The fire was discovered shortly after midnight and before the alarm was turned into the fire station employes tried to put it out. The fire had gained such headway, however, that nothing could be done and the fire department was

Page 1, col. 2:

"Montreal, Aug. 15--Canadian railways today cut the wages of their shopmen about \$200,000, although 37,000 workers had threatened to strike if the action was taken before the board of conciliation had decided the dispute."

Page 3, col. 4. Local (Superior)

"Patrick Whalen, arraigned in Municipal Court today, was charged with assault with intent to murder George Bran, special agent of the Great Northern railroad. He is alleged to have shot Bran in a riot which occurred Saturday in the railroad yards near Saunders. He pleaded not guilty.

"Bran, in St. Mary's Hospital, today was said to be rapidly recovering from the wound, and will be present at the trial which was set for Aug. 25, at 2 P.M.....

"Judge French placed Whalen's bail at \$2,500 which had not been produced at noon today. George C. Cooper, attorney, is preparing the defense.

"William M. Eaton, another striker, alleged to have taken an active part in the Saunders melee, was also arraigned in court. He was charged with inflicting injury and intent to do great bodily harm to Special Agent Thriz of the Great Northern railroad. Eaton was arrested at Eighteenth street and Tower Avenue yesterday. Attorney John Cadigan defended him and the case was adjourned for hearing until Aug. 22 at 2 P.M. Bail was set at \$500 by Judge French, which will be furnished this afternoon, it is reported....."

Page 3, col. 2. Local (Superior)

"Additional United States deputies will be assigned to various points in Superior railroad yards, it was announced today by United States Marshal W.R. Chellis, to enforce the provision of the permanent and temporary injunctions restraining strikers from violence.

"Two more men, Deputies Toutant and Hile, arrived in Superior this morning to aid in the serving of notices of the permanent injunction on more than 100 Great Northern strikers. Mr. Chellis has not yet determined how many deputies he will swear in but enough will be deputized to enforce the order, he said.

"In addition to the personal service of the injunction order, large posters are being placed at several places in and near the yards cautioning the strikers and sympathizers from picketing."

Page 2, col.3:

"Chicago, Aug. 15--Few developments had changed the nation's grave railroad situation today.

"Efforts to settle the shopmen's strike and settle the sporadic walkouts by train crews bore little fruit.

"Replies of the rail unions to President Harding's latest proposals for peace were deterred pending further conferences of union leaders at Washington. Union officials arranged to meet again with spokesmen for the administration.

"Although little progress was made toward ending the walkout of Big Four transportation brotherhoods on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the strike of Union Pacific trainmen was called off and four eastbound trains left immediately for Chicago.

"Santa Fe trains stalled for several days at several towns in California, Arizona and New Mexico, were moved westward. Although movement of these trains brought relief to marooned passengers, Los Vegas, Nev., remained isolated due to the tieup.

"An ultimatum to Big Four brotherhood chiefs from A. G. Wells, vice president of the Santa Fe, intensified the situation on that road. Mr. Wells said if Santa Fe's crews refused to return to work the road's only alternative would be to employ others to fill the places of the strikers.

SOCIAL ETHNIC STUDIES

The Duluth Herald, p. 1, col., 6. Vol. 40 - No. 112. Item #120

"New York, Aug. 17--The fifth effort by an outside agency to end the nationwide shopmen's strike that began more than six weeks ago, was made today when leaders of the railroad brotherhoods went into conference with a committee representing railroad officials at the Broadway headquarters of the Association of Railway Executives.

"One possible plan by which the roads might maintain their policy in rewarding loyal and new employes with seniority preferences over returning strikers and still effect a compromise with the shopcrafts, appeared in the mass of unofficial discussion in railway circles prior to the conference.

"Such a plan, which, it was hoped, would be acceptable to the crafts, was outlined by certain executives as follows:

"1. That the railroads instead of being bound by the majority action of the Association of Railway Executives, be permitted to take back as many strikers as needs of individual roads dictated. This would assure jobs to all the strikers on most of the roads in the country, particularly in the southeast and throughout the west.

"2. That the roads and unions agree to recognize the seniority of loyal employes who refused to strike.

"3. That the seniority status of returning strikers and so-called 'new men' be fixed through agreements between unions and managements of individual roads, governed partly by standards of efficiency of individual employes in both classes.

"4. That all pension rights be restored to prestrike status.

"No official sponsor appeared for this plan. Members of the executives' committee declined to discuss its merits and the Big Four representatives took a similar attitude."

Page 1, col. 6:

"Chicago, Aug. 17--An end to the strike of Big Four transportation brotherhoods on Western railroads, an improved outlook for peace in the New York conference today, along with shootings, bombings and burnings, were highlights in the nation's railway crisis during the last twenty-four hours....."

Videen

SOCIAL ETHNIC STUDIES

The Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 1. Vol. 40 - No. 111. Item #119.

"Washington, Aug. 16--While the public awaited President Harding's message to Congress in which he will present all facts as to the situation and in which he is expected to express determination to throw the full support of the Federal government behind efforts for maintenance of railway operations throughout the country, chiefs of the employes' unions continued today with their plans for the direct settlement of the strike. These chiefs, chairmen of the train service brotherhoods, not on national strike, still were pinning their hope on negotiations they began yesterday for a conference of the striking shopmen's leaders and the railway executives in New York yesterday from which they hoped some sort of compromise would be forthcoming...."

A story under a New York dateline states that the railway executives have acceded to a plan for a conference between the striking shopcrafts leaders and themselves next Thursday.

A feature story by David Lawrence, emanating from Washington, says that the railway executives apparent acceptance of Harding's peace plans was not so cheerful as first appeared. Though some of the railroads are willing to let the railway labor board arbitrate the dispute, several large railroads intimated they would follow their own bent in the matter of seniority rights. This suggests that they would disregard any unfavorable decision by the railway labor board. This is one of the chief reasons why the strikers have refused to accept this plan. The intervention of other nonstriking railway brotherhood leaders has helped to bring the situation to a climax.

telephone conversations with brotherhood chiefs and representatives of the railroad executives in New York and disclosing both sides 'hopeful of a settlement of the rail strike at today's meeting.'

"Discussion of the troublesome seniority issue was declared by the Indiana senator to be based on a plan which roughly would provide:

"First, that the men who did not go on strike go to the head of the list in seniority.

"Second, that the employees who walked out July 1 or later be accorded seniority status second to the men who remained at work.

"Third, that the new men taken on during the strike be given a seniority ranking below the other two groups and be retained in employment by the railroads wherever possible.

"Senator Watson said that T. DeWitt Guyler, Chairman of the Association of Railway Executives and leader of the executives in the New York conference, expressed himself over the telephone early today as 'quite hopeful.'"

Videen

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyomies Wkl 4 5 Date of Publication Feb. 16, 1928
 (edition, page, column)
 Vol. 21 No. 39 Date Line of Story
 Where consulted Minn. Hist. Library Date consulted Mar. 10, 1939

Henry Koski, secretary of the Central Co-op Wholesale board for the past 15 years writes a one column article on who were the pioneers of the co-operative movement among the Finnish people. He says the Finnish Federation clubs thruout the country were the staunchest builders and supporters of the co-operatives everywhere. According to Mr. Koski, the Finnish clubs were always open free of charge to all co-operative meetings particularly during the early days of the struggling co-operatives.

"But the greatest contribution of all toward the co-operative movement in America was given by the daily press of the Finnish Federation particularly the Tyomies Press in Superior, Wis" says Mr. Koski.

(* Re-elected again in 1939 AB)

Your Item No. Page No. Your Name Alfred Backman

Clayton A. Videen
April 10, 1939

Duluth News Tribune, Fri., Aug. 9, 1907:

A single col. head, in large caps, on page 1, stated:

"LABOR BUREAU WILL INVESTIGATE"

"St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 8--On orders from Governor John A. Johnson, the state labor bureau is to begin an investigation of the charges rumored for some time, that the mine operators have been employing men brought in from outside the state as special officers on the various mining properties where the strike exists.

"The St. Paul typographical union has passed a resolution calling Governor Johnson's attention to the allegation that...strikebreakers taken through St. Paul were employed by a private detective agency to act as guards at the mines, and that they were sworn in as special police upon reaching the mines.

"Governor Johnson is said to have informed the typographical union that the state labor department has been directed to make an investigation.

"Two representatives of the labor department called at the Reardon hotel, Seventh and Minnesota Streets, to inquire about the 83 men recently quartered there and who were later taken to Duluth. Further inquiry will be made at Duluth and on the Mesaba range to see if any of the outsiders imported have received policemen's commissions. The state law provides that men acting as special deputies must be residents of Minnesota....

"The matter is kept very quiet at the Capital...."

There is a 2-col. story on page 3 concerning the trial of the strikers who allegedly threatened to dynamite the Lavic woman's house. A two-col. head, in large type is as follows:

"ATTORNEYS BITTER; CASE MAKING SLOW PROGRESS"

"Hibbing, Aug. 8--The 19 striking members of the Western Federation of Miners were arraigned in Judge T.F. Brady's court this morning on a charge of rioting, which includes allegations of threats to blow up an Austrian boarding house with dynamite and intimidation of Austrian miners by Finnish strikers.

"The prosecution began the introduction of its testimony and the first witness,

Miss Amy Lavic, was on the stand all morning and part of the afternoon. The case is being warmly contested and the hearing will last several days.

"J.T. McGilvray, city attorney, who defended the three strikers at that place, appeared in court today as counsel for the defendants, acting with John A. Keyes of Duluth. At the conclusion of the opening statement by Otto A. Poirier, assistant county attorney, Attorney Keyes of the defense objected to further proceedings, questioning the jurisdiction of the court on the present state of the records. After Judge Brady decided that he was competent to sit in the hearing, Attorney Keyes asked that the 19 defendants be discharged because the complaint was not sufficient and the defendants were not individually charged with a public misdemeanor. The motion was denied.

"Keyes then asked that the complaint be stricken from the record because its character was too indefinite and because several kinds of offenses were specified. Attorney Poirier replied that all of the allegations constituted rioting and were a part of the basic charge. Judge Brady overruled the motion of the defense.

"Attorney Keyes continued his objecting tactics based on all sorts legal points. He objected to the offering of any evidence against 'any or all' of the defendants because the complaint 'does not state a public offense against any or all of them.' The objection was overruled. The attorney for the Federation took exceptions to the rulings.

"After Mrs. Amy Lavic, the state's first witness, had been sworn, Attorney Keyes asked that all the witnesses be excluded from the court room. Judge Brady made the order applicable to witnesses of both sides. A woman witness was led into a nearby room but the door was sprung and would not remain closed and at Keyes' solicitation she was taken into a nearby butcher shop to remain until summoned. Keyes next asked that the handcuffs be stricken from the wrists of the defendants, which was done. He then objected to the hearing of the evidence of Mrs. Lavic because no public breach of peace was specified in the complaint. The objection was overruled.

"Ed Koch was dismissed from the interpreter's chair by the prosecution after Keyes brought out the fact by examination that Koch came to Duluth from Chicago in June and that he was in the employment of a detective agency and had been hired to protect property of the Missabe railroad. After Koch was dismissed Keyes wanted him recalled

and Attorney Martin Hughes of the prosecution asked if Keyes desired to use him as a witness.

"This led to an exchange of personalities in which the phrases 'distinguished assistant to the prosecutor' and 'star role of objector' figured.

"Will you continue to obstruct the administration of justice?' asked Mr. Keyes.

"No, not the way you are doing,' was the reply of Attorney Poirier.

"Joseph Kapp, a butcher was accepted as interpreter. Through him Mrs. Lavic told how two men came to an Austrian boarding house at the Sellers location where she was in charge and threatened to blow up the place if she continued to board the Austrian miners. She said she notified a watchman and several deputy sheriffs arrived. She testified that the Austrians were stopped by strikers on their way home from work at noon and that they did not return in the afternoon because of the intimidation of the strikers. She identified Timo Keskane, one of the prisoners, as being in the crowd of strikers who stood near her house, some of whom she said were armed with iron bars. Keyes objected to the identification, but was overruled.

"Before cross-examination was undertaken by the defense Attorney Keyes asked that the direct evidence of Mrs. Lavic be stricken from the records, as it did not support the Allegations in the complaint. At this point court adjourned until afternoon.

"When court convened this afternoon it was necessary to secure the services of a new interpreter and when he had been sworn in the state called Mike Musulin to the witness stand. He was in the boarding house when the trouble occurred and his testimony was in most respects similar to that of the Lavic woman, except that he did not remember of having heard any threats made to blow up the house.

"The next witness was Mrs. Rukavina, who owns the boarding house. She was at home when the crowd of strikers came to the house and saw the two men come up to the door and heard them say that she must no longer board men who were working in the mines. She had no recollection, however, of hearing any threats made to blow up the house. She made a poor witness for the state.

"George Gumba, the next witness, testified that he was one of the boarders at the Rukavina house and was present when the accused men came there, but heard nothing in the nature of a threat to use dynamite.

"The state then called Al Sutton, one of the deputies who first responded to the call of the Lavic woman for aid and who helped in making the arrests. He identified four of the 19 prisoners as having been members of the party that raised the rumpus, but, on being cross-examined by the attorney for the defense, Sutton became rather confused and failed to strengthen the state's case. In course of the cross-examination Attorney Keyes brought out the fact that Sutton had come to the range very recently from St. Paul and that he was employed by the Employers' Detective Agency of that city.

"Late in the afternoon the court was adjourned until Friday morning, when the examination of the deputy, Sutton, will be continued."

"Eveleth, Aug. 8--Three strikers were arrested early this morning at Gilbert, five miles from here, for intimidating workmen on their way to work. Deputies from this place made the arrest and brought the men here at 7:30 this morning...."

A Bulletin from Nashwauk states that only about 200 strikers are still out there; they are mostly Finns. The dispatch says that the Austrians and Italians are "heartily sick" of the strike.

"Virginia, Aug. 8--About a dozen Austrians were congregated this morning when Deputy Sheriff Gately came along. He asked them....what the trouble was, and they replied that they wanted to go back to work at the mines, but were afraid to do so. He told them....he would see to it that they were not molested. The whole bunch accompanied him at once and they were put to work."

Major Jesmore of Eveleth paid a visit to Duluth. He said the strike was all but over, "'most of the mines are working full crews, and new men are coming in all the time,'" he said.

Duluth News Tribune, Sat., Aug. 10, 1907:

There is only one strike story on page 1. It is a half-col. dispatch, half-way down in col. 1. A large headline says:

"HOOIHAN MAKES PLAIN STATEMENT"

Sheriff Hoolihan of Itasca County sent a letter to Governor John A. Johnson in which he said that all the guards, deputies and special police employed by him are residents of Itasca County. Governor Johnson said, "'I have also written to Sheriff Bates of St. Louis County asking him for an explanation of the allegation that some of

his deputy sheriffs have been non-residents. As yet I have not heard from Sheriff Bates.'" Thomas F. Cole, president of the Oliver Iron Mining Company, dropped into the capitol building for an "informal" chat with the governor. Neither the governor nor the steel official revealed the contents of their conversation.

By far the most important news story appears, oddly enough on page 3. A single col. headline in large caps says:

"SHOT IN BACK WHILE FLEEING"

The story follows:

"Virginia, Aug. 9--A Polish miner was shot in the back while trying to escape from guards at the Oliver Mining Company's property this evening. He gave the name of George Rakowsky and said he lived at Eveleth where he claims to have a family.

"Rakowsky stepped off the Duluth and Iron Range train and attempted to walk through the Oliver property. He was at once apprehended by the guards and taken to the company's mine office. Here he was closely questioned by Captain Gill, who has charge of the company's properties here. The man told all kinds of conflicting stories, saying first that he had just come from Philadelphia, then that he had come from Pittsburgh, and then again that he lived at the Franklin location. He finally admitted that he lived at Eveleth, where he had a family and where he was now building a home.

"Owing to his conflicting stories it was decided to take him downtown and turn him over to the authorities. On the way he suddenly broke away from the guards and made a run for it. The guards several times called for him to halt but he took (on) notice of the command and continued running. The guards opened fire, and he was brought down with a shot that struck him in the small of the back.

"He was at once taken to the city jail. Doctors Miller and Crowe were summoned and on their arrival at the jail a few minutes later made a hasty examination of the man's wound, but were unable to say just how serious it might be nor were they able to locate the bullet. It was decided to take the wounded man to Moore's hospital at Eveleth, where an x-ray examination might be made.

"When the fact of the shooting became noised about the town a crowd of 300 or 400 people gathered about the jail and excitement ran high for a short time...."

Another story concerning the shooting appears on page 3. It is inconspicuous and lacks any kind of heading. The dispatch follows:

"Eveleth, Aug. 9--George Rakowsky, of this city, is lying at Moore's hospital here as the result of a bullet wound inflicted at Virginia this evening. He was shot in the back while attempting to escape from armed guards at one of the Oliver Mining Company's mines at that place.

"Shortly after his arrival at the hospital, whither he was brought by the Virginia authorities late tonight, the wounded man was subjected to an x-ray examination. The examination was evidently not satisfactory to the surgeons as they gave out the information that they were unable to positively say whether or not the wound might prove fatal. Another examination will be made in the morning. The patient was resting quite easily, however.

"Rakowsky is a man of about 35 years of age and lives here with his wife and four children. He is employed as a fireman at one of the mines."

A two-col. head in the middle of page 3 says:

"IMPORTED DEPUTIES ARE PLACED UPON THE STAND"

The story follows:

"Hibbing, Aug. 9--The feature of today's proceedings in the preliminary hearing of the 19 strikers who are accused of rioting, was the admission obtained from two of the witnesses, who are deputy sheriffs, by attorney John A. Keyes of the defense.

"Charles Githens, who is in charge of a gang of deputies, said on cross-examination by the defense, that his legal residence is in Chicago, that he is a deputy and that he has never voted in the state. He came to the range Aug. 2.

"Al Sutton, on cross-examination by the defense, gave the names of several deputies who do not reside in Minnesota. Attorney Keyes was delving into the matter of the residence of the many deputies on the range who do not live in St. Louis County by closely questioning Githens, when he was blocked by Attorney Martin Hughes, attorney for the prosecution, who objected to this line of cross-examination. The objection was sustained....

"Two incidents that may bear interesting fruit took place when Attorney Keyes asked that Al Sutton and Charles Githens, deputies, who were witnesses, be held in

attendance on court. In order to make Githens' appearance doubly sure, the defense subpoenaed him as a witness. The defense may endeavor to impeach both witnesses, and it is not improbable that a warrant charging perjury will be sworn out by one of the attorneys of the defense for another witness of the state who has already testified.

"The defense attempted to show by the witnesses of the state that the deputies testifying at the trial had been instructed in their evidence and had been told what prisoners to identify as being in the crowd of rioters, by General Manager Carling, of the Employers Detective Association of St. Paul, who was here the day the arrests were made.

"The defense tried to elicit information to the effect that the attorney for the state instructed the witnesses regarding the identification of the defendants at a meeting of the deputies last night in the office of Attorney Martin Hughes.

"In the course of the cross-examination the attorney for the defense brought out the fact that both meetings had been held, but did not elicit any information tending to show that there was a conspiracy between the deputies to 'railroad' the defendants to jail.

"When court convened this morning the cross-examining of Al Sutton by the defense was continued. Sutton identified one of the defendants as the man of whom he had charge after the arrests were made. He told how four of the alleged rioters were dressed and he identified them in court. Also of the manner in which the arrests were made and admitted that the deputies went into the houses in the settlement near the Burt pit, where the trouble occurred, in order to arrest certain of the strikers. He denied that any of the strikers were dragged from the houses.

"....He (Sutton) said that there was no called meeting of deputies, but that the deputies met General Manager Carling...informally. He said that Carling talked to some of the deputies about their knowledge of the case by visiting deputies at their camps.

"Charles Githens, who was in charge of the deputies when they arrested the 19 Finns for rioting, said he lived in Chicago, was hired by the Employers' teaming association and that he came to St. Paul and reported to Manager Johnson of the Employers' Detective Association.

"He admitted that he had been mixed up in the famous teamsters' strike in Chicago.

The prosecution blocked inquiry along this line.

"Githens said there were numerous fist fights when the deputies tried to arrest the strikers. He said he fought three men at once. He was struck by a rock but did not know who threw it. He said some of the strikers were taken from houses in that location.... In order to hold him, the defense subpoenaed Githens as a witness.

"The first witness to take the stand at the afternoon session was Daniel O'Day, another deputy. He is the one who swore to the last complaint against the prisoners, the complaint upon which the present hearing is based. He testified that he had been in the state less than two weeks. On cross-examination he proved a rather recalcitrant, absolutely refusing to answer counsel's questions on the ground that he did not wish to incriminate himself.

"O'Day refused to tell where he came from, whether or not he had attempted to arrest anyone, whether or not he had laid hands upon anyone, or whether or not he carried a gun. The attorneys clashed as to the admissibility of this evidence, and a motion on part of the defense to have his testimony stricken from the records was overruled.

"On direct examination O'Day had said that he was a watchman at the Burt Mine and that he was one of those who had responded to the woman's request for help. He refused, however, to say what he did when he arrived at the scene of the trouble....

"The next witness was James W. Allen, who testified that he had been sworn in as a deputy, but that he had been in Hibbing only five days. There was nothing in his testimony that threatened to throw any further light on the events preceding the arrest of the strikers. On being cross-examined by the defense, however, it developed that he considered Buffalo, N.Y. as his home, but that he had lived in Minnesota two years, dividing his time between the cities of St. Paul, Duluth and Moorhead. He admitted that he had been brought up to the range from St. Paul.

"On one point Allen's story contradicted that of the witness Githens, who was on the stand in the morning. The latter had sworn that he had carried no weapon at the time the arrest was made, while Allen stated that Githens had a 32-calibre revolver in his pocket.

"Allen further testified to the effect that Superintendent Simpson, of the Oliver Iron Mining Company, had come along at the time of the trouble at the Rukavina house

and that he had given orders to the deputies to enter the houses on the location and bring the men out. This they did, he said, going into probably a half a dozen houses. He also said that he and several other deputies had had a talk at the jail with Mr. Carling, of the Employers' Detective Association, who had told them that it would be necessary to identify the 19 defendants in open court.

"At the conclusion of Allen's testimony the hearing was adjourned until Saturday morning."

Duluth News Tribune, Monday, Aug. 12, 1907:

A single col. head on page 2 says:

"THREE STRIKERS ARE ARRESTED"

"Chisholm, Aug. 11--Three strikers were arrested here today and taken to the city lockup. No charge has as yet been made against them but it is understood that they are accused of resisting an officer. The men were not unruly and went to the station without any attempt at resisting. Their trial will undoubtedly be postponed until the trial of the 19 men at Hibbing is disposed of. This will be done in order to give Attorney John A. Keyes a chance to come here and defend the arrested parties. It is probable that the men will not be tried until the first week in September. They are at present out on bail."

"Eveleth, Aug. 11--Matt Makinen, the socialist arrested a couple of days ago for striking a special officer, and later released on bail, today denied that he struck the officer. He says he saw the special looking into the window of the union hall and stepped up and asked him what he was doing there. Makinen stated that he had laid his hand on the shoulder of the officer, but that was a natural gesture and he did not mean any particular harm. He denies that his union or socialist organization have made any attempts to force trouble with the officers and he expects to be fully cleared of the charge when he is tried.

The range strike had a humorous outgrowth in the county jail, in Duluth. The inmates were kept well informed on the range strike and they decided to strike too. A trusty was in charge of the men. One morning they refused to go about their duties of cleaning up the corridors, scrubbing the cell blocks, etc. The jailer took a hand and the more timid went back to work. This angered the hardier (or lazier) inmates. One

of them addressed the jailer as follows: "Mr. Officer: Them fellows are all scabs and I have a union card. If I am not allowed to protest against working with scabs I will report to my union. I like the job here well enough but when it get so that even in jail a good union man is forced to work with scabs, it is time to draw the line and I will not come here any more."

There was no news of Rakowsky, the Eveleth man shot by police on Aug. 9. The Tribune made no mention of him.

Duluth News Tribune, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1907:

There is no news of the range strike on page 1. However, the Western Union and North American (now Postal Telegraph) telegraph operators had been carrying on a nationwide strike for several days. This news was headlined on the front page, probably because northern Minnesota has strikes on its mind.

A single-col. head on page 3 reads as follows:

"JUDGE FREES NINE STRIKERS"

The story follows:

"Hibbing, Aug. 12--The defense scored first blood today in the preliminary hearing of the 19 strikers accused of riot when Judge T.F. Brady ordered the discharge of nine of the defendants on motion of Counsel for defense, follow arguments on both sides for a day and a half.

"The men who were released are John Koivula, Frank Sinfors, Oscar Maki, Charles Kalli, John Karho, Adword Lindare, Victor Haryu, John Maki, and Jacob Ratte. Those who were held are Victor Maki, Nicholai Hill, Henry Kiwisor, Andrew Kamp, Oscar Puttune, Victor Jorki, Jacob Maki, Tima Kesponse, John Nempo and Matt Luoma. The men who were held were identified by witnesses for the state as being in the crowd of strikers whom the state charges with rioting. The others were not identified. The defense began the introduction of its evidence at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

"When court convened this morning Attorney J.C. McGilvray of the defense spoke for a quarter of an hour, summing up the evidence. He said that the complaint charges riot but specifies other charges, including misdemeanor and trespass. He said that trespassing on the property of the Oliver Iron Mining company was a misdemeanor but did not constitute a riot. He said that the two men alleged to have threatened to blow up the Austrian

boarding house of Mrs. Toga Rukovina had not been produced by the state and that there was no evidence to connect them with the defendants. He said the only acts that might be construed as riot were the throwing of a stone at a deputy by a person not identified and the carrying of iron bars by two men not connected with or identified as being among the prisoners.

"The attorney said that there was no evidence that any of the defendants had been engaged in riotous acts Aug. 5, the date of their arrest. He argued that the state must make a prima facie case before the defendants could be bound over to the district court. He said the evidence of the state was conflicting and did not support the allegations in the complaint. He argued that common intent on the part of the crowd accused of rioting must be shown, and that the state had failed to prove a common purpose for the gathering of the defendants at the scene of their arrest.

"Otto A. Poirier, assistant county attorney, closed for the state. He held that the state had proved that the defendants intimidated workers and stopped men in the pursuit of their lawful calling, that they had thrown rocks and that some carried iron bars; that they frightened two women to such an extent that the women summoned deputies and that they resisted officers and trespassed on the property of the Oliver Iron Mining Company. He said all of these acts constituted a riot. He argued that a riot did not comprise one act but was composed of a series of acts which might be misdemeanors but which in their entirety constituted a riot.

"The attorney said the evidence showed that the Austrian workers refused to return to work because they were intimidated by the defendants, that some were so badly frightened that they crawled under their beds in the boarding house, that a crowd formed in front of the boarding house and was shown by the state to have been connected with the two men alleged to have threatened the destruction of the house by dynamite. He reiterated that all the acts, while misdemeanors in themselves, constituted a riot. He said the strikers gathered in a few minutes, proving their common purpose. He asked that the motion of the defense to discharge the defendants and dismiss the complaints be denied.

"Judge Brady then granted the motion of the defense as regards nine of the defendants and overruled the motion as regards to the remaining 10.

"Attorney Poirier asked the court to caution the defendants who were released to keep away from crowds, to observe caution during the strike and to refrain from trespassing on the property of the mining companies. The request was argued upon by Attorney Martin Hughes of the prosecution, who said it was proper.

"Attorney John A. Keyes of the defense said the court could not put himself in the position of a near friend to either side and asked him to make no discrimination but to warn the sheriff and his deputies to desist from arresting innocent men.

"Judge Brady in ordering the release of the nine defendants, charged them to keep away from crowds, to deport themselves in an orderly manner, to refrain from trespassing on property where they were not allowed and not to stop men in pursuit of their lawful calling.

"When the hearing was resumed at 2 o'clock this afternoon the defense began the introduction of its testimony. The first witness called was Jacob Maki, one of the strikers under arrest. He testified to the effect that he had been standing on the sidewalk when 18 men came along accompanied by a number of deputies shortly after noon on Aug. 5, and when the party was passing him some of the men called to him to come along up town. Maki said he did not know the men were under arrest so he walked out on the street and after edging in between two of the guards walked along with the crowd. Arriving at the jail it began to dawn upon him that the men were under arrest, so he made an effort to get away but was held by the deputies and locked up with the rest of them.

"After Maki had told in detail his actions on the day when the arrest was made, the attorneys for the state began a cross-examination of the witness lasting about an hour.

"When the state finally concluded its cross-examination of the witness, Maki, the defense asked that the hearing be adjourned until 9 a.m. Tuesday, in order to have time to secure the presence of certain witnesses. As there was a red hot ball game scheduled for the afternoon there was no objection to the request of the defense and Judge Brady declared the hearing adjourned until the time named."

Evidently Judge Brady was actively interested in baseball, for the sporting page of the same issue of Trib., bearing a Hibbing dateline for Aug. 13, said, in part: "The

St. Paul colored Gophers defeated Judge Brady's Colts this afternoon, 8 to 4."

Duluth News Tribune, Wed., Aug. 14, 1907:

There is a great deal of news in this issue about the telegraphers' strike, telling how it has crippled business. Even some of the railroads suffered when their operators refused to handle commercial messages.

There is one story on the front page pertaining to the miners' strike. It is a single col. head, in large print as follows:

"SHERIFF BATES WRITES GOVERNOR"

The sheriff wrote that he had appointed but 10 men from Duluth to act as deputies. He said he had appointed the remainder of his small army of special police and deputies in the range towns. These men, he said, had been "'vouched for by good reputable citizens.'" Accompanying the letter was a list of 350 names of deputies employed. The news story says that the governor is investigating complaints that all the deputies are not residents of the state. The News Tribune discloses in the next paragraph, in speaking of the Employers' Detective Agency: "It is through this bureau that fully 150 men were secured from Chicago and Milwaukee and hurried to the iron range there to be employed as guards."

A single col. headline in large print on page 3 tells us that:

"DEFENSE CALLS MANY WITNESSES"

The story follows:

"Hibbing, Aug. 13--Nothing particularly new or startling was brought out today in the hearing of the 10 strikers who are under arrest on the charge of rioting. The defense continued to place witnesses on the stand and the attorneys for the state cross-examined them in turn, but the entire day's proceedings were quiet in the extreme."

One man, employed by a contractor, testified that he saw one striker knocked to the ground by a deputy but affirmed he "was too far away to hear what was said." He testified further that none of the strikers was trespassing on Oliver Iron Mining Company property.

The next witnesses corroborated in full the story of Jacob Maki, who was "accidentally" arrested when he joined the strikers on their involuntary march to the jail. The third witness to come on the stand also corroborated Maki's story.

The afternoon session was quiet and additional witnesses added little to the progress of the trial, except to say that five strikers walking away from the scene of the trouble were stopped and turned back by the deputies.

An evening session was held, and Andrew Kamp, one of the defendants, was called to the stand. "He stated he was in his boarding house asleep at the time of the trouble and that he was awakened by a companion who told him that there were deputies outside. He got up and went out, but seeing nothing out of the ordinary he returned to the house and lay down on his bed without undressing. He had lain there but a few moments when two deputies came to the house, entered and made him accompany them to jail.

"At this point the hearing was adjourned until tomorrow morning."

The hearing for John Makinen, reported to be a strike leader in the Eveleth district, was postponed until Monday morning.

There has been no mention made by the Tribune of Rakowsky, who was shot by special police on Aug. 9.

Duluth News Tribune, Thurs., Aug. 15, 1907:

There was a great deal about the telegraphers' strike on the front page, including pictures of five men who were interested in the strike, and a news story to the effect that President Theodore Roosevelt had been asked to intervene, but page 1 contained nothing on the iron range trouble.

A short, single-col. news story on page 3 says, concerning the trial, that six witnesses were called to the stand and that "all of the witnesses testified to the effect that some of the defendants had been taken out of their boarding houses by the deputies and had not been members of any crowd gathered together at any one place...."

One official, engaged in looking after the state's mining properties, said: "'In my opinion, the strike is far from over.'" He intimated that a labor shortage was possible, since large numbers of striking miners had left to find work elsewhere and that no one seemed to be coming in to replace them. He said that many had returned to their birthplaces across the Atlantic and "'Few of them will probably ever return to the Minnesota iron range.'"

At Chisholm, the Tribune reports that 20 strikers intimidated 40 men on their way

to work at the Morrow mine. The men were frightened and did not go to work in the morning, but a few showed up during the afternoon.

Duluth News Tribune, Fri., Aug. 16, 1907:

A headline in large type, single col. reports:

"MAHONEY ROASTS PRESS OF RANGE"

"Eveleth, Aug. 15--A vicious attack on the press of this country and on the Duluth and range papers in particular was the meat of the address delivered by Acting Secretary Mahoney of the Western Federation of Miners at Vail's hall this evening. 'Mother' Jones also made some remarks intended to encourage the strikers and to keep them from giving up the struggle, whose end she prophesied would be a glorious victory.

"The strikers were present in force and were very generous in their applause of the most rabid periods of the addresses. There was also a fair sprinkling of Eveleth business and professional men in the audience.

"Mr. Mahoney paid his respects to the United States Steel Corporation in no uncertain terms, upbraiding its officials and its polices for the 'spirit of commercialism,' which he called its only guiding star."

The News Tribune does not quote what Mahoney said about it and the range papers--CAV. A single-col. head on page 3 says:

"CHISHOLM MINER SHOT BY GUARD"

The story follows:

"Chisholm, Aug. 15--At a late hour last night while walking across the Monroe-tener property Andrew Orra, a miner, was shot in the right arm by one of the mine guards.

"The guard called to him to ask what he was doing there. The man evidently did not understand what the guard said, and thinking, possibly, it was one of the strikers who meant him no good, the man started to run.

"The guard called upon him to halt but Orra gave no heed to the command and the guard opened fire, with the result that one bullet took effect in the fleeing man's right arm. The wounded man was later brought to the Rood hospital at Hibbing, where it was found that the arm was badly lacerated. The wound was dressed and no serious consequences are expected to follow. It is not probable that any arrests will be made."

A dispatch bearing a Chisholm dateline for Aug. 15 says the strikers there are

"becoming more aggressive."

A small headline at the bottom of page 3, next to the advertisements says:

300 STRIKE BREAKERS IMPORTED BY STEEL TRUST"

"Hibbing, Aug. 15--Three hundred strike breakers, mostly Austrians, were brought here today by the U.S. Steel Corporation and distributed among the mines in this district. The company is determined to work its properties to the limit and will bring in more men from time to time as it is considered necessary and advisable. The arrival of this large number of men was accompanied by no demonstration whatever."

A short news dispatch from Hibbing states that the hearing is drawing to a close for the 10 strikers who are accused of threatening to dynamite the Austrian boarding house.

This issue contains a long editorial concerning the telegraphers' nationwide strike. Nothing complimentary is said about the striking operators.

Duluth News Tribune, Sat., Aug. 17, 1907:

A single col.-head on page 3 tells us that the arrested strikers are to be bound over to the grand jury. Attorney Keyes, of the defense, made a plea for fair treatment. Martin Hughes of the prosecution closed the argument and stated that there was enough evidence against the 10 strikers to warrant a charge of rioting. Judge Brady decided in favor of the State.

A news dispatch from Eveleth says that the steel corporation intends to work its mines at full capacity and that if the strikers don't return to work, their places will be filled by others--"others" meaning strike breakers.

Operators from local telegraph companies were on strike, as were some of the messengers. Three or four messengers arrested.

This issue of the Tribune carried a misleading editorial, which thoroughly obscured the real nature, about Teofilo Petriella, the strike leader.

Duluth News Tribune, Mon., Aug. 19, 1907:

The first col. on page 1 says in large print.

"SHOOT AND BE DAMNED, SAYS MOTHER JONES"

Then in smaller type:

"SILVER-HAIRED 'FRIEND OF LABOR' HURLS GRIM DEFI AT POWERS THAT BE IN FLAMBOYANT SPEECH AT ARMORY--MUCH PROFANITY PUNCTUATES REMARKS OF AGITATOR"

"DECLARES RICH PEOPLE ARE BREAKING LAW AND OVERWORKING JESUS TO FORGIVE THEM, AND SAYS SHE DOESN'T CAUSE SAVIOR WORRY. PRES. MAHONEY ALSO TALKS"

The following quotations of Mother Jones are set off in a box. They are in black, boldface type:

"'I don't work Jesus to death.'"

"'Shoot and be damned.'"

"'I don't believe in women's clubs whose members wear pearls around their necks bought by toil.'"

"'They have told us 'you be damned.' I say 'damn them.'"

"'If you want freedom from serfdom, unite and act together.'"

"'The rich people of this country are disobeying the law of the land and overworking Jesus to forgive them.'"

The story follows:

"Above are some of the sentiments of Mary Jones of Chicago, known to all the nation as 'Mother' Jones.

"While she was talking in the Duluth Armory last night the rain was pattering upon the roof and the gray haired veteran seemed rather enthused by the applause from above and beneath.

"In her characteristic style 'Mother' Jones went after the trusts of all kinds and she related experiences she had in the mines east and west. She told the gathering that until labor united and voted in a solid body for some one who would give the masses justice there was no use of protestation.

"'Get together, boys, and work for your own interest,' advised the little gray haired woman on the rostrum. 'It is up to you and you must show your hand. If you continue to be poor, degraded and depressed, it is your own fault. You have the power, why don't you exercise it?'

"'Mother' Jones said many other things. Some of her sentiments seemed to border upon anarchy, but she declared she was not an anarchist. 'But I have seen enough on the mine range to make me something--call it anarchist if you will,' said the speaker.

"The hall was fairly well filled and very appreciative. Alderman McEwen presided and made a somewhat extended address in which he reviewed the labor conditions of the country and the recent trial of Haywood in Boise, Idaho. Then he introduced Acting President Mahoney of the Western Federation of Miners.

"Mr. Mahoney devoted a considerable portion of his time to attacking the press of the northwest for what he termed unfair treatment. He also told of arrests and trials of a number of strikers in the range district and declared the justices of the place in the territory were simply hirelings of the Steel corporation.

"The acting president extenso related his experiences with the courts of the range country and declared positively that he did not believe that there was much real justice in the northwest. He told of being met with crossed bayonets, held, he said, by hired thugs and Pinkerton men employed to intimidate the miners who were disposed to remain in the district.... A long recital of conditions of life, as the acting president saw it, followed....

"Several others spoke, some of them in Finnish, and the band played a number of enthusiastic airs."

Mahoney said in a Hibbing interview that there would be no "general strike" against the independent mines.

Duluth News Tribune, Tues., Aug. 20, 1907:

A single-col. head on page 3 states that Andrew Orla, who was shot in the arm by a deputy, suffered a great deal from the loss of blood and his condition is serious. "The bone was completely shattered and a number of pieces had to be removed.... According to Orla's story, he was in a beer wagon with seven others returning from Chisholm after a carousal.... He admits that he understood the deputy when ordered to halt...and that some one finally called out from the beer wagon, 'To h--l with your stopping!' The deputy then fired as the wagon continued to advance." (This story differs materially with the first account of the Orla shooting.)

A note of humor is injected into the strike situation with the following small, single-col. head on page 3.

"STRIKE BREAKERS JOIN RANKS OF STRIKERS"

The story follows:

"Hibbing, Aug. 19--Seventy-five strike breakers left the city today for Duluth as the result of having been influenced by the strikers. They were part of a party of three hundred who were shipped in here last Thursday to work for the steel corporation.

"Upon their arrival here the strikers explained the situation and the 75 agreed not to go to work. Their board was paid by the Western Federation of Miners while they were waiting for transportation back to Duluth.

"The strike breakers stated that they did not fully understand the situation when they agreed to go up on the range and as soon as they were informed that there was a strike on they refused to go to work. No threats were used to influence these men and they seemed to be in sympathy with the strikers as soon as they learned the situation."

A small caption on page 3 states:

"MANY STRIKE BREAKERS ARE IMPORTED DAILY"

The dispatch follows:

"Eveleth, Aug. 19--Two hundred Polish strike breakers arrived here today. They were brought in on the Duluth & Iron Range railroad and it is thought that they will be employed by the Drake and Stratton Co., in stripping at the Fayal mine.

"The Oliver Iron Mining company brought in 150 Polanders today who will be put to work at the Hull mine."

A bulky News Tribune editorial characterized the telegraphers strike as "unnecessary."

Duluth News Tribune, Wed., Aug. 21, 1907:

On page 3 is the following single-col. head in large type:

"3 STRIKERS ARE PLACED ON TRIAL"

The news dispatch follows:

"Chisholm, Aug. 20--Three strikers were placed on trial today before Judge Freeman, two on charge of assault and one for resisting an officer. They were arrested by deputies on the night of Aug. 10, near the Monroe-tener location.

"From testimony introduced by the state it developed that a deputy had stopped one of the strikers on the county road, that the latter broke away on a run, was overtaken and placed under arrest. He was not taken in custody, however, until he had put up a game fight against the deputies. In the meantime another striker, a friend of the

first, came out on his porch and threatened the deputies with a shotgun. Nothing daunted, Deputy Joe Hanson walked up to him, covering him with a revolver, and proceeded to take the gun away.

"While Hanson was getting his man, a third striker became involved in the fracas, and he also was taken in hand, but not until after he had given his captors a lively tussle.

"The trial was adjourned until tomorrow morning.

"A feature of the trial this morning was the dismissal of the first two complaints against the defendants because they had been altered by Assistant County Attorney Poirier some time between the filing and the opening of the trial. New complaints were then drawn up and filed and the trial began...."

"Virginia, Aug. 20--Five Finns went to work today at the Republic Iron and Steel Company's mine, the first miners of that nationality to return since the men walked out a month ago. These men were not members of the Western Federation but they walked out with the others...."

Duluth News Tribune, Thurs., Aug. 22, 1907:

A news story on page 3, col. 1 says "A trainload of strike breakers, about 330 in number arrived in Virginia tonight (Aug. 21) direct from New York. They were met at the station by a large body of members of the Western Federation of Miners and shortly after the coaches had been emptied a procession started down the street in the direction of the Socialist hall.

"The strikers made quite a demonstration and seemed to have no trouble whatever in persuading the new arrivals to accompany them to their meeting.

"John Krogdahl, who runs an employment agency here, and Judge Martin went down to the hall, thinking perhaps that they might be able to induce the men to go up into the woods to work, as they would not work in the mines. Although their intentions were peaceable they were ejected bodily from the hall.

"All the men who came in tonight appear to have tickets in their possession stating that they came prepared to work only on the condition that there is no strike on. As soon as they learned that a strike was on there was no end of grumbling and complaining

and they did not hesitate to state that they would not go to work in the mines, at any rate. As far as could be learned this evening the men are Austrians, Poles and Germans, and appear to be a good class of laborers."

"Hibbing, Aug. 21--While distributing circular at the Penobscot mine today two Finns, Elias Huttman and Max Medow, were placed under arrest by deputies and lodged in jail here. They are charged with trespassing on the property of the Oliver Iron Mining Company.

"When interviewed at the jail by a News Tribune correspondent the prisoners stated that they had been knocked down and otherwise roughly treated by the deputies." This was denied by the deputies.

The circular was a notice to the miners, asking them not to work in the mines during the strike.

"Eveleth, Aug. 21--Eight coach loads of strike breakers arrived here this evening and it is expected that they will all go to work in the morning at the Adams-Spruce mine. As this mine had approximately 1,000 men at work on Monday of this week, the arrival of these recruits will mean that the mine will soon be turning out ore as before the strike." This shipment of strike breakers to Eveleth numbered about 500 men, according to a small head prefacing the news item.

Six coaches of strike breakers arrived in Hibbing on Aug. 21, and "the men were taken to the mines before the strikers had a chance to mingle with them."

In a telegram to governor of New York, Petriella charged that more than 90 men were "railroaded" to the iron range and were told that there was no strike in progress. Petriella charges that the men, mostly New Yorkers, were compelled to go to work at the point of guns. He asked the New York governor to rescue them from "slavery."

The United States Steel Corporation officials stated that the men were not strike breakers, as they had been hired as common laborers; that they had been "fully informed" about the strike, and that they were at liberty to quit any time they chose.

The governor replied by wire saying that if the New York law had been violated the involuntary strike breakers should appeal to New York authorities.

Duluth News Tribune, Fri., Aug. 23, 1907:

The following single-col. head appears in large type between two large hardware

and cutlery "ads" on page 3.

"MANY RECRUITS LEAVE AT ONCE"

A smaller head reads:

"LESS THAN 100 OUT OF 600 STRIKE BREAKERS BROUGHT TO EVELETH REMAIN"

The story follows:

"Eveleth, Aug. 22--Of the 600 strike breakers that arrived here yesterday afternoon less than 100 in all were left here. The rest were taken west along the range and distributed at various mines....

"The numbers of strikers are diminishing quite rapidly. Some have left town and others have gone back to work....

"Petriella, the 'Aguinaldo of the Iron Range,' is in Duluth trying to hold back the flood of strike breakers that the steel corporation is bringing in...."

A news dispatch reports that deputies "have left Sparta and Vicinity."

"Hibbing, Aug. 22--The men brought to Virginia yesterday from New York to work in the mines and who were taken in charge by the Western Federation were brought to Hibbing this morning over the Great Northern and shipped to Duluth over the Missabe...."

The Duluth News Tribune, Sat., Aug. 24, 1907:

"Eveleth, Aug. 23--The superintendent of the Fayal mine today foiled an attempt on the part of federation men to get to the men of that mine in an attempt to persuade them to quit work. The men who were turned away from the mine were President McNair of the local miners' union and an Austrian striker.

Duluth News Tribune, Monday, Aug. 26, 1907:

A single-col. head on page 2 is as follows:

"ITALIAN LABORER SHOT BY DEPUTY"

The story follows:

"Hibbing, Aug. 26--Antonio Lambario was shot this morning through the fleshy part of both legs by a deputy at the Sellers strippings. The shooting was purely accidental. Lambario is a new man at the mine having just gone to work this morning.

"At seven o'clock a shift was made in the force of deputies on duty at the mine and as one of the deputies was unloading his gun it was accidentally discharged, the bullet striking Lambario. The wound is a severe one, quite a hole being torn in one

leg. The man is in pretty serious condition as a result of the shock."

"Hibbing, Aug. 25--The cases against the various strikers held in the Hibbing jail will be heard in municipal court Wednesday morning. Domenico Castellano and Nick Baptist are charged with rioting at the Hull Mine, Aug. 17. Elias Huttenen and Matt Medow, who are now out on bail, are charged with trespassing...and distributing hand-bills tending to stir up a riot, while Nick Johnson is accused of threatening a deputy on the Great Northern train Saturday."

"Virginia, Aug. 25--A party of 15 strike breakers arrived today on the morning train and was met by a number of strikers. In spite of the efforts of the Federation men to keep the new arrivals from going to the mines, 13 of them went out to the Oliver mine and went to work. The other two were apparently more susceptible to the arguments of the strikers and up to a late hour this afternoon were still about town in their company.

A news dispatch bearing an Eveleth dateline for Aug. 25 stated that most of the imported men are hardworking and intelligent. The News Tribune reporter said that all of the men with whom he talked were able to speak "intelligently in English." Hitherto, says the story, most of the miners have been Finns and Austrians, but the coming of more Poles and Germans is expected to make Eveleth a "cosmopolitan city."

Duluth News Tribune, Mon., Aug. 27, 1907:

The following single-col. head in large print is found on page 3:

"STRIKERS MAKE DEMONSTRATION"

The story:

"Eveleth, Aug. 26--Another demonstration by the striking members of the Western Federation of Miners took place here this morning. Several hundred miners took part and it is known that some of the workers were deterred from going to work. It is not known how many men were kept from work but the number will not exceed 100.

"The strikers gathered in the union hall early this morning and about 6:30 they left the hall and formed in the streets. They intercepted all workers who passed that way. In several instances they used threats and took away the dinner pails of several of the men. They had things all their own way for awhile as there were no officers in sight.

"The deputy sheriffs were notified and they hurried to the scene. Deputy Sheriff Mike Horgan and Chief of Police Kent arrived at the spot at about the same time and they took strenuous measures to preserve the peace. They, assisted by the officers under their charge, soon dispersed the strikers and peace reigned.

"One man who objected to obeying the mandates of the officers was picked up shortly afterwards from a small ditch by the side of the street. He had been laid there to emphasize an argument he had with one of the officers. A few men were subjected to similar arguments and the reasoning advanced was too strong to admit of answer.

"The spot where the demonstration took place was well selected by the strikers, as they could see up the hill for about a mile. Any man coming downtown to work was in sight of the strikers for a long time before he reached them. Many of the workers when they saw the crowd gathered turned around and went home without any efforts to go to work. The deputy sheriffs formed a patrol which escorted all men to work who wanted to go."

Duluth News Tribune, Wed., Aug. 28, 1907:

A short dispatch on page 1 relates that Gov. Johnson disclaims having heard any complaints of strikers being mistreated on the range. (In the light of what occurred in Hibbing on the previous day, this seems strange--CAV)

The Western Federation of Miners are making preparations to open up a cooperative store at Eveleth.

Duluth News Tribune, Thurs., Aug. 29, 1907:

"Eveleth, Aug. 28--One shot fired over their heads and a liberal application of policemen's clubs tonight nipped in the bud what might have been a serious riot of strikers. As a result of the fracas two of the strikers are nursing several painful bruises and Officer Peter Nordie is looking for a new club to replace that broken suddenly coming in contact with the head of one of the strikers.

"There was a meeting of the federation members at their hall at 6 o'clock and shortly afterward they came out of the building completely stopping the way for the pedestrians. Some miners went up the hill and stood in groups....

"The police and some deputies were soon on the ground and gave orders for the men to disperse.... Some of them moved on at once but others acted rather sullen and refused

to go. One shot over the heads of the crowd served to make some more of them disperse towards their homes, but it was found that persuasion of another sort was required in the case of a few, notably Ed Jalinien and Victor Lahde. The former received good bumps on the left temple and jaw as a 'move on' argument, while the latter soon found himself encumbered with a pretty sore arm...."

Bovey reported a scarcity of common labor.

Duluth News Tribune, Fri., Aug. 30, 1907:

A single col. head on page 3 says:

"DEPUTIES SPRING A BIG SURPRISE"

The story follows:

"Eveleth, Aug. 29--Deputies to the number of about 40 sprang quite a surprise early this morning on a large body of strikers who had congregated at their hall. The strikers had gathered at break of day and it was thought to be their purpose to make a further attempt to stop miners on their way to work between 6 and 7 o'clock....

"The strikers had scouts out watching for the approach of deputies, but the latter made a detour this morning reaching the hall by an entirely different route.... The result was that the deputies arrived at the hall and had the place practically surrounded before the strikers were aware of their presence.

"As all the deputies were armed with rifles and a number of them carried big pick handles in addition, their order to disperse was obeyed...."

There is a rumor that a large number of strikers will gather at Eveleth next Monday morning.

It is estimated that there are between 800 to 1,000 strikers in Virginia at present. Mining officials believe that the strike will soon die a natural death.

Duluth News Tribune, Sat., Aug. 31, 1907:

"Eveleth, Aug. 30--The strikers here who so desire are to be allowed to take part in the parade on Labor day, the governor's proclamation being temporarily suspended on that day.... The news was received by the strikers with considerable satisfaction...."

A news dispatch from Eveleth states that that town has become the "storm center" for members of the Western Federation of Miners. At a meeting on Wednesday evening, "some women, believed to be Austrians, vented their spite on the deputies, conducted

themselves in a manner too coarse to relate.... It is claimed that threatening letters are being sent through the mails.... Nearly every private quarrel coming up for an airing in the municipal court has some bearing on the strike in one way or another."

Duluth News Tribune, Mon., Sept. 2, 1907:

The front page carried a 3-col. head on preparations for Labor Day celebrations, but nothing was said locally about the strike.

On page 3 there is a single col. head and the following story:

"Sparta, Sept. 1--The strike situation here is quiet. No demonstrations have been made by the strikers and everything is peaceable. The Genoa and Sparta mines have closed down for an indefinite period.... The Gilbert is the only mine in this district that is working full force and none but non-union men are employed...."

Duluth News Tribune, Tues., Sept. 3, is missing.

Duluth News Tribune, Wed., Sept. 4, 1907:

President McNair of the local miners union declared that the strikers will continue to fight, according to a report from Eveleth to the News Tribune. About 500 striking miners marched in the Labor Day parade.

There is an interesting news item concerning the Finns at Winton. It follows:

"Winton, Sept. 3--Since the strike of the miners on the range went into effect there has been quite a change in the personnel of the working force in the employ of both the St. Croix Lumber company and the Swallow and Hopkins of this place. All the Finns who showed signs of being Socialists and labor agitators were gradually let out and their places filled with Norwegians and Dutch. Practically all of the latter are family men and the companies have made no secret of the fact that it was their intention and desire to get just that class of workmen."

Duluth News Tribune, Thurs., Sept. 5, 1907:

"Eveleth, Sept. 4--Chief Deputy H.H. Bell, who has charge of all the deputies in Eveleth, yesterday furnished bail in the sum of \$50 each for the appearance of Deputies Ed Connors and James Kennedy, under arrest for assault, which is set for next Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

"Both men were placed under arrest last Saturday afternoon. Connors is charged with having assaulted Ed Jalinien on Aug. 28, and Kennedy with having assaulted Mrs.

Anna Macklin on Aug. 29.

"Neither of them offered any resistance when taken into custody by Chief Kent."

On Sept. 4, the D.M. & N. brought down 36 trains of ore.

Duluth News Tribune, Fri., Sept. 6, 1907:

A news item states that 91 out of the 104 mines in St. Louis County are operating, according to W.H. Harvey, inspector for the state labor department. There were 81 fatal accidents during the last 12 months, 79 of which were company employes. The underground miners received an average of \$2.46 per day, while the average pay for surface workers was \$2.75; shift bosses received \$3.00. "Cheaper employes received from \$1.55 (tally boys) to \$2.93 for contract miners. Surface foremen received \$3.08 a day, mining engineers \$4.00, clerks \$2.13, chemists \$5.18 a day."

A news dispatch from Eveleth says strike breakers at the "Adams-Spruce mine are contented and will stick. They receive \$2.10 a day, the same as before the strike...." Most of the strike breakers, young men between 20 and 30 years old, are natives of Germany, Belgium and Poland.

"Eveleth, Sept. 5--A lone Finnish unionist, who returned to work at the mine a couple of weeks ago, was seen today by a News Tribune reporter and when asked for his reason for going back to work he said, 'I have wife and three children--no want them to starve--union no good--got no money.'...."

There was no strike news in the News Tribune for Sat., Sept. 7; Mon., Sept. 9; or Tues., Sept. 10.

Duluth News Tribune, Wed., Sept. 11, 1907:

"Eveleth, Aug. 10--James Kennedy, the deputy accused of having struck a woman in the back on Aug. 29, was given his hearing before Judge Prince today and was discharged from custody. The prosecution put several witnesses on the stand, all of whom required the services of an interpreter, but none of them corroborated the story of the woman who claimed to have been struck.

"H.H. Bell, the leader of the deputies, desired to act as attorney for the prisoner, but not having been admitted to practice, he was not permitted to do so. Judge Prince admitted Bell to appear in the role of Kennedy's agent, which seemed to serve his purpose equally well...."

Virginia mine officials believe that the strike is on its last legs and will last only about three days more.

Duluth News Tribune, Thurs., Sept. 12, 1907:

"Eveleth, Sept. 11--The gradual dissolution of the strike and the strike organization is noted from day...."

Duluth News Tribune, Fri., Sept. 13, 1907:

"Eveleth, Sept. 12--Ed Williams, the deputy who was arrested yesterday on a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon, preferred by W.H. Phillips, was given a hearing today before Judge Prince and bound over to the grand jury. Bail was fixed to the amount of \$500, but up to a late hour tonight Williams had failed to secure the amount and is still in jail.

"....The evidence aduced at the hearing showed that Williams was driving along the road to Sparta accompanied by a couple of women of that town, when they met Phillips and another man from this place. When Phillips refused to join Williams and his companions the latter became enraged and pulled his revolver, firing first into the ground and then at Phillips. The bullet just grazed the latter's cheek near the ear.

"That the defendant was intoxicated at the time of the shooting was established by the evidence in the case and the attorney took advantage of that fact in his plea to the court...."

Duluth News Tribune, Sat., Sept. 14, 1907:

"Eveleth, Sept. 13--Late developments tend to substantiate the belief that Deputy Kennedy, who was arrested on the charge of having struck a woman...about two weeks ago and who was discharged a few days ago, was not the guilty man, but it was a deputy who left town the day following the assault.

"Chief Deputy Bell recalls now that a certain deputy gave up his job the day after the trouble and left for Duluth without asking for his time, but that an inquiry came later by phone from the sheriff's office in Duluth asking how much money the man had coming for his services...."

Sheriff Bates visited Eveleth on Sept. 13, "'just looking around to see how the deputies are getting along.'" Some thought that the real reason for the county officer's visit concerned the question of the "temporary withdrawal of most of the deputies."

There were three news stories bearing on the strike in the Mon., Sept. 16 issue of the Tribune, but they were in the form of rumors; two of the stories, one from Eveleth and the other from Hibbing, rumored breaks in the ranks of the strikers. The third dispatch, a small item, reported a "rumor" that strikers had met a group of miners on their way home from work. "Fists were freely used, it is claimed, with honors about even."

The News Tribune, Tues., Sept. 17, carried a story to the effect that Hibbing "servant girls" planned to go on strike for higher wages. It was planned to "unite all the working girls in the city," working in laundries, small factories and restaurants. Domestics also, are to be included, it is claimed.

The Duluth News Tribune for Wed., Sept. 18, carried the following:

"Virginia, Sept.--At about 11 o'clock last night one of the shacks at the Oliver Mine, occupied by miners who have recently gone to work, was blown up with a charge of dynamite...."

"...There is, so far, no clue to the perpetrators although it is generally believed to be the work of some strikers...." The shack was not occupied at the time of the explosion.

The News Tribune, Sat., Sept. 21, carried the following:

"Nashwauk, Sept. 20--Twelve sticks of dynamite to which was attached a partially burned fuse, were discovered under the office building of the La Rue mine this morning. The discovery was made by the bookkeeper.... The fuse had been burned up to within eight feet of the dynamite.... The attempt to blow up the building is laid at the door of the men of the Western Federation, who are on strike,...."

Duluth News Tribune, Wed., Oct. 2, 1907:

"Virginia, Oct. 1--A man thought to be a Finnish striker today proceeded to throw a scare into the miners at the Oliver mine by firing six shots over their heads and then throwing a rock at them. Apparently satisfied with this stunt he disappeared and has not been seen since. The police...are searching for him."

Duluth News Tribune, Sun., Oct. 6, 1907:

A two-col. head in this edition says:

Duluth, Minnesota
Harold E. Rajala
July 10, 1939

From Socialist, page 2, col. 6-7; Thurs. Sept. 28, 1916
Vol. 3, no. 228; no dateline
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; July 5, 1939
Item #28

"BIWABIK"

"The strikers voted to end the strike, giving the central strike committee authority to announce the ending of the strike. They have made an official announcement in the 'Strikers News.'

"Here in Biwabik the strikers voted to end the strike by a plurality of only five votes, many of whom we are sure changed their minds after the meeting and would have voted to continue. In this will be noticed that the strikers ranks were still strong, even though they have for so long been fighting. The struggle would not have lasted another month if every one would have given as much support as possible. Many of those who promised to give their unyielding support, did give in to the terrible capitalists, and so deserting their fellow workers in their struggle for better conditions.

"Most of the union men have been admitted to work. Several have been refused although some have not yet gone to ask, but it is sure that all of them will be admitted within several days. A group of southern Europeans, union men, had gone to the Bangor mine and asked for their old working places. The captain asked whether they were union men, they answered him that they were. The captain asked whether they intended to continue as members of the organization; the men answered that they intend to be members from now onward, the captain only countered with telling them to come back to work. If these men had been the kind of people who would bring their union cards to the mine office like a little boy who had committed a wrong on the parents, the bosses would surely have cheapened the men and the men would have felt their cheapness inwardly. And the bosses could have continued their punishment further."

From Sosialisti, page 2, col. 3; Sat. Sept. 30, 1916
 Vol. 3, no. 230; no dateline--editorial columns
 Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; July 5, 1939
 Item #29

"FOR WOODSMEN"

"Now that the I.W.W. plans this fall to organize all woodsmen and saw-mill workers it is the duty of all union men to do everything possible to aid the unions efforts. It is necessary to spread word of the arrangements offered by word of mouth and by distributing hand-bills so as to get all wage-workers to join the union.

"This winter will be a shortage of camp workers, and it will be possible to get an improvement of conditions at woods-camps if they become under the control of the union. When we all work together we will certainly win something.

"So before you go into the woods to work make it a point to call at the union office and have word of where you are going and take along some hand-bills. If you are a 'delegate' be sure to take along with you a sufficiently large number of extra cards, application blanks and membership books. And when you return let others know of your progress and suggestions as to what is to be done.

"The worker should make it a point to attend union meetings at the hall. There are your fellow-workers. There you will meet your fellow workers, there you will get word from working places. There is discussed how living conditions can be improved upon. Make the union hall your headquarters.

"If you have not got a permanent address, drop a line now and then, in the mail, to the union office notifying them of your address.

Leo Ahlgren."

From Sosialisti, page 1, col. 4; Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1916
 Vol. 3, no. 232; no dateline
 Workers socialist publishing Co.; July 6, 1939
 Item #30

"COMPLETE CLOTHING FOR MEN COST 700 MARKS IN FINLAND"

"Finnish newspapers publish clothing prices through war-censorship. After some research the editors make the statement that the price of clothing have increased in Helsinki from 50 to 400 percent. From reports gathered from prices in different stores the newspapers print the statement that a complete suit of clothes for a man, costs now, nearly 700 marks. Following are the present prices printed by the newspapers, including former prices of the same articles:

	Before the war	Now
Suit	110:	250:
Shirt	6:	12:
Underwear	4:	8:50
Cotton-socks	:90	3:50
Suspenders	2:50	6:
Gloves	3:50	12:
Collar	1:05	1:55
Cuff protectors	1:25	1:75
Scarf	3:50	8:
Cap	15:	27:
Shoes	24:	47:
Shoe laces	:05	:25
Overcoat	125:	220:
Raincoat	8:	14:50
TOTAL	<hr/> 339:75	<hr/> 692:05

From Sosialisti, page 3, col. 4; Wed. Oct. 4, 1916
 Vol. 3, no. 253; no dateline
 Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; July 6, 1939.
 Item #51

"HIBBING"

"The miners who were on strike in this town are already at work with the exception of a few who are idle. Most of those who are idle, are mostly Finnish. What kind of a boycott is in operation here now? It is not because they do not wish to work or that there is too many workers. There must be some other reason. The mine-companies have not begun operations in the underground mines yet because there is a shortage of workers in open pit mines. The mine bosses think this way, that no matter how fast they work underground mines they can get but a limited amount of ore this fall, so they believe that by keeping the underground mines idle they will get more men to work in the open pit mines. Most of the Finns are not desirous of working in open pit mines, it is probably for this reason that several are idle.

Item #31

"Southern-Europeans are most strongly represented among the union men. Many of them favor striking next spring to demonstrate to the mine-companies the working-class strength.

Reporter"

From Socialist, page 5, col. 3; Fri., Oct. 6, 1916
Vol. 5, no. 235; no dateline
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; July 6, 1939
Item #32

"HIBBING, MINN."

"Lately, fresh workstrength has arrived here greatly. Socialist members have nearly all returned here from the Dakota harvest fields, where many were forced to go by pressure of the steel trust. Also has come here strangers from other communities, most likely with hopes of obtaining employment now as long as the strike is over. Nowadays exists a fairly good chance for employment. In many of the mines no discrimination is shown, for the union men need not drop their membership for fear they will be black-listed. Now that the strike is ended we not only have the opportunity to regularly attend meetings and pay dues but also do what we can to further progress in the union activities. Where ever is found a non-union man, he should be told that the struggle here has not ended permanently but only temporarily so that when we are again completely prepared we will again raise and fight for capitalist exploiters, and will continue the struggle until we gain satisfactory living conditions."

Duluth, Minnesota
Harold E. Rajala
July 13, 1939

From Sosialisti, page 3, col. 5; Tue., Oct. 10, 1916
Vol. 3, no. 238; editorial columns
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; July 7, 1939
Item #33

"WHAT IS HEARD FROM THE IRON-RANGE"

"VERMILION-RANGE"

"This strike was in bad condition for there were no others on strike but in Sec. 30. Dark Ely was kept under control of the corporations. The workers there kept on scabbing and it was impossible to stimulate agitation among the large groups of scabs, during the time of strike. At this only scene of strike, scabs began moving in, and it was for that reason many strikers moved to other regions, for ordinary people could not breathe fresh air when among the scabs. But in this strike were only 200-300 men taking part."

From Sosialisti, page 1, col. 4; Fri. Oct. 13, 1916
Vol. 3, No. 241; Chisholm, Minn.; Oct. 12
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; July 7, 1939
Item #34

"MINER HAS KILLED HIMSELF IN A CHASTLY WAY"

"A MINER, CHARLES MERILÄ HAS BLOWN HIMSELF UP WITH DYNAMITE"

"MERILÄ COMMITTED SUICIDE AS HE WAS WORKING ON NIGHT SHIFT IN A CHISHOLM MINE

"Chisholm, Minn., Oct. 12--A miner, Charles Merilä killed himself here yesterday in a dreadful way. He was working night shift in the Shenongo mine, where he took a prepared charge of dynamite and blew himself to death. The suicide occurred yesterday morning between 4 and 5 o'clock, as the other men were eating their lunch.

"The inquest into the death revealed death was due to suicide with dynamite. Working partners of Merilä said during the past week he had been acting quite queer and thought that Merilä was insane.

"Merilä was only 25 years old he was a single man and had lived in this

country five years. He has a cousin in Chisholm and an uncle in Bovey.---
Judging by name he is of Finnish nationality.

Socialisti, page 1, col. 6; Fri. Oct. 13, 1916
Vol. 3, no. 241; Hibbing, Oct. 12
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; July 7, 1939
Item #35

"STRIKE INVESTIGATORS HAVE LEFT FROM HIBBING"

"THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT LABOR-STRIKE INVESTIGATORS HAVE LEFT
HIBBING FOR WASHINGTON"

"THE INVESTIGATORS WERE NOT ABLE TO DO ANYTHING IN SETTLING THE
STRIKE"

"Hibbing, Oct. 12--W. R. Fairley, who has been here on orders from the
Federal government labor bureau to investigate the Mesaba-Range miners' strike,
left here yesterday for Washington, where he will complete his reports on his
investigation.

"Davis who was sent here by another government dept. to represent the
Federal government on the range returned to Washington yesterday where he was
called by Wilson's order. However, Davis will return here to spend a few days
yet on the Mesaba-Range to complete his report.

"These federal government representatives were sent here to Hibbing,
as a result of appeals submitted by Virginia and Chisholm mayors to come and
make a way for settlement of the miners' strike. But neither one has been able
to make any settlement nor explanation, they did not even attempt to stop at-
tacks upon women and children. They did not make any attempts for settlement
of the strike, to force the mine-companies to meet with the strikers and settle
the strike. Their trip to the iron-range only a blind to the workers."

From Socialisti, page 2, col. 5; Wed. Oct. 18, 1916
Vol. 3, no. 245; Editorial columns
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; July 10, 1939
Item #36

"BIWABIK"

"Here in two mines, namely the Belgrade and Bangor mines, the Pickands

Mather Co. bosses have begun practicing sabotage against the Finns. They have planned to force this rebellious nationality to move away to somewhere else or die of hunger by refusing them work, by that means they plan to break up the workers' organization and desire to strike. These bosses need men in their mines to start a third shift, but are trying to get more humble servants from somewhere so they will not have to take rebels.

"To the Belgrade mine have gone several Finns, who have worked there for many years, but returned with poor results. The same has happened at the Banger mine. The men can see in this more reason to organize, every worker when the bosses are trying to place the hang-moose over their heads. This company has been known to be the most implacable in keeping their workers in subjection. A Belgrade mine captain had said--as is reported--when asked why he would not take Finns to work because he already had a large number of Slovenian union men at work, he answered 'I am here as captain, it is true, but I do not run this mine, there are others who give orders.'

"To a relation of Mrs. Masanovitch was told by the Banger mine captain, 'Wait three days, then I will get an answer whether you can go to work.' After 3 days he went again to ask. Now the captain asked 'Have you been caring for or otherwise helping the Masanovitch children during the time the parents have been in jail?' The man answered 'Yes sir'; the captain shook his head and said: 'It is too bad. You cannot get work here,' the captain made it clear that if he would not do such a crime there would be some possibility for him. To this the man answered that he has cared for the children and will continue to do so as long as he remains alive. After that the captain asked where was his red card. He pulled it out of his pocket and said 'here it is.' The captain promised him a job if he would turn the card over to him. The man said with much force 'you go to hell,' the argument ended as the captain walked away with his head bowed. This was related by the man himself. This man is now

working in Aurora and still caring for the children that the capitalists would want to kill by hunger because their father wanted to give them bread so that that they might live."

From Sosialisti, page 3, col. 4 and 6-7; Oct. 28, 1916
Vol. 3, no. 254; no dateline
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; July 10, 1939
Item #37

(Steamship agencies and Bankers, in their advertising say they pay from 6:25 marks to 6:60 marks on the American dollar for those desirous of sending money to Finland).

From Sosialisti, page 2, col. 6; Tue. Oct. 31, 1916
Vol. 3, no. 256; no dateline
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; July 10, 1939
Item #38

"VIRGINIA"

"The Employers are trying to force the workers to attend night school. That of course is worth while but the fact that they are doing it there is some other reason than just learning the English language. One influential woman has said, that 'the employers who had no other way to force the workers to sit in night-school during the time they aren't working, so that they would not have an opportunity to listen to wild agitation speeches.' The schooling was arranged by the employers so that names and numbers of the workers reporting at the school are given to mine-corporation officials. The report is given so promptly that the next morning the time-clerk can tell who was and who was not at school the night before. This system is fully in operation at the Alpena mine.

"Workers, keep on going to school and every word that you learn there use it to further interests for yourself and your class.

"Scabs are being kicked out of work. The scabs probably thought that they could be as they wished, but in that they were greatly mistaken. The capitalists do not need that kind of weaklings, only at time of workmen's

strikes. One certain scab was put back to painting a house which was left half done because of the strike. Once this same scab brought names to the mine-corporation supt., of men in their mines who took part in the Freedom-Parade. But this man was not quite smart in doing this and forthwith was fired as he is now. Another who was before the strike a foreman has been placed a 'timber man' now. This strike deceiver's wife had once told strikers' wives, that 'my husband will not go on strike, he just got a good job with good pay.' We ask you now, woman, where is your husband's good job now? That woman appears to be in a very depressed mood now and why not, has not her good fortune broken up when from another side decent workers place pressure.

"The International dance is being put on next Wednesday. The Receipts will be used for the benefit of our friends who are in jail which the trust plans to jail for the rest of their lives."

Duluth, Minnesota
 July 14, 1939
 Harold E. Rajala

Sosialisti, page 2, col. 2-3; Mon. Nov. 6, 1916
 Vol. 3, no. 261; no dateline (editorial columns)
 Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; July 13, 1939
 Item #39

"HOW THE PRICES OF NECESSITIES ARE INCREASING"

"The prices of necessities are increasing so rapidly that if today is published in newspapers articles mentioning prices of necessities then by the following day will be noticed that the prices are wrong. To illustrate that, for instance on Oct. 21st we wrote in our paper prices of necessities, a few of them were then priced as follows:

Potatoes, bushel	1.00
Eggs, dozen	0.34
Sugar, per 100#	7.15
Butter, one pound	0.36

"On Nov. 3rd the purchase price on those commodities were:

Potatoes, 1 bushel	\$2.20
Eggs, dozen	0.47
Sugar, 100 pds.	8.40
Butter, pound	0.45

"It should be noticed that this increase in prices will not just be temporary, but will remain the same and will still increase too. The price increases do not only affect these commodities for the price increase is general.

"To top this, the price of flour has noticeably increased to that extent that where last week we were able to purchase 100 pounds for \$8.70 which now will be for a hundred pounds, ten dollars. Last year the highest price was, for a hundred pounds, \$5.70.

"What will happen to the working people as a result of the price increases?" It is impossible to cut down on consumption of necessities to stay on par with price increases.

"Now is happening a drastic change in human life. Almost in all families, where only one or two members are working, they have stopped eating three meals a day. A great change has taken place in family food stocks. Pickles

and tomatoes for instance are beginning to be rare in even semi-well-to-do pantries and tables. The fairly well-to-do families are ashamed to admit their poorness and so insist that they do not use those articles because of health.

"Such is the good times which is reported to exist in America. Work struggles which have occurred here during the last two years have definitely been hunger revolts. In this hunger-revolts the workers can again struggle and as a result will gain very bare results and what improvements are gained to make the most of it.

"These bread struggles when born, should have unyielding support of all workers and should have such demands that will result in permanent improvement and changes which will stay.

"At the beginning of a hunger-revolt it is the duty of all working-class people to join together. They should stand strong in their demands until such workers demands are fully won.

"We will not make any settlement with business men or their agents for the working-class has never gained anything by settlement with business men. The only way permanent betterments can be gained is by fighting for them."

From Socialist, page 1, col. 2; Nov. 7, 1916

Vol. 3, no. 262; Eveleth, Minn., Nov. 6

Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; July 12, 1939

Item #40

"A WORKER BURNED ALIVE"

"FRANK COSTLEY, A TEAMSTER HAS BURNED ALIVE AT A CAMP BLAZE NEAR EVELETH"

"COSTLEY'S CHARRED BODY WAS TAKEN OUT OF THE CAMP AFTER THE FIRE"

"Eveleth, Minn., Nov. 6--Frank Costley, a 58 year old man has burned to death yesterday when a camp set afire. The fire was at a camp owned by Dan Berg near Half Moon Lake which is about six miles from here.

"It is thought the fire started from a lit match which some other worker at the camp had thrown away on the floor after lighting a lamp."

From Sosialisti, page 3, col. 5; Fri. Nov. 10, 1916
 Vol. 3, no. 265; Correspondent's columns
 Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; July 12, 1939
 Item #41

"KINNEY"

"We have waited for a long time to see news of our region gathered by the correspondents in this region, however to no avail, so I take it upon myself to write a few lines.

"Mining-work, the main industry of this town, is rapidly moving. The steel-trust is trying to make up the dollars which they paid to their gunmen. Now they have a good opportunity to do so for they have got a sufficient number of workers, for they no longer ask for men. I do not know whether there is any bearing to this report however I find it so personally. I have gone tens of times asking for a job and each time was given the same answer 'not today.' It may not be so. It may be because the Mining Co. bosses know that I am active in the Union.

K. Penttila"

From Sosialisti, page 1, col. 3; Sat., Nov. 11, 1916
 Vol. 3, no. 266; Chisholm, Minn., Nov. 10
 Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; July 13, 1939
 Item #42

"DYNAMITE STICKS FOUND IN BRUSH PILE"

"Chisholm, Minn., Nov. 10--The Duluth News Tribune reports that when workers were clearing away brushpiles, which were several feet near the 'Tribune Herald' headquarters, a local newspaper, they found 14 sticks of dynamite. As a result of this find an attempt is being made to bring up the idea that during the miners strike the I.W.W. members and agitators had planted the dynamite in the brush pile with intentions of blowing up the newspaper quarters because the Editor Walter Brown had written slander during the time of strike about the I.W.W., its organizers and members.--Apparently the dynamite was planted and intended to be found so that public opinion may be moved to further distress the strikers and I.W.W. organizers who are in jail and to use the information to bring about their conviction."

From Socialist, page 1, col. 1; Sat. Nov. 11, 1916
 Vol. #3, no. 266; Hibbing, Minn., Nov. 10
 Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; July 13, 1939
 Item #43

"STRIKER IS FOUND GUILTY"

"THREE STRIKERS ARE BEING CHARGED WITH STONING OLIVER COMPANY GUN-MEN"

"Hibbing, Minn., Nov. 10--Yesterday, here in District court was held a trial for a Joe Blogg named striker who was jailed during the miners' strike. The jury declared him guilty of third degree assault. He was found guilty of throwing a rock at deputy sheriff Peter Wring during the melee between Kittsville gunmen and strikers. The fight happened August 2nd when the mine-company gunmen attacked the strikers when they were on picket duty. Even though many witnesses said Blogg was not among the pickets the jury declared him guilty of third degree assault.

"Yesterday afternoon began a trial against three strikers before Judge Martin Hughes. These three strikers are charged with inflicting injury upon a gun-man squad leader Martin Teller and his brother C. Teller on the 29th day of June, near the Sellers mine, when also began fight when the Oliver Mining Company hounds attacked and beat up on the strikers.

"The defendant's names are Eli Monovich, Steve Dronjak and Raffael Pette. E. Boyle and Richard Funk are the prosecutors, while four I. W. W. attorneys are representing the defendants."

From Socialist, page 2, col. 5; Sat. Nov. 11, 1916
 Vol. 3, no. 266; editorial columns
 Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; July 13, 1939
 Item #44

"KEEWATIN"

"Miners here in Keewatin have been very successful in organization this past summer.-- During the time of strike practically every worker joined in. But during the time of strike many left for other locations, a part of them have returned. New workers have arrived of which most are organized, and those who moved away unorganized now know what to do for they join with

us immediately. There are some here too who do not realize the importance of organization. It is that group of citizens who during the strike created more bad than good, they are too headstrong and will not join the union. But I avow that before many weeks pass in Keewatin you will be forced to do one or the other: join with us or seek unorganized working places elsewhere. Those two alternatives are strict laws of organized workers which they will not break. You are to understand that to the end the trumpets will play.

Union-man"

From Sosialisti, page 2, col. 4; Nov. 16, 1916
Vol. 3, no. 270; no dateline
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; July 13, 1939
Item #45

"ELY"

"It is very busy here in Ely for the single men are creating a board-house here. At last Sunday's meeting at the workers hall was selected a three man committee whose duty it will be to locate a suitable building for the undertaking. At the same time was planned to operate this boarding house under the same rules as those at the Virginia Co-operative restaurant. So the start is good but in results will be the thanks. This activity began when the local boarding-house proprietors raised the boarding price to \$22 per month.

A correspondent"

Duluth, Minnesota
Harold E. Rajala
June 14, 1939

From Socialist, page 2, col. 1-2; Tuesday, August 1, 1916
Vol. 3, No. 179; no date line (editorial)
Workers Socialist Publishing Co., Duluth, June 12, 1939;

"STRIKE-SITUATION"

"At the same time that we receive word of the strengthening of the strikers' ranks we receive word that the capitalist paid hounds are beginning bloody-work and 'arresting.'

"Last week when the strikers put into operation a parade and marched during hot summer-days for a great distance, to awaken attention throughout the land, the result was that many scabs quit work in mines. For the Steel Trust was left only old employees in their offices and several under-age boys. They cannot get near as much iron-ore out as was taken before the strike. The strong workers are on strike in the strike-region, and many have gone to Dakota to do harvest work. Many Southern Europeans have gone to the Pennsylvania Hills and smelting regions.

"The Steel Trust is already feeling its failure. Their representative publications have made announcements that they have paid their workers more wages than they are now demanding. Its officials have begun to notice the demands of the ore miners. It shows nothing more than that they want to meet with the strikers to discuss terms of settlement, but do not want it known that the strike is won. Government arbitrators and investigators who are in the strike-region would not be there if the Steel Trust was not in distress. The Steel Trust would not consider arbitration if there were other means and if they would not need workers."

From Socialist, page 1, col. 1-2; Wed., August 2, 1916
Vol. 3, no. 180; Virginia, August 1
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; June 12, 1939;

"FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENTS BEGAN INVESTIGATION YESTERDAY AT VIRGINIA"

"GUNMEN ATTACK WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN HIBBING REGION"

"Virginia, Aug. 1--H. Davis and W. R. Fairley, the Federal Government

agents who were sent to the strike region, have today asked all I.W.W. union leaders to gather at Mayor Boylan's office to meet with them. The strikers will explain to these agents the reasons they have begun strike-struggle against the employers and they will also explain the demands which the strikers have presented to the employers. Results of this meeting will not be published yet, for no newspaper reporters are allowed at the meeting, for it will be a closed meeting. Only those allowed will be a strikers' committee, Mayor Boylan and the government agents.

"Last night the government agents questioned I.W.W. organizer Joe Ector and the strikers' newspaper editor E.W. Burns, also attorney Hayes. No information was given as to results of the meeting. After this meeting the government agents met with the Hibbing Mayor, Powers."

From Socialist, page 1, col. 1; Wed., August 2, 1916
Vol. 3, no. 180; Hibbing, August 1
Workers Socialist Publishing Co., June 12, 1939;

"GUN-MEN ATTACK STRIKERS' WIVES AND CHILDREN"

"Hibbing, Aug. 1--Yesterday morning when about 60 strikers' wives and children were picketing at Kittsville location, which is about two miles from here, a large crowd of gun-men arrived on the scene and began in a brutal way to drive them away from there. These women with small children in their laps had already early in the morning arrived to picket to get the scabs to quit work. Then arrived two automobiles full of company 'blood-hounds' who began to beat these women and children. The women began to scream and within a few minutes gathered there 200 people. One gun-man is reported as having clubbed a small child on the head. The 'hound squad' leader said he had given orders to his gun-men not to attack women and children, but the scoundrels had beat these helpless children and women regardless."

From Socialist, page 1, col. 1-2; Wed., August 2, 1916
Vol. 3, no. 180; Hibbing, August 1
Workers Socialist Publishing Co., June 12, 1939;

"PHOTOGRAPHER SENDS EXPLANATION TO GOVERNOR"

"Hibbing, Aug. 1--Because the Virginia and other towns' merchants have poured hundreds of wires to the governor of the state that the strikers' giant-parade has caused much disturbance as they travelled from town to town, prompted the local Photographer, Carl Thiel, who took motion-pictures of the parade, to send a wire to Governor Burnquist in which he proves that the wires from the merchants were lies and purely intended as provocation. The contents of the wire were as follows:

"Governor Burnquist: In reference to the protests sent to you of the strikers parade, I want to notify you that I am sending you motion-pictures of the parade, in which you will see that not even the smallest disturbance took place and your representative Lindquist can be seen marching with the strikers. I am sending the films so that you might look at them if you wish."

"This proves that all of those protest wires sent to you and newspaper items saying that the strikers must stop the disturbance, are untrue.

Carl Thiel, photographer."

"This film of the parade is good proof that the parade was, in every way, peaceful even though hundreds of gun-men with weapons in their hands followed the parade on both sides and would have been glad to begin bloodshed if they would have dared, but the strikers held them at bay and ordered them not to attempt anything to break up the procession."

"HOUNDS KILL BLIND-PIG OPERATOR"

"Hibbing, Aug. 1--Today was a sad-day for a certain blind-pig operator as he attempted to escape federal officials. When this man got word that government officials are coming to arrest him he ran to the Sellers open-pit mine and there he was shot by company gun-men. These hounds thought the man was a striker. A revolver bullet entered through his mouth."

"150 GUN-MEN ARE NEEDED TO PROTECT TWO SCABS"

"Hibbing, Aug. 4--At Kitzville and Nelson location it was necessary to call for 150 armed gun-men to protect two scabs who are the only two who are working in the mines. If every scab needs such a large escort of gun-men to protect them, then surely it will become very expensive to the payers to protect their scabs."

"TWO STRIKERS ARRESTED"

"Yesterday morning was arrested here two strikers and were brought to court charged with picketing. They were held in lieu of 200 dollars bond. It is the plan of the gun-men and sheriff to attempt by whatever trick possible to stop the picketing activities."

"STRIKERS ESTABLISH OWN STORE AT HIBBING"

"Hibbing, Aug. 4--The strikers have established their own store here. A Finn, Sten Wilson was selected for manager. Into the store has already been moved a large quantity of general merchandise so the strikers can now go to their own store to buy articles on credit, which means that a part of the merchandise can be sold on credit and the remainder in cash money."

From Socialist, page 1, col. 7; Thurs., Aug. 10, 1916
Vol. 5, no. 187; Virginia, Aug. 9
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; June 12, 1916

"STRIKERS HOLD LARGE MEETING ON RANGE"

"Virginia, Aug. 9--Yesterday evening was held here at the Opera a large strikers' meeting. At this meeting was gathered a hall full of strikers. At the meeting spoke Elizabeth Flynn and Brown in English and W. Tanner in Finnish. This week and Sunday will be held large meetings everywhere in the strike region, where speeches will be given in many different languages. A meeting will be held in Gilbert tonight, and Thursday night at Dahl and Kinney."

"SCHOOLBOYS AND FINNS ARE SCABBING"

"High-school students and Finns are doing most of the scabbing on

the Masaba Range. But the number is so low that it is insignificant, and does not affect the strike."

From Socialist, page 1, col. 3-4; Saturday, Aug. 12, 1916
Vol. 3, no. 189; Masinuk, August 11
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; June 13, 1916;

"WHOLE POLICE-FORCE DISMISSED BECAUSE OF STRIKE"

"Masinuk, Aug. 11--At the council meeting the other night was resolved to terminate the services of the whole police force because they did not indecently treat the strikers and because they were not strict enough with the strikers. Police Bianch and John Koski refused to bother the innocent strikers and were for that reason dismissed. In the opinion of the councilmembers police-chief Hayes was not aggressive enough in dealing with the strikers.

"In place of the police chief was placed former Itasca County sheriff Tom Riley and in place of the two policemen were put McGuire and Dorgan."

From Socialist, page 1, col. 6; Saturday, Aug. 12, 1916
Vol. 3, no. 189; Virginia, August 11
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; June 13, 1916;

"FINNISH SCAB ATTACKS WOMAN PICKET"

"Virginia, Aug. 11--Last night as strikers' wives were picketing and were trying to get the scabs to quit betraying their fellow workers, one big Finnish scab attacked an Austrian woman and hit her on the head with his dinner-pail so hard that she is now in poor condition as a result of the injuries. The strikers had this crude scab arrested. We did not receive this man's name yet but will publish it in this newspaper as soon as we get it.

"This is a clear example of how brave these Finnish villains are when they are engaged in fighting with the weaker sex. But those same cowards are not brave enough to join in the struggle for the workers' rights. Would it not be fitting that all these Finn scabs were put on a boat and brought to Russian land where they would have an opportunity to suffer a living in hunger and

tyranny then many would not come back who will dare scab and beat up women."

"LARGE STRIKERS' FETE AT VIRGINIA ON SUNDAY"

"Virginia, Aug. 11--(by telephone)--On Sunday will be a large entertainment at the Finnish Opera where will be shown the motion-pictures which were taken of the giant parade which marched through Iron Range towns--all proceeds of this entertainment will be used for the benefit of the strikers."

From Socialist, page 1, col. 1; Monday, Aug. 14, 1916
Vol. 3, no. 190; Virginia, Aug. 11
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; June 13, 1939;

"MASS ARRESTS BEGIN ON RANGE"

"17 JAILED IN KINNEY AND 12 IN VIRGINIA, ALSO 8 IN CROSSBY STRIKE REGION"

"Virginia, Aug. 11--This morning as a crowd of strikers and their wives and children were picketing and attempting to get the scabs from going to work in the struck mines, a large gun-squad, accompanied by police arrived on the scene and began clubbing the strikers. The skirmish took place at the north end of End Avenue. Alice Arcola, a woman, was arrested because she was reported as having bitten some policeman's hand. She was declared guilty in court and was sentenced to 60 days at the county jail or fine of \$102.50. Her attorney said he would bring the case before a higher court.

"Henry Arcola, Louis Sutti, Peter Beraldina, Santi Donico and Charles Serva were arrested because they tried to get the woman out of the policeman's hands. They were sentenced to 60 days each, for a wrong that could not be proved. The Judge gave an alternative of a fine of \$300 each before they are let free.

"Joe Romano, Julius Brigerberg, Hilda Coppolets, Mary Teroni and Mary Morelli were arrested also because they called scabs as 'scabs' and because they attempted to shame them for their low brow work. Their case will be tried in court this afternoon or Saturday morning."

From Socialist, page 1, col. 1; Monday, Aug. 14, 1916
 Vol. 3, no. 190; Kinney, Aug. 11
 Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; June 13, 1939;

"17 STRIKERS ARRESTED AT KINNEY"

"Kinney, Aug. 11--This morning was arrested by Gun-men and police, 17 strikers, among them was J. Hamilton, I.W.W. organizer. These strikers had gathered at the road leading to the mine near Ruhl, where they were asking the scabs not to continue the dirty deceit against their fellow-workers. But then the gun-squad overtook them and without any reason arrested them because they were speaking peacefully to the scabs on the road. Are we not in the land whose constitution gives us the right to gather and free speech?"

From Socialist, page 2, col. 1-2; Monday, Aug. 14, 1916
 Vol. 3, no. 190; no dateline (editorial)
 Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; June 13, 1939;

"PRICES AND WAGES"

"Within the last year the prices of many food stuffs have risen. It means that within the past year that the dollar buying power has lowered so that now the dollar will buy just half of the foodstuffs as it could a year ago. The United States Labor Department has given these figures.

"Do not forget this in speaking of wages, only a few tradesmen given pay increases during the past year. The question of raising wages is not considered nor is taken in consideration when the buying power of the dollar is lowered.

"When your wages are increased 30 or 40% and the dollar buying power has decreased 50% it is true that you are in a worse condition. Now you need \$1.50 to buy the articles that you bought before for a dollar, and you do not get but \$1.50 or \$1.40 after your wage increase.

"The question then is not the amount of your wages, it is instead buying-power of the dollar when buying necessities for yourself. This is an important angle to remember."

Duluth, Minnesota
Harold E. Rajala
July 7, 1939

From Sosialisti, page 1, col. 2-3; Thurs. Sept. 21, 1916
Vol. III, no. 222; no date line
Workers Socialist Publishing Co., Duluth; June 26, 1939
Item #14

"WHERE IS THE MINNESOTA IRON-MINERS' STRIKE-COMMITTEE MEMBER, ALEX VATANEN"

"We have received two telephone calls from the iron-range that Alex Vatanen, of Keewatin, Minn. left Saturday for the Virginia strike-committee meeting and has not been seen since. Vatanen has been one of the most active members of the committee, so it is reasonable to believe that the steel trust gun-men have grabbed him and have brought him, no one knows where. It is time to take consideration in this matter and determine the reason for Vatanen's disappearance."

From Sosialisti, page 1, col. 6-7; Thurs., Sept. 21, 1916
Vol. III, no. 222; Virginia, Sept. 20
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; June 26, 1939
Item #15

"STRIKERS INDICTED FOR MURDER HAVE BEEN BROUGHT BY AUTOMOBILE TO VIRGINIA"

"Virginia, Sept. 20--Last night was brought here the strikers who were indicted with the I.W.W.'s organizers who were also indicted, because the District court at Duluth moved the trial last Monday to Virginia. Sheriff Meining was accompanied by deputies in the car in which the accused were transported. The officials appeared to be afraid that the strikers would come in a large mob to the depot if the prisoners were brought by train. They spent the night in the local jail and in the morning were brought before Judge Hughes in District court. The defendant's attorney asked the Judge to move the trial to Hibbing for the October term, because the defendant's attorneys had not prepared all their material. As we go to press we do not have word as to the Judge's answer, however we will have it in tomorrow's issue.

"The courtroom was filled with strikers and sympathizers."

From Sosialisti, page 1, col. 5; Thurs., Sept. 21, 1916
Vol. 3, no 222; Virginia, Minn., Sept. 20
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; June 26, 1939
Item #16

"THE MINNESOTA MINERS STRIKE HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED AS ENDED"

"THE STRIKERS, IN A GENERAL ELECTION, HAVE DECIDED TO END STRIKE AFTER THREE MONTHS OF BITTER STRUGGLE--UNION MEN, AND THOSE ACTIVE IN STRIKE ARE UNCONDITIONALLY GIVEN FORMER JOBS--AS A RESULT OF THE STRIKE CONDITIONS ON THE MESABA-RANGE WILL BE GREATLY CHANGED."

"Virginia, Minn., Sept. 20--Last week were held elections at every location. Results were brought to the iron-miners general committee, who decided at their meeting of Sept. 15th and 17th to announce the strike has ended and then give word to all union men that they may go to work in the mines. On Monday men went to work in their towns. Nearly all of the miners were taken back to work regardless of the fact they were members of the union and active in the strike. We would have made this announcement in an earlier issue, for we received word of reports in the election, but we preferred to wait for official word of the ending of the strike from the general committee, the complete report announcing ending of the strike will be published in a later issue, as soon as we receive it.

"It is going on to three and a half months, the duration of the bitter strike, in which the Steel Trust has used up to the last, vile tricks in attempting to break up the strike. Even though the companies do not openly admit defeat or concede to the strikers demands they have, in this struggle lost halfway which everyone will admit, who will be working this winter and notice the great changes which have resulted from this strike.

"It remains to be seen to what extent the wages will be increased and whether in other places besides Virginia will be adopted three shifts per day, making an 8 hour work-day, and whether they will adopt other improvements asked by the strikers which will be taken up within the next few months."

From Sozialisti, page 1, col. 3-4; Fri. Sept. 22, 1916
Vol. 3, no. 223; Virginia, Minn., Sept. 21
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; June 26, 1939
Item #17

"THE MURDER-TRIAL OF THE STRIKERS AND ORGANIZERS MOVED TO THE DECEMBER TERM OF COURT"

"Virginia, Minn., Sept. 21--Judge M. Hughes at the district court trial moved

Item #17

the trial to the December term of court. This is the first victory gained in this trial. At the trial was quoted all those articles, which appeared in the Duluth News Tribune about the I.W.W., its organizers and of the Mesaba-range strike. Judge Hughes moved the trial to the December term because he wanted all the information available and so the defendant's attorneys have time to prepare all their material. Another reason brought up by the defendant's attorney was the fact that the state will try to convict the defendants of conspiracy to murder. The Judge will give an answer to that next Saturday. The December term will be held in Virginia."

From Sosialisti, page 1, col. 1; Sat. Sept. 23, 1916
Vol. 3, no. 224; Keewatin, Minn., Sept. 22
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; June 26, 1939
Item #18

"FOUND"

"Keewatin, Minn., Sept. 22--(by telephone)--The Minnesota strike committee member Alex Vatanen has returned home and said he was absent on his own business. But word received by us has not made plain whether as we feared that something had happened to him, because of the fact that during the entire strike period the gun-men had bothered him."

From Sosialisti, page 1, col. 7; Sat. Sept. 23, 1916
Vol. 3, no. 224; International Falls, Minn., Sept. 22
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; June 27, 1939
Item #19

"PAPERMILL WORKERS WIN STRIKE"

"International Falls, Minn., Sept. 22--The papermill workers here and at Fort Francis have returned to work after winning a strike. Last night the employers notified the strikers that they agree to pay time and a half for overtime work and also from this time on no sick-benefit will be deducted from their wages and approved of also that no worker in the mills is forced to join in one general insurance company. In all, 500 men took part in the strike."

Item #20

From Socialist, page 2, col. 2-3; Sept. 23, 1916
 Vol. 3, no. 224, no date line--editorial columns
 Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; June 27, 1939
 Item #20

"BUY YOUR POTATOES WHEN YOU CAN"

"Day by day the price of necessities rise now during the time of scarcity when market prices are in control of speculators, who use that excuse to increase prices. Another reason attributing to increase in prices is that all machinery and especially the price of metal have increased unreasonably high so has brought about an advantageous condition for the necessity price controllers who take advantage of the fact so raise the prices accordingly.

"We compare of several of the most important food items for instance sugar, the wholesale-dealers price for 100 pounds if \$6.75, last year, at the same time it was \$5.75. Wheat price now has raised to \$8.50 per 100 pounds; a week ago it was 25¢ less and a year ago it was \$6.00 per 100 pounds. Potatoes, which a year ago cost \$1.26 a barrel, now cost \$3.50 a barrel, a week ago it cost only \$3.00 a barrel. They will continue increasing for potatoes have grown more poorly throughout the land than they have for years. And when we know that potatoes are considered of all work-people's foods, the most important, and are used mostly of, and have risen in price from last year near 200 percent, we can realize how difficult has grown the condition of the working-people during the past year. In the following columns are listed wholesale prices of necessities and other important items, the higher prices listed are the prices of the article this week:

Beans, 100 pds.	\$9.40	\$7.25
Butter, pound	0.33	0.26
Cheese, pound	0.24	0.19
Eggs, dozen	0.32	0.25
Beef, 100 pds. live weight	6.00	6.25
Pork, (same)	10.25	7.00
Mutton, (same)	6.90	5.25
Pork, barrel	28.00	18.00
Rice, pound	0.05	0.05
Flour, barrel	8.50	6.00
Potatoes, barrel	3.50	1.25
Apples, dried, pound	0.06	0.07 3/4
Peaches, pound	0.06	0.04 1/2
Plums, pound	0.11 1/2	0.10 1/2

Raisens, pound	0.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard, 100 pounds	14.40	8.00
Coffee, Rio, pound	0.10	0.06 $\frac{3}{4}$
Coffee, Santos, pound	0.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.08 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tea, pound, Formosa	0.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.17
Tea, Japan, pound	0.19	0.18 $\frac{1}{2}$

"Notice that the prices of necessities have risen rapidly in such a short time it would be well if the worker could have some method, whereby he could increase his wages just as rapidly. As established by law it is necessary sometimes to wait for years to put in force legislation that might be enacted for the worker. By means of organization or by unionism the workers may immediately join together in getting a raise in wages whenever prices rise. With help of unionism the worker can do that in the Fall, Winter, Summer or Spring, or whenever there exists an opportune time, as compared to the state legislature which can only do so during a few months in winter.

"When the worker is of the opinion that his wages must be raised as a result of the higher price of necessities, if he is of opinion that working conditions must be improved upon, if the work day should be shortened, when it is necessary to abolish certain rules of work, then is needed a union, that is the workers tool for betterments. If the miners of the iron-range had been properly organized before the beginning of the strike there probably would have been an immediate raise in wages and improvement of working conditions."

From Sozialisti, page 3, col. 1-2; Sat. Sept. 23, 1916
 Vol. 3, no. 224; no dateline
 Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; June 28, 1939
 Item #21

"AURORA"

"How our struggle against the Steel-trust has arrived at a turning point. It has been resolved to take a rest for a short time and return to work and wait until better organization is formed than we had at the beginning of the strike in June, so that we might be able to take a new and better hold on the steel-trust's neck at the next opportune time. We cannot become discouraged because we did not

win all, this time, but make preparations for a more opportune time then we can come anew into the arena. Now we will, with great hurry, do what organization work we can and all workers join the I.W.W. We have during the strike seen those who have been against the organized workers, so now after the strike we can give back to them what they deserve. We ask you miners, do you still support the businesses which have during the time of strike fought against you and protected scabs and gun-men who broke the strike? In other parts of the land the workers do not do business with the kind of business-men who fight against them.

"Former Aurora residents have returned during the recent days in large crowds, those who were kicked out of town during the strike. A hearty welcome for those who were active in the strike, but a warning is given to those who scabbed, to stay away from our town.

"Socialist activities will begin anew. Entertainments, dances and other joyful recreation will be put on as was done before, which, for the last $3\frac{1}{2}$ months we could not do because the hall was used every day by the strikers. The first dance will be held Sept. 23 at 9 o'clock. The admission is only 25¢ a person.

"A union meeting will be held on the 24th at 8 o'clock. All members are urged to attend. Important business. New members will be taken in at the same time. If you do not already belong to an organization then attend the meeting and join in one large union!"

From Socialist, page 1, col. 3; Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1916
Vol. 3, no. 226; Virginia, Minn., Sept. 25
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; June 28, 1939
Item #22

"VIRGINIA STREET-WORKERS ON STRIKE"

"Virginia, Minn., Sept. 25--(by telephone)--About 30 Finnish and Italian city street-workers went on strike here this morning, demanding an 8-hour day and wages to be paid every week. It is believed the strike will spread to Gilbert and Eveleth which are under the supervision of the same contractor. The contractor's name is Lawrence McGan."

From Sozialisti, page 1, col. 3; Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1916
Vol. 3, no. 226; Hibbing, Sept. 25
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; June 28, 1939
Item #23

"EDITOR OF STRIKERS NEWS CRITICIZES THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATORS"

"Hibbing, Sept. 25--Today here the editor of the 'Strikers News,' E.W. Burns gave a notice that the Federal Government investigators W. F. Fairly and Hywell Davis have left their work uncompleted, the work which they were sent directly here to do, that was to force the steel-trust to arbitrate with the strikers. The only thing that they uncovered was the fact that one mine-operator had accepted bribes. Because they were not inclined to force the steel-trust to meet with the strikers as they should have, will put shame upon the government investigators. The government representatives have grown quite lazy. It is true that they said they had sent a report to Washington a few weeks ago, but if that report is not published or if the people do not get word of it - then it does not help the workers in the least. Here again is a new lesson for the workers, that they cannot win anything for themselves unless they personally attend to it."

From Sozialisti, page 2, col. 6-7; Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1916
Vol. III, no. 226; no dateline--editorial columns
Consulted at Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; June 28, 1939
Item #24

"STRIKE-ENDING ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MINNESOTA STRIKING MINERS"

"We hereby announce to all our friends and supporters that in the striker's general election a majority have voted to end the strike and so notified us, of the strikers general committee to end the strike on the Mesaba-range, and so we want to explain to all those who so willingly gave us help in our struggle during the last three months.

"We rose in strike, because of pitiful living conditions, without organization, without warning, without plans, nor did we know each other. We had to depend on workers throughout the country to furnish us with help so that we might get bread for our wives and children. Hundreds of our striking-comrades, organizers

Item #24

and speakers were arrested, and the last mentioned are now in jail on murder charges. Many energetic and strong men stayed on the range and would not leave until improvements in working conditions are noticeably put into operation.

"We have fought through the whole summer, we have fought against the terrible steel trust with all of our strength. But we believe it unwise to continue our fight through the cold winter of Minnesota.

"Our strike-experience will prove very valuable. We are now organized. Our fighting-personal has awakened and will stay indomitable. We have fought our first encounter and is already a part of the past, but we have planned to fight to a finish our next encounter for we will be stronger than ever then. Our plans are to bide our time this winter, and concentrate our efforts toward helping our jailed comrades, so they will not be left to suffer in our cause and we will prepare to again strike if necessary to help them.

"We express deep thanks to all who have sent us help and aided us.

"A complete financial report of receipts and disbursements, together with a statement of money sent by Wm. D. Haywood, John Seppanen and Jas. J. Ettor, will be published, in the next issue of the 'Strikers News.'

"Further we promise to continue our efforts and solidarity in fighting for the discharge and freedom of our friends who dared to fight with us, namely Carlo Tresca, Jas. Schmidt, Sam Scarlett and Mrs. Masanovich, also in behalf of the strikers, Philip Masanovich, Joe Wikichin, John Orlandich and Joe Cernogortchevich.

"Unless we otherwise get a fair hearing and trial for our jailed comrades we will ask all workers to join with us in a general strike.

"Working comrades and laboring-brothers! Join with us in our demand: Open the jail doors or we will close factories and mines!

"Long live the solidarity of the working people!

Strike Central Committee"

Item #25

From Sosialisti, p. 3, col. 1; Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1916
Vol. III, no. 226--; no dateline--editorial columns
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; June 29, 1939
Item #25

"CHISHOLM"

"On the 15th day the miners here voted to end the strike. A Slovenian organizer here said that a large portion of strikers were in favor of continuing the strike, only by a small plurality the vote was favored to end the strike. On Monday Sept. 18th the strikers returned to work.

"Immediately after the strike the betrayers began to attempt friendliness. One such betrayer, Ivar Nikunen, has already come to ask for a boarding place at the boarding house, thinking all is forgiven now that the strike is over. In that he was wrong, for he was told that he had committed such a grave wrong against the workers, that forgiveness cannot be given as easily as that, so he will have to first go to a union meeting and there clear up his bad behavior, and only then can he come here seeking a boarding place.--All boarding houses are asked to adopt the same policy as this Chisholm boarding house, so that during the next strike there will not be as many Firms scabbing, and so that only decent persons are permitted to eat there."

From Sosialisti, page 5, col. 2; Tuesday, Sept. 26th, 1916
Vol. 3, no. 226; no dateline--editorial columns
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; June 29, 1939
Item #26

"MARKHAM"

"About two months ago cream from here was begun to be brought to the Aurora creamery. 31¢ per pound was promised them. But the cream test did not warrant selling the cream. It was revealed that in every pound of butter it was necessary to put one pound of cream too much. But when that was announced and when the test was corrected the price was reduced to 29 cents, even though they promised to raise the price. So exploitation it is. Some have threatened to establish a cooperative creamery as a result. Push the idea forward!"

Item #27

From Sosialisti, page 1, col. 2; Wed., Sept. 27, 1916
Vol. III, no. 227; Biwabik, Minn., Sept. 26
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; June 29th, 1939
Item #27

"FINNISH FARMERS HAS COMMITTED SUICIDE"

"Biwabik, Minn., Sept. 26---John Kaskiniemi, who owns a farm about 14 miles east of here has killed himself by blowing up his head with dynamite. Kaskiniemi left his home Friday. The following day was begun a search for him and just yesterday he was found dead in the woods. He left his wife, five boys and one daughter. The reason for suicide was announced as an unhappy life."