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Writers Project Research Notes.

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Labn
Strike

(Finnish Daily Pub. Co. Duluth) SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Siirtolainen Wkly. 1 7 Date of Publication Jan. 5 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 27 No. 2 Date Line of story Jan. 5, 1917
Where consulted Minna Hist. Library Date consulted Oct. 4. 1938

"Virginia, Minn. The strike headquarters here, the Socialist Opera House, was deadly quiet tonight. The police and the fire department gave strict orders against any more agitation by the IWW agitators. Nearly all strike leaders have dissappeared, or at least are nowhere to be seen. Just before his departure, James Kilday, an agitator, recieved a severe beating on the front steps of the Socialist Opera House by two enraged lumberworkers demanding an explanation why the strike was called and why they cannot go to work without interference on the part of the IWW".

Your item No. 7 Page No. _____ Your name Alfred Backman

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

Labor
Wage Boost

(Finnish Daily Pub. Co. Duluth)

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Siirtolainen 6 5 Date of Publication Jan. 2, 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 27 No. 1 Date Line of story Cloquet, Minn.
Dec. 31, 1916
Where consulted Minn. Hist. Library Date consulted Oct. 4, 1938

"Lumber workers' wages, according to reports from lumber-jacks, now on Christmas vacation in Cloquet, were raised \$5 per month. Those receiving \$35 are now getting \$40 and so on up."

(In the same column the reporter speaks of a wage raise in Cloquet, Minn., paper mill as follows.) "Hours have been reduced from 10 to 9 with an increase of 20¢" (He does not state whether the 20 cent increase is per hour or per day) AB)

(The majority of the population in Cloquet are Finnish. ~~xxx~~ in Cloquet
The Finnish people now own and operate one of the largest merchandizing co-operative organizations in the United States. AB)

Your item No. 5 Page No. Your name Alfred Backman

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

Labor
I W W

(Finnish Daily Pub. Co. Duluth)

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Siirtolainen 1 4 Date of Publication Jan. 2, 1917
(edition, page, column)

Vol. 27 No. 1 Date Line of story St. Paul Jan. 1, 1917

Where consulted Minn. Hist. Library Date consulted Oct. 4, 1938

"St. Paul, Jan. 1.- C.W. Backus, representing the International Falls Lumber company, in the city today, informed Governor Burnquist that armed I.W.W. agitators are roving from ^{one} lumber camp to another in Northern Minnesota coercing and inciting to violence men who are willing to work."

Your item No. 3 Page No. Your name Alfred Backman

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

Labon
Strike, Lumbercamp

(Finnish Daily Pub. Co. Duluth)

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Siirtolainen 1 4 Date of Publication Jan. 2, 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 27 No. 1 Date Line of story Jan. 2, 1917
Where consulted Minn. Hist. Library Date consulted Oct. 4, 1938

"Duluth, Minn. Jan. 2 - Over 1500 timberworkers, employed by several lumber companies in Northern Minnesota, struck under the leadership of the IWW agitators. Jack Beaton, strike leader, stated yesterday at Virginia that 2,500 timberworkers would be out on strike by noon today. However, the lumber company officials stated that such will not be the case.

At the International Lumber Company camps near Bemidji and International Falls, 600 men went out on strike yesterday. Various kinds of rumors are being circulated in the area. It is being reported that strikers have dug out of hiding places, guns, knives and pistols and those without arms will be supplied with them.

Men who refused to join in with the strikers were forced out of the camps. About 150 men submitted to the the strikers' demands and arrived in Bemidji last night.

Law enforcement officers of International Falls were asked to stand ready for any emergency, and Sheriff Thomas White, accompanied

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

(Finnish Daily Pub.Co.Duluth)

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Siirtolainen 1 4 Date of Publication Jan. 2, 1917

(edition, page, column)

Vol. 27 No. 1 Date Line of story

Where consulted Minn. Hist. Library Date consulted Oct. 4, 1938

by 50 deputies, moved at once to the strike stricken zone.

The sheriff's office reports that strikers in control of
a certain camp forced the local camp officials and cooks
to feed the strikers.

The strike at present is only effecting the International
Lumber and Virginia Rainy Lake companies, but it is feared that
it will spread to other camps as well.

The Strikers Demands.

Wage increase from \$40 to \$50 for common labor.

A nine hour day.

Travel to and from work on company time.

Camps must be cleaned twice a week thoroughly with change
of bedding.

No discrimination shall be tolerated toward membership in
the IWW."

Your item No. 2 Page No. 2 Your name Alfred Backman

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

Politics - Labor
Strike Intervention

(Finnish Daily Pub.Co.Duluth) SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Siirtolainen Wkly. 6/ 7 Date of Publication Jan. 5, 1917
(edition, page, column)

Vol. 27 No. 2 Date Line of story Jan. 3, 1917

Where consulted Minn. Hist. Library Date consulted Oct. 4, 1938

"St. Paul, Minn. - Members of the State legislature representing Beltrami, St. Louis and Koochiching counties placed before Gov. Burnquist today a request to intervene in the IWW lumber strike now taking place in the three northern Minnesota counties. So far no answer has been recieved from the Governor."

Your item No. 7 Page No. Your name Alfred Backman

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

Labor
Wages

(Finnish Daily Pub.Co.Duluth)

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Siirtolainen 5 / 5 Date of Publication Jan. 2, 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 27 No. 1 Date Line of story Dec. 31, 1916
Where consulted Minn. Hist. Library Date consulted Oct. 4, 1938

The "Siirtolainen" (translated means "Immigrant") states that there was a general wage increase in all iron mines on the Mesaba Iron Range amounting ten percent. Besides the wage raise, a bonus or a "Christmas present" as they chose to call it, was given at the end of the year covering the last three months of employment. The bonus was based on 10% of the wages earned during that period.

Your item No. 6 Page No. Your name Alfred Beckman

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

Labor - Business
Strike

Finnish Daily Pub.Co.
Duluth

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Siirtolainen 1 3 Date of Publication Jan. 2, 1917
(edition, page, column) Virginia, Minn.
Vol. 27 No. 1 Date Line of story Dec. 29, 1916
Where consulted Minn. Hist. Library Date consulted Oct. 4, 1938

"Virginia Sawmill Strike"

"The strike conducted by the IWW at the Virginia Rainy Lake saw mill is almost completely broken, according to information recieved from the lumber officials in a statement today.

The strikers have been unable to close mill #3, the largest mill, due to strong police force maintained, inspite of the vigorous attempts on the part of the union pickets, we are told.

At seven tonight, when the night shift began work, the pickets threatened to demonstrate their strength and close the mill, force their way into the mill-yards and drive the workers off the jobs.

The men began their work, the mill whistles blew and sixty men stepped into the places of the one hundred and fifty who had dropped their tools.

If it were'nt for the groups of pickets standing two or three blocks off the mill property, the observer would not recognize that a strike is taking place."

Your item No. 1 Page No. 1 Your name Alfred Backman

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

(Finnish Daily Pub. Co. Duluth.)

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Siirtolainen 1 3 Date of Publication Jan. 2, 1917
(edition, page, column) Virginia, Minn.
Vol. 27 No. 1 Date Line of story Dec. 29, 1916
Where consulted Minn. Hist. Library Date consulted Oct. 4, 1938

[Majority of the lumberjacks and millworkers were Finns according to the general information we are able to gather from ~~in~~ the Finnish press, thru the co-operative movement and the various mass organizations thruout northern Minnesota. In the Finnish Virginia, Minn., and vicinity we find that/then IWW/unit in the city was the largest single group who vigorously carried on the struggle for the working man's rights, for shorter hours, better pay and ~~for~~ for the organization of not only ⁱⁿ the lumber industry, ⁱⁿ but the steel industry as well.

As to cultural activities we must give recognition to the fact that the Finnish group of the IWW, long before the World War, established one of the most elaborate workingmens' cultural centers at Virginia, Minn. The Socialist Opera building, at that time one of the finest labor centers of its kind in the state, was built and paid for with the nickles and dimes of the Finnish working people. So we can safely say that the Finns were the spearhead in this great mass movement at that time against reaction.] *a. B.*

Your item No. 1 Page No. 2 Your name Alfred Backman

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

Labor
Strikes

(Finnish Daily Pub. Co. Buluth)

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Siirtolainen Wkly. 4 3 Date of Publication Jan. 2, 1917
(edition, page, column) (Dec. 28, 1916
Vol. 27 No. 1 Date Line of story Virginia, Minn. ~~300~~
Where consulted Minn. Hist. Library Date consulted Oct. 4, 1938

"Virginia, Minn. - At the Virginia Rainy Lake Lumber Company sawmill, police were guarding the main gates letting through all who wished to go to work. The strike called at mill #3 does not effect production, it is reported. The mill is running at full capacity.

There was no disturbance until the pickets, numbering about 100, began passing out red leaflets. They also attempted to prevent men from going into the mill but the police dispersed the crowd and six of the group were placed under arrest. The arrested were; Peter Juntunen, Toivo Maki, Matt Taavinen, Victor Roupo, John Lum and Edward Roslof.

A mass meeting was held at the Socialist Opera house where forceful speeches were delivered and feeling ran high that mill ~~mill~~ number 3 must be forced to close down and that the strike be spread to all lumber industry."

(The six arrested men in the above group were Finns, the ~~ir~~ names ~~name~~ definately indicate the fact. The entire Finnish

Your item No. 4 Page No. 1 Your name Alfred Beckman

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

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: _____ Date of Publication _____
(edition, page, column)
Vol. _____ No. _____ Date Line of story _____
Where consulted _____ Date consulted _____

population of several thousand, in and around Virginia was very deeply moved by the brutality of the steel and lumber thugs and specially deputized police.) AB.

Your item No. 4 Page No. 2 Your name Alfred Backman

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

Clayton A. Videen
May 17, 1939

THE 1907 STRIKE AS SEEN BY THE LABOR WORLD

The Labor World, Page 8, col. 4; July 13, 1907

Vol. 13, No. 9. No dateline

Labor World Office, 320 West First St., Duluth, Minnesota, May 9, 1939:

The first news of the Mesaba Range strike appears in this issue with a news story, credited to Eveleth Star, that the miners union has decided to postpone the strike on the range for the increase of wages. The reason is not clear. The Labor World wasted no words of kindness on the range papers, flailing them for their unfriendly feeling towards iron range labor.

The Labor World, Page 1, col. 1; July 20, 1907

Vol. 13, No. 10. No dateline

Labor World office, May 9, 1939:

This issue carries a long story on the strike of the ore dock workers; says there are 10,000 of them out on strike in Duluth, and Two Harbors; it is reported that the steel official swore they made a wage agreement at the opening of the ore season, but there is nothing in writing to prove it; and "the men on strike deny any knowledge of such an understanding."

The Labor World, Page 1, col. 1; July 27, 1907

Vol. 13, No. 11. No dateline

Labor World office, May 9, 1939:

This issue reports that the ore dock workers' cause suffered a serious setback with the calling of a miners' strike on the Mesaba Range; since this curtailed mining operations, it meant that there would be less ore at the docks, and therefore the dock officials were less eager to settle with the striking dock workers. In the meantime, the dock workers organized themselves into a union, which increased their chances for a fair deal from the officials. Officers were elected and a list of demands was drawn up. The following is the wage schedule included in the demands, as reprinted by The Labor World.

"For day work shall be paid \$2.50 per day and \$2.75 for night work; time and a half for overtime and holidays; 10 hours to constitute a day; all other conditions not herein specifically mentioned, to remain as heretofore.

"It is understood and agreed that all men shall return to work and shall not be discriminated against, excepting it is proven that a man has committed an act of violence

towards the company since men have ceased work. Then he shall not be entitled to the support of the organization...."

The Labor World, Page 4, col. 1; July 27, 1907
Vol. 13, No. 11. No dateline
Consulted at Labor World office, May 9, 1939:

This issue carried a long news-editorial on the miners' strike on the Mesaba Range. The report says that about 20,000 men are affected by the strike. The dispatch states further that the steel trust doesn't seem to be in a mood to settle the strike, either by importing new men, or by making an agreement with the strikers. The steel corporation is called "the greatest industrial institution in the world," while the Western Federation of Miners is called "the most aggressive labor organization in existence."

The Labor World, Page 1, col. 1; August 3, 1907
Vol. 13, No. 12. No dateline
Consulted at Labor World office, May 9, 1939:

A two-col. head on page 1 reads as follows:

"ORE DOCK STRIKE AT HEAD OF LAKES BROUGHT TO A HAPPY END"
by

The account does not state specifically the financial status gained/the strike, but it does say that every man was reinstated and that there was no discrimination against workers for union activity. Also, boarding cars harboring scabs, which had been placed on the docks and guarded by imported gunmen, were removed.

Regarding the Mesaba Range strike, a two-col. head on page 1 says:

"RIGHTS OF MEN ARE COMPLETELY IGNORED ON MESABA RANGE"

The story under the headlines says that the peace officers are "over-zealous" in their duties and are doing their best to provoke the striking miners to action, but the miners are nevertheless well behaved, "despite reports to the contrary," obviously a shaft intended for the Duluth dailies. The story characterizes the arrest of Petriella as unwarranted and unfair, and his release on a \$1,000 bail as ludicrous. Sheriff Hoolihan, of Itasca County, is in for a "ribbing," while St. Louis County Sheriff, W.J. Bates, draws the following comment, "Our own sheriff, W.J. Bates, who reputation for making mistakes has spread far and wide, is still engaged in the same business. Yesterday he swore in as deputy sheriffs 100 man-killing thugs, brought here by the United States Steel Corporation from outside the State of Minnesota." Several Duluth citizens asked to be deputized, but Sheriff Bates would have nothing to do with them, preferring the

imported gunmen.

There is a separate story on page 1 which deals mostly with our local dailies and Sheriff Hoolihan, who "is trampling on the rights of Man and going mad with power."

An editorial which appeared in the conservative Minneapolis Journal is reprinted in this issue. The editorial starts "The most serious danger threatening the mining region in Minnesota today is the indiscretions of officers of the law." These officers were severely criticized for refusing the right of free assemblage to the miners, and for their brutal handling of striking workers.

The Labor World, Page 1, cols. 1 & 2; August 10, 1907
Vol. 13, No. 12. No dateline
Consulted at Labor World office, May 9, 1939:

There is a news editorial on page 1 that says thousands of men on the Mesaba still are idle, despite newspaper reports that the strike is over. The paper says, "Deputy Sheriff Magie in an interview with The Labor World says there are from 2,000 to 3,000 idle men about Hibbing alone. Petriella says that the mines are being worked with less than 10 per cent of their crews. The papers haven't much to write about because there is no violence, and the only 'good news' for sensational papers is when they can elaborate on violation of the law or supposed disorder.... Strike leaders say there are just as many idle men on the range now as there were during what the papers called the hottest days of the strike." The account goes further to say that several men were arrested in Hibbing over the weekend, being charged with intimidation. Suddenly, without notice, the warrant was changed to a charge of attempting to provoke a riot.

The Labor World, Page 1, cols. 6 & 7; August 17, 1907
Vol. 13, No. 13; No dateline
Consulted at Labor World office, May 9, 1939:

This issue states that the strike has "settled down to a battle of endurance." The unwarranted roughness of deputies again is severally criticized, as is the unprovoked shooting of a foreigner who couldn't understand English, near Virginia.

The Labor World, Page 1, col. 4; August 24, 1907
Vol. 13, No. 14. No dateline
Consulted at Labor World office, May 9, 1939:

This issue carries a long editorial against brutality on the Mesaba range by agents of the Steel Corporation.

"INNOCENT MEN ARE BRUTALLY SHOT BY ARMED THUGS, WHOSE READY RIFLES
ARE USED WITHOUT HESITANCY. HUMAN LIFE HAS NO VALUE TO MURDERERS"

(a sub-head)

The next several issues of this paper continues with news-editorials concerning the Mesaba strike. It continues with its attacks on the brutality of the Steel Trust's armed thugs, the refusal of steel officials to bargain with the miners, the meager financial status of striking miners, false news by prejudiced papers, false arrests and false convictions, etc.

Bureau of Labor Bulletin Vol. 19 - Page 393, 1909

The causes of the strike were increase of wages, an eight hour day, and the abolition of the contract and bonus systems.

The strike was called July 20, because of conditions growing out of the handlers strike at Duluth. The places of the strikers were gradually filled and they sought other employment. By common consent the Finns have been the most efficient workmen on the range.

The Outlook - May 2, 1908

(A Labor Crises and a Governor) Charles B. Cheney - Page 25

The Finnish Socialists incited the Western Federation of Miners to the range, for the purpose of organizing and leading the strike. They sent Teofilo Petruella, an educated Italian Socialist. The leaders among the miners were N. di Stefano, Oscar Luikhunen, Aote Keiskanen, Jr., A. Anderson, J. Maki, John Kolu, A. Takala, Frank Lucas, John Movern, P. Lundstrom, E. McHale, F. Manarini and J. Connors.

Discontent was the main aim of the Socialist leaders. Whether the strike was won or lost, they hoped to make the men all Socialist.

Inflamed by fiery speeches and rosy promises, the masses followed them blindly to defeat. It was reported among the men that they would win the strike in six months, with the aid of money from the West and then the union would own the mines, and the railways and every man's share would be good for \$2,500 a year.

P. 26. The business men, were bosses and skilled employees despised the strikers as "cattle".

John Maki, a young Finn, undersized, simple-looking and roughly dressed had come down to Duluth to see the governor while he was on tour.

He spoke slowly but well for a laboring man only six years in America, Maki made this remark when the governor asked him if he had gone to school, "I go to school all the time in the poor man's fight for existence. I learn by fighting for existence." In one way his talk tended to show the strike leaders more solicitous for order than the citizens and local officials.

P. 27. He complained of the bonus system under which part of the men's pay was withheld till the end of the season in order to hold them. He also said that the contract system was unjust because of the different degrees of hardness in ground. He also claimed that the men were overcharged for dynamite and other materials.

P. 28. John Kobu, a union organizer and also a prominent Socialist. Kobu was a Finlander, tall and loud voiced, he took the part of a real agitator. He said that men had been detailed to keep their fellows out of the saloon. The strike failed through poor leadership and the strikers themselves going back to work.

The Finns are still the main reliance, but the young Finns most active in the Socialist movement are being weeded out.

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Unsi Kotimaa 6 6 Date of Publication July 26, 1934
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 53 No. 30 Date Line of Story Carlton, Minn.
Where consulted Minn. Hist. Soc. Date consulted Mar. 2, 1939

Under title "N Ojala family eviction prevented by mass action" it is stated that about 200 farmers gathered to prevent the mortgage sale of Nick Ojala and the eviction of his family from his farm located a few miles west of Cloquet. The meeting was held in Carlton, but on the previous evening already a committee of farmers had reached an agreement with the authorities to reduce the \$3,000.00 mortgage debt to \$2,500.00 and several hundred dollars of other debts were cancelled. The action is described as a great victory for the farmers and it is said that there would have been many more than 200 farmers at the Carlton meeting if the information about the settlement on the previous evening had not gone out.

An appeal from the meeting was sent to Governor Olson requesting him to exempt N. Ojala from payment of accumulated taxes.

This is a typical report of a meeting of this kind in which Finns during this period participated in large numbers in northern and western Minnesota.

Your Item No. _____ Page No. _____ Your Name W. Harju (1)

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

"FEDERATION PRESIDENT ARRESTED AT EVELETH"

The story follows:

"Eveleth, Oct. 5--John McNair, president of the local union of the Western Federation of Miners, was taken to Grand Rapids this morning by Deputy Sheriff Horgan. A state warrant charging him with complicity in an attempt to dynamite the office at the La Rue mine building.... He was arrested yesterday.

"He is said to have been in the neighborhood of Nashwauk on or about the day the dynamite was found under the office building.... His friends say this is not true.... The people of Eveleth, generally, do not believe that McNair had anything to do with the attempt to dynamite the office of the La Rue mine at Nashwauk."

A news dispatch from Grand Rapids says that three others besides McNair have been arrested for "complicity" in the dynamiting attempt.

The Saturday, Oct. 26 issue of the Tribune carries the following news item:

"Hibbing, Oct. 25--Mike Tamba, the Austrian miner who was shot in the side at the Monroe mine Sunday by a guard is doing very nicely at the Rood hospital and will slowly recover. It appears that the shooting was due to a misapprehension on the part of the guard.... The guard is being held until Tamba can testify at a hearing."

Two Italian miners were killed when their cabin, near Coleraine, was dynamited early Saturday morning, Nov. 2. Up to Monday, no trace had been found of the perpetrators of the crime. Strangely enough, neither the Finns nor Federation members were blamed, except that the paper stated the two Italians had not belonged to the Federation. (News Tribune, Nov. 5, 1907).

JUL 10 1939

Duluth, Minnesota
Clayton A. Videen
June 23, 1939

main file copy
C
The Outlook; May 2, 1908
Vol. 89, no. 1; no dateline
Duluth Public Library; June 8, 1939
Item #13

The 1907 Strike

An article, "A LABOR CRISIS AND A GOVERNOR," by Charles B. Cheney, appears on pp. 25-30 of this issue. Much of the material has been gone over many times and would be a waste of time to copy, but some of it is new, while a portion of it views the matter from a different angle than usual.

The story begins by commending Governor Johnson to call out the troops, as asked by the mine officials and various "citizen's committees." Mine officials and semi-vigilante organizations were boisterous in stressing the danger of the strikers, once aroused by the "agitators." "The fact is significant that throughout the strike the only harm done to persons was inflicted by armed deputies on fleeing foreigners who failed to understand their orders to halt."

Governor Johnson visited Duluth and the Mesaba range. According to the story, he talked with both the steel officials and the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners.

The story gives an interesting version as to the attempted unionization on the Mesabi. At this time the Western Federation was having its hands full with the Haywood trial. With national public sentiment against it, it was a poor time to organize the Mesabi iron miners. However, continues the story, Mesabi iron miners were often used as strikebreakers in the Colorado and Idaho mines and "the way to protect Colorado and Idaho miners was to organize the workers in Minnesota."

The Finns appeared to be the most "enlightened" miners on the range at the time of the strike. They had come from a Finland tyrannized by Czarist Russia, and they brought with them a doctrine of Socialism. One of these young men, John Maki, visited Governor Johnson in Duluth.

"John Maki, a young Finn, undersized, simple looking, and roughly dressed, had come down from the range that day. He asked to see the Governor, and a friendly labor leader brought him to the hotel. He was hardly a sight to inspire fear or foreboding,

Item #13

and his speech was certainly reassuring. In fact, it was illuminating.

"Maki stood before the Governor for half an hour, pleading his comrades' cause and answering a running fire of questions from every side. He spoke slowly, but remarkably well for a laboring man only six years in America.

"'You speak pretty good English,' the Governor remarked. 'How long have you gone to school?'

"'Three days,' he said, 'I learned to read on Sundays and holidays. But I go to school all the time in the poor man's fight for life. I learn by fighting for existence. The most I know I learned when we had the hard times on the range and I went hobo. I was out hobo a year and a half and I learned many things then.'

"Evidently this man was a Socialist and he had learned his lesson well. 'We don't want violence,' he said over and over when pressed to say what would happen if the mines open up. 'We are not Anarchists,' he insisted. 'We believe in government and we will obey the laws till we can get control of the government by our votes and make the laws we want.'"

The paragraphs following go on to say that "Maki's talk made a profound impression on the Governor." Then there is a rather pointless paragraph about anarchy.

There is an excellent description of Petriella. There is no way of knowing how accurate it is, but at least it is interesting: "The brains of the strike proved to be a small, swarthy Italian, nervous and voluble. His accent was marked, but his English was very good, and he was reputed to be a great linguist. It was also said that he had a brother in the old country who was a bishop. He had proved himself shrewd and crafty in organizing and controlling this body of men, and it was marvelous to see the little dark man ruling like a dictator over the stolid, fair-haired Finns and Slavs who sat about the anteroom."

"While they were talking another strike leader arrived--John Kolu, a union organizer and also a prominent Socialist. Kolu was a Finlander, tall and loud-voiced, and he looked the part of a real agitator; but he, too, insisted that the men did not want 'violence.' He said that men had been detailed by the union to keep their fellows out of the saloons. If the strikers could be kept from drinking, there would be no disorder."

Item #13

It was claimed that a mob of strikers had threatened some Austrian and Montenegrin workers at the Fayal mine by throwing stones.

"How many stones did they throw?" the Governor demanded.

"I couldn't tell; probably a dozen."

"That wasn't many stones for such a crowd to throw," he replied, dismissing the incident."

The following paragraph is part of the Governor's speech: "I do not see any occasion for the state to interfere at this time, and hope there will not be any. The men have a right to quit work. They have a right to organize and to persuade others to quit work. But if a man wants to work and he and his employer agree that he shall work, he has a right to work, and no one has any right to stop him...."

Duluth News Tribune, p. 4, col. 3; January 9, 1920
Vol. 31, no. 240; Hibbing, Jan. 8
Old Tribune Building; June 13, 1939
Item #13A

"Hibbing, Jan. 8--Italians and Finns lead all other applicants seeking naturalization papers at the next hearing to be held at the district courthouse on Jan. 16. According to officials at the courthouse, these two nationalities have led all season in total numbers.

"Twenty-seven applicants have their names posted on the bulletin board this week. Records prepared at the naturalization office show that Hibbing was made a 'part of entry' largely through the efforts of Former Secretary Earl Lowler of the Hibbing Commercial club, there have been 127 petitions acted upon favorably and citizenship granted to that many. This embraces a period of two years. The first hearing at the local courthouse was held in Jan. 17, 1917.

"Included in the list of citizens who took advantage of the ruling of the government which granted them full citizenship rights, providing they had received" honorable discharges.

Duluth Herald, p. 19, col. 1; April 29, 1920
Vol. 38, no. 18; Virginia, April 29, 1920
Old Tribune Building; June 14, 1939
Item #14

"Virginia, Minn., April 29--Unless granted eight hours members of the International timberworkers' union local here threaten to call a strike May 3 in the big plant of

Item #14

the Virginia and Rainy Lake Lumber company.

"About 35 per cent of the mill workers are said to be in the A.F. of L. organization. The I.W.W. also has a small mill membership, but so far any efforts to combine with the Federation of Labor have proved a failure.

"Officials of the Virginia and Rainy Lake Lumber company state that the local mills will work ten hours this summer or not at all. The attempt of the I.W.W. here to call a strike before May 3 was a failure because of the A.F. of L. men refusing to cooperate."

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 3; April 30, 1920
Vol. 38, no. 19; Bemidji, Minn., April 30, 1920
Old Tribune Building; June 14, 1939
Item #15

"The Crookston Lumber company mill will shut down all departments at 6 o'clock this afternoon, according to E. H. Day of Minneapolis, who is in the city in the interests of the Shevlin holdings.

"Placards were posted throughout the yards and city bearing this announcement, together with the fact that they will resume operations in the different departments as rapidly as employes indicate their willingness to co-operate with the management in carrying out the program of a 10-hour day on an open shop basis. This trouble is the first to be experienced by this company in twenty-seven years.

"The mills at Fort Frances, Ont., will continue to operate on the 10-hour open shop basis, under which condition it has been conducted during the past ten years. No attitude of indicativeness or retaliation will be evidenced by the company, but on the contrary every effort to secure the co-operation of all employes will be made in order that operations may begin as soon as possible."

Duluth Herald, p. 10, col. 4; April 30, 1920
Vol. 38, no. 19; Two Harbors, Minn., April 30
Old Tribune Building; June 14, 1939
Item #16

The Two Harbors ore dock workers stayed away from work today because they are dissatisfied with the pay they are receiving for the type of work they are doing. The news item says nothing about a conference of those involved, but states that local business men regard the situation as "serious" and "The various train and enginemen and shop unions are also said to be about ready to take a hand in the matter as they are

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also idle as a result of the dockmen's refusal to return to work."

Duluth Herald, p. 9, col. 3; May 1, 1920
Vol. 38, no. 20; Two Harbors, Minn., May 1, 1920
Old Tribune Building; June 15, 1939
Item #17

A short news item states that the Two Harbors dock workers are now back at work as a result of a "temporary settlement," the contents of which were not divulged.

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 1; May 3, 1920
Vol. 38, no. 21; Cloquet, Minn., May 3
Old Tribune Building; June 15, 1939
Item #18

"Cloquet, Minn., May 3--A complete walkout took place here this morning when 2,000 men, women and girls, both union and non-union, refused to work unless the eight-hour day is granted them. The timberworkers' union is reported as 99 per cent strong, and if granted the eight-hour day, will return to work at once. The Cloquet Lumber company using all the men available from the steam mill and water power mill and planing mill crews, including foremen, managed to get a crew of twelve men to operate two machines. The toothpick factory is completely down, the box factory has three men, the Johnson-Wentworth's planer is completely down. Their mill is operating one gang to clean off logs on the deck. It is expected by noon that this mill will go down. All mills were steamed up and expected to run this morning, but the complete walkout made it impossible. The town is very quiet, no disorder being reported. It is like a Fourth of July celebration, autos loaded with men and girls crying, 'we want eight hours!' Few men passed picket lines established about the plants this morning.

"The local unions have headquarters in Cloquet with Charles Brower business agent. The local union does not want a closed shop, but they stand pat (continued on p. 7, col. 2) for an eight-hour day. H. C. Hornby, representing the employers, states the companies cannot run any other than a ten-hour day and also states no grievance has been presented by their employes.

"It was reported at noon that the managements of the different plants stated that unless sufficient forces reported for work immediately to run all plants the plants would be closed till next spring."

(Strike news continued on p. 7, col. 3)

Item #18

"Ashland, Wis., May 3--The timber workers' strike, covering every man who handles timber from the tree in the forest to the lumber shovers at the mills and the cars, began this morning. The mills at Ashland and Odahah are closed, but lumber camps are still running, all camp work and raft towing will stop in time if mills continue closed."

"Virginia, Minn., May 3--The mills of both the Virginia and Rainy Lake Lumber company and the W. T. Bailey Lumber company are running slightly shorthanded on the first shift. No demonstrations by strikers are reported and few strikers are on the street. There was no picketing nor any trouble this morning. The I.W.W. had their usual meeting last night to discuss the strike, in which they joined with a small number of millworkers in the membership.

"About 100 stayed away from work in the Virginia and Rainy Lake mills on account of the strike this morning. The total employed is 1,200. The loss of workmen by the strike at the W.T. Bailey Lumber Company is reported this morning as six or seven."

"Cass Lake, Minn., May 3--The sawmill and box factory here are shut down tight. No men are working except on repair work."

Duluth Herald, p. 1, col. 6
Vol. 38, no. 22; Virginia, Minn., May 4
Old Tribune Building; June 15, 1938
Item #19

"Virginia, Minn., May 4--The local mills are running today. The Virginia and Rainy Lake Lumber Company did not attempt to run a night shift. At the mill of the Bailey Lumber company, only six or seven men are absent from work today. The Rainy Lake company is carrying a surplus of men from the night shift on the day payroll and will not work both shifts until conditions become nearly normal.

"At an I.W.W. meeting last night it was stated that 650 men were out on a strike, but a statement of officials of the mill indicated that this is an exaggeration. The reds decided to hold no parade or any other demonstration and voted not to wear red badges. The apparent failure of the strike is attributed to the I.W.W. and A.F. of L. refusing to work in harmony."

"Cloquet, Minn., May 4--The first day of the labor controversy here that resulted in the local mills and other manufacturing plants dependent thereon closing down,

- Item #19

putting about 2,000 out of work, passed without trouble developing and today, the second day, up to noon was marked by no friction. Both sides continue firm, members of the Timber Workers' union and those associated still demanding an eight-hour day with the former pay and the employing companies still as determined not to yield but decided to run the mills only on the ten-hour and open shop basis. Union leaders claim there is not a break in their ranks. So far no fights or arrests have been reported today. Sheriff McKommon of Carlton County and deputies are on the ground patrolling companies' property while the local police, largely reinforced, are also seeing to it that the best of order prevails.

"The timberworkers' local has called a special meeting for today which may develop something. The Cloquet Lumber Company's planer is running with a very small crew including office men and foremen. Other plants are down completely.

"H.C. Hornby, representing the local lumber interests, stated at noon today (continued on p. 12, col. 3) that the companies do not care to run any further. They have placed placards about their plants which read in bold black letters, 'This plant is shut down indefinitely.' This, Mr. Hornby states, is the final decision of the lumber interests in Cloquet. The Cloquet planer which has been running up till noon today with a crew of twelve men stopped this noon. This ruling affects all industries here, leaving 2,000 men, women and girls without employment as they refuse to work other than an eight-hour day."

"Bemidji, Minn., May 4--President Alfred Krog of the Bemidji local of the Timber Workers' Union this morning announced that the workers will stand pat for the eight-hour day and that at a meeting of the workers, held last night, the men decided they will go without jobs before they will withdraw from the union or violate the recent strike order from headquarters at Rhinelander, Wis.

"Officials of the Crookston Lumber company declare they will be glad to confer with the men as a union of Crookston Lumber Company employes, but that they will not recognize a union with headquarters in any other state. Everything is orderly."

Other news items disclose that plants are closed, or partially closed, in Spooner, Ladysmith and International Falls.

Duluth Herald, p. 14, col. 2; May 5, 1920
 Vol. 38, no. 23; Rhinelander, Wis., May 5, 1920
 Old Tribune Building; June 15, 1939
 Item #20

"Rhinelander, Wis., May 5--With reports received this morning of the closing of mills at Wabeno, Wis., and Iron Mountain, Mich., General Organizer C.A. Young, in charge of the timber workers' strike for the American Federation of Labor, declared today that more are closed in the district than is generally known. He declares that the men are everywhere standing on their demands and will not give in until the eight-hour day is granted. Mayor S.G. Periner of Rhinelander is back of a movement to induce the strikers to take work on the farms of the country."

(The following articles are in the same columns immediately below.)

"Cloquet, Minn., May 5--The local labor situation appears to be unchanged today, both sides standing firm. The companies refuse to recognize the union or to consider its demands for the eight-hour day. All manufacturing plants are tied up. The Duluth & Northeastern logging road will be tied up by night. The river operators have stopped and the wood crews will stop today in an effort to get eight hours. A car loaded by non-union labor stands on the side tracks, having been refused to be removed by the Brotherhood of Railroad trainmen. The Johnson-Wentworth mill is partly boarded up. It is expected that as soon as Mr. Hornby sends word direct to the union they will meet him. At present both sides are at a deadlock. The department of labor will have a man on the ground today or tomorrow. Many men are leaving town, as plants are down. The union men are in the best of spirits. Most of them are home owners, so no trouble is expected. The men will resume work as soon as an eight-hour day is granted. Not a whistle blew at 6 o'clock last night, only the church bell tolled the time."

"Virginia, Minn., May 5--T.S. Whitten, general manager of the Virginia Rainy Lake company, this morning said that both mills and also the planing mill are running today. He says the mills are increasing shipments today to thirty-two cars and has been doing so Monday and Tuesday. There is no picketing about the mill but some picketing about the houses. Mr. Whitten says the strike is now an I.W.W. affair entirely."

From Tyomies, August 15, 1907.

"MINNESOTA'S STRIKE

"Finnish business men in Hibbing hold meeting where they discuss and stress the fact that because the strike hurts them they are ready to help, so handle the tools to stop it.

"Steel trust's gun heros are in action; Strike is tightening.

"Hibbing, August 12th -- Matters here are nearly the same as before. The strike continues, as it is reported that there are some 215 strikebreakers at Hibbing, at the O. I. Mining Co. mine. A hundred of those are favorite children of the company, some slightly better, there are surveyors and bums. A part of these strike breakers are regular workmen; -- anti-union men, who have laid aside while organization work was in progress. The remainder of them have been imported. There are 28 Finns, their names will be published in the next issue.

"Finnish Businessmen's Meeting

"Here was held a Finnish business men's meeting for purposes of organizing, at which was brought up means of breaking the strike. Merchant Sandberg opened the meeting and spoke on the question of what is wrong with their going to work at the old wage scales and conditions, and at the same time proposed prohibiting free speech to those who are engaged in the strike and the union members. At any rate give this piece of unsensible action some consideration -- Our former proposals were not approved by them. Many speeches were made for the benefit of the union, where the fact was brought up, for the attention of those business men, that the workers are just that kind of crowd that will determine themselves when they should go back to work, and again when they will strike, and that the big business bosses have no say in that question. If the business men want to go to work, let them go and work like mules so that we workers can at least once see them high-ups pushing along in their work.

"This kind of talk did not meet the ^{favor} favor of Sandberg. He rose up and began hammering away at the union's 'Asses', as much as he had time for: 'I have a full right to speak on this question, I myself have worked in the mines for a total of 12 years, and all those who will remember me, recall that I worked diligently. (From the crowd 'then he is a sure enough mule'.) By saving I have gathered enough to open a small business. I have invested in my business. I have a wife and children, that alone gives me a right to touch upon and discuss this matter, -- the truthful question of strikeing -- so at the same time represent the well-being of the community and my own welfare. -- Then came many absurd and silly statements, all of which can't be recalled. It puzzled me as the other business men were all quiet, even though the silly person continues to blurt forth the wiser members are laughing behind his back.

"Mine boss's bloodhounds in their
approved work.

"Virginia, Aug. 10th -- Yesterday at 8 o'clock, arrived on the passenger train at Virginia, a polander who planned, he said, to see some of his friends who live at a mine location. It was necessary to travel over Oliver I. M. Co. land, along a road which otherwise is a county road. So it was necessary to go through that blood-hounds' guarded territory. Not expecting any harm for he had gone along this road before, but he had gone but a short distance he met up with a large gun squad, probably about 20 to 30 men, who began firing their rifles toward the target, being the stranger coming up before them, unannounced. The man was frightened by this unexpected welcome, and not wishing to investigate he began to run with the mob of 20 or 30 after him shouting away, 'Hands Up', the term he did not understand, so he kept on running. Again another volley of shot was directed at him. Finally this unlucky man fell in front of the residence of a Finn, Mr. Walteen. He already had several bullet wounds. Then the hounds caught him and hurried him to the city's chicken-coop. They thought that he was a union man. They would not permit anyone to see him there, not even a doctor

who offered his help. When they discovered their error, they moved him to Eveleth, to Doctor Moore's Hospital (Oliver I. M. Company owned). At Mr. Walteen's home, near where this slaughter took place, there was no one home but three women, of which one was a week-old-child's mother who was very weak yet. We do not still know her condition, but the reader can feature that. Recuperating from childbirth, this woman lay there in the midst of the war without protection. All this commotion tended to scare the infant as it did all the others in the home. This display by the hounds added more injury to the already sick mother. I went today to see the Walteen family, who are just recovering from the first shock. They said they were all well except the invalid, who's condition is skeptical.. Otherwise they hoped that the union would not pay any attention, or get mixed up in this matter. When Walteen asked the sheriff for protection for his family against these gunners, he said he asked the mine captain who answered him by telling him to go ahead and stop a bullet.

"Biwabik, Aug. 10th -- All is quiet here, even the jail is empty now, where before there were Finns.

"It is certain that the bosses are waiting for something, and what? Of course commotion, because peace is good. Or is it in their mind a struggle, when they don't use their arms.-----

"Mountain Iron, Aug. 9th - Everything is quiet here. The company has attempted to keep scabs on the job, but have been unsuccessful. It reveals that the bosses are getting tired of work. The Union believes that soon they will go on strike themselves, and then our strikers will have more support. The company has succeeded in getting scabs from the outside. Of course there still is a few dark brothers among the working scabs who were tricked into coming here to work by the company, but when they saw that by their working the company is attempting to get work underway, they leave here. Today we saw the arrival at the company's camps of ^{Montenegros} (Montenegros), for purposes of ^{scabbing} (scabing), but they will leave as soon as they hear that there is a strike going on. Last night the company started afire

on a woodpile near a dock house. The fire whistle began to blow to warn the people of fire, however the strikers did not pay any attention. The hounds brought in here can well handle the fire. This sure irked the mine-bosses terribly, but what can be done about it, if the strikers are more intelligent. It is a fact that the company bosses are erring, for the strikers are hep to their every trick; and the more tricks they attempt the more join our ranks.

"Virginia, Aug. 12th - Even though our community's ruler said that if we would not go to work he would force us. Yesterday we received word - not from an authoritative source - that the man who visited here from Eveleth who got the bullet in his skin, is dead.

has occurred in eastern slave-whipping.

"Isn't it time that we start to find the source of this trouble? The aforementioned occurrence shows plainly that they intend to force us by blows to run their mills, whether we want to or not."

"STRIKE IN DULUTH"

"WORKER'S STRIKE BEGAN IN DULUTH BY IRON ORE DOCK WORKERS IN DULUTH, D.M. & N. RY. DOCKS"

"Duluth, July 15th--Last week the workers asked for a raise. The request was for a raise of 25 cents a day. The wages which were \$2.25 which would be \$2.50 per day with the raise.

"When the Supt. was informed of the workers' demands, he stated that arrangements were made earlier, in which they were to work for \$2.25 per day until Nov. 1st. However such an agreement was not in existence. It was true that the bosses spoke of it in the spring, but the workers did not sign the agreement.

"Because the employers did not approve the agreements as presented by a grievance committee the men left the job on the morn of July 15th. This left the ore docks in a standstill. There was no union but the workers were the same minded in their present difficulties. It is not known whether the work standstill would last any length of time but it is believed that the capitalist can't stand it for long for it would result in a great disturbance to the normal commerce and because on some docks there would be on the premises several hundred men assuring them (the capitalists) of a chance to win. At the same docks the nightshift were asking a raise--they were being paid \$2.40 a day. At this writing it is not known what they are asking for.

"Add. note: We received word that the nightshift was asking for \$2.75 a day."

July 9, 1907:

"STRIKE AT BEACON MICHIGAN STAY AWAY WORKERS"

"Here in Champion mine a strike began by trammer men and machine helpers because of the reason that effective the first of this month the trammers were ordered to go on contract work changing from the former day work.

"They refused the strikers' 20% wage raise. Heretofore the wages have been \$2.05 a day. Last night and today several strike breakers (Finnish and others) have been

working in place of the strikers.

"It is asked that no workers from other places come here misinformed, for they will be here for purposes of strike breaking."

July 20, 1907:

"DOCK WORKERS' STRIKE IN DULUTH"

"DOCK WORKERS' STRIKE IS SPREADING AND THE WHOLE
ORE CARRYING COMMERCE IS STOPPED"

"WILL THE IRON ORE MINES BE FORCED TO DISCONTINUE
OPERATIONS ALSO?!"

"IF THE STRIKE CONTINUES TO SPREAD IT THREATENS
TO CLOSE THE NORTHERN MINNESOTA MINES"

"Duluth, July 19th--The iron ore dock workers at Two Harbors began a strike Monday nite. In Duluth also is a strike in which perhaps 750 workers are idle. No ore has been moving in Duluth since last Saturday.

"Yesterday the Allouez dock workers also joined in the strike. If an agreement is not reached in the present strike soon it will result in a shutdown of half the Mesaba mines and in turn will affect thousands of workers in the mines, railroads and ships, they will become idle.

"The men are asking for a raise of 25 cents to compensate for the higher cost of living---

"In reference to the strike of D.M. & N. Ry. of the normal carrying of 70,000 tons per twenty-four hour day they are losing that much. The Duluth & Iron Range is losing 55,000 tons a day, being the normal carrying.

"The strike at Allouez docks was formed in a hurry, for immediately after the beginning of the strike at the Duluth docks, the companies sent their boats to be loaded there.

"But now, with the closing of the Allouez docks, ore loading is completely at a standstill."

Duluth, July 16th, 1907:

"The workers' strike at the D.M. & N. Ry. Iron ore dock workers in West Duluth, which has been going on for a while, yesterday morning became serious when the men refused to go to work at the old wage. There are from 750 to 800 men affected who are

asking for a 25 cents a day raise. The wages have been \$2.25 a day for the day shift and \$2.50 a day for the nightshift. The request which has so far been ignored. Other more regular workplaces have raised wages a few cents. Anyway the Company masters have made no efforts at arbitration but sent their boats to be loaded at Two Harbors by the meek slaves who would load their boats, until the Duluth workers become hungry enough to begin work again. In order to get the Two Harbors workers to strike in sympathy for the other workers here, so forcing the company to give in to the demands of the workers here, representatives were sent to Two Harbors to explain the situation here. It is not known yet the results of the trip, nor can anything definite be said if the men there will join in. Strike breaking is being attempted. No wonder for in the ranks of the strikers are five or six nationalities. The same here as other workplaces is noticed a nationality hatred which tends to disrupt the smooth goings in this effort at bettering the benefits to work people. One thing is sure, that victory will be ours if we stick together for the common good."

July 23rd:

"SERIOUS STRUGGLE BEGINS IN MINNESOTA"

"THE DULUTH AND TWO HARBORS' ORE DOCK STRIKE RESULTS IN THE CLOSING UP OF MINNESOTA'S IRON MINES"

"Western Miners Union begins war against mighty steel trust.

"The strike affects 15,000 men, of which thousands are Finlanders.

"The strike is spreading to all ore digging and shipping activities.

"WORKERS ARE ORGANIZING"

"Strike began this morning at all Northern Minnesota iron mines and railroads; struggle begins against the mighty steel trust by Western Miners Union. This news was wired to the Tyomies July 20th.

"In the Western Miners official paper appeared the following:

"Duluth, Minn. July 20--'15,000 men who worked at the steel trust and affiliated mines of Vermilion and Mesaba ranges began a strike resulting in the abrupt standstill of all mining iron ore and shipping activities in the entire north Lake Superior territory."

"The men want higher pay and a shorter working day. No answer was given to demands."

"The dock workers' strike which was the nucleus of the general strike, the secretary writes as follows:

"On July 18th the strike committee called a meeting of all strikers at Lincoln Park in West Duluth near the affected ore docks. Sure enough at 1 o'clock, 700 persons were present among which were some women."

"The strike committee stated to the assemblage that they received an answer from the big shots in which they outlined their own agreements for settlement. They were:

"The same wages that were before; overtime 40¢ an hour--Sunday \$4.00; and absolutely not even one minute's work for the members of the strike committee."

"The chairman of the committee asked: 'Do I get work if you do?' With hundreds of voices in unison they answered 'Yes.' 'Will you stay with me and us, if we stick with you?' 'We stay!' answers the crowd."

"The committee had been at Two Harbors explaining the situation to the ore dock workers there in which they asked the same question of the probably 600 workers there. Their answer was, 'if the bosses didn't concede to your demands, we will ask every man to quit work; you are workers and we are workers.'

"Then came the question 'Will we accept the Union as officially ours? Those in favor raise your hands.' Hundreds of hands were upraised amid a bedlam of hurrahs and cheers."

"Those not in favor of joining the union please raise hand'; not a hand was raised, nor a voice heard."

"When the committee placed their demands before the bosses; they answered thus: 'You are too young to run a business' (the committee's speaker was young). The speaker then asked the crowd 'Are we too young for that kind of business?' Everyone answered 'no!'

"Then he spoke of the necessary steps toward union organization and mentioned that within 48 hours the Union would be complete."

"The mayor of the city had been to see the committee before, he mentioned then of the shameful results of such action, pointing to the fact that never, in the history of Duluth, has such shameful actions ever taken place, and is a blemish in the fair

name of the city. And now they dare to spoil the reputation of the fair city.

"The committee estimated that there were 4,000 men here (dockworkers) who were ready to join with the strikers. The demands of the workers were small at the beginning, but however, may become much larger; then the bosses will realize what organization means.

"For a long time the bosses have discharged workers who have spoken to others while on the job, charging them with being strike agitators.

"It is known that the bosses had gathered scabs together at the beginning of the strike. The report goes to say that two carloads of blacks were brought in.

"Let it be known to all Finn work-slaves not to come here to scab. We will let you know when matters clear up.

"A happy side issue was related by the chairman at a meeting. He quoted from a newspaper that: 'A policeman protecting the company property, fell to the ground and broke a few ribs.'

"Perhaps the policeman was too young to run the business.

"The companies have procured several extra-gang railroad cars with meals cars and have placed these on the ore docks. Are they planning on feeding and bunking the scabs on the job?

"Therefore it is the making of a bitter struggle in Minnesota."

"July 27, 1907:

"BIG WORK STRUGGLE IN MINNESOTA"

"Middle-class trade newspapers are trying to incite bitter feeling against Western Miners Union and strikers. Strikers remain same-minded. Many cases of bribery are reported to change the minds of workers. Red flags are waving.

"The Steel Trust is publicly announcing ridicule upon the strikers' demands. They are enlisting deceit. Pinkerton's have also begun horrible work."

"STRIKE TIGHTENING"

"At the beginning the fight was only against the steel trust, but now it has reached its affiliated industries, several mines are involved in the strike. The Western Miners Union president and secretary arrived there; as also did the governor of the state and an army official.

"As we first mentioned the strike first began here, at the Oliver Mining Co., a member of the steel trust; it began last Saturday. Later the strike spread to other steel trust owned mines."

"THE STRIKERS' DEMANDS"

"\$2.50 per day, work on the surface; 8 hr. day.

"\$3.00 per 8-hour day underground.

"\$3.00 per 8-hours for all tradesmen, blacksmiths and others.

"\$5.00 per 8-hours for machinists and mechanics."

"THE STRIKE IS SPREADING"

"The July 23rd issue of the Duluth evening Herald says that the Western Miners Union has extended their activities to include also against private mining companies on the Mesaba and Vermilion ranges.

"On the morning of the 23rd day of July several hundred strikers left Virginia to march over the Mesaba range, and everywhere where there were miners working, they were asked to join the strikers.

"The powerful Western Miners Union wants to be recognized as the one to represent all the Minnesota iron ore range. The Duluth papers say the strikers' army should have used more powerful influence to force the men to strike, but there is no bearing on such reports, for those papers are trying very hard to imbitter minds against the strikers."

"IS TROUBLE BREWING?"

"In Ely, the least known of town on the Iron Range,--the miners have not yet joined in the strike. Ignoring the efforts of a representative of the Western Miners Union. At Ely and at Bovey were held a 'large citizens' meeting' where it was agreed that the Western Miners Union is unfamiliar to them, and that a strike is not necessary. Among the resolutions was a strong objection against use of the red flag.

"Although as yet nothing has happened yet to break the peace the Industrial newspapers are threatening action in the near future.

"The Eveleth Miners Union has sent us a letter, worded as follows:

"Eveleth, Minn. July 22nd.

"The strike began here last Saturday morning, July 20th. It could be seen coming several days ago, being affected by the dock strike on the Lake Superior shore. All work places were closed Monday morning. Not even a whistle blew in or near Eveleth that morning. Without much regret the workmen had laid their tools down and walked home.

"No disorder has occurred. Public buildings will close soon, if not today, it will be tomorrow. All ore digging operations have ceased. Men were sent to neighboring communities, to Sparta, McKinley and Biwabik, to close the working places.

"Even though with word of closing the working places the men willingly agreed to organize, while others planned to journey to 'old country,' especially the Austrians and Italians.

"The capitalists and their agents are in a rage. Of the Eveleth newspaper 'The Eveleth News,' the editor wrote that the whistle which we have kept up for 10 years was no more to be heard last Saturday night. They have already placed the whistle away, for future use. Most likely the bosses orders! Wasn't that something! But in Duluth, the Duluth 'papers' have braggedly made themselves more conspicuous. The Saturday issue of the 'News Tribune' mentions the robbery of the Mt. Iron Postoffice by mine workers belonging in the Union of the Oliver Co. Could they have been the Pinkertons? While in Sunday's paper they mention an attempt at blasting the mine at Hibbing. The newspaper writes on:

"'In Minnesota there is not enough room for the Western Miners' Union,' then goes on to say: 'In Minnesota there are many agencies for arbitration. They are welcome.' These childish publications say that we have a long fight before us, that will probably last for months. But not realizing the consequence we went ahead into the struggle. We did not know that by peace and amiability we could overcome such obstacles. If we would have joined the A.F.L. or something like that, then we would be welcome. But now that we are in a working-class struggle we are not welcome."

August 3, 1907:

"MINNESOTA'S IRON RANGE STRIKE STRIKERS ARE PEACEFUL"

"The Industrial Papers, by falsifying reports on the strike, are attempting to break the strike by embittering the minds of workers."

"TYOMIES EXPLAINS THE FALSE REPORTS"

"Hibbing, July 29--Everything here is quiet. No trouble has brewed even though the city and company have gathered many policemen here in case trouble begins. They are not kept busy for we are peaceful and are strengthening our forces to keep going until our demands are met.

"Yesterday they announced that work would begin this morning, but it did not come about. Who would do there if the workmen don't? Surely the bosses won't do the work."

"July 30th--Mr. Petriella was arrested this morning as he drove by horse to Chisholm with Western Miners Union vice-president Mahoney. He was a half hour in jail, then he was brought up for trial. He was released on \$1,000 bail. The strikers are peaceful; they stay away from work so that there is no one around but company bosses."

"July 31st--Large guards were placed around the town presumably to protect personal property. In large crowds these guards stood with rifles and clubs. If anyone attempted to pass by they ordered: 'Stop! Or we will shoot.'

"On upper county roads well stationed men in groups of ten who would stop all travelers, search them, order them to turn around and head back to town or else they would shoot.---There is your land of freedom!

"An Italian merchant, Herman Antonell, is travelling around the town with a list, begging for strike breakers. The list in turn he sells to mine owners for about ten dollars per man listed. He was successful in drafting some for work although they only worked for an hour or two and quit, then joined the strikers--so on it goes we are ever increasing our numbers daily.

"The businessmen here are demanding that we are not given credit at the stores and are planning to tease us by starvation, all their efforts were futile, for we have opened our own grocery store. Our first collections netted us \$1,000. Within two days we sold articles from our own store.

(Union Store)

"Today our businessmen planned to close our store. A large crowd of businessmen and police had gathered in front and demanded that we close the door. We asked 'just what authority have you got to do this?' They couldn't answer that and slowly and shamefully they dispersed. Surely they were mad at us, after they saw how cheaply our

merchandise was sold. They then saw that we would not need them, anymore.

"We cannot anymore hold parades and demonstrations here, nor can we display the red flag. It has been strictly prohibited. Mayor Weirich stops all this. He is also a doctor, this boss, what would he do to you workers, if you became ill?

"No disturbances have been started by the strikers here, although the capitalist operated papers are attempting to start such. We have only sat back quietly, not affected by the tricks formulated by those newspapers.

"Teofilo Petriella, who is the director of the strike on the Mesaba, was jailed but again let free on \$1,000 bail. The Hibbing authorities thought they could win the strike by jailing our strike director."

August 3rd:

Ed: "The capitalists call us anarchists. What would they call us if we blew them up into a thousand pieces with a bomb or shot bullets into their brain. Would we then be 'citizens'?

Ed: "Where will we finally turn to for a living? To the soil. Who owns the soil? Everybody. Then all must receive his just share of land. If that won't happen, then let's do wrong. Are we doing wrong now-a-days?"

"Chisholm, July 30--The strike continues on here just as it is in other range communities. There are some tens of negroes and Austrians here for purposes of strike-breaking. It is hoped that no others come here to break the strike.

"New members are joining every day at the rate of 100 per day. The number has reached 2,000.

"Everyone of the strikers here are peaceful. They do not pay any attention to the business sponsored newspapers. The Chisholm newspaper published the report that there are only 35 socialists on strike here and 50 in Hibbing, but their face turned when they found that there were nearly 2,000 here looking out for their rights.

"These same agencies are attempting to blacken our name before the public. It was just two weeks ago that the Austrian boys held a celebration that appeared in a newspaper that the Finlanders were celebrating and displayed the red flag, even though then same Austrian boys were carrying the United States flag. When our Finnish business owned papers see this they also begin the same story and relate it to the citizens.

9. "Another large lie appears in the Duluth Tribune. When there was a businessmen meeting here planning campaign on the strikers at which the attendance was 5, the paper reports that there was attendance of 800 citizens, who agreed that there was no reason to strike.

"All business places closed here, thinking we would be starved and so go back to work. But our store is in operation and there are several nationalities in its personnel. Mr. Loivunen is the manager. Others are doing their work here without pay for the duration of the strike. This business was purchased from E. Aho and the building is being rented. In this same business will be installed a meat market. The boys at the same time are making preparations for an ice house.

"Yesterday 2 negroes were killed in the mine here. A third suffered a broken leg. These were strike breakers.

"The business-sponsored papers here did practically a complete fadeaway inasmuch as the readers are concerned, because they have contained so much untruth. Here the worker is not sleeping. They do not believe now, during the time the present struggle, nor after, the business-sponsored newspapers. They have showed their colors, that is, of siding with the capitalists to the last, and not with us workers who support the papers."

"August 1st--Has not the Chisholm bosses done enough falsifying? Their last statement, last week said that the strikers broke a window of the Catholic church, but the bosses made an error, for it was accidentally broken by a bullet, intended for a couple of workers, while a street was being opened."

"Virginia, Minn. July 31st--Our ranks are swelling daily. Yesterday over 30 joined the strikers. Today a number joined, although we haven't got the figure.

"The Finns have practically all joined. But the Austrians are yet non-union men, however they are moving away from here, so won't be in our way. Work has not been done yet in any mines here. They have threatened every day that work would start tomorrow, but each time no workers reported for work so it was not begun.

"Even the merchants here have conceded to the Union, for they find it necessary to cater to the strikers. Three stores have conceded to the union, and the Jews have decided to use us to further themselves by offering 25% off all merchandise if the

purchaser says he is a union man. But keep your eyes open, and do not let them fool you."

"Mountain Iron, July 31st--We will fare well here, for next week we open the Union Cooperative store."

"MINNESOTA'S IRON-RANGE STRIKE"

"Duluth's iron-ore dock workers strike ends; the workers have won almost fully; this is an indication of expected results for those strikers at the mines.

"Strikers remain peaceful, even though the bosses charge otherwise.

"The mine-owners have been unsuccessful in attempts to begin operations.

"The national guard has not been sent here yet, as the governor plans a proclamation; the mine-owners still haven't got the governor on their side.

"The dock workers strike ends."

"West Duluth, July 31--At a large meeting it was decided to go back to work here on the agreements brought in here by the Union organizer in company with the mayor.

With the companies' bosses the following agreements were made: The company recognizes the Union, and that in two months the wages would be raised from \$2.25 to \$2.50. And that a joint meeting between union and company representatives will be held annually on the 10th of Jan. to set the wages for the ensuing year, so it can be considered a complete victory resulted from the strike."

"August 1st--Work began here, just as soon as the strikebreakers left. Even though the strikebreakers did no work, they were only kept here to scare the workers. Those poor creatures, still not knowing the great wrong they were doing to their fellow men, left, but where to? Probably to some other strike scene to scare others and probably begin to see action, which they didn't see here."

"Virginia, Aug. 2nd--There has been continued peace here, the men are just playing horseshoe. No work has been done. There was one steamshovel operating, that the bosses had to start for there was not enough men available. We wonder how the mine captains can stoop so low, they were before so filled with pride, now running along the streets begging for men who would go to work--and they still look so reverent. But let them look for workstrength, for we have already got it without begging.

History of Dock Strike in Duluth

"COLORADO'S DREADFUL EVENTS BEGIN ANEW IN MINNESOTA"

"50 Finns jailed in Hibbing and other places where they are engaged in strike, charged with trespassing on mine property.

"Gun barrels dance the 'American Freedom' dance in the faces of 'foreigners,' so that they would learn to understand 'American Freedom.'

"Hibbing, Aug. 8th--Finns are herded to the jails, from homes and from the street. Today after 2 o'clock, gathered together around 30 of the city's policemen and saloon spittoon cleaners, drunks, or whatever ilk they were, with Winchester rifles, under the command of the sheriffs and company superintendents. They went to the Finnish location; they entered three buildings, then with rifle directed at the men, ordered, and drove them to jail. Those who balked at the shrill orders were hit and probed by the muzzles of the guns. While this march to the jail was going on, there formed a large crowd of citizens to watch. They didn't remember that it was prohibited to form a crowd on the street of the town. At the door of the jail three thicknecked Finns made some resistance against the 'bullpen' tactics employed by the 'authorities,' but again the gun handles landed on the boys' necks. That that crowd merely looked on only adding to the turmoil. It was all planned to prompt the Finns to use clubs in an attack, and so effect a condition requiring the sending of national guards to the iron-range.

"There were 19 in all brought in that bunch, all were Finns. Of these 19, two were not members of the union.

"At 3:30 these butcher guards brought 5 Finns from across the street from the jail, then went to a private business place, H. Vuopi and V. Harju, and took 3 more men.

"It was a joke to witness an occurrence when 3 police led one Finn to the jail. Near the jail, as soon as this man lifted his hands, immediately the guns were poked on him.

Angerians
 "Comrade D. Angeriaksen and several others were set free immediately, for they did not dare keep them. Right now, they sure are trying every trick to spur them onto attack, but are themselves becoming implicated when the time comes for an explanation as to the origin of all this."--Aug. 10, 1907.

August 10, 1907:

"Yesterday evening at 7 o'clock, six were brought up for trial, but the Union vice-president Mahoney succeeded in having trial postponed to 9 o'clock tomorrow morning when the Union Attorney plans to take up the Prisoners business.

"Those persons called 'company guards' who are stationed on the county's roads to the north of the town, supposedly guarding mine property were also stopping peaceful strikers from going to Chisholm. Those evil doers were separated into two parts. The first part would permit the strikers to go by but the others would halt them. Then these two groups of cut-throats would come to meet each other, thereby leaving the strikers between two fires. They then began to beat their fellowmen with their rifles. One of the 'hounds' hit a striker by the name of Matt Koski, with the butt of a rifle over the head so hard as to break his rifle to pieces. Emil Pöntiö also received several blows of which one struck him in the head resulting in scalp lacerations, which luckily were not serious. We wonder then, how those strikers, all of whom were Finnish, escaped from these bloodhounds, without more harm. This scene was witnessed by about 30 strike-breaking devils of the Burt mine. They dropped their work! Even those wretched beings realized that it was not the proper thing. Large number of those would willingly leave here, but the companies will not pay their fare away, and so with rifles they herd them together and force them to work.

"At one o'clock, at noon the bloodhounds came to the Finnish location, and with rifles forced their fellowmen out of their homes and between large crowds, lead them to the jail. (This is on account of the happenings as written by another correspondent to the Tyomies.) Never have such pitiable occurrences taken place in Russia.

"In the same day 7 or 8 Finns were jailed, with no reason.

"There are about 32 persons in jail now.

"Last night as the writer was passing by the jail, through an open window the prisoners noticed him and waved a greeting and shouted 'we are forging ahead, strengthened bodily, we are not weakening.' It was indeed heartening to know that the large crowd, even though imprisoned still will not surrender.

"There are still several Finns among the strike breaking rats--those are: Laine, Ojanperä, Kauppi, Huhtala, Huhta, and Koski. These devils are asked to quit their work,

or will it be necessary to pull them by the hair, back to their own haymow."

"Biwabik, Aug. 6--This peaceful town of Biwabik is beginning to feel the effects of the capitalist regime. They are trying to stir the strikers to action and to law breaking. Today the overseer of the schoolhouse building job hit a Finn, who he thought was a member of a Union, when he asked for his pay.

"This worker did not resist. The judge saw fit to fine him \$5.00.

"Had he been a member, he would be sure to have received hanging or a prison term. A Finnish hound has arrived in the town who says he represents the state government. He said he is no knifer, but that he has some good revolvers."

"August 7th--We received word today that the well spotted man belongs in the Pinkerton hounding concern. His snooping around and talk proves that.

"He went to the jail to visit a man who was kicked out of the Union. He tried to get some information but was unsuccessful. The imprisoned man said he was a land agent; he has done some selling of land. All last night this Pinkerton man snooped around the town. The toilets too?

"Be on the lookout for this man, for he is dangerous. At any rate we hope he leaves here. We hope too that no more of Hurley's sea dogs come here. We know who you are, and know too, how much manhood you've got."

"Mountain Iron, August 4th--If ever there has been a concentrated action to gather together the strikers, it is being done here now. The steel trust has sent here a gang of tramps and armed them with Winchesters. These blood thirsty hounds are stationed on the streets of the town waiting for a striker to come along, and often place the point of their guns against the breast of a walker, and ask, where are you going? This is still being done to the women too. The same trick is being done at night too except he is forced to lift his hands into the air; a search is made, and if he has money it is taken away from him.

"These men shoot on the street, then shout and whistle; then hurry somewhere, as if looking for something. This is planned so as to bring strikers to the scene, to see what is going on, then they could grab them and put them away on a faked charge. Today at noon a man sneaked behind an outhouse, there he carefully inspected his rifle

and then fired a shot. Immediately the gang came running and shouting. The company's bosses came running too, to see what damage has been done. But each time they get the long-nose for the strikers are up to their tricks and so pay no attention to the manufactured commotion. This irritates them terribly when their tricks fail, and because these true Americans receive warning of the coming bloodshed. They are trying to put work into motion with those devils. They are also working the bosses, office boys and saloon keepers, for as long as the men are idle, there is no business in the saloons, so they sure have enough time to do something else. Even at that nothing appears to become of it, for these poor creatures do not know how to do anything. The strikers do have fun observing the antics of those scabs now and then. The company had brought with a passenger train 12 Austrians to work. The outlaws were there to meet them, so escorted them to the working-place. But what happened? They ran away, for they did not dare stay at the job because they became frightened by the methods of handling the workers. The bosses had ordered the gunmen to scare them by threatening to shoot if they moved; but they went and would have gone even if they were offered the whole mine. The strikers wonder at the tactics employed by the mine-bosses for the benefit of the Union. /The cows in Mt. Iron have become quite hard to handle lately, having a hard time to round them up to bring them home; they are probably afraid that these hounds will steal their virginity. From this strike will result a pretty paper on Minnesota's History. Will the Finnish capitalists papers print the truth as presented by the Union men? They will receive a black mark in its publication so that their friends in other lands can see what they are doing amid their own nationality.

"Last night they caught a striker as he was going home from a meeting at a public building, and brought him to the jail. They shot four times on the street and made noise, hoping to create a riot, however they did not succeed. In the morning they released the boy, with the threat that if he isn't at work Monday morning he will get a prison term of five years.--Blood flows as the Americans are giving freedom to Russia!--Stay away from here workers when your brothers are struggling for bread for his family, do not come here to steal from your own friends and comrades.--

Union Secretary."

"August 10, 1907--"

"Eveleth, Aug. 6--Here like in the rest of the Mesaba Range mining towns has been a struggle between workers and owners; and has been going on for two weeks. On one side is the great steel trust, which gains hundreds of millions annually, who buy the law for themselves, who gather and pay thousands of scoundrels under pretense of protection to their property and to prevent molestation of the scabs. Add to that combination the capitalist newspapers, ministers, business men, saloon keepers and pimps. The Trust's objections and drastic action was expected and we were certain of that before we went on strike. But we did not expect the small capitalist businesses to join them. To fight against all this we have our strong common cooperation and hunger. If we don't remain awake, soon we'll find ourselves stopped in a moving world.

"The prospects in the first week of the strike looked promising, and it looked as if we would win. Not even one train load of ore moved out; not even one mine whistle called the men to work, and no one planned to go back to work. We Eveleth workers gleefully stated:

"We have a strong and unbreakable working argument; we have a strong and active union; and the order and peace is very well managed. With the smaller business men we have had some difficulties, boycotting prevailed from both sides. Those who did not belong to the Union and those who would not get in to the union traveled away to other regions, some to old country. False rumors flew around in the air.

"These rumors were spread around in the capitalist papers and other mediums of circulation, with intentions of breaking the strike and poisoning the minds of others against the strikers. It is too early to predict what will happen to them, but the seed appears to be sprouting. It has been peaceful, and to many minds too peaceful. It is not even intended to keep anyone from working, by force. It was believed that through a strong mutual feeling and large parades would suffice to keep scabs from going to work, and breaking the strike. But it was a big error."

"CAPITALIST ANARCHISTS IN FULL DISPLAY"

"All of the employees of the places from the office boys to the lower end of the tail are made into policemen and banded together. From every business place is wanted one man to join in the rifle-corps.

"These brave guards when they first came lay in the grass as a protection to property owners. Then came the trust's employees and the Pinkertons to help the rascals; three carloads of them came here to Eveleth. Now the business men have a chance to rest. Then an announcement was made that no union men can set foot on company land at all; and as long as no one owns more than a small lot, the order means that: Stay in your home or if the police will permit, on the street. No one can prohibit going to work. The governor said it was permissible to go provided you did not touch anything. You can't call anyone a 'scab'; alright then, let's call them 'blackfeet.' Later the governor prohibited walking on the streets, roads or in the woods in large crowds, and to gather in no other place than in a hall. We don't know how long we will have that right. The Italians are the first ones to scab here. There are a few of that nationality within the Union ranks, who are ambitious, but for the most part they are black hearted. Then we consider Swedes. There are none in our ranks. White Austrians are well represented among the strikers as are the Finns. But today on the 6th day there have been deceivers in this nationality. We hope that next winter they will enjoy a dollar and a quarter days pay and that they will finish their old age in the poor farm. Among the regular mine workers there were but few strike breakers, and those scabs who are there now probably are doing more harm than good. We have seen lots of old Swedes and Irishmen here now, more than we have ever seen. Have they been brought here from poor farms to taunt us?"

August 15, 1907:

"MINNESOTA'S STRIKE"

"Finnish business men in Hibbing hold meeting where they discuss and stress the fact that because the strike hurts them they are ready to help, so handle the tools to stop it.

"Steel trust's gun heroes are in action; strike is tightening."

"Hibbing, August 12th--Matters here are nearly the same as before. The strike continues, as it is reported that there are some 215 strikebreakers at Hibbing, at the O. I. Mining Co. mine. A hundred of those are favorite children of the company, some slightly better, there are surveyors and bums. A part of these strike breakers are regular workmen;--anti-union men, who have laid aside while organization work was in

progress. The remainder of them have been imported. There are 28 Finns, their names will be published in the next issue."

"FINNISH BUSINESSMEN'S MEETING"

"Here was held a Finnish business men's meeting for purposes of organizing, at which was brought up means of breaking the strike. Merchant Sandberg opened the meeting and spoke on the question of what is wrong with their going to work at the old wage scales and conditions, and at the same time proposed prohibiting free speech to those who are engaged in the strike and the union members. At any rate give this piece of unsensible action some consideration--Our former proposals were not approved by them. Many speeches were made for the benefit of the union, where the fact was brought up, for the attention of those businessmen, that the workers are just that kind of crowd that will determine themselves when they should go back to work, and again when they will strike, and that the big business bosses have no say in that question. If the business men want to go to work, let them go and work like mules so that we workers can at least once see them high-ups pushing along in their work.

"This kind of talk did not meet the favor of Sandberg. He rose up and began hammering away at the union's 'asses jawbone,' as much as he had time for: 'I have a full right to speak on this question, I myself have worked in the mines for a total of 12 years, and all those who will remember me, recall that I worked diligently.' (From the crowd 'then he is a sure enough mule'). 'By saving I have gathered enough to open a small business. I have invested in my business. I have a wife and children, that alone gives me a right to touch upon and discuss this matter,--the truthful question of striking--so at the same time represent the well-being of the community and my own welfare.-- Then came many absurd and silly statements, all of which can't be recalled. It puzzled me as the other business men were all quiet, even though the silly person continues to blurt forth the wiser members are laughing behind his back.'"

"MINE BOSSES' BLOODHOUNDS IN THEIR APPROVED WORK"

"Virginia, Aug. 10th--Yesterday at 8 o'clock, arrived on the passenger train at Virginia, a Polander who planned, he said, to see some of his friends who live at a mine location. It was necessary to travel over Oliver I. M. Co. land of the road there, which otherwise is a county road. So it was necessary to go through that bloodhounds'

guarded territory. Not expecting any harm for he had gone along this road before, but he had gone but a short distance he met up with a large gun squad, probably about 20 to 30 men, who began firing their rifles toward the target, being the stranger coming up before them, unannounced. The man was frightened by this unexpected welcome, and not wishing to investigate he began to run with the mob of 20 or 30 men after him shouting away: 'Hands Up,' the term he did not understand, so he kept on running. Again another volley of shot was directed at him. Finally this unlucky man fell in front of the residence of a Finn, Mr. Walteen. He already had several bullet wounds. Then the hounds caught him and hurried him to the city's chicken-coop. They thought he was a union man. They would not permit anyone to see him there, not even a doctor who offered his help. When they discovered their error, they moved him to Eveleth, to Doctor Moore's Hospital (Oliver I.M. Co. owned). At Mr. Walteen's home, near where this slaughter took place, there was no one home but three women, of which one was a week-old child's mother who was very weak yet. We do not still know her condition, but the reader can feature that. Recuperating from childbirth, this woman lay there in the midst of the war without protection. All this commotion tended to scare the infant as it did all the others in the home. This display by the hounds added more injury to the already sick mother. I went today to see the Walteen family, who are just recovering from the first shock. They said they were all well except the invalid, whose condition is skeptical. Otherwise they hoped that the union would not pay any attention, or get mixed up in this matter. When Walteen asked the sheriff for protection for his family against these gunners, he said he asked the mine captain who answered him by telling him to go ahead and stop a bullet."

"Biwabik, August 10th--Everything is quiet here, even the jail is empty now, where before there were Finns.

"It is certain that the bosses are waiting for something, and what? Of course commotion, because ^{peace} is good. Or is it in their mind a struggle, when they don't use their arms.---"

"Mountain Iron, August 9th--Everything is quiet here. The company has attempted to keep scabs on the job, but have been unsuccessful. It reveals that the bosses are getting tired of work. The union believes that soon they will go on strike themselves,

and then our strikers will have more support. The company has succeeded in getting scabs from the outside. Of course there still is a few dark brothers among the working scabs who were tricked into coming here to work by the company, but when they saw that by their working the company is attempting to get work underway, they leave here. Today we saw the arrival at the company's camps of Montenegrins, for purposes of scabbing, but they will leave as soon as they hear that there is a strike going on. Last night the company started a fire on a woodpile near a dock house. The fire whistle began to blow to warn the people of fire, however the strikers did not pay any attention. The hounds brought in here can well handle the fire. This sure irked the mine-bosses terribly, but what can be done about it, if the strikers are more intelligent. It is a fact that the company bosses are erring, for the strikers are hep to their every trick; and the more tricks they attempt the more join our ranks."

"Virginia, Aug. 12--Even though our community's ruler said that if we would not go to work he would force us. Yesterday we received word--not from an authoritative source--that the man who visited here from Eveleth who got the bullet in his skin, is dead."

August, 24, 1907:

"STRIKE STRUGGLE IN MINNESOTA"

"500 SCABS FROM NEW YORK"

"STEEL TRUST BRINGING 8 CARLOADS OF STRIKE-BREAKERS WHO WILL NOT BEGIN WORK"

"The strike here has progressed quite peacefully but for on the 21st day of this month the mine bosses have shown probably their last trump card.

"On Wednesday the 21st day of this month arrived here a passenger train pulling four carloads of strike-breakers. The bosses were there to receive them. But they could not get even one man to accompany them to the mine. When these newcomers stepped off the train the gun squad circled them so that none of the union members could approach the newcomers to greet them. Their efforts were of non-avail for the union men were carrying banners which read 'Don't be a Scab.'

"The rifle-hounds were in their glory then when they could eject the union men by the neck away from the scabs. Now, when the union men were not permitted to mingle with the scabs, the scabs began to try to get into the union's crowd for more information from the union men. After a short and lively skirmish, two carloads, probably about 80, went to the union hall where they were

Clayton A. Videen
April 4, 1939

Duluth News Tribune, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1907:

"MINERS RAPIDLY RESUMING WORK AND BIG STRIKE GOING TO PIECES
ALL ORE DOCKS WILL BE RUNNING TODAY; TROUBLE IN DULUTH SETTLED"

The above double headline is blazed across the front page of the Thursday issue.

A 3-col. subhead in smaller letters (all caps) follows:

"RESUMPTION OF WORK AT MINES IS GOING ON APACE;
ROADS TO START HAULING ORE TO LAKE AT ONCE"

The story is as follows:

"Hibbing, July 31--As a result of the settlement of the strike on the ore docks at Duluth all mines, both independent and those owned by the United States Steel Corporation, will resume operations at once. They intend to employ all the men they can get and many have succeeded in getting crews that are nearly full at present.

"All open pit mines will start to work as soon as they can get the shovels in working order. It is expected that it will be several days before this is done as many of the shovel men formerly at the mines have left the state and gone to other parts of the country. It may be two weeks before the open pit mines reach their former conditions of activity. These men were mostly working on contract for themselves or for contracting firms and were not molested in any way by the miners. It is estimated that it will take at least 60 new shovel crews to put the range back on an equal footing with what it was before the strike.

"The first train of ore to leave Hibbing since the strike was hauled out today by the Great Northern. The train consisted of 31 cars and averaged 45 tons of ore to the car. The train pulled out of the lower yards about midnight. The ore was from the Stevenson and Mahoning mines with several cars from Nashwauk.

"The Great Northern will begin to deliver empty cars to the mines tomorrow. They have at present but one crew in the yards but several will be sent up from Duluth today. This road runs 25 trains of ore a day from the Hibbing district. The trains will average about 60 cars. The Duluth, Missabe & Northern will begin delivering empty cars tomorrow. This road averages about 25 trains of 50 cars each day. The Duluth & Iron Range road is making preparations to deliver empties tomorrow. This road is in

better condition than the others as it retained the most of its trainmen, having them at other work during the strike.

"The railroad yards at Hibbing are filled with loaded cars and there is at least a full day's haul for each of the railroads even should they be able to run at full capacity..

"All the mines in the district both open pit and shaft are hiring all the men they can get and are asking no questions about what the men have been doing for the past couple of weeks. Strikers and all others are to be given a chance to work if they want to and the companies will bear no malice.

"This afternoon about 600 of the strikers headed by their leader Petriella marched over to Chisholm and started a demonstration. They were promptly squelched by the special officers on duty at the city and after a short meeting in their hall they marched back to Hibbing.

"The procession reached the outskirts of Chisholm about 3 p.m. and were met by Chief of Police Madden and a dozen special officers. He refused to allow the strikers to enter the city until Deputy Sheriff Magie arrived on the scene. The deputy told Petriella that there would be no objections raised to the strikers holding a meeting but that they would not be permitted to visit the mines. The procession was allowed to proceed through the town as far as the union hall where the meeting was held. A short speech was made by Petriella after which he ordered them back to Hibbing.

"When the men were stopped by the officers some of them acted ugly and swore at the followers of the sheriff. They stated that there would be a time, and that shortly, when a few deputy sheriffs would not prevent citizens of the country from marching on a public highway.

"There seems to be a big demand for rifles in this part of the country. Fifty Winchesters were received here today by the deputy sheriffs and 40 were shipped to parties said to be in full accord with the strikers. The point from which these guns were shipped is not known to the authorities, and the shipment could not be prevented.

"It is persistently rumored on the streets here today that the strikers are preparing to ^{resist} assist the officers in the near future. It was stated that they would submit the

next three times they marched but the fourth time trouble would result. The strikers claim they have a full right to march on the highway and will enforce that right at the point of a gun if necessary to have it admitted."

"DOCKMEN WILL BE GIVEN A CHARTER"

Under the above single-col. head in large letters, is the following item:

"Detroit, July 31--The ore dock workers at Duluth, Superior and Two Harbors will be granted charters by the International Longshoremen in a few days. This will add about 1,500 men to the organization.

News that the strike is to be settled brought the changing of orders for lake captains and many ships that had been riding at anchor got under steam. It was estimated that the strike would decrease the season's ore shipments by about 2,000,000 tons. Harvey Grimmer, Gov. Johnson's executive clerk arrived in Duluth on July 31. He eluded newspaper reporters, and so secret was his mysterious mission that he registered under an assumed name at a Duluth hotel.

Mountain Iron, July 31--Mines that had been in operation since the strike began were closed down today. "About 450 men were forced to quit owing to the intimidations of the strikers. It is not known whether bodily harm was actually threatened, but the men were undoubtedly frightened." The closed mines were as follows: Wacootah, employing about 210 men; the Iroquois, about 120 men; and the Brunt, 150. Most of these men were Austrians, "who did not want to leave, but who are easily frightened." It was reported that a force of 300 strikers visited the mines and threatened to use strong measures if the miners did not quit. A force of deputy sheriffs is expected.

"The striking ore handlers will report for work at the docks of the Duluth, Missabe and Northern railway this morning at 7 o'clock under conditions that prevailed before the strike. Mayor Cullum was congratulated "for his tireless efforts in the cause of peace."

"Armed guards have been watching the docks. These will be replaced by guards selected by the mayor and paid for their services by the company, and they will patrol the docks, safeguard the tracks and other property connected therewith...."

"There will be no discrimination, although the company will give preference to men with families.... All of the old men will be reinstated as fast as there is work

for them to do.... A prominent official of the road said yesterday that the conduct of the men on strike had been admirable, and that the company had only the kindest feeling for its employes, and hoped that such relation might be continued." Mayor Cullum characterized the turn of events as "a happy ending." Philbin said that it was expected that the Allouez docks would be open tomorrow; he did not know whether they would be operated by old men or new. (However, the fact remains that the strike was lost; the company officials refused to bargain directly with the men, refused the 25¢ a day increase, and refused to remove its force of armed guards from the docks.---CAV)

The Two Harbors dock workers accepted the same conditions, and are expected to resume work tomorrow.

C.E. Mahoney, Vice-president of the Western Federation of Miners, told Duluth newspaper men that he thought the strikers would win out in the end. Further, he said, "The sheriff and county attorney of Itasca County seem to be bent on trouble. They are acting in such a manner calculated to provoke and arouse the miners, who previous to this time have been acting in a restrained and quiet manner."

There is another story on the front page concerning the march of the 600 strikers from Hibbing to Chisholm and back. The men protested when Deputy Sheriff Magie halted the march. The strikers claimed to have the right to walk on a public highway. "When the column reached the Clark and Glen properties...the strikers were intercepted by Deputy Sheriff Magie of Duluth and a dozen assistants, all carrying loaded weapons. Magie told the strikers in front that they must return.... They demurred, saying that they could march along the public highway and the interference of the officer was illegal.

"Magie did not waste words with them. He shoved several ambitious strikers back into the ranks and said that the strikers who attempted to proceed would be shot. Magie's deputies were being re-enforced all the while by armed men from the Clark & Glen Mines, who looked as if they would welcome a scrap." The men did not continue, but returned to Chisholm, and held another meeting.

A Western Federation of Mines "agitator" was arrested in Nashwauk by a force of armed special officers, and charged with carrying a concealed weapon. They reported that they found a revolver on his person. At present, 150 deputies are stationed at Nashwauk in anticipation of any trouble which may arise.

Governor John A. Johnson stated that he had heard nothing about Sheriff Hoolihan's breaking up of a peaceful miners' meeting, except what he saw in the newspapers. A few telegrams went back and forth between Hoolihan, the county attorney's office and the governor. Most of the wires from the range stated that the deputies were upholding the law, but that there had been "no effort to exceed legal authority." One of the governor's wires to Hoolihan, said, in part: "'The state will sustain you in every proper effort to maintain law and order.'" This story was printed under a large letter, single-col. head, page 1, col. 1, which read: "Hoolihan in right, says Gov. Johnson."

Under a big headline on page 3, reading: "Strike Leader Shows His Hand." The following telegram from Petriella to Governor Johnson was reproduced. It was sent on July 31.

"'This is the last appeal the strikers make to you, hoping in prompt action which might stop the lawless proceedings of corporation greed in this section of the state.

"Strikers willing to leave the country are refused payment of their June wages, while they are ordered to go back to work or leave the field.

"'In the name of the law we are prevented to pass on public roads.

"'Armed deputy sheriffs at the service of mine officers are picketing our halls, denying us to meet in places which are our private property.

"'All over the range men are provoked by supposed officers of the law, and we feel that unless immediate measures are taken by the Chief Executive of the State we are compelled to go into bodily conflict in order to protect those rights which are given to us by the organic laws of the state.

"'We believe in abiding by the laws of the country, but in this desperate moment cannot help but rebel against anyone who deprives us of the benefits which come to us by American institutions which we have reason to believe stands for democracy and liberty, and not for autocracy and slavery.'"

A story with an Eveleth dateline says the strike appears to have reached a crisis in that town, remarking that if there will be no violence on the part of the strikers "the trouble will be over." The news item said that several of the mines in the Eveleth district were open and were running with little or no interference on the part of the strikers.

The story goes on to say that Federation members attempted to picket the mines, or roads leading to them. However, the strikers discovered that a force of 100 deputies and special officers had reached the scenes first. "The pickets were all ordered back to town and after a short debate they went."

The Elba mine plans to operate tomorrow; a crew of 100 men is expected to be on hand. The men are going to live right on the property, near the shaft. Thus pickets and strike officials will be unable to get near them. The Adams-Spruce mine intends to start operations tomorrow also, and will have almost a full crew. At a meeting of Eveleth business men, Mayor Jesmore was asked to appoint 50 special policemen; "the mayor agreed to the demands of the meeting and 50 officers were appointed."

The new officers are expected to work hand in hand with the force of "100 deputy sheriffs who have been in the city the past couple of weeks. The police will be stationed at all roads leading out of the city and will be instructed to turn back any undesirable citizens who may seek entry to the town as well as to keep in all who might try to interfere with the working of the mines."

At Superior, "no formal order" to go back to work at the docks was forthcoming, but it was generally understood that many of the strikers would go back to work. The paper states that the men would have to go back to work without any promise from the officials that their differences would be settled. "In order to cope with the strike situation in case of emergency, several members of the regular police force were transferred to the Allouez district yesterday. Four new men...were sworn in" and given beats in downtown Superior."

"CLOQUET, MINNESOTA"

July 11, 1907:

"The Hunger-whip is in motion, the company's whip-handlers are whipping the slaves. Finns are given black eyes at the job. Last month 25th day in the morn. a part of the men at the Johnson S. Wentworth Co. sawmill asked for a raise. It affected only a part of the works, in all 20 men.

"They have been paid \$2.05 a day--they asked for 20%[¢] raise, of \$2.25, which is still small considering the hard work. But this did not meet the favor of the bosses. They preferred to lie--they said the supt. was home--so the men would stay on the job until evening. But the men saw the supt. coming to work earlier, so, seeing the bosses ignored their demands they all quit work at 9 o'clock, so the mill momentarily stopped. But the bosses moved the planer mill men into the sawmill in the places of the strikers and began the mill working anew.

"These strikers were idle during the day and in the evening they went to see if the nightshift would begin work. Nobody began work, so again it was necessary to bring scabs in order to run the sawmill. The strikers looked on peacefully and did not bother those working.

"Without regard of the peaceful strikers, who were looking on, the company's men jumped on those peaceful men, with the boss of the mill in front to edge them on, they hit and kicked the strikers, even though these attackers were never under his command. Among those hurt most were 3 Finlanders, Wm. K. Maki, S. Kainu and K. Sääntti--of those--the first two mentioned got the worst bruises from those tyrants who knocked these men to the ground and kicked them, blackened their eyes and smashed their faces. The last mentioned narrowly escaped equal harm, he was able to defend himself to the extent that he received less bruises.

"That is another example of poor managing but at the same time it was a lesson to those beaten, those who were satisfied before doing good work but now engaged in a bitter struggle to better conditions for the poor worker.

"Even though that strike lacked the necessary preparation, much worse bloodshed

1907 STRIKE

"Hibbing, July 1--The members of the Western Federation of Miners, on the Mesaba range, about 1,000 in number, did not strike today as was expected. The reason is not given, but it is expected that the officials of the federation believe it would be best to wait for a while, until the sympathy of the public, which is now strongly adverse to the miners, is turned in their favor....

"The mine owners have not been appraised by the strikers of their intention to strike, and they are entirely at sea as to the demands which will be made upon them.....

"It is believed that the miners will ask that they be paid a specified sum, instead of by contract, the method now in vogue. At present men can earn from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a day, or if a man is real industrious he can earn \$4. The miners strenuously object to this method."

Duluth News Tribune, July 2, 1907, page 3.

On July 8, 1907, about a hundred "Socialists" marched through the streets of Virginia, carrying a huge "blood-red" flag (News Trib. July 8, 1907).

"Practically all the mines on the range that ship their ore by the D.M. & N. railroad are closed today. The strike on the docks in Duluth has filled up all storage facilities and no more ore will be mined until a settlement is made with the strikers....

"The mines which ship by the Great Northern or the Duluth and Iron Range railroads are not affected in any way....

"The larger mines on the range and nearly all that are owned by the United States Steel Corporation are tied up. Several of the independents are also unable to ship."
(News Trib, July 16, 1907, p. 3)

[A range resident, living in Virginia, characterized rumors of a strike on the iron range as "absurd." (News Trib. July 16, 1907, p. 3)

"Two Harbors, July 17--About 600 men went on strike here at the ore docks yesterday morning. The men demand the same concessions as are asked by the men in Duluth. The demand made is for an increase of 85 cents a day for all classes of labor.

"This strike ties up all the mines shipping ore on the Duluth and Iron Range railroad.... There has apparently been an undercurrent of unrest ever since the action of

the ore handlers in Duluth. It is stated that several agitators from other places came here and stirred up the men.

"When the strike was called in Duluth everything was quiet here and the men seemed satisfied. They are mostly excitable foreigners and easily led. The visitors seemed to have played on the imagination of the men and made them believe that any concession could be obtained if they went after it....

"The docks are completely tied up. It is estimated that by Thursday evening there will be 1,500 idle men in town. The Duluth and Iron Range railroad has laid off about 30 crews who were employed on the ore trains. It is probable that by Friday morning there will not be a train running. The pockets on the dock are filled to overflowing and not another ton can be carried until some of it is loaded on the boats.

"There has as yet no plans been made to enlarge the police force. The city authorities believe that they are fully capable of coping with any trouble which may start. The force consists of a marshal and three constables.

"There are 35 empty boats in the harbor which were sent from Duluth to load here. These boats will all return to Duluth to await the final action of the strikers."
(Duluth News Trib. Thurs., July 18, 1907, p. 3)

"STRIKERS WILL NOT BUDGE AN INCH FROM DEMANDS"

"The effort made by Bishop James McGolrick and Mayor M.B. Cullum to settle the differences between the Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railroad and the striking dock workers by holding mass meeting at the city hall last night was somewhat a disappointment.

"The majority of the strikers present would not listen to any talk of compromise, and although they appointed a committee of twelve to confer with the officials of railroad at a meeting at ten o'clock this morning, they refused to give the committee power to make concessions. It was almost the unanimous desire of the 400 men at the mass meeting to continue the strike unless their demands for a straight 25 cents a day raise are granted."

Officials of the railroad company were equally adamant in refusing to grant the strikes the 25-cent increase. The officials were: Olcott, president of the D.M. & N.; Thomas F. Cole, president of the Oliver Iron Mining Co.; and W.A. McGonagle, Vice-president of the D.M. & N.

"Bishop McGolrick and several of the committee that had been appointed, pleaded with them to accept a compromise if it could be brought about, but their talk had no effects and they were continually interrupted by shouts of 'twenty-five cents or no work,' and 'stick and we'll win out.' It was useless to argue with the crowd and the committee finally agreed to present the demands of their fellow laborers to the railroad officials.

"Bishop McGolrick made a strong plea for compromise. He said that the railroad officials would not grant to 25 cent increase and that the men had best take whatever they could get and go back to work, instead of tying up the steel industry and losing their own time. The strikers are composed largely of foreigners. The bishop's words had no effect as to changing the sentiments of the crowd.

"J.W. Comber, one of the committee appointed to confer with the railroad officials, addressed the crowd and made a stirring appeal for the men to unionize. His statements were greeted with tumultuous cheers.

"He said if the men form a union they would be in a position to enforce their demands for increased wages, and he urged that all the ore handlers on the Great Lakes Amalgamate.

"Mayor Cullum called the meeting to order. He said that the strike was working harm to both the strikers and the railroad and that the city would suffer if it continued....."

"All is quiet at the Missabe docks at the West End and only an occasional man is seen on them.

"Since Monday morning, when the men first went out on strike, not the least disturbance has occurred, nor has any property been molested in any way. The strikers are acting in a most orderly manner." (News Trib. Thurs., July 18, 1907, p. 5)

According to the News Tribune of July 18th, the strike seriously hampered the ore trade, but did not affect the coal movement.

The Adams-Spruce mine closed on July 18th because of labor troubles at the Two Harbors dock; 75% of a crew of 1,500 men were laid off. Ore trains cease to operate. The striking of dock workers at Allouez seriously affected mining in Chisholm and

vicinity, which district was served by the Great Northern RR. Twenty-five trains each way daily had been the average haul. (News Trib. Fri., July 19, 1907)

No compromise could be reached between the strikers' committee and the railroad officials, when they went into conference on the morning of July 18th. Comber continued his pleas for unionization. Railroad officials refused to discuss the question of importing strike breakers, but testified that "'we have taken no steps to do so as yet.'"

"The ore traffic on the three docks amounted to nearly 150,000 tons a day and unless the strike is settled quickly the steel business and the navigation interests will lose heavily." Since there was no shipping, many railroad men were made idle. (New Trib. Fri., July 19, 1907, p. 6)

Four hundred dock workers at Allouez went on strike at noon on July 18th. The night crew did likewise. Including trainmen, the number of men affected was about 500. The workers were getting \$2.50 per day for ten hours work, while the night men were paid \$2.25 a night. Nine boats were tied up near the docks (News Trib. July 19, 1907, p. 12).

Two Harbors officials swore in 25 special policemen and 25 deputy sheriffs on July 19th in anticipation of trouble from the strikers. However, all was quiet on the strike front. According to the press, there were about 50 ore boats tied up in the harbor (meaning, I suppose, Two Harbors, since that is the dateline) the dispatch intimated that no strikebreakers had yet been brought in (News Trib. July 20, 1907, p. 3).

An editorial in the July 20th issue of the News Tribune stated that 12,000 men were idle as the result of the strike; \$40,000 per day in wages was being "diverted elsewhere." (News Trib. July 20, 1907, p. 8)

118 ships of the Pittsburgh Steamship Co. were laid up in various ports along the lakes (News Trib. July 20, 1907).

The front page of the News Tribune for July 22nd was abristle with editorials against the Western Federation of Miners, which was called an anarchist organization. Headlines such as these were evident.

"BLOOD RED FLAG IS FLAUNTED BY FEDERATION STRIKERS"

"FINNS MARCH THROUGH STREETS OF SPARTA, LED BY AMAZON BEARING THE EMBLEM OF ANARCHY--OTHER FEMALES ALSO SPORT THE GORY COLOR"

"VIOLENCE IS EXPECTED TODAY"

This seems to have been the outgrowth of a Finnish Socialist picnic at Ely Lake. The Finns were addressed by five or six speakers. The talk was "along Socialist lines," says the news reports. Saloon keepers were warned to sell no liquor to anyone who appeared to be under the influence of it. Sunday (the news story appeared on Monday) was quiet, except that miners gathered in small clusters in the range town streets to discuss the situation.

Reports were received that the independent mining companies voted to reject all demands made by the Western Federation of Miners. These companies decided unanimously to "act with the steel corporation in everything which may come up."

Many of the mines were thought to have enough men to attempt operations, but violence was feared should they attempt to open up on Monday morning.

"The United States Steel corporation laid off most of their old shovel men on Saturday."

"In the Chisholm district the Shenango Mine, owned by the Shenango Furnace Company, was the only mine in operation Saturday night. Practically every miner has left his work and but little effort will be made to keep the mines going."

In Eveleth, "only the fact that the streets are more crowded than usual would indicate that there was something out of the ordinary." The strikers were very quiet. Many of them, being foreigners, prepared to visit "the old country" during their involuntary vacations.

About 1,500 men paraded on Sunday in Virginia. The mayor warned the saloons to be careful about selling liquor.

Four extra policemen were sworn in at Chisholm. Out of the 2,300 miners, only about 250 belonged to the Western Federation of Miners, according to the News Tribune. (News Trib. Mon., July 22, 1907, p. 1)

Bovey and Coleraine denounced strike agitators and threatened to tar and feather them unless they left town. The News Tribune said that apparently the Western Federation of Miners was not so strong as had first been reported. About 1,000 men attended a mass meeting in Coleraine and decided to vote against the strike. These men were, significantly enough, "officials, business men and train men." The Western Federation of Miners was denounced "as a criminal organization" and those who "had defiled the

new streets with the red flag of anarchy" were threatened with tarring and feathering. Workers in the Pillsbury and Glen Mines were warned not to go to work by the union officials..... "The blood red emblem of anarchy is barred at Virginia by Mayor William Eaton, who promises enforcement of its prohibition. He will also see that anarchistic utterances are curbed..... The only malicious destruction reported to date, is the burning of 5,000 cedar posts belonging to the Oliver Iron Mining Company at Mountain Iron.

Members of the Western Federation of Miners did a great deal of talking and parading in Hibbing, but there was no action. "Most of the attention of the striking miners was directed" at the United States Steel Corporation.

A group of workers in a Chisholm mine refused to heed the suggestion of the union to quit working..... Most of the agitators were of the poorer class, mostly Finns and Italians. These "poorer" class earned from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day. An Austrian miner was shot in the chest, but the wound was not fatal. The accident occurred around midnight and the bullet was believed to have been fired by "a drunken miner who was out for a little practice."

"A score of shots were fired from the dumps of the Drake and Stratton strippings at the Morris Mine of the United States Steel Corporation about midnight Saturday. Who fired the fusillade of shots is not known, but it is supposed that the discharge was occasioned by drunken strikers returning from a 'blind pig.'" Strikers approached the Drake and Stratton strippings on Saturday, but the superintendent said the first man to cross the railroad tracks would be shot.

"Yesterday Superintendent Mitchell of the Pillsbury pit socked a striker in the jaw with a strong right and put him out."

Hibbing hardware stores refused to sell firearms and ammunition to miners suspected of being members of the union.

Union sympathizers in the Ely area were discharged and most of the men were on the job.

275 miners walked out of the Fayal mine after being bombarded by sticks and stones by 300 strikers who asked them to join the strike. The crew of the Troy Mine, numbering about 150 men, walked out.

Two hundred miners at Nashwauk returned to their work when agitators left.

In Hibbing a group of striking miners visited other mines in order to get the men working in them to strike. They were warned to keep back by deputies, armed with Winchesters.

Though furnaces were still in operations at Cleveland, the ore stock was very low.

Meanwhile, the striking Duluth dock workers clung to their demands for a raise of 25 cents a day, as did the Allouez workers.

Duluth News Trib. Tues., July 23, 1907:

Most of the front page of the News Trib. for Wed. July 24, was taken up with strike news. A double banner heading, 3/4 inch type, all in caps, read as follows:

"FEDERATION AGITATORS CONTINUE TO INTIMIDATE WORKMEN AT THE MINES;
HUNDREDS FORCED TO CEASE WORK; SHERIFF BATES SUMMONS GOVERNOR JOHNSON"

In Coleraine, two Federation members were jailed, and there were fourteen more still at large. Mayor and police officials in Coleraine were very forceful in keeping strikers down.

Under a July 23rd dateline, 2000 Hibbing citizens met in Powers Opera House in Hibbing. The strike was condemned and the promoters demanded protection for the workers. A resolution, in which the luxuries of civilization and individual freedom were extolled, was passed. The strike was characterized as "uncalled for, and wholly unnecessary, and against the express wishes of 75 per cent of the men themselves."

Rev. Rupert Swinnerton, pastor of the First Methodist Church in Hibbing said: "I believe with the Duluth News Tribune that the Western Federation of Miners has gone too far in the lawless actions in this country...."

"Virginia, July 23rd--Striking miners to the number of about 3,500 paraded through this city today and forced all men employed at the mines to leave their work. The mines affected were the Franklin, Bessemer, Union, Alberta, Commodore, Lincoln, Larkin and Minorca. These mines employ approximately 1,800, who were all forced to join the strikers.

"New York, July 23--George W. Perkins, chairman of the finance committee of the United States Steel Corporation, was asked today whether the corporation would be likely to make any concessions to the striking miners in Minnesota. He said 'It is not a question of concessions now. These men have struck in violation of their agreement,

which was in force until Oct. 31, and without giving us proper notice of their intentions or even a reasonable time to consider the matter contained in their letter of demands.'" Perkins went on to say that the strike was "indefensible" and that "the corporation will fight to the finish."

The Hibbing members of the Western Federation of Miners held a mass meeting behind closed doors on July 23rd. A News Tribune correspondent was asked to leave before the meeting started.

The News Trib. reported that only 85 men out of 1,000 responded to the strike call at Ely.

Under a date line of July 23 at Chisholm, many strike sympathizers were discharged and 25 special police were sworn in. Extra precautions were taken "to prevent fires." (Duluth News Trib. Wed., July 24, 1907)

From News Trib. July 25:

Governor John A. Johnson arrived in Duluth on the afternoon of July 24, and took part in conferences regarding the miners' and dock workers' strikes. He met with Duluth Mayor Cullum and Sheriff Bates, after which he conferred with officials in the Wolvin Building, at which meeting Bishop McGolrick was present. Neither the governor, nor the officials at the meeting, would volunteer any information to a News Tribune reporter. Returning to his hotel he talked with representatives of the newly organized Ore Handlers Union, and still later he talked with a man believed to be a representative of the Western Federation of Miners.

The citizens of Chisholm held a mass meeting and passed the following resolution: "'Resolved, that the people of Chisholm are not at all in sympathy with the strikers or their demands and that no encouragement be extended them and that it is the sentiment of this meeting that all workmen have been fairly and impartially treated by the mining companies operating in this vicinity.'"

A news statement bearing a New York dateline reports that the Minnesota strike is "not likely to be a serious handicap to furnace men."

And in Duluth, "two hundred Springfield rifles are in readiness at the Central police station to be sent on the Range at a moment's notice should any trouble break

out among the strikers. Two men are at work cleaning and placing the guns in condition, and should any rioting break out they are all ready to be shipped out at a moment's notice. In such event the rifles will be turned over to Sheriff Bates to arm the deputies who have been sworn in by the sheriff since the strike."

William J. Olcott, President of the D.M. & N., denied that strikebreakers were to be put to work on Duluth ore docks, as stated in a dispatch from Cleveland. Olcott stated, also, that no attempt had been made by the railroad to settle the strike.

It was reported that more than a hundred ore boats were tied up in Cleveland, pending settlement of the strike.

"WILL PROTECT ALL MINE WORKERS"

"VERMILION RANGE CITY GUARANTEES THAT TERRORISM SHALL NOT STOP INDUSTRY"

"Ely, July 24--Anticipating any action of the Western Federation of Miners in this district, the citizens of this city held a mass meeting tonight at which the city pledged armed protection to all miners who wanted to work.

"The meeting was attended by about 3,000 people representing all classes of citizens. The gathering was called to meet in the city hall but when the building was filled to the limit there were as many more people trying to get in as there were inside. This condition of affairs caused the committee to vacate the building and all the speeches were made in the open air." "The mayor presided...strongly condemned the action of the strikers...special officers will be sworn in any number necessary to carry out the promise of the city...nearly every man in the city has pledged himself to serve as deputy should the occasion arise."

"ANARCHY PREACHED BY FEDERATION LEADER"

"Hibbing, July 24--More than 1,000 Socialists held a meeting at Chisholm today. About 200 members of the Western Federation of Miners from Hibbing walked to Chisholm in order to be present at the meeting.

"While the Western Federation of Miners had nothing to do, officially, with the meeting, the greater part of the assembled Socialists were strikers and members of the federation and one of the principal speeches was made by Teofilo Petriella, general secretary of the Western Federation of Miners on the Mesaba Range, with headquarters

at Hibbing.

"The theme and spirit of the speeches were anarchistic and suggested violence rather than the pacific measures so virtuously advocated by Petriella yesterday morning....

"Never was the duplicity of the Western Federation of Miners more completely disclosed than by the utterances of the speakers at the Chisholm meeting who are members of the union-scorned union. One speaker advised the strikers to give unswerving allegiance to the red flag....

"In his public speech yesterday Petriella advocated peace and cautioned the strikers to avoid saloons and blind pigs during labor troubles....

"It is not uncommon to see a striker with a Winchester slung over his shoulder and to render the odds equal in the event of conflict many guards and deputy sheriffs carry guns or revolvers."

"Ely, July 24--Alfred Lundstrom, local organizer for the Western Federation of Miners, was run out of town today by a number of local business men.

"This afternoon he went into a butcher shop owned by William Gerjartin and attempted to form an organization among the clerks. The clerks informed the owner of the shop and he went after Lundstrom in a strenuous way. Lundstrom was knocked down several times by the angry butcher and when the organizer took to his heels up the street Mr. Gerjartin followed several blocks, striking him as often as he was within reach."

Lundstrom was arrested and ordered to leave town. A jeering mob escorted him to the railway station, where he bought a ticket to Robinson Lake, nine miles below Ely.

Teofilo Petriella, the local labor organizer, sent the following telegram to Gov. Johnson:

"Men sworn in as officers to enforce the law are inciting the people to violence in Bovey, Minn. The members of the Western Federation of Miners in that locality are denied the rights that are enjoyed by American citizens. Two officers were arrested yesterday and taken to prison in Grand Rapids...."

"Teofilo Petriella"

At Bovey, 500 deputy sheriffs were sworn in to guard Bovey, Coleraine and Taconite against trouble. The mines continued to operate in the Bovey district, according to

news reports.

Hibbing merchants refused to extend credit to striking miners. The union retaliated by saying that it would open a store of its own, where miners, many of them broke, could get credit.

The Duluth dock workers, 680 in number, presented their demands to Olcott, President of the D.M. & N. They signified their intention to join the International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association. The strikers asked \$2.50 per day for day workers; time and a half for overtime and holidays, and \$2.75 for night work.

"MINERS LEAVING BY HUNDREDS"

"Many will Visit Homes across Water until trouble is settled."--sub-head.

"Hibbing, July 24--Several thousand miners, pit men, and railroad men have listened to the call of opportunity from the Golden West and have hearkened to the melody of its lay. By every outgoing train from all of the range towns miners are departing for the West. Some go to the harvest fields and others buy tickets to Seattle and Vancouver, the headquarters of a big interurban electric railroad that has been in immediate want of 200 shovel men. So many of this class of workmen, ^{left} however, that it is probable the supply now equals the demand. It would not be surprising if it exceeded it.

"An average of 300 men are leaving Hibbing daily. Representatives of the railroads in Duluth have flocked to the range in an endeavor to obtain a proportionate share of the business. Many miners are leaving for foreign lands, the home of their birth. Most of these are taking advantage of the strike to see the folks at home and intend to return after the difficulties are settled.

"The Western Federation of Miners had made the railroad business especially good on the range--the passenger end of it--and the Duluth representatives are getting so much business for their railroads that the ticket printing shops may have to work overtime. This exaggeration is not as ludicrous as it might seem.

"Through the generosity of the United States Steel Corporation the shovel men got a big bonus when they received their pay and the funds enabled them to leave. If the dock strike at Duluth were settled today it would be some little time before the pits on the Mesaba range could regain the usual producing basis, on account of the exodus of engineers and other skilled workmen connected with the steam shovels.

"About 4,000 people have left the Mesaba range for a temporary or unlimited absence. Few miners have left the Vermilion range because the Western Federation of Miners are weak there and practically none of the miners have gone out....

"The claim is that none of these departing miners are members of the Western Federation of Miners. This is what the leaders of that organization say. They claim the departure of the unaffiliated men strengthens their cause. Those who are acquainted with the men leaving say that many belong to the Western Federation of Miners and the brotherhoods which comprised the men at skilled positions on the steam shovels. These latter brotherhoods must not be confounded with the Western Federation of Miners as they have nothing to do with the miners organization. They repudiate its principles, reject its teachings, scoff at its purposes and ridicule its leaders as most of the citizens of the two ranges are now engaged in doing."

"FEDERATION STRIKERS DESTROY CHURCH PROPERTY"

"Hibbing, July 24--Members of the Western Federation of Miners gave a pertinent example of the rowdiness, vandalism and irresponsibility which characterize the acts, deeds and history of that organization, at Chisholm last night when they broke three expensive stained glass windows in the Roman Catholic church and sent a rock through a window in the Methodist church.

"The outrage at the Catholic church was perpetrated about midnight and was discovered this morning by the organist.... The glass windows are expensive and the damage will amount to about \$200.

"The window broken in the Methodist church is less expensive. Citizens who were returning home late last night saw a crowd of drunken strikers walking along the road in front of both churches....and heard the crash of breaking of glass."

The priest of the Catholic church refused to state that he thought the windows were broken by members of the Western Federation of miners. The church was attended by many Austrians, who refused to strike, and who were hated by the Finns and "other foreigners."

"Eveleth, July 24--It was stated here today that there was a chance the strike would be called off the first of next week. This statement was made by a man close

to the Western Federation of Miners and is given considerable credence by people familiar with the situation."

"Two Harbors, July 24--It is rumored here that the ore dock company has decided to use strike breakers on the local docks. This is borne out by the evident preparations to care for them.

"The cars used for boarding crews on the road are being hauled onto the docks and thoroughly cleaned. These cars are spotted at the most convenient places for workers if they wanted to get to the pockets without passing through any part of the railroad yards to the city."

Steel corporation officials stated that they wanted "common justice only," and declared that the Western Federation of Miners had outlawed itself. "The whole trouble has been stirred up from the outside by professional organizers, according to the steel officials who also say that less than ten per cent became members of the union."

"These, however, they say, have succeeded in intimidating the rest by marching through the iron country with red flags burning property and beating men who tried to remain at work." (The story bears a New York dateline)

"Two Harbors, July 24--All the extra gangs on the Duluth and Iron Range railroad were laid off yesterday and notified that there would be no more work until the strike on the ore docks was over. The order affects about 70 men....

"Many of the older hands on the ore docks, who were forced to quit with the rest when the strike began have called at the office of the company and signified their willingness to return to work...."

"The Finns are accused by the ore workers with being the cause of the strike here as well as the strike on the range. There about about 82 of these Finns and the company has stated that they will refuse employment to that nationality in the future." Allouez strikers decided to remain on the strike "pending developments."

The Ore Handlers Union (of Duluth) received no reply during the day from D.M. & N. officials, to whom they had presented their terms of settling the strike.

Clayton A. Videen
April 13, 1939

1889 STRIKE

The foregoing material is taken from the DULUTH DAILY TRIBUNE in the year 1889. At that time this paper carried only single column heads in fairly large type, and often as many as 4, 5, or even 6 sub-heads in smaller type. Advertisements, however, often ran several columns wide, even on the front page. The Tribune's pet bone of contention was the DULUTH DAILY NEWS, as will be seen from its news matter and editorials. This was a morning newspaper.

Wed., July 3, 1889:

The following editorial appeared in this issue:

"Strikes among laboring men in Duluth are becoming far too frequent and it is high time a more careful investigation of the causes leading to them was had. Unless the strikers are an unreasonable class of men, it is a self-evident fact that the wage system in Duluth is in need of an overhauling. The almost weekly announcement of a strike in Duluth does not rebound to the credit of the city and when the cold facts are given out it certainly does look as though the strikers are justified in their action. A single man will find it difficult to save a cent from the pay of \$1.50 a day after meeting the necessary expenses of living in Duluth. There are few, if any, cities in the country where board is as high, and all incidentals are in proportion. This statement being borne out by the facts, how must a man of family fare on the same wages? Not very well, we imagine. Contractors should take this into consideration when making bids upon work, and if they have not done so, it seems hard that they would intentionally ask the laborer to bear the brunt of their mistake. If we are correctly advised in the premises, we would say that \$1.75 is none too much for a day laborer in Duluth."

"Another big strike was inaugurated yesterday morning, this time among the laborers employed upon the various street contracts and other city and private work.

"Early in the morning nearly 400 men employed by the gas and water company on Michigan street, and who have been getting \$1.50 a day, decided to make a break for

an extra quarter of a dollar, threw down their tools, and proceeded to the various other places where work was in progress and used their influence upon the many laborers, most of whom were easily persuaded to join in the movement. By the time the crowd had visited every place where men were employed it is estimated that fully 2,000 men were in line.

"The crowd carried sticks, flags, and anything they could get hold of, which they waved aloft as they continued on their march, at the same time calling upon and urging all the laborers whom they met to quit work and join in their ranks.

"The crowd was a good natured though determined one, and no acts of violence were committed. They claimed that this strike had been planned for some time since, and that they were confident of bringing the contractors to terms.

"Most contractors say that their work is in such shape that it will not hurt them to have things lie still for some time, while with some others any great delay in the operations may result in serious damage.

"The contractors seem rather surprised at the sudden action of the men, especially as there are thousands of laborers in the city who are out of employment, and would be glad to work at \$1.50 a day or even less.

"Shortly after 2 o'clock a big crowd of strikers gathered opposite the postoffice, where they talk the matter over, and among other things proposed was a form of laborers' union, or branch of the Knights of Labor."

"Later in the afternoon a crowd of strikers marched down to McDougall's shipyard, where they endeavored to persuade the men at work there to go out. Notice was served on the mayor in the afternoon by the contractors in the Chamber of Commerce and Palladio buildings, asking for police protection, and stating that they should hold the city responsible for any delay to their work, caused by interference of the strikers with their men.

"Early in the evening a meeting was held at the K of L hall, West End, to make arrangements for today, and it was decided to meet at 8 o'clock this morning on the vacant lot opposite the postoffice building, where speeches will be made, a conference held with the mayor and contractors. Another meeting will be held in the afternoon."

Thurs., July 4, 1889:

"If it were not for the prompt action of the police yesterday morning there might

have been serious trouble at the rock cut between Fifth and Sixth Avenues east on First street. After a large number of strikers had congregated on the lot opposite the post office they proceeded to the point above mentioned. They compelled a few laborers employed there to stop work. A small squad of six or seven police interfered, and the strikers, becoming somewhat irritated, made a rush, but were promptly stopped by a prompt display of firearms until reinforcements arrived, and the men were allowed to go on with their work. Mayor Sutphin was on hand and plainly told ^{them} that he meant business, and would protect the men who desired to work even if it was necessary to invoke state aid. The men finally dispersed, and in the afternoon attended a large meeting in the Knights of Labor hall, at the West End, for the purpose of organization. They have been watched very closely by the police, Chief Doran making it a point to keep a squad of police close to any point where they appeared in any force, to prevent violence. A squad of fifteen police were sent to the West End yesterday afternoon.... Some of the contractors seem inclined to allow their men \$1.75.... The men are more or less under the influence of Fry the notorious Duluth labor agitator and are somewhat inclined to use violence against men who will not quit work...."

An editorial appeared in this issue, stating that the men probably were worth \$1.75 a day or more, but that most of the contractors could not afford to pay more than \$1.50 per day. The editorial says the strike is not deserving of sympathy and there is a scathing denunciation of the "blatant and loud-mouthed" Fry, the strike leader.

Fri., July 5, 1889:

There was no strike news in this issue.

Saturday, July 6, 1889:

The following news story appeared on page 4 (which is the last page) of this issue. A single-col. head follows:

"USED CLUBS AND GUNS"

Then followed these subheads:

"THE STRIKERS RAN AGAINST A SNAG YESTERDAY IN MICHIGAN STREET"

"THE POLICE WOULD NOT ALLOW THEM TO INTERFERE WITH THE WORKERS"

"HOW THE CROWD VANISHED BEFORE THE ONSET OF THE POLICE"

"WILL PERHAPS BE SERIOUS TROUBLE TODAY FROM THE STRIKERS"

"The Fourth of July celebration apparently had no soothing effect upon the bad blood which is brewing between strikers and police. The strikers were on hand yesterday bright and early at the vacant lot opposite the postoffice, and after gathering there in large force visited the alley back of the metropolitan block and induced the men at work on the addition to that block to suspend operations. In the eastern portion of the city the strikers were stopped by Capt. McLaughlin and a squad of police. Capt. McLaughlin made a short speech expressing his intention of protecting the men at work at all hazards and said that he would arrest the first man who made any attempt to interfere with the men at work. This put an end to any further attempts to stop men at work in that quarter. No further attempts were made in the forenoon to induce men to quit work, although open air meetings and marching and counter marching were indulged in, of which the police kept a very close watch.

"About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the men assembled and marched along Superior street to Garfield Avenue. Their intention was to stop the men working on the West Michigan street sewer, although they were already getting \$1.75 a day from Wolf and Truax. Before they left Superior street they were wisely counceled by one of the leaders not to interfere with those men because they were getting \$1.75 per day, all they asked, but one hot-headed youth grabbed a flag and shouted to the rest to come on. They followed him down Garfield avenue to Michigan street to the cut in front of the National Iron Works where Wolf and Truax's men were at work on the sewer. Here Capt. McLaughlin met them with a squad of twenty police which he had drawn up in a double column across the street. The number of strikers present were variously estimated from five hundred to nearly two thousand, completely blocking the street from sidewalk to sidewalk and packing the thoroughfare two-thirds of the distance back to Garfield Avenue.

"Capt. McLaughlin then plainly told them in words which left no uncertain impression that he would protect the men at work at any cost and if the strikers expected to interfere with men at work they would have to go over their bodies to do it.

"The strikers seemed determined to attack the police. Several West Superior strikers were noticed in the crowd who seemed to take a prominent part. The men made advances several times but stopped, being again urged to go forward by those in the rear. Finally a shower of rocks and sticks were thrown at the police. Capt. McLaughlin

was hit by a stone and nearly knocked down. That was the straw that broke the camel's back and then the fun commenced. McLaughlin wielded his club right and left and each policeman, with a revolver in one hand and a club in the other, waded right into the mob, clubbing right and left. Some fifty shots were fired, it was claimed by the police... no shots were fired by police with the intention of killing. One striker fired at a policeman but did not hit him. The way that crowd 'vanished into the air' when the police charged would have delighted the heart of the old Iron Duke. A horse attached to a delivery wagon was hitched just in the rear of the crowd when the scrap commenced and the rush backward was so terrible that the wagon was upset and the crowd climbed pell-mell over it. A photographer's showcase on the corner of Garfield avenue and Michigan street was smashed to splinters by a crowd who surged against it. One man jumped through the plate glass window of a vacant shop next to Porter Bros.' meat shop and ran out through the back way. One big Scandinavian when the first shot was fired 'sung out' 'Val ay tank ay skun' running across the sidewalk and jumped into a vacant lot which was filled with mud and water. Men piled over each other, dodged around corners, crawled into holes and made themselves scarce in every way possible. When the battle was over several were bleeding profusely from wounds about the head made by policemen's clubs. Hats and caps were strewn in every direction. The battle was the common topic of discussion at the West End last night and some very laughable incidents were narrated by spectators of the affray. One man found a hole in his coat and thought he was shot. Some of the men made threats to do in the police, and it was quite evident that many of the strikers meant to compel the men to quit work in spite of the police, but they somehow changed their minds before the fracas was over. One of the leaders A. McLean of West Superior who wrote an abusive article in the news about the city government was severely handled by Capt. McLaughlin in the melee.... All the police acquitted themselves well and among them Hayden, Smollet, McManus, Moen deserve special mention. Ed. Force...captured the big United States flag carried by the strikers, and will probably keep it as a memento. Officers McLaughlin, Hayden, McManus, Moen, and Frank Harrigan were injured by flying sticks and stones during the melee. Fifteen warrants were sworn out last night for the arrest of the ring leaders of the attacking crowd yesterday. Dark threats were made by some of the strikers last night. A meeting

was held yesterday afternoon after the trouble, and it was stated last evening that an agreement had been made to bring out a force of 500 men today, armed with revolvers. No serious reliance, however, was placed in the report.

There was an editorial more than a column long. It commented that labor was cheap and plentiful, that the men had better go back and work for \$1.50 per day, and the laboring men out to "kick about half a dozen labor 'agitators' out of town."

Sun., July 7, 1889:

Almost the entire front page of this issue was covered with the news of the bloody riot which occurred the day before. The headline, in large type, was as follows:

"BLOODY WAR"

Then there are eight sub-heads in smaller type, which run as follows:

"A WEST END THOROUGHFARE CONVERTED INTO A GORY BATTLE GROUND"

"STRIKING LABORING MEN AND POLICEMEN COME TOGETHER IN MORTAL COMBAT"

"BRICKS AND BULLETS EXCHANGED WITH TERRIBLE EFFECT IN STREETS OF DULUTH"

"SEVERAL STRIKERS SUDDENLY SUMMONED TO WHERE THEY WILL STRIKE NO MORE"

"NINE VALIANT POLICE OFFICERS FEEL THE STING OF COLD LEAD"

"THE MURDEROUS MOB ROUTED ONLY AFTER AN HOUR'S DESPERATE WARFARE"

"THE MILITIA COMES TO THE RESCUE AND MAKES THE FINAL CHARGE"

"A QUARTETTE OF THE RINGLEADERS JAILED AFTER THE CONFLICT"

"The bad blood which broke out Friday on the part of the strikers, yesterday culminated in bloodshed. The men had been laying in a stock of firearms and clubs ever since the trouble with the police Friday afternoon. And every pick axe handle in town had been appropriated, besides baseball bats and other clubs. About twenty-five police had been placed early yesterday morning on guard to protect the men working on the sewer for Wolf and Truax on Michigan street, between Garfield avenue to Twentieth Avenue West.

"The strikers hung around all the afternoon in crowds, but no one attributed any significance to the fact, and it was not until 4 p.m. that matters began to look serious at all. It appeared that they had their plans laid, for they executed a flanking movement on the police and got to the trench without having to attack them in front.

The crowd divided into two portions on Superior street, the one going down Twentieth Avenue to Michigan Street started out first and this crowd attracted the attention of the police drawing them to that end of the sewer trench."

"THE FIRING COMMENCED"

"Here stones were thrown striking several of the police and fire was first opened by the strikers and returned briskly by the police. Meanwhile another portion of the strikers had charged down Garfield Avenue getting into the rear of the police and making an attack on the men at work in the trench, severely clubbed many of them who were unwilling to work. Shots meanwhile rattled briskly from all sides, the air was literally filled with clubs and stones and brickbats. The police were at a loss on which side to resist the attack. A crowd of strikers on Superior street hurled stones and clubs and fired into the police. For over an hour the battle raged. Officer Benson borrowed a Winchester rifle from Dr. Magie, and officer Hayden captured a shotgun, both of which did effective service. Police being of the opinion as well as the onlookers that it would have been impossible for the police to have repelled the attack without the aid of guns."

"THEY WERE DETERMINED"

"The men were as determined a body of men as it would have been possible to pick out, and they were steeped through and through with hatred of the police. Some of them would literally grind their teeth when the police were mentioned. Previous to yesterday, the object of their men seemed to be to stop the men from work, but Friday's pommeling seemed to have literally made fiends of some of the men, and the idea of stopping the men at work was made secondary to that of clubbing and killing the police, and the fact that nearly half of the officers who were engaged in the fight were struck by bullets shows that the men shot with intent to kill."

"THE MANNER OF FIGHT"

"The men crawled behind piles of stone and along sides of buildings between Superior and Michigan streets, and some of them manifested but little if any fear of the police until clubbed or shot. The heat of the battle and the point at which the most deadly work was done was between numbers 1708 and 1722, large buildings running the full distance between the two streets. About the center of this open space was

a large pile of rocks, behind which the strikers fortified and fired upon the police who were in the open space on Michigan street and made a clear mark for the strikers. It was very lucky for police that the strikers had no weapons but revolvers and most of these of small caliber. All the policemen who were injured were hit by spent or nearly spent balls and consequently no bones were broken. The reason of this was that the two guns held by police drove the strikers beyond range of the revolvers."

"AIDING CIRCUMSTANCES"

"The ammunition of the strikers gave out and it was this only in the opinion of the bystanders that terminated the fight. The cartridges of the police also gave out, but Captain McLaughlin received a fresh supply from the hardware stores. If the men had got more ammunition and rifles it is not probable that they would have stopped until they had killed and disabled every policeman. The police fought at a disadvantage because they stood in the open ground while the strikers were scattered and got behind shelter."

"THE FIRST FIRING"

"Reports differ, but nearly every reporter and several doctors and others watching the fracas state that the strikers fired the first shot. All are agreed that sticks, stones and all kinds of missiles were thrown upon the police in showers long before anything was done. When the police rushed to Twentieth Avenue the first firing was done by one of the strikers and the battle then very quickly became general. Shots soon rattled in every direction and men were hit in all directions. A great many bullet holes can be seen, through the windows and doors of the buildings on the north side of Superior street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth avenues. The firing was continued from 4:30 to 5:30, when the ammunition of the strikers gave out and a lull followed. A sickening sight remained."

"THE INJURED"

"The ringleader of the strikers a Polander whose name could not be learned was struck by a rifle ball in the back of the head and fell just in front of 1722 West Superior street where a large pool of clotted blood soon oozed out over the sidewalk.

"The wounded lay strewn on Superior street and Michigan street.

"G. Peletier, street car driver, shot in the forehead.

"Hoken Benson, right leg shattered by a ball between the knee and ankle, boarded 631 Garfield avenue.

"T. Fitzimmons 18 years old shot in the abdomen and will not live.

"Yorke Castigan, shot through the right shoulder, not serious.

"Alfred Anderson has three buckshot in his chest and received also a flesh wound from a 44 calibre bullet. He will recover....

"George Peterson, clubbed seriously around the head. Has concussion of the brain but will recover. He snapped a pistol in Hayden's face and got a severe clubbing.

"An unknown man had a bullet through his ring finger on his left hand.

"One man had a load of fine shot in his head, fired at long range.

"One man got a load of fine shot at close quarters in the body.

"T. Clemson, shot in the face.

"Officer Donovan was shot in the face and hip.

"Officer Walkoviak, struck by a spent bullet on the cheekbone and by another in the leg.

"Officer Hayden, shot in the forearm.

"Sergeant Clemens was shot in the hand.

"Officer Kilgore, shot in the right upper arm.

"Capt. McLaughlin, shot in the thigh.

"Officer O'Donnell, shot in the abdomen.

"Officer Frank Harrigan, shot in the hip.

"Officer Smallet, shot in the foot."

E. Cummings received several punches from bayonets of the militia in the groin and abdomen. None of them were serious.

"THE NOTICE UP TOWN"

"The agreement had been made with the firemen and city officials that when Alarm No. 54 would be turned on that it would be notice to the city officials and to the fire department that there was trouble with the strikers and to send help immediately. The alarm was received at engine house no. 1 and the city hall about 4:40, and immediately nearly all the aldermen and the mayor and acting mayor, chief of police and chief of the fire department repaired to the scene of the affray. The police were then guarding

the trench between Garfield avenue and Seventeenth avenue along Michigan street and warned all crowds and every person not to approach the sewer trench from any direction. What appeared to be crowds of returning strikers were warned and driven back several times. It was necessary for the police to guard three sides at once. The mayor upon his arrival determined to organize the police and disperse the crowds which filled the street corners and the sidewalks. He commended the action of the police in resisting the strikers and defending the workmen at all hazards. Captain McLaughlin was very high in his praise of the police to the mayor stating that every one did his duty like a man. The men were got together for immediate action as soon as the militia would arrive to disperse the crowds in the streets."

"THE MILITARY"

"Trouble was expected Friday night and communication had been held with Governor Merriam concerning the calling out of the militia if any riot occurred. Yesterday morning the desired orders were received and when the great whistle of Elevator D sounded, the preconcerted signal for the gathering of the boys in blue, there was immediate mustering in hot haste. The boys hustled into cabs and other conveyances at the main body arrived at Michigan street about 5:45. They were formed on Garfield avenue, Captain Dewitt in command. Reinforcements shortly afterwards arrived via street cars. The military soon cleared the street corners of Garfield and Michigan and the Mayor made a short speech to the crowd stating, 'I want all citizens to go home. These streets must be cleared immediately. All who are now on the streets must disperse at once and go home or to their places of business, for we propose to clear these streets at all hazards. I ask that all saloons be closed at once.' The crowd on Garfield Avenue immediately dispersed, with cheers for the mayor. The militia were divided into two squads, one under command of Lieutenant Tear, and the other under Captain Dewitt. These squads, with Lieut. Tear's squad in advance, marched the entire length of Superior street west of Garfield Avenue and dispersed the crowds, assisted by the police. They gave notice to close every saloon as they came to them. In less than half an hour none of the strikers could be seen on the streets. The men who worked on the sewer during the day then marched home at 6 o'clock without being disturbed. The militia returned along Michigan street."

"HOSPITAL SCENES"

"Those seriously injured in the riot were removed as soon as possible to St. Mary's hospital. The fourth ward of the hospital looked much like an army hospital after a battle. Drs. Magie and Horace Davis besides the regular physicians of the hospital were busily engaged in dressing the wounds of the unfortunate men who had fallen in the fight.

"Ed. Johnson, who was shot through the head, the most dangerously wounded man of all, lay on a cot in a room by himself with a wound in the back of his head through which a portion of his brain protruded as large as a teacup. Two pillows were beneath his head completely saturated with blood and yet he bore up wonderfully, his pulse was excellent for a man of his condition. Yet there was no hope that he could live but a short time.

"Tom Fitzimmons, the 18 year old boy shot through the lumbar region was in a very precarious state. Everything possible was done for him, yet there was but little hope for his recovery. His parents, and especially his mother, was terribly grief-stricken, and watched him with a look of despair. He died at about 9 o'clock.

"Hoken Benson, whose right leg was shattered below the knee, plead with the doctors not to amputate it and they agreed to defer the terrible operation for a time until he might recover some from the shock. The wound was a very ugly one, and several pieces of the shattered bone had come out through the hole made by the bullet.

"Yorke Costigan, a young Englishman, was wounded by a bullet from a pistol of small calibre, which passed through him just above the left nipple. His case was not serious.

"Alfred Anderson had several buckshot in his chest, which did not seriously incommode him. He was able to partake of supper.

"George Peterson had a very ugly looking head, which was very carefully bandaged up while he lay unconscious.

"Last of all was brought up an unknown Scandinavian, shot through the abdominal region, the bullet having passed through from one side to the other. He will probably die.

"Everything possible was done for the injured, and the Sisters are the best of nurses."

"AFTERTHOUGHTS SUGGESTED"

"It would be well to correct the report which went forth that a man was killed outright in the fight. No one was killed instantly. Ed. Johnson, shot through the head by a rifle bullet, was still alive at 8 o'clock, some two hours and a half after he was shot.

"Every police officer did his duty....

"The men at work in the trenches worked uninterruptedly, except during a period of twenty minutes, during the time the police were called to Twentieth avenue by the cleverly executed flank movement of the strikers. During the time that the police were called away the men in the trenches were treated very severely by the strikers, several of them being badly clubbed."

"AMMUNITION, GUNS AND BULLETS"

"After the beginning of the firing the police used blank cartridges for a long time, but the strikers shot only good hefty slugs of lead, and they evidently meant to kill. When the police found that they were being struck they began to use loaded cartridges, and fired with the intent of killing or disabling their assailants. The strikers endeavored to get arms or cartridges of Joe Dodge and Pierce, the hardware men of the West End, but they would not sell them any, and this was a very wise action on their part. Anyone who will visit the West End and inspect the buildings and windows, which were struck by bullets, will get some idea of the number of shots which must have been fired during the riot. Both the police and strikers exhausted their supply of ammunition."

"THE STRIKERS THREATEN"

"Since the termination of the riot yesterday evening, the Mayor, Officer Benson and Contractor Wolf have received notice that the strikers have it in for them, and will kill them if they get a chance...." It appears that a competing paper had stirred up feeling against the city officials, for Mayor Sutphin said, "'As to the particular things these two anarchistic papers and a few shyster politicians may have said I know nothing. To tell you the truth I do not have time to read those papers and don't pay much attention to these few politicians of anarchistic stripe. What I said to the council was that I did not want a handful of city employes, presumably friends of the administration, paid 25 per cent more than other men and teams are able to get for the

same work and I meant it, and while I am mayor I shall do my best to prevent any such jobbery in any department of the city government. No, I did not mention \$1.25 a day or anything of the sort. I am tired of paying attention to the lies of these papers or their backers....'

"The arrest of four of the leaders of the strikers was made last night. They were committed to the county jail for safe belonging. The arrest of others will be made just as soon as the men wanted turn up. No mercy will be shown the inciters of the blood-thirsty attack made yesterday on the police. Forbearance has certainly at this point ceased to be a virtue."

Many of the strikers congregated in the vacant lot opposite the postoffice early yesterday morning. "Some fiery speeches were made in German, Scandinavian, Italian, Finlander and other languages.... One man said, 'We are going to march through on Michigan Street, if we have to wade in blood up to our knees.'"

A long editorial, signed "Fairplay," appeared on page 1, next to the strike news. The editorial runs a column and a half. It is chiefly in praise of Mayor Sutphin and the city officials on the one hand, and a bitter bombasting of the "Daily News" on the other.

An editorial a column and a half long appeared on the editorial page. The blame was put on the strikers, Alderman Swanstrom, and the "Daily News." The last sentence sums up, "We don't envy the editor of that sheet and Mr. Swanstrom for all the pleasure and pride which they this morning must feel in regard to this unfortunate and melancholy affair." Swanstrom was said to have a "morbid hatred for Mayor Sutphin." The Mayor and the police were praised. The "Daily News" was called an "unscrupulous, lying, slanderous, blackmailing incendiary sheet."

The Monday, July 8, 1889 issue of the "Duluth Daily Tribune" carried three editorials, all short ones, on page 1. The first one warned those "strikers and anarchists" who reportedly rumored to be "arming themselves and supplying themselves with dynamite." A large number of special police and deputy sheriffs were sworn in, and the militia was prepared for immediate service. Another editorial suggested that a movement be started to take up a collection; the third damned the "News" for writing "lying and inflammatory" articles.

A long editorial on the editorial page bore the heading, "How Long Will the People Stand It?" It was a lengthy tirade against the editor of the "News," accusing him of aspiring to be a "political boss and a dictator." Little was said that was truly relevant to the strike, the editorial being more personal than anything.

Another editorial appeared on the same page. It concerned chiefly legal quotations of the punishment for rioting. Most of it was quoted from "the penal code of the state of Minnesota," sections 345 and 352.

There was a $2\frac{1}{2}$ col. story about the strike on page 3, headed "STRIKE FEATURES." Most of the incidents have already been written up, but there are a few new ones that may be of interest. The following are picked at random from the story. The story throughout is very sympathetic toward the police and the mayor, and on this subject there is a great deal of editorializing.

"The doctors came to the conclusion yesterday, after a close examination of Ed Johnson, shot through the head, that the bullet entered under his chin, while he was facing the police and came out the back of his head....

"The police did not use rifles or shotguns until they had exhausted their ammunition for revolvers....

"The wounded were yesterday resting quietly at St. Mary's Hospital. The man Ed Johnson, shot through the head died yesterday about 2 o'clock p.m.

"Tom Fitzimmons, formerly bell boy at the St. Louis, shot through the kidneys is very low and is not expected to live but a short time.

"Hoken Benson has both the tibia and fibula of his right leg shattered. The leg will have to be amputated.

"George Peterson, clubbed on the head will recover.

"Matt Mack, who was shot through abdomen, the ball passing through him from side to side, had an operation performed on him yesterday.... He was opened and his intestines were sewed up in seven different places where they had been perforated by the bullet. But little hope is entertained for his recovery.

"Halford Anderson, shot in the leg with buckshot will recover.... Several buckshot still remain in his leg. Andrew Olson...scalp, wrist and thigh wounds, bullet removed from his wrist."

A little girl was asleep in her bed in her home near the scene of the riot. A charge of buckshot shattered a window near her bed, scattering glass over the coverlets.

"Sevrin Olson, scalp wound; removed to the hospital yesterday.

"Louis Mostan, musician, Hoarl's orchestra; wounded in palm of hand.

"Frank Zahn, Italian, bullet entered his head behind the left ear and still remains....

"Yorke Castigan, shot through the shoulder, will recover.

"T. Clemson, shot in the face; not seriously.

"G. Peletier, street car driver shot in forehead, not serious.

"E. Cummings, slight bayonet wound in abdomen.

"George Costin, shot in the right shoulder, wound of a slight nature.

"Officer Donovan, shot in the face and hip. The face wound was slight. The bullet which struck him in the hip made a deep flesh wound, and after passing through fell in his shoe.

"Officer Walkoviak, struck in the face by a bullet. A bullet also penetrated his lower leg....which confines him to the house.

"Officer Hayden, shot in the forearm.

"Sergeant Clements, shot in the hand.

"Officer Hilgore, shot in the right upper arm.

"Capt. McLaughlin, shot in the thigh.

"Officer O'Donnell, shot in the abdomen.

"Officer Frank Harrigan, shot in the hip.

"Officer Smallet, shot in the foot."

A reporter saw the following bullet holes in buildings along west Superior Street.

"No. 1613--Six bullet holes in front.

"No. 1615--Two bullet holes in front.

"No. 1617--Three bullet holes in front.

"No. 1619--Five bullet holes in front.

"No. 1621--Large bullet hole under window.

"No. 1625--Several bullet holes; one large plate glass window broken.

"No. 1627--Two plate glass windows broken by bullets; one with two holes in it; two flint glass windows upstairs shattered; several other holes in front and side of

building.

"A telephone pole has three bullet holes in it.

"No. 1705--Front peppered with small shot; several large bullet holes. Three windows on the side have bullet holes through them.

"Adam's school was struck several times. The janitor found a rifle bullet on floor upstairs.

"Two hats full of empty 38 calibre shells were picked up in front of D.H. Horgan's place on Michigan Street.

"No. 1618 Piedmont Avenue--P.A. Nelson's house; large bullet entered through the open door, passed through three partitions and stairway, struck wall in crockery closet and stopped flattened out on a plate."

Sergeant Clements found a box of dynamite stored "near Second street and Fifteenth Avenue West." The police and newspaper believed it had been stored there by a striker with anarchist tendencies. "Seventy-five or eighty special police will be on the force today. All will be armed with rifles and 44 calibre colts revolvers. Sheriff Sharvey has sworn in thirty deputies. Company K will be on duty all day. If it is necessary, hundreds of special police will be sworn in and if it comes to worst, the regular state militia will probably be called in...."

An editorial-article, signed "Spectemur Agendo," made a plea to arm the police and denounced the Knights of Labor, strikers' union.

The Chamber of Commerce printed a request for a mass meeting to discuss ways and means of preserving law and order.

The Tues., July 9, 1889, issue of the "Duluth Daily Tribune" reprinted on page 1 a letter from J.D. Ray to Mayor Sutphin. It reads as follows:

"My Dear Sir: Please accept the enclosed check for \$100, to be given to your valiant police in appreciation of their acts and the able manner in which they have performed their duty in the late strike and riot which is now threatening our city."

A front page editorial accused the "Daily News" of "fomenting the riot," adding that they are now afraid to show themselves in public.

There was another notice from the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, asking all who believed in law and order to meet on "Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock."

The editorial page contained two long editorials. One condemned the "Daily News," and two local politicians, Burke and Swanstrom. The other editorial merely condemned the "News," fixing the blame for the riot on that paper.

A third editorial on page 3, written in news form, headlined "MORE BLOODSHED," heaped further invective on the "Daily News."

A news story on page 4 reveals that almost a hundred business men had offered themselves for volunteer service to maintain law and order. Among them were: W.C. Sargent, O.C. Hartman, M.H. Alworth, Will Salter, Franklin Paine, W.B. McLaren, C.J. Marshall, P.M. Graff, Fred W. Smith, J.W. Miller, N.F. Hugo, Geo. F. Ash, N.J. Alphon, T.C. Connors, Walter Ayers, Walter Van Brunt, Thos. Gibson, C.H. Purcell, C.T. Cash, H.P. Mills, Thos. J. Mitchell and R.C. Ray.

Mayor J.B. Sutphin issued the following proclamation:

"Notice is hereby given to all persons that no gatherings of any kind will be allowed upon the streets, or elsewhere in the city of Duluth, until after the termination of the present difficulty, and any such attempted gathering will be promptly dispersed. Citizens are requested not to congregate as spectators, or otherwise upon the streets.

"Notice is further given, that all saloons are to be closed, and that no liquors of any kind shall be sold in the city until further notice."

"AT THE HOSPITAL"

"Two more deaths occurred at St. Mary's hospital yesterday, making three in all. The boy Thos. Fitzsimmons, shot through the back and kidneys, died yesterday morning shortly after 7 o'clock. Matt Mack, the Finlander who was shot through the abdomen, died at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. George Peterson, the man who was clubbed over the head, is still in a critical condition.... Dr. Horace Davis extracted a bullet from the face of the man brought in Sunday morning.... The bullet was battered out almost as flat as a penny."

"FUTURE PROSPECTS"

"The question of trouble from the strikers has been much discussed, and opinions have been expressed both ways; but in view of the fact that over 250 armed men stand ready to turn out at a minute's notice, it hardly seems probable that the strikers would be so foolhardy as to rush into a conflict which could only result in a terrible

loss of life to themselves."

One page of the "Duluth Daily Tribune," page 1, issue of Wed., July 10, 1889, was a small headline: "Help Swell the Fund." It is followed, almost for a full column, by a list of names of donors.

"The following subscription paper was started at the chamber of commerce meeting yesterday morning:

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, hereby agree to pay the sums set opposite our respective names for the purpose of procuring a suitable testimonial in appreciation of the heroic services of the police of this city, who stood in the defense of law and order in the face of the mob on Saturday afternoon, July 6th."

The sum of \$1,080 was collected from concerns and prominent business men, some of which and whom are still in business. The largest donation, \$200, was received from A.M. Miller; among those who gave \$100 or more were: Duncan, Brewer & Co.; Williams, Upham & Co.; Cutler and Gilbert; Mendenhall and Hoopes; and J.D. Ray.

Three committees were appointed to solicit funds around town. By Tuesday evening, a few hours before the paper went to press, these committees had received subscriptions for approximately \$615 in addition to the \$1,080. Four persons donated \$50 each, the same number subscribed to \$25 each, eight subscribed \$10 each, thirty-five promised \$5.00 each, while the remainder, number about thirty-five promised from \$3 to \$1 each.

There were a news-editorial on the front page stating that the editorial policy of the "Daily News" was making a lot of enemies, resulting in the loss of many subscriptions.

There were almost three columns of headlines editorial matter on the editorial page but it had little direct bearing on the strike. The long editorial upheld the Chamber of Commerce, Mayor Sutphin, and the valiant work of the police; it denounced Swanstrom, Burke and the "Daily News."

There were four news stories on page 4, bearing a slight relation to the strike, saying that things were quiet, the police aid subscriptions were coming along well, that certain Rice Pointers blamed the Mayor for the trouble. These three stories carried at least one sentence which ridiculed the news. The fourth news story told of a meeting of business men who had condemned the "News" in a body and that they would

"patronize it no more."

The mayor's proclamation forbidding meetings was reprinted in this issue.

The Duluth Daily Tribune, issue of Thurs., July 11, 1889, carried the following story, under a small head, on the lower right hand corner.

"THE INQUEST"

"An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Coroner McComb at Nelson's morgue, West End, over the bodies of Ed Johnson and Matt Mack, two Finlanders killed in Saturday's riot....

"The first witness called was Captain McLaughlin, who, after being sworn, gave an accurate account of the movement of the police and strikers, both previous to and during the riot. Dr. W.H. Magie...testified that Matt Mack came to his death from a gunshot wound in the abdomen, the bullet having gone clear through him. Deceased lived about forty-three hours after being shot. Ed. Johnson came to his death from a gun shot wound through the skull and brain and lived about eighteen hours after being shot. Matt Mack was conscious to within an hour of his death. He talked with him with the aid of an interpreter. Made some inquiries in regard to his family, but said nothing in regard to the riot.

"After due deliberation, the jury brought in their verdict as follows:

"We find that the men Matt Mack and Ed. Johnson came to their death by gun shot wounds received on the sixth day of July, A.D., 1889, of a person or persons unknown."

A small headline under the above reads:

"CHARGE IT UP TO BURKE AND THOMPSON"

"One of the sad features of the Riot which the news helped to stir up is that it appears from investigation that young Fitzimmons, who was shot by a stray ball was not one of the strikers but an innocent looker-on.

"Well, let the death of this innocent young man simply be charged up to Burke and Thompson, where it belongs. If anything will fill them with remorse, this certainly should."

"The Duluth Daily Tribune," issue of Fri., July 12, 1889, carried one editorial against the "News" on the front page, and two long ones on the editorial page. One page for was a statement that \$3,174 had been collected for the police fund. The St.

Paul & Duluth Railway, Duluth and Iron Range Railway, and the Duluth Gas and Water Company donated \$250 each.

By way of contrast, \$95 was collected for the parents of Thomas Fitzimmons, the young man who was killed during the riot.

The "Duluth Daily Tribune, Sat., July 13, 1889, carried a story about the preliminary hearing of six strikers jailed in connection. Practically all the testimony was offered by the police, being essentially the same as found in the news stories already written up.

This issue had only one editorial denouncing the news.

The "Duluth Daily Tribune" Sun., July 14, 1889 gave a long account of the trial of the strikers. Nothing substantially news worthy was brought out.

In view of the battle going on between the "Duluth Daily Tribune" and the "Duluth Daily News," it is interesting to note some of the text in the latter, having heard the Tribune's side. In an editorial appearing in the Saturday, July 6, 1889 issue of the News, the following appears: "The strike now on in Duluth is in a peculiar sense unjustifiable. Strikes are at best unwise, and seldom fail to do more harm to the strikers than to anyone else. But they are sometimes the outgrowth of oppression and wrong, and if unwise, still command the sympathy of the public. But the present strike is not one of these...." The foregoing does not seem to justify the Tribune's attacks on the Daily News. The latter sheet did, however, cast unsavory implications concerning Mayor Sutphin.

The News published a vituperous denunciation of the mob, following the riot in the west end. The police were praised for their stand against the strikers, and the article added, "One thing these rioters must learn: law and order will be preserved in Duluth...."

The News story of the riot was substantially the same as that published in the Tribune.

The "Duluth Daily News," issue of July 9, 1889, published a long editorial concerning the strike. Mayor Sutphin was accused of arbitrarily advocating lower wages, while the strikers were upheld for demanding a living wage, but they were wholeheartedly condemned for the lawless methods they used.

Though the news attacks the tribune, it argues policy rather than personalities, whereas the tribune played up personalities in the attacks on the news.

Harold E. Rajala
April 21, 1939

APR 28 1939

TYOMIES, August 24, 1907:

"STRIKE STRUGGLE IN MINNESOTA"

"500 SCABS FROM NEW YORK"

"STEEL TRUST BRINGING 8 CARLOADS OF STRIKE-BREAKERS
WHO WILL NOT BEGIN WORK"

"The strike here has progressed quite peacefully but for on the 21st day of this month the mine bosses have shown probably their last trump card.

"On Wednesday the 21st day of this month arrived here a passenger train pulling four carloads of strike-breakers. The bosses were there to receive them. But they could not get even one man to accompany them to the mine. When these newcomers stepped off the train the gun squad circled them so that none of the union members could approach the newcomers to greet them. Their efforts were of no-avail for the union men were carrying banners which read 'Don't be a Scab.'

"The rifle-hounds were in their glory then when they could eject the union men by the neck away from the scabs. Now, when the union men were not permitted to mingle with the scabs, the scabs began to try to get into the union's crowd for more information from the union men. After a short and lively skirmish, two carloads, probably about 80, went to the union hall where they were offered supper and night quarters.

"The other two carloads did not go anywhere from the cars, they just demanded that they be brought back in the same cars, to where they were brought from. Later on in the same evening the union hall was full of those New York toilers and union men, while outside, the unions townsfolk gathered. The police tried to force them to work in the nearby woods-work, but to no avail. Sure enough there was an Oliver Company captain, outside, who would have willingly gone into the hall, but because he lacked the union card he was not permitted to enter. Every one of those men who came from New York had in his pocket a letter with the U.S. Steel Company heading, on which was promised 20¢ an hour, 10 hour day and in the end it said there is no strike existing. How many times have the bosses used this big falsehood? The next morning we brought them to the Union headquarters at Hibbing, where they were requested to go to Duluth.

"You who do not wish to fight with us for our bread here on the Mesaba range, we ask you to remember that the bread question is a world-wide issue. This was approved

by the heartfelt words which issued from the fooled comrades lips: 'Even if we are hung we will not steal the bread, and if they kill us by starvation then we all will die!' As long as we are struggling for our bread, then why not fight when the poor of the world is struggling?

"Those New Yorkers gathered here, brought here for strike breaking purposes, their proposition was in brief, put to them as follows, as heard from them: 'We were shipped here, to the Minnesota iron range to work; we were promised 2 dollars per 10-hour day from the time of our departure. They guaranteed that no strike or disagreement existed here. We were gathered and transported in seven carloads, over 300 men.'

"When we were on our way here, we began to suspect, for in the car were placed armed guards who cautioned us on going out of the car. No one was permitted to speak to us. In Pittsburgh 20 or so escaped. We then arrived in Chicago where we heard the brisk shout, 'You are being brought to the Minnesota Iron Range to break a strike! Then began a feeling of objection resulting in that one carload of them surged out of the car, were knocked down by rifle equipped guards and finally escaped and dispersed into town. Now there were left yet six carloads. Near Duluth 8 men jumped out of the window and others of us arrived here. Two cars were left at Eveleth and four were brought here to Virginia. In the car, for food we were given bread, smelly sausage and water.'

"Here it looks as if the mine bosses were quite dumb, for they should have given up their racket. The strikers are more sure of their victory. When we vigorously fight them we are sure to win.

"From Biwabik, the correspondent writes that on the 21st day of this month, in gangs, these strike breakers went away. Those remaining are only a few Italians, who are working in the open mine. At the Duluth mine luck has run against the efforts of strikebreakers, just as on the rest of the iron-range. No union men have yet begun to scab.

TYOMIES, Aug. 29, 1907:

"STEEL TRUST AND SMALL BUSINESS ARE FIGHTING AGAINST THE STRIKERS"

"IGNORING ALL DIFFICULTIES, THE STRIKERS ARE MORE SURE OF VICTORY."

"From the looks of the correspondent's reports it appears that the strike promises

to result in a life and death struggle. The steel trusts efforts at fooling others into strike breaking is failing badly. To some extent the strikers are quiet, but surely are going to get added strength."

"ELY'S BUSINESS MEN IN A FRENZY"

"The correspondent at Ely says that the Ely businessmen are ires at the socialists and strikers that have succeeded in squeezing into there a cooperative store, while the businessmen were already singing grave songs. The cooperative finances have increased 3,000 dollars, and to top it, the food store have expanded to sales of clothing. This increase in Ely workmen's establishment has greatly ires the businessmen that they plan to send union men and socialists to Europe!

"The correspondent says that the local English wretched newspaper (who is supported by the mine corporation and so has served as its mouth harp and for some time has pulled blood to stay with those corporations) in the latest issue, with other dirt, stated the following:

"It is a ridiculous sight as this agent travels to all range towns looking for foreigners who have before landed into the arms of the law by their speech or work. The meaning is to drive them into exile for we know that all of the 'red flag element' have been formed by that kind of people, those who have fled from their native land. Those lands from where they come from would like to get their hands on, or greet them with open jail doors!"

"It is a ridiculous sight to see the wavers of the red rag going to get their citizenship papers. We have been informed that here in Ely a secret agent has gathered 36 names."

"There is again a fabrication that plainly shows what direction the local bourgeois is ready to travel if the larger regional element gives them a free hand.

"That kind of talk is bare absurdity. They are only looking at their own interests and are trying to enlist strikers and others who are engaged in the struggle. It is plain now that we have indeed a reason to struggle. That kind of talk indicated too that a last part of American freedom is doomed to go--if the stronger forces don't soon obey the middle-class's commands.

"The working class still has strength, let's use it--before we are tied hand and

foot, the correspondent thinks."

"MORE GUN-HOUNDS"

"Biwabik, Aug. 26th. The gun hounds have arrived here. At Yesterday's meeting here the Austrians had an opportunity to again hear in their own language the explanations. Several joined the union, and all promised they would never become a scab, even if they were ejected from the town. Several of them had gone to work, but this morning none were seen going to work. The Italians are the most devilish, with them we have no success. Even at that it is a feeble effort to open up, but the fact that it is still closed, we will not speak of it. The union men are high in spirits for the fight is because the Steel Trust will not surrender. It looks as if no disruption will occur in our forces, therefore we need fear none."

"STRIKERS GET NEW EAGERNESS"

"Eveleth, Aug. 25th. The strike has again gained new stimulus here in Eveleth and all over the iron-range. Scabs are increasing daily and the union men did not care to attend the meeting, most of them just slept at home. The Austrians need nearly all of the food-money in the union treasury. Now we announced that whoever does not regularly attend meetings are penalized by losing their rights to the food money. It helped. Now we again enjoy the attendance of a hall full of men.

"Because the steel trust could not secure strike breakers closer they ordered New York city enlistment agencies who enlisted men for work on the Iron-Range with false statements and lies. On the 22nd day of this month seven carloads of these arrived at Eveleth. A part of them were left here and the others were dispatched to other points of the iron range. Because here the strikers are mostly Finnish and Austrian the capitalists' guards picked for strike-breakers, Germans and Poles from the crowd, of course hoping and expecting them not to understand the others' language and so they would have no common belief toward the strikers, because they were of another nationality. But here they played their cards wrong, they did not consider the German and Pole's working peoples' struggle of last year. Among the men who were sent here for strike breaking were mechanics, lumberjacks, sailors, and regular workmen. A part had already been in craft unions in the old country and this country and had certifications of union cards. Many of them could speak two, while others could speak even four different

different languages.

"The men said that they were transported like livestock or prisoners in the same car from New York to the iron-range; only the engines were changed on the trip. At every stop the riders were carefully watched. Little food was given, and that was stale. At the start of the trip it was promised that everything was free, and it was not permitted to take any money along; as if anyone had any. True, they saw later, it wasn't necessary, for everything was free, so away they went on the trip.

"In Eveleth the gun-hounds were not immediately at the station to scare the newcomers. The union-men, noticing that it was not the regular passenger train, hurried to meet the comers. Then immediately the train was dispatched to company property siding, where they were herded together. The comers then realized that everything was not 'all-right.' A part of them started for the town, where the strikers then directed them to the union headquarters. Here there was wondering of the American devilment and amid the bedlam of the voices could be heard swearing in several different languages. To the men was brought food and the nights lodging was arranged at the union hall. In return they promised to tell their traveling friends that here exists a strike and they were too good to scab! They were still free to go and slave. And so it transpired slowly, then all left work to see the strikers. They wrote also to German, Polish and English newspapers a warning, not to come here, and not to believe the lies of the enlists at New York and elsewhere. They wondered why there were some here so black that they dared 'scab,' while others are fighting for their own good! Many went hungry on the trip here; many did not have a cent in this god-forsaken land without friends. Several gladly would have gone to the jail, but the strikers helped them find friends, food and lodging, and tickets to get back to Duluth. This is what they told the reporter of the Duluth Daily Star--About 900 men have left the Mesaba Range. What kind of punishment should those enlists deserve. The Western Miners' Union has asked the help of consul to stop that slave-marketing. From the New York Governor has come a wire in which he promises to look into the matter and that no more will they fool the workpeople by false contracts.

"On the morning of the 24th day of this month not even one steam-shovel was operating in the Weel pit, and there are less men there now than there was two weeks back.

Individual mine associations where the strike had not reached have promised to observe rules, as the trust observes, did not keep their promise to union men. Are they doing it elsewhere? Well, a wolf is still the wolf's offspring, and the trust controls them also. What steps are they taking now to embrace nationality. Otherwise the capitalists have begun with their newspapers help to smooth over, where they first slammed. They say the Finns need a little higher wages than the Austrians. But that hook is a little too big for us to swallow."

TYOMIES, Aug. 29, 1907:

"Nashwauk, Aug. 26th--Ever since we were denied the right to gather we have been meeting at the S.S. Hall (Finnish Socialist Hall) in union meetings every day. There the discussions were held in three languages. And quite ambitiously the boys show that they can attend meetings because of the crowded hall. There is something doing in that hall from morning to night. Life has been quite normally quiet for several weeks for the gun-men who had been bothering the peaceful, have gone to some other region. Only several of them have remained here. The companies have been trying to run their un-manned mines, and they have to some extent succeeded in getting some iron ore out, for they had during the winter raised the top piles, where it has been easy to lift with steam shovels, but soon these piles will end, and then the ore won't be so jokingly taken out.

"Word has been received that in these three mines, only 217 'scabs' remain, where before has been 700 men. It is indeed sad that they find so many poor creatures who don't know what they are doing. There has been 5 or 6 Italians here who have been so dastardly as to go to work, even though they have been in the union. Of satisfaction to the local Finns is the fact that no union Finns have not gone to 'Scab!' Only two Finns, who were shipped here are at work. One of them is known as 'Lawyer Karstu'; the other's name is not known. Some strikers have moved away from the town. Several have gone to farming, while others have gone to the old country. It is a bad policy to leave here during the strike. It tends to weaken our fighting forces.

"At the beginning of this month was taken into consideration at the union meeting a method of lowering costs during the strike, for the income has somewhat been lowered from before. A mutual decision was reached whereby arrangements at boarding houses were made such that all of the men pay an equal share of operating costs and the same to pay

~~an equal share of operating costs and the same to pay to the dishwasher and cook.~~ This arrangement is in effect at all boarding houses where union men are living. We will see then how much this arrangement lowers operating costs.

"In the community has prevailed three different contagious diseases. They are: diptheria, which has brought death to two children; smallpox, at one home which is quaranteed, and also a couple of persons are suffering from flu.

TYOMIES, Aug. 31, 1907:

"PINKERTONS' IN MINNESOTA"

"BEATING PEACEFUL STRIKERS"

"50 PINKERTONS' SURROUND STRIKERS' MEETING-HOUSE AND
CRUELLY TREAT THE STRIKERS"

"The Eveleth correspondent notified us on the 29th day of this month the following: 'Steel trust employees and others sent here, to supposedly protect the town businesses, the 'Pinkerton' scoundrels have begun here also to daringly practice vile acts, that can not be approved.'

"'Union men, their wives and children have been subjected to persecution by the hands of those scoundrels. With loaded rifles they force entrance into peaceful strikers' homes to frighten and threaten women and under age children equally as strongly as the men.'"

"CROWD ATTACK"

"In the evening of the 28th day of this month at 6:10 when a union meeting was in progress 50 'Pinkertons' surrounded the meeting house. Among their arms were many rifles, others were armed with clubs, forinstance pickets.

"When the meeting was closed many fell into the hands of those rapacious beasts to be cruelly beaten. Six men were beaten so bad as to require care of a doctor."

"A Swede, who attended, was given a bad beating. After that the blood-hounds attacked and beat women and children who were walking on the street, but the women began a counter-attack and threw sticks and stones at the blood-thirsty scoundrels-forcing the Pinkertons to backtrack, with 500 to 600 strikers cheering, 'long live the athlete women.'

"The men refrained from taking part for they knew what consequences would result from their actions.

"This attack was formulated with the fault that 'every one, who wants to, has a right to work, and that we had broken the blue law. We had not even approached anyone and by force prevented them from going to work. And we had not even attempted legal 'preventions' as would have been our perfect right because of the reckless law.'"

"THE STRIKERS ARE STRENGTHENING"

"Membership increasing daily. New persons joining ranks giving more strength and enthusiasm to the old members, even if it lasts 'ten years,' as many have said.

"Our own co-operative store has begun business. It becomes necessary to bring here the well known Socialist speaker and business man, comrade M. Kaplan."

TYOMIES, Sept. 10, 1907:

"LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE AT MINNESOTA IRON RANGE"

"HUNGER, THAT UNPITYING VISITOR, COMES TO HELP STEEL TRUST TO
CROWD STRIKERS"

"MINNESOTA'S STRIKE AGENCY SENDS CALL FOR HELP, IN WHICH
ALL NATIONALITIES ARE ASKED TO POOL FUNDS FOR THE LIFE
OF THE STRIKERS ENGAGED IN UNHAPPY STRUGGLE"

"WESTERN MINERS' UNION NEEDS HELP IN THEIR UNHAPPY
STRUGGLE AGAINST COMBINED ENEMY"

"The Minnesota iron-range strike has progressed to such an extent that the strikers are forced to ask for help from the outside against the Steel trust. As we know the Western Miners' Union has a large overhead to follow up and transact legal questions, in its fight against the combined capitalists attack to disrupt the membership.

"Comrade J.J. Kolu has already circled Michigan looking for help. The Hibbing strike committee has sent us the following letter to be published."

"COMRADES,-----HELP!"

"In Minnesota there are 10,000 hungry men, women and children, who are engaged in struggle against huge corporation without food, abode or clothes!

"Comrades throughout the United States and Canada.' With those few words the Minnesota strikers are announcing to you the whole truth of their predicament.

"Do you want to help the working-people so they won't lose the struggle just because they have no bread? Do you want to help those who have luckily succeeded in furthering progress in spite of the rifle corps? Do you want this crowd, who are living out-doors, without food or shelter to be broken up by strike-breakers and so be forced

to submit and go back to work--do You? Do you want these men, who have coldly laughed at the trickery employed by the businessmen for the past seven weeks, to go back to work, ask forgiveness from those businessmen admitting to them that they made an error by uniting and demanding their rights? Do you want us, who have been fighting for your rights, to go on our knees in front of those who during the struggle have murdered ten of our comrades and to prison have gathered us, and at the same time say we have erred in our belief that we have rights in the world, that we were wrong in asking for a raise and a shorter working day? These 10,000 Minnesota mine workers want to settle the question once and for all in the interests of the working people of the world, and expect a quick straight settlement in a prompt answer. They want to ask you the question, that, do you want the business to gain at the expense of the working people? Do you want them to win and so they can point to this strike as a fresh example? The business men have always contended that we are not all of the same opinion, so have not kept our place here!'

"They have attempted to scare us with their gun squads; they have shown themselves effective! They have murdered, and shut in hundreds in the jail, but all unsuccessful, for we have so far been unconquered. We have only one devil that can win over us, and that is ----Hunger! This devil, we ask every worker to help kill. The union we belong to is engaged in a life and death struggle so cannot help us. They can only at this time help their own interests, but cannot for long for their resources will soon end. So we ask in the name of every decent worker on the Mesaba range and for every women's organization, for every hungry and jailed man and their murdered comrades, and in the name of every unclothed child, ask: "Do You Want To Help!---? Do you want to help us build Minnesota into a Gibraltar, so it can then go to the rescue of workers? Send all contributions to the following address--Teofila Petriella-Box 297, Hibbing, Minn.

"Into the larger Finnish communities has been sent a circular, by the district union, comrade Alfred Hautaaki, and we ask all our friends to turn out and help him.'

"In behalf of the strike Committee,

John Macki, Chairman.'

"All Finnish Papers are asked to notice the above!"

"To us has arrived the following letter, including money as stated:

Goldfield, Nevada
Sept. 3,

"Greetings:--

'We Finnish people of Goldfield have put into operation a campaign here to help the Minnesota strikers and the Työmies newspaper. For the Työmies is enclosed \$22.50 and for the Minnesota strikers is enclosed \$82.50, we ask that you deliver it into the proper hands the sooner the better. We hope that in all Finnish residential places is put into operation a campaign for the benefit of the Minnesota strikers, for we believe that their victory concerns us as much as it does themselves.

'Also the Työmies newspaper should have as strong a foundation as soon as possible. Next year is coming large struggle and then we will need an official word carrier.---'

'Best Wishes'

'Erik Vidgren,
Columbia, Nevada.'

TYOMIES, Sept. 10, 1907:

"From the Työmies correspondent at the Strike Scene.

"Ely, 5th day of Sept.,--Here everything is peaceful. The organization is growing every day, ever bolstering, be it year if it is necessary.

"Any day it should happen as the businessmen had threatened, to close the doors of our co-operative store. Probably they again got the long nose, and probably by this time it has stretched longer.

"Here has two union men have begun to scab: Elias Hakala and Kristian Alanko.

"It has been wrongly announced by uninformed that there has arrived here riled hounds. We ask to notice that anyway, even if they are 'Pinkertons,' they have no rifles."

"Strikers' cooperative is Legalized."

"Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 5th--The Iron Range strikers co-operative association is legalized and its articles approved by the secretary of the state.

"The association's name is the National Co-operative Merchantile company. Capital is \$100,000. The headquarters of the association are located at Duluth. Morris Kaplan is president, M.S. Hirschfield, vice-pres. and John A. Keyes, secretary and treasurer."

"TRANSPORTATION OF STRIKEBREAKERS"

"Our Superior correspondent writes as follows:

"On the fifth day of this month came to the Superior Union Station a passenger coach pulled by C.M.N.C. Ry engine, about 45 minutes before the regular D.S. & A. Ry. passenger train was due. Out of curiosity several citizens went to investigate further. When the last mentioned train arrived at the depot at 10:15 a.m., the D.M.N.C. Ry. train immediately drove onto the rails alongside of the other train and then in a brisk hurry began moving articles belonging to the recruits being shipped to the strike scene, from the last arrived train to the empty coach opposite it. We tried to get near to ask and be asked but there were the company's rifle corps who would let none bother the peaceful strike-breakers. But the luck was destined to change for two men succeeded in getting to the outside of the train where through an open window of the coach they informed the miserable creatures that they were being sent to the Minnesota iron-range for strikebreaking. The men said they knew nothing of such a condition....It is not known what nationality they were. Most of them were dark-complexioned. When noise was heard to begin in the coach then the guards noticed that now the 'devil is in the sea.' Immediately then they tigerlike jumped into attack position against the intruder. But they then thought it best to withdraw further away from the imprisoned humanity. From the outside could be seen several bottles of liquor, supposedly for the inmates, as was also bread and sausage, so they would not develop an ill feeling. Nor did they stay long when the train began to move along the N.P. tracks toward the iron-range--circling Duluth, so they do not transport them anymore through Duluth, but straight from Superior. There they have again hatched a trick. I understand that the same thing has happened here, several times."

TYOMIES, Sept. 12, 1907:

"FROM MINNESOTA STRIKE SCENE"

"STRUGGLE CONTINUES"

"Hibbing, Minn., Sept. 9th--Just recently the correspondent of the 'Uusi Kotima' wrote the happy news that the strike here is ending and that the workings are running full force. He reported that only a few socialists remain on strike but that is of no consequence....I now state in all truth that here the strike will not end before

the strikers' demands are approved. And again in truth I say that the Uusi Kotima correspondent's news are written from aged delirium."

"RIFLE HOUNDS HAVE LEFT"

"In a sense the struggle here has eased somewhat. The rifle hounds have left as suddenly as they appeared. Now the strike can dare laugh in case he sees a humorous scene, where before in this 'free land' he could not do so. The workers' wives have organized, and back the union. Most of them are Finnish women....

"SITUATION AT EVELETH"

"The Eveleth correspondent has been less heard from. It is heard that there are many strikebreakers and also strike-deceivers, still some Finns get that way and sell themselves for a few copper-pennies. Union meetings are held almost every day and discussions are held in English, but says the correspondent that the Finnish organizer looks to be depressed, he does not speak much, and for this reason is attributed the fact that attendance at meetings is weakening. The cry has also risen against the Western Miners Union representative."

"WOMEN ORGANIZE"

"Last Saturday at Eveleth has begun a women's union, and right at the beginning 19 members have joined."

TYOMIES, Sept. 14, 1907:

"Strike will continue through whole winter."

"NEWS FROM MINNESOTA STRIKE AREA"

"TWO CARLOADS OF STRIKE-BREAKERS BROUGHT TO VIRGINIA, BUT AS
SOON AS THE TRUTH WAS REALIZED, ALL GO BACK"

"Virginia, Minn., Sept. 10th--The strike here will continue through the whole winter. A part of the strikers are working at sawmills and other small workplaces, so help the strikers who are fighting the steel trust even though it may continue for a long time.

"Strikebreakers are leaving the community in crowds, due to the credit of Comrade Dinko Domid. He is an Austrian, and has had a good education in the old country. Because he favored socialism he was kicked out of school just as he was becoming a priest. After that he planned to go to the help of socialism. He speaks several European languages,

besides Austrian, Italian, Latin and Montenegrin languages, and this knowledge has been a big factor in our strike struggle.

"Last Monday we again had an opportunity to witness the bosses' schemes failure. Here was brought two carloads of scabs, but our Austrian organizer, Dinko Domid went among the scabs and explained the truth in several different languages for there were several different nationalities. The result was this that they refused to work. The same evening they brought tickets for St. Paul and after spending the night at the hall they left here, about 59, to St. Paul."

"WHAT IS A SCAB?"

"At the railroad station between the Union men and the mine captain were two rifle hounds who were trying to scare those lied to men to go to work. When the Finnish union men conversed at a distance that boss captain announced that he also could speak Finnish. 'That is good,' said the union men and asked him to take part in the discussion. The few words that that 'gentleman' knew was not enough to argue with. He was ired at this and began to look for argument with the men. He demanded that we speak English. The union secretary, W. A. Kyro, agreed to this and so the conversation began. When Kyro said he was a 'Scab' it hurt his honor very badly and as his hand was tightening on the revolver in his pocket he angrily said: 'What right have you got to call me a scab?' Kyro just repeated and said he was a 'scab' a thousand times, and said that if he does not believe its time well then look at the dictionary and find out what 'scab' means."

TYOMIES, Sept. 17, 1907:

"ITALIANS ARE STRIKE DECEIVERS"

"CROWDING MINNESOTA STRIKERS"

"THE ITALIAN CONSUL OF MILWAUKEE HAS LEFT TO TURN THE MINDS OF THOSE ITALIANS ENGAGED IN THE STRIKE, AGAINST THE STRIKERS"

"It is rumored in the capitalist papers that the Italian consul, Arminio Conte has left on business to the Minnesota iron-range, so it means that he will attempt to convert the Italians among the strikers to the good will of the steel trust.

"Conte is coming to spend some time in Hibbing, the iron range center. We hope everything runs smoothly and that this peace angel does not mix up among the union members to make trouble. The meaning is to encourage those Italians whose structure is 'good,'

'to be fair toward the association and be regular.'

"When it is taken into consideration that the Italian consulate is sending that representative here, it is possible that the move is to bring forth question of citizenship and by other blackguard schemes to force Italians to withdraw from the ranks of the strikers.

"The following quotation certifies our contention: 'We observe laws of the United States and they are good enough for us. We do not want to mix in with union business at all. We are only attempting to help keep our country's men keep ambitious and regular in their needs.'

"It is seen now that a new menace is growing against the Minnesota strikers to top the beginning when they were fighting the land's largest trust."

TYOMIES, Sept. 19, 1907:

"STRIKE-STRUGGLE IN MINNESOTA"

"THE UNION IS DISPATCHING COLLECTORS FOR HELP"

"THE STRIKE CONTINUES DESPITE THE LIES IN BUSINESS PAPERS SAYING
THE STRIKE IS ENDING, AND THE STRIKERS PLAN UNYIELDING FIGHT"

"The Minnesota capitalist newspapers still declaring the ending of the strike, and by many means trying to slander and blacken names of Strikers, particularly those of the Finnish nationality. In this manner they plan to create a large disorder.

"In the English newspaper of Ely was seen writings pushing forth slander upon 'aliens.' In the latest issue is again injected among their writings about Russian anarchists, bombs, the anarchists red flag, freedom lovers, etc. In ending it asks all socialist to go to the old country."

"SCABS ARE LEAVING!"

"From Biwabik the correspondent writes on the 14th day of this month:

"I believe that the conscience of those scabs said to them that this is the best time to quit, for today, 23 have gone away. So again was left empty camps."

"It was planned to bring into the pit to work a section gang, but they were unsuccessful. We stand here otherwise surely and strongly. Men have opportunities to work in this vicinity; they do not fear hunger. Woodwork is beginning and privately-owned mines are running. Union activity is lively. Strike-breakers have not got a clear

conscience. The cooperative is going ahead by jumps, even though the wholesale dealers do not give articles without cash. Everything good!

"BREAD FOR THE MINNESOTA STRIKERS!"

"Representing the Minnesota district union has been sent, A. V. Ohen, to the West, also M. O. Makinen to the Central States; both to speak in behalf of the strikers:

"Comrades! notice and lend your help to them!

A. F. Heiskanen.

"All Finnish newspapers are asked to give their support.

TYOMIES, Sept. 21, 1907:

"IS STEEL TRUST GIVING IN?"

"SECTIONAL CONCILIATION CONFERENCE IN THE MAKING?"

"REPRESENTATIVES SENT HERE BY STATE AUTHORITIES ARE INVESTIGATING CONDITIONS ON IRON RANGE AND TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR ARBITRATION"

"The three representatives sent here by state authorities came on Wednesday to the iron-range to investigate the strike situation, and their conversation pointed toward making of arbitration. Their coming also meant to make clear if strikers are willing to negotiate.

"The representatives first arrived at Virginia, from there they traveled to Eveleth and Hibbing. The Western Miners' union is ready for consultation with the Steel Trust if they wish, and if they won't negotiate then the strong feeling is to continue the strike.

"The state-sent representatives were in conference concerning strike issues in Duluth Thursday with the Steel Trust agent, and at this meeting was resolved that negotiations should be carried on with the strikers.

"The steel trust apparently began to notice that, if the strike continues then it brings disturbances all along the way, they were unmindful of the fact that strike-betrayers could be transported to the strike scene. A big part of them usually always leave and then disturbance continues. There remains a tuft of fur for the steel trust to swallow, it has to contend with the Western Miners' Union, in which the socialists scare the steel trust bosses the most.

TYOMIES, Sept. 21, 1907:

"FROM SPARTA ---"

"The correspondent writes on the 19th day of this month: 'Affected by strike here in Sparta are two mines, of which one is underground and the other is open. The First mentioned mine is standing, empty of men; at the other, some work is going on, where is working several Finns, shamefaced of course.

"EVELETH, MINN."

"THE PRESENT DAY SYSTEM OF 'JUSTICE.'"

"We have been quite peaceful here, until on the 29th day of last month, without reason the Pinkerton hounds attacked my wife while I was at work for the city, making a sidewalk. When I arrived home in the evening I found my wife crying, moaning as she lay. I was frightened for I wondered now what had happened, when she related the occurrence to me. I investigated the occurrence and then succeeded in getting witnesses, then succeeded in having an arrest made on the man who hit my wife. On the 10th day of this month the case came up for trial. And even though the witnesses did their best, the hound was declared not guilty, even though he went beyond his authority. So he can now continue to beat up workers and their wives. To top it all he has threatened my wife and those who began to oppose him so leaving her in an unhappy frame of mind....

J. G. Michila."

TYOMIES, Sept. 26, 1907:

"FROM MINNESOTA STRIKE SCENE"

"THE STRIKERS ANNOUNCE AN ANSWER TO CHARGES MADE IN 'AMERIKAN KAIKU!'
A STEEL TRUST INTEREST PAPER"

"We publish the following notice for the attention of the Amerikan Kaiku and its correspondent.

"In last Tuesday's number an attack was made upon us strikers by the infamous 'Kaiku' with unprecedented falsehoods. Among the other dirt was written that the strike was over. The strike against the steel trust has not ended and will not end until we get some satisfaction. It is true that some members of the union have deceived us but now conditions are on a strong base. We have been disappointed several times. We cannot become weakened enough to be skinned by the steel trust. It is true that we are fighting against the world's largest trust, but if enthusiasm and courage remains, we will come out victorious even against that. We ask all our friends to send donations

to the following address:

Union Financial Committee,
Hibbing, Minn."

"For the Committee: J. Luomaaho, O. A. Tulla."

TYOMIES, Sept. 28, 1907:

"MINNESOTA STRIKE STRUGGLE"

"STRIKERS STILL UNYIELDING"

"CORRESPONDENTS FROM SEVERAL DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES ON THE IRON-RANGE ARE
MAKING CLEAR THE FALSEHOODS CIRCULATED BY CAPITALIST PAPERS. THE STRIKE
CONTINUES"

"Virginia, Sept. 25th--In hunger the strikers remain unshaken. The highest opinion goes that we stand erect and face the enemy, until the time we claim the victory, even though it lasts ten years. In this community is it true that those of other nationalities are not very enthusiastic, so help in the strike has not been what is expected and the end of the tenth week it is since the strike began. The Western Miners' Union has not yet sent us help but we still keep on fighting.

"All of those reports of the ending of the strike as published by capitalist newspapers are lowest base lies."

TYOMIES, Sept. 28th--

"Biwabik, Sept. 24th--A man arrived here Sunday who was not acquainted with members of these parts. We did make clear that he was a member of the strike committee of the Western Miners Union of Colorado. He mentioned something of strike ending and about this the people got ired. The western man should have been thankful he got out of here intact. The people here who have participated in the strike will not go to work for the steel trust as long as they are sane.

"At a meeting last night attended by 3 Hibbing speakers it was resolved that we would not step backward, but always ahead even in hunger.

"Even though in other places, here will not come scabs to work with a full knowledge of conditions."

TYOMIES, Oct. 3, 1907:

"FROM MINNESOTA STRIKE REGION"

"Our correspondent at Aurora, Minnesota on the 1st day of this month writes:

"Our ranks remain unbroken. Our enthusiasm increases. The union men resolved to fight until we overtake victory.

"Those persons who are working it was planned to assess each 50¢ a month, for the benefit of the strikers. Today a program was put on for the same reason; the net receipts amounted to \$50, 38 of which was sent to the strike committee at Hibbing. Socialists throughout America, consider our plight. Friends everywhere, if you ~~plan~~ to help, do it now, for we are now in a hectic position and we need only money. For without bread it is impossible to live. Without bread we cannot fight our big foe. Even smaller donations are welcome. Donations can be sent to Strike Committee at Hibbing and you can be assured that they will be put to proper use. Hurry, for otherwise you may be too late."

TYOMIES, Oct. 5, 1907:

"FROM MINNESOTA STRIKE REGION"

"UNION'S OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS"

"Virginia, Minn., Oct. 2nd--The strikers' opinions strengthen day after day. The ranks stand even more strongly than steel, in spite of difficulties, consequently being made. Opinion holds that there would be no trouble if others had knowledge of conditions, and knew how to arrange their business, so that not one person would have any opportunity to practice deceit. It is true we are being punished for our foolishness--but never for our intelligence!"..."Job seekers need not come here to look for work, for there is too much work hands from before. The Oliver mines here will stand unoperated throughout winter, if the company does not concede to our demands.

TYOMIES, Oct. 12, 1907:

"THE MINNESOTA STRIKE REGION"

"STRIKE CONTINUES--AT BEGINNING OF STRIKE 18,000 MEN WERE WORKING IN THE MINES, NOW JUST 4,000"

"Business sponsored newspapers have since nearly the beginning of the strike blazoned forth that the strike is over, but does it truthfully prove that statement?

"Before the beginning of the strike 18,000 men were working in the mines on the iron range, and now that figure is reduced to 4,000! Has the Strike ended then?!

"Near Hibbing are quartered yet nearly 400 gun hounds; to Chisholm was brought a

couple of weeks ago a carload of rifles! Perhaps then all strikers have not yet been killed.

"Well-known Union men have been jailed, without any warrant. Just the same as at Colorado in the years, 1903-'04. Plain-clothes-men are spying on movements of the union men, and they are trying to create anarchism. If the strikers have not been caught in those mean doings, then even still the strike is not ending."

"THE STEEL TRUST'S DISRUPTIVE ATTEMPTS"

"Those inside difficulties, of which one is the Finnish business sponsored newspapers who with premeditated schemes commenced to blow, have resulted in crowding into the union, tools of the steel trust, to create dissatisfaction and cause dissension and thereby break the strike, but in that those tools have been unsuccessful... The strikers' army is not yet weak.

"The steel trust does not get all the iron ore they need so the strikers' chances of winning are equally as good as they were at the beginning of the strike."

"NEW SCHEME"

"When copper-mines at Butte, Mont. closed up then began transportation of men free to the Minnesota Iron-Range. They explained that the strike was over. They were successful in sending several men on the trip.

"The strikers still try to ask that not even one worker should fight against his fellow workers.

"The workers newspapers, the Tyomies and Raivaaja gives in Finnish, truthful accounts from the strike region. Depend upon them, for we have already seen how the business sponsored newspapers from the beginning of the strike began lying and misrepresenting..."

TYOMIES, Oct. 15, 1907:

"STEEL TRUST IN DISTRESS; FINNISH
TOOLS IN ACTION!"

"TEN OF SHIPS AWAIT CARGOES OF ORE IN DULUTH!"

"Duluth, Minn., Oct. 14--From every angle the steel trust becomes in a more difficult situation as a result of the strike on the iron-range. Tens of ore carrying ships are standing here empty waiting for loads, but it does not appear that the iron ore is coming fast enough. Still new ships are arriving in the harbor. Yesterday word was

received that one of the largest iron-ore carrying boats has floundered in Lake Superior. (Located elsewhere is an account of the occurrence. Editor.)

"From a reliable source comes the word that only 40% of the ore is carried now of the total tonnage before.

"Last Friday we received word that Editor Lilius of the 'Amerikan Kaiu' in company with John Laari connected with the same newspaper had been in conference with Steel-trust representative T. F. Colen at his office here in Duluth. Union representatives say of the conversation as follows:

"'Saari and Lilius had mentioned how some Finns were favoring the Steel-Trust. Only a few Finns have taken part in this strike, and for favoring them some peaceful Finns were forced to move away from the iron-range. If we could push some of those rash irritators away from the iron-range then everything would be 'alright.'....'

"'Superintendent' Cole then answered that the Finns have been faithful, obedient and ambitious all through last winter. But now they have spoiled that name. I do not know what should be done! We have only been able to ship 40% of the ore we should ship. We have lost nearly 10 million dollars because of the strike. From every angle it looks as if we will not be able to get enough workmen for the winter that is necessary. We have to put every scheme we possibly can devise to get the workers necessary, for large orders are waiting fulfillment., and if we can't fulfill them then we will suffer more harm."

TYOMIES, Oct. 19, 1907:

"MINNESOTA STRIKE CONTINUES"

"MEN ARE COMING FROM BUTTE, MONT. IN LARGE NUMBERS TO DULUTH--SEVERAL GOING TO THE IRON RANGE"

"In the Duluth Daily Star the Minnesota Iron-Range strike manager, R. St. McKenzie, newspapers are spreading the word of the ending of this strike are without foundation:

"The paper also stated of the breaking up of the Western Mines Union on the iron-range. McKenzie said that daily the organization is strengthening, and that the fight will continue until the victory is won."

"MEN COMING FROM MONTANA"

"The same paper mentions that large gangs of idle miners have come to Duluth from Butte, Mont.; some of them have moved to the iron-range."

TYOMIES, Oct. 22, 1907:

"STRIKE AT AN END IN MINNESOTA"

"UNION CANNOT CONTINUE WORK STRIKE"

"Last Thursday at meeting was resolved to discontinue asking donations and urge the men to go to work."

"To those people in Hancock who have donated has the Minnesota Strike Manager written the following:

"Wish to announce that the finance committee, at a meeting last Thursday evening was resolved to discontinue asking for donations. The reason for this action is because we found it unadvisable to continue the strike through the cold season to come. Because of that we have urged the men to begin work now, so that we might be able to stand more strongly next time, at the most opportune time.

"More than words can say we give thanks for the big help we were given by the Finnish people. We hope that we may be able to repay by helping other slaves who are fighting for better living conditions."

"Roderick MacKenzie,
Operating Committee."

"The Minnesota iron-range strike is therefore, this time ended. The working tyrants and evil doer observers have deemed it necessary to end, creating a loss to working men. And we too admit it has happened so. But the experience to the iron range workers and to others who have taken part in this strike may be considered a victory which is better than concede a total loss.

"In this struggle has taught the workers many things, which have developed and come to their attention.

"The strikers have lost, but we still cannot join in with business sponsored newspapers for at the time of struggle they ridiculed our attempts.

TYOMIES, Oct. 26, 1907:

"MINNESOTA STRIKE CONTINUES"

"THE UNION HAS NOT ENDED STRIKE!"

"From the iron-range has come a wire to Tyomies that report of ending of strike is wrong. Only the central committee has discontinued asking for donations.

"We published the report that the Minnesota strike is ended in our last issue. We made that deduction from the letter sent here to Hancock to us by R. MacKenzie. Because news to the Tyomies from the strike region recently has been spasmodic and lax, we thought we were doing the correct thing by announcing to readers of the discontinuance of donation requests and at the same time other items in that letter. Because that kind of action was taken, and because we were not informed correctly, it did surely puzzle us, but because the letter was correctly signed, we come to the decision that the strike has ended so published the news, which was apparently erroneous."

"THE STRIKE CONTINUES"

"We have received the following wire: 'Virginia, Minn., Oct. 24th. The union membership of the iron range have not ended the strike. Only the central committee has discontinued requests for donations on the outside. Beware of again publishing other absurdities.

J. K. Luomaaho,
O. Tulla,
Central Committee members!"

"We hope that the committee will give us developments in the strike so that such absurdities will not again be created."

"THE LATEST WIRE"

"When the above was already printed we received another wire, which we are publishing:

"'Hibbing, Minn.-Oct. 25th--The strike has not ended. Two Hibbing miners' union members notified us that the strike has not ended and that in the Tyomies appeared news item stating the strike was over is erroneous. A full explanation is in the mail.

For the Union
John Macki, Sec.'"

TYOMIES, Oct. 29, 1907:

"Duluth, Minn. 'On the 19th day, with a friend I planned to go to the Mesaba range, to see conditions there. As we were approaching the depot we noticed a sign at the employment office asking for workmen for a location 4 miles from Hibbing at Kelley Lake. With my friend we planned to ship there to work for a time as it was promised to

pay the usual $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars per day.'

"So we left to the working place on the 19th. At 7 o'clock in evening we arrived at Kelley Lake, and because it was Saturday night we planned to continue on to Hibbing and then return to Kelley Lake on Sunday. We then stayed in the car as the passenger train began to move before the conductor came into the car where my friend and I were sitting. He came immediately to our side and asked when we were going. My friend who spoke the language quite well answered that we were going to Hibbing. The conductor then said that we should have gone off at Kelley Lake just as our employment tickets directed. My friend tried to explain to him that we will return but that we would first go to Hibbing, which that conductor did not favor, but promised to 'fix' us at Hibbing. So we stayed in the train as we did not have an opportunity to leave the moving train. As we were approaching the Hibbing depot the conductor somehow signalled the brakeman to close the doors of the car in which we sat among other passengers. So we were locked in the car. Outside could be heard voices mentioning of two 'Finn bogers' who had fallen into difficulty with the police.'

"The conductor then appeared with two police men in the car, and then we were taken to the police station. We were thrown into the jail with the ejaculation that surely it is not too swell for us. We were fed with old food leftovers.'

"So then passed Saturday eve and night. We thought surely we would be released on Sunday, but the police man attendant explained to us that no action is taken on Sunday, so we then realized that we would be left there until Monday. We could do nothing but wait, come what may. Then came Monday morning and a chance for us to leave we thought. Then came the man to say we are ready for trial. We were brought before the judge, who began to question us. First name was given and other personal history.'

"We were told that charges against us were instituted by the railroad because we refused to stay where we were shipped to work. They continued to remind us that we had committed a heavy crime against the railroad, and punishment is severe for those who are in the employ of the RR. So there we were left in the hands of the Great Northern, unrecognized as only ordinary 'section men.' Then my friend and I were fined \$4.50 for not staying at the post we were shipped to by the railroad, and jailed a couple of days to top the bargain.

A----gust? -----N'"

TYOMIES, Nov. 9, 1907:

"FROM MINNESOTA STRIKE AREA"

"THE STEEL TRUST'S TOOLS HAVE TIRED"

"Virginia, Minn. Nov. 6--(from correspondent) "The existing strike has been free of trouble by the business sponsored newspapers of recently; most likely they have tired of spreading falsehoods, for they have explained matters otherwise but by truth.

"The company's gun-hounds have also tired of jailing the strikers for they have come to notice that it does not help any in breaking up the strike. So then all originators of our difficulties have begun to notice that the workman will get an investigation.

"It is sure that we will win in the end, for all of our adversaries have tired of fighting against our orderly following.

TYOMIES, Nov. 19, 1907:

"THE MINNESOTA STRIKE"

"The Minnesota Strike still continues against the Steel trust and we ask all 'scoundrels' to keep away, for here we have a motto: 'Those who do not agree with us are our enemies'! So to every worker planning to come here, we give advice to consider that if he has strength to join in our work strike, otherwise go.'

"Some strikers have been working at independent mines, but that gives us a chance to continue to fight the steel trust and its scab army, for we get money for bread and other necessities, of which first we were in need."

TYOMIES, Nov. 21, 1907:

"MAN SHOT, MISTAKEN FOR PARTRIDGE"

"Biwabik, Minn.--This sad death happened to one of our nationality, Jack Silla. The shooting was described by his workpartner:

"Not expecting any harm we left, during the last of the month, into the woods to cut rails. We had but gone a short distance from the road into the wood when a loud report was heard, and my friend fell. As he fell I jumped to the side and behind a tree fearing the same. Recovered from my first shock I went to examine my partner, and as I did I saw a stranger with a gun in his hands standing there who said he shot him. After a minute examination the gunner then went to a nearby mine to get help. Men came from there and also a doctor who ordered him brought to a hospital immediately, which

we did.'

"The doctor's work on him was futile for the load had gone through his abdomen and ripped his insides, and cut off his other hand. He left this world after a couple of hours of suffering. The man who did this terrible deed was a mechanic at the Kellogg mine. I don't know his reason for doing this cruel deed. His only excuse during the inquest was that he had mistaken the man for a partridge, and just with that the man was released. To realize what worker's life is worth here on the iron-range is proved by the words of a certain businessman. Not long ago he had said that he would pay 5 dollars for every Finn that was shot!"

"I ask you, of our nationality, how long will you let this continue? Isn't it time that everyone awaken and look to our rights so that this kind of deeds cannot be practiced.' 'S....nen."

TYOMIES, Dec. 12th:

"Eveleth, Minn. 29th of Nov.--It has been a long time since any article concerning this locality have appeared in the Tyomies. Not even of the Strike Truce has anyone sent word. Here is everything normal, and it is necessary to work, for hunger craves. The strike has gone this time, because we were faced with too good tools.--Truthful."

TYOMIES, page 4 col. 7 page 5, Nov. 23, 1907:

Vol. IV. No. 131. Tyomies Society, Superior. Mar. 23, 1939:

CONDITIONS ON THE MINNESOTA IRON-RANGE

"When the business sponsored newspapers published those large figures in trying to state that the steel trust has not at all suffered as a result of the strike but had gathered reward just as many tens of millions as ordinary, it surely was meant to make the working men believe that all is well on the Minnesota iron-range. As was noticed too that other people were travelling to some extent to the iron range from other places, where work was at a standstill. A part of them joined strike deceivers and began working at steel trust mines.

"On the 20th day of this month was payday at the Oliver mines and for instance at Hibbing was nine deputy sheriffs to preserve peace, and they were armed with rifles and clubs so that if anyone was not satisfied with his paper then...., and one, Oja, who went to work there to break the strike, did get a club landed on his neck! Several of

the trust's tools also were layed off from work, for instance one who before was active with the Amerikan Kaiu and was a recruiter of strike traitors.

"As winter approaches plans are made to give still more traitors travelling passes and probably result in such a strike that the Amerikan Kaiu cannot stop. Now here are the Steel-trust's pretty promises that they made to those who volunteered as traitors.

"It looks as if this will open the eyes of those who have behind the prattle of the A. Kaiu and other business sponsored newspapers. Into the L.K. Union (Western Miners' Union) are joining still new people, and it is behind that in a short time its ranks will gain strength, and so be able to protect the workingman so he will not be forced to suffer that kind of strangulation schemes put in operation. There where the workers have an organization they can force the trust to stop such goings on in that kind of condition."

TYOMIES, page 6, col. 3

Tues. June 6, 1916

Vol. XIII #132

Story date, July 5th, 1916

Tyomies Society, Superior, Wisc.

March 23rd, 1939

"AURORA STRIKE WIDENING"

"Aurora, July 5--Except St. James mine workers, Miller mine workers made strike this morning and it is believed that other mine's workers are coming before long to make strike, to help those who already are on strike and at the same time fight for their own principles.

"In the town, saloons are closed and into no mine-worker's home can bring strong drinks.

"St. James mine's officials are already agreed to arbitrate with the men on question of wages, but the men will not back up from their former demands. Ground-top workers have not yet in strike.

TYOMIES, page 5 col. 3.

Tuesday, June 6, 1916

Vol. XIII #132

Story date--July 5, 1916

Tyomies Society, Superior, Wisc.

March 23rd, 1939

"AURORA NEWS"

"July 5th began strike at the Miller mine, in consideration for strike which started last week at the St. James Mine. The strikers ask for a wage of not less than three

dollars per day for all, who work underground. It is hoped that effective this evening that all other mines begin a workers strike.

"Workers, do not come here, before we advise otherwise.---Striker."

Labor -
Strike Leaders Tried

Finnish Daily Pub. Co.)

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Siirtolainen Wkly. 6 3 Date of Publication Jan. 9, 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 27 No. 4 Date Line of story _____
Where consulted Minn. Hist. Lib. Date consulted Oct. 5, 1938

Virginia, Minn. The trial of the strike leaders will
take place here, Wednesday, next. The Finns arrested
were Leo Ahlgren, Victor Moistinen and Chas. Salminen.

Your item No. 8 Page No. _____ Your name Al. Backman

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

Labor
IWW Arrests

(Finnish Daily Pub. Co. Duluth)

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Siirtolainen Wkly 2 21 Date of Publication Jan. 19,
(edition, page, column) ~~1917~~
Vol. 27 No. 5 Date Line of story Jan. 16, 1917
Where consulted Minn. Hist. Lib. Date consulted Oct. 10, 1938

"Duluth, Minn. - Thirty one men were placed under arrest, all ~~of the IWW~~ of the IWW. The men were arrested in front of an employment agency on West Michigan street. A mass meeting was being organized in the vicinity of the Virginia Rainy Lake Lumber Company employment office. Police broke up the crowd and placed under arrest 31 men who were all said to be leaders of the IWW. They were charged with obstructing and blocking the sidewalks and streets. Carl Paivio ~~also~~ was charged with distribution of leaflets explaining the Virginia lumbermen's strike. The trial takes place tomorrow."

(Mr. Carl Paivio is at present National secretary of the Finnish Federation, the largest Finnish national organization in the country.)

Your item No. 13 Page No. Your name Alfred Backman

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

Politics
Legislation (IWW)

(Finnish Daily Pub.Co. Duluth) SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Siirtolainen WKly 1 4 Date of Publication Jan. 26, 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 27 No. 8 Date Line of story _____
Where consulted Minn. Hist. Lib. Date consulted Oct. 11, 1938

"St. Paul, Jan. 24.- A bill called (according to Siirtolainen) 'IWW Bill' was passed in the Senate Jan. 24th ~~XXXXX~~ A sum of \$50,000 was asked to defray an inquiry into the IWW affairs. The bill is expected to pass in the House soon."

(This bill is a sort of a "criminal syndicalist" law aimed at all the then progressive movements especially the Finnish IWW which at the time had a newspaper in Duluth. Also a left wing Socialist daily, in ~~the~~ Finnish was published accross the bay in Superior, Wis., which had tremendous infleunce among the entire Finnish population in Minnesota. AB)

Your item No. 20 Page No. _____ Your name Alfred Backman

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

*Politics
regulation (IWW)*

(Finnish Daily Pub. Co. Duluth) SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Siirtolainen wkly 2 2 Date of Publication Jan. 30, 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 27 No. 9 Date Line of story Jan. 26, 1917
Where consulted Minn. Hist. Lib. Date consulted Oct. 11, 1938

"St. Paul, - The so called IWW bill came before the House this morning after passing ~~the~~ in the Senate. The House heard the bill which was immediately moved by Washburn (Mpls.) to place it before the committee on labor for further consideration. Mr. Washburn's motion passed by only 14 opposing votes."

Your item No. 24 Page No. Your name Alfred Backman

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

*Labon
Wages + W. Conditions*

(Finnish Daily Pub Co Duluth) SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Siirtolainen wkly 6 4 Date of Publication Feb. 6, 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 27 No. 11 Date Line of story Jan. 30, 1917
Where consulted Minn. Hist. Lib. Date consulted Oct. 12, 1938

"Cloquet, Minn. - A few men have been hired at the paper mill yards unloading pulpwood. Workday here in the winter months is 9 hours and wages are very small, \$2 a day. Compared with the cost of living, the wages do not give us more than our bare necessity to keep ourselves and our families.

Much could be said of our group and community activities toward the betterment of our daily life, but I hardly dare voice my opinions out loud much less write about them. Perhaps later I could write more of our plans for the betterment this world and our social and cultural life." (This correspondence signs his name 'Farm Helper' possibly a farm hand. This newspaper, as all other Finnish papers in the country, carry for the most part letters from readers from all parts of the country. About a third of the space is taken up with news from such correspondents. That is one reason why so many of the Finnish papers are progressive, being mostly based and dependent on correspondence from readers for local news and even feature articles sent in by readers. AB)

Your item No. 26 Page No. Your name Alfred Backman

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

labor

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Siirtolainen Wkly 8 3 Date of Publication Mar. 27, 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 27 No. 24 Date Line of story _____
Where consulted Minn. Hist. Libr. Date consulted Oct. 31, 1938

Virginia, Minn. - The I W W is again getting active here. Strike movements are to be expected according to a speaker at the Socialist Opera Hall where most of the audience were Finns. The speaker proposed some demands upon the 'stiff necked' steel trust. Sure, more wages ofcourse, says I at this time when our living costs are rising to the skies. The miners demands are to be as follows, \$4.50 per day in wet places, \$4 for dry and \$3.00 a day in the open pits. "

(The correspondence does not sign his name)

Your item No. _____ Page No. 75 Your name Alfred Backman

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

Politics - Labor
I. W. W.

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyomies (Daily) 6 4 Date of Publication April 11th 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 15 No. 86 Date Line of story _____
Where consulted Minn. Historical Library Date consulted Oct. 10th 1938

In local news from Duluth it is reported that the I W W's are being watched. It is said that "The Duluth News Tribune appearing this morning says that the local I W W's are kept under close surveillance because they are accused of spreading literature against recruiting, containing 'derogatory' statements with respect to the proffession of a soldier. The literature is said to be in the Swedish language and to contain the statement of Jack London on a soldier! Further in the article it is indicated that the authorities are following developments very closely and that they will prevent the activity." There are a lot of investigators of the matter in addition to special dedectives. All of these who are employed by the Government are duty bound to act as agents, so that nationals of enemy countries will be prevented from destroying property and needed establishments. The police forces and the National Gaurd are going to gaurd everthing very closely and carefully"

Your item No. 13 Page No. _____ Your name W A Harju

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

Labor
Working Conditions, Blacklist

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyemies (Daily) 3 4-5 Date of Publication April 14th 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 15 No. 89 Date Line of story
Where consulted Minn. Historical Library Date consulted Oct. 10th 1938

In the local news from Chishelm, Minnesota it is said, that,
"The Steel Trust has begun a campaign of persecution here
against the organized workers. During this month numerous
workers of Finnish and other nationalities have been laid
off because of their membership in the IWW. If at any time,
we should now have such an imposing organized force that we
could compell the trust to take back these workers. Not only
does the trust keep these men from getting a job here, they
inform other localities about them so they have no job anywhere."
Further in the article an appeal is ^{made} ~~made~~ for the unification
of the ranks of the working people as the only solution to their
problem. The writer regrets the fact that there are many factions
among the workers which makes ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ united action
for their own defence impossible. A warning is also given that
these dismissals of workers ~~xxx~~ by the Steel Trust is only a
beginning of what can be expected to happen in the future.

Your item No. 19 Page No. Your name W. A. Harju

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

Labor
Working Conditions, Virginia

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyemies (Daily) Date of Publication April 23 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 15 No. 96 Date Line of story
Where consulted Minn. Historical Library Date consulted Oct 11th 1938

" Virginia News
ccc

Blacklist in practice Atte Virtanen who after being unemployed all winter finally secured a job in the Oliver Mine about a month ago, has now been dismissed and was ordered to vacate the company house where he has lived about three years. All of this has taken place because Virtanen was one of the strikers last summer and at the time that he was hired the company did not know it. But after working for a while some of last summers scabs gave the information to the mining company. Many workers have been dismissed before from this mine for the same reason and it is said that according to the "Bosses" more dismissals will take place in the future---Other mines too follow the same procedure. In the Alpena Mine the informers are professional spies and there not only the strikers are dismissed but anyone who reads the "Tyemies" or "Teollisuustyolainen". This is shameful but what better could we expect from the Company"

Your item No. 25 Page No. Your name W A Harju

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

Politics - 82 + 111
Socialism - 111

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyemies (Daily) 6 6 Date of Publication Apr. 24th 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 15 No. 97 Date Line of story
Where consulted Minn. Historical Library Date consulted Oct 11th 1938

Under local news of Minnespolis a d̄scription is given of the activities of the Finnish Socialist Local. Among other things there is a functioning speakers group or circle where speakers learn to express themselves which publishes a ^{hand} written paper called the "Polkkypaa" (Blockhead). The speakers circle is now discussing the question, "Is there possibilities for a co-operative movement in America" An announcement is also made about an affair which the women of the branch are arranging. The article closes with the following paragraph:

"To those who want to become citizens of the United States

We desire to inform all concerned that the Minneapolis Finnish Socialist Branch education committee offers the necessary instructions and advice to those who want to become citizens. These desiring advice on these matters are urged to consult Comrade Felde at the Minneapolis Socialist Branch hall or at his private home at 500 Irving Ave. N. T.R."

Your item No. 26 Page No. Your name W A Harju

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

Politics - Ed & Culture
Socialist May Day

SOCIAL-ETHNIC STUDIES

Source: Tyomies Daily 6 4-5 Date of Publication May 2nd 1917
(edition, page, column)
Vol. 15 No. 103 Date Line of story
Where consulted Minn. Historical Library Date consulted Oct 12th 1938

Under title Duluth news a report is made about the May Day
Demonstration held May first in Duluth.

"The great May Day Celebration. Yesterday's Socialist May Day
celebration was more imposing than any other such affair heretofore
held by the workers of this city. There were about four thousand
people in the parade and despite the fact that the two halls,
Woodman and Scandinavian were packed only part of the large
crowd could be accomodated."

The authorities had prevented the display of the red flag in
the demonstration. The speakers of the occassion were J J
Anderson, Reynolds and the Socialist candidate for Mayor
Mr. Edes.

Further in the article it is indicated that the Scandinavians
were the main forces of the demonstration and its organization.
The great turnout of the people was a surprise to the capitalists
of Duluth as well as to the Socialists who had organized it. All
the Finnsih Socialists officially participated in the great
demonstration.

Your item No. 30 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 3, 1939

From Industrialisti, p. 3, col. 7; Thurs., May 3, 1917
Vol. 1, no. 19; no dateline
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; July 31, 1939
Item #76

"CLOQUET"

"I.W.W. members are discharged from work. From the old mill of the Cloquet Lumber Co. was discharged Oja, on the 23rd of April, because he is a member in an industrial workers organization, the I.W.W. At another mill of the same company was discharged F. Anderson on the 25th day for the same reason, after being on the job only five and a half days. The same thing was done at the Northwest Papermill when W. Rautanen was given his pass. It remains to be seen who is next.

"These lumber companies have a secret police stool, J. McDonald, who goes around and find out as to what organization each belongs to. This stool also has informers of every nationality, who give him information of I.W.W. members. Surely these informers are well paid.

"Up to now, it seems, the stools of the Finnish nationality have proven themselves fairly good for no discharge have been as yet made in other nationalities. We have already known who the informers are and will keep them in mind until such a time that we will be able to give to him what he has coming."

From Industrialisti, p. 1, col. 3; Fri. May 4, 1917
Vol. 1, no. 20; Virginia, May 3,--
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; July 31, 1939
Item #77

"WAGES ARE RAISED FOR MINERS AND SAWMILL WORKERS"

"The Oliver Iron Mining Company and Virginia & Rainy Lake company officials have announced that for 2,500 workers will be raised wages. On the 25th day of this month, which is payday, the workers of both companies will get a 25 cent bonus per day which is an increase of 25¢,-- Workers who work in both of these places now you will have opportunity to observe whether you will get what those bosses have promised, so that it won't finally end, like it has many times ended. It looks as if the bosses are afraid that the workers will strike for a raise just now, during the rush season."

From Industrialisti, p. 2, col. 7; Sat. May 5, 1917

Vol. 1, no. 21; no dateline
 Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; July 31, 1939
 Item #78

"VIRGINIA"

"The Virginia & Rainy Lake Company has raised the wages of employees 25¢ per day. The lowest wage hereafter will be \$2.75 per day. The wage increase is said to become effective May 1st. The Virginia Daily Enterprise (the trust mouth piece) has featured the wage increase in its pages saying that the wages will near between \$3.15 to \$7.00. None of the miners have known of any one getting \$7.00 per day, quite the contrary for they speak of being poorly paid.-- Workers, everyone organize into one big union for in only that way can we squeeze for ourselves better wages from the capitalists.

"A miners union meeting will be held next Sunday. Union members, remember to attend so that we may discuss important business.

"Urge your fellow workers to attend the union meeting and join the union. This is the responsibility of every member."

From Industrialist, p. 1, col. 7; Tue. May 8, 1917
 Vol. 1, no. 23; Buhl, Minnesota, May 5
 Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; July 31, 1939
 Item #79

"FINNS ARE DISCHARGED FROM MINE"

"AT BUHL 30 FINNS ARE DISCHARGED FROM WORK BECAUSE THEY TOOK PART IN
 CELEBRATION OF MAY DAY"

"Buhl, Minn., May 5--(from a correspondent)--Because of May day celebration workers at Franz mine, the Consumers Ore Company owned mine, were discharged. Thirty Finns were discharged from that mine. No discharges were made at other mines.

From Industrialist, p. 1, col. 2; Thurs. May 17, 1917
 Vol. 1, no. 30; Virginia, Minn.
 Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; Aug. 1, 1939
 Item #80

"FINNISH WORKER RUN OVER BY TRAIN"

"Virginia, Minn.--A Finnish woodworker, whose name is unknown, was found on the rails of the D.W. & P. tracks near Britt, which is 10 miles from here. The dead worker is known to be employed at a camp on the Cusson line. It is believed he was on his way back to the camp from Virginia but was killed in this dreadful way."

From Industrialisti, p. 3, col. 1; Mon. May 21, 1917
 Vol. 1, no. 33; no dateline
 Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; Aug. 1st, 1939
 Item no. 81

"EVELETH"

"Finnish worker is injured while working in an Oliver Iron Mining company open pit mine on the 18th day of this month. He was working near a steamshovel, when he was called to clear the rails of ore-chunks which always drop from the shovel as it loads the cars. As he was picking up the ore-chunks between the cars the engine pushed the car backward the man's leg was caught under a wheel of the train. The injured worker was Everd Rähälä.

"This is another example of how the capitalists regard a workers life. It is about time that the workers put a stop to their exploitation. It is for that reason that all workers should join the I.W.W., which fights for the interests of the industrial workers."

From Industrialisti, p. 1, col. 6; Tue. May 22, 1917
 Vol. 1, no. 34; Crosby, Minn., May 21
 Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; Aug. 1, 1939
 Item #82

"MINE ACCIDENT AT CROSBY"

"Crosby, Minn., May 21.--(By telephone this afternoon)--This morning at 9 o'clock, John Järveranta, a Finn working here at the Duluth Cuyuna mine, was left under a landslide and up to now he has not yet been rescued from the dirt heap, it is absolutely sure that he is dead. Rescue work is going on rapidly."

(On Aug. 1st the translator looked through every daily issue of this newspaper but found no other usable material from May 9th to May 28th, 1917--Harold Rajala).

From Industrialisti, p. 2, col. 7; Thurs. June 7, 1917
 Vol. 1, no. 47; no dateline, correspondents columns
 Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; Aug. 2, 1939
 Item #83

"WINTON"

"It is my intention to give my version of the devilish tricks that the St. Croix Lbr. Co. are playing on the workers.

"If a man happens to quit before pay day, which is once every month, he must wait for 2-3 days and longer. When asked why can't the man get his pay when he quits the job, then will be answered that they are too 'busy' and that they cannot now write the

Item #83

time-check, and to wait awhile for it. Many have had to wait like this 2-3 days, sometimes a week, before they get their checks. This is a very bitter trick toward the workers, even though the state law prohibits the act. The law says that the man is eligible to receive his pay when he quits, the longest wait should be no longer than 2-4 hours.

"Just think! When a man works 10 hours a day and receives wages of 2.75--3.10 a day, the capitalists make two or three times as much as all of the total of our wages in the same time, even though we are the ones who do the work, and by fighting we have to keep even the wages we earn, such as what the capitalists give us. They would even take all if it was possible. But without the help of the working class they would have none at all, for all production is in the hands of the working-class.

"At the same time as we earn millions for the band of robbers they use the same millions in fighting us and against our rights of freedom.

Henry K--14"

From Industrialisti, p. 1, col. 3; Thurs. June 19, 1917
Vol. 1, no. 53; Cloquet, Minn., June 13
Workers Socialist Publishing Co.; Duluth; Aug. 2, 1939
Item #84

"TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN CLOQUET SAWMILL; 4 FINNISH MEN BADLY INJURED"

"JOHN SIRONEN LOSES BOTH LEGS AND F. HILL LOSES ONE LEG"

"Cloquet, Minn., June 13--(by telephone)--At the Cloquet Lumber Co. owned sawmill no. 1 happened a terrible accident at 10 o'clock in the morning, in which accident 5 workers received dangerous injuries. They were 4 Finns and one swede. John Sironen lost both legs and Frank Hill lost one leg above the ankle. V. Kiviniemi received lesser injuries. Oscar Alaspää broke his shoulder blade and received large wound on his arm and J. Rönge, a swede received dangerous internal injuries. All those injured were brought to the hospital. Sironen, who lost both legs, is not expected to live for he was weakened by the accident.

"HOW THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED"

"The steam pipe which runs the 'carriage' exploded and flew across the carriage and injured the men. The cylinder piston broke off and flew out of the back of the cylinder, breaking a part of the 'carriage' and then flew through the wall of the mill.

"This kind of mutilating will continue to occur at the capitalists working places

Item #84

until the workers have organized into a strongly established organization, by whose help they will be able to force the sawmill owners to operate that kind of working places, machines and working conditions into good order in which the workers will dare to work in safety. As long as the workers do not attempt to tend to their own rights on the job and to see that the machinery such as chains, steam pipes, cylinders and saws and all other controlling, regulating, and operating machinery are in such condition so that it is not necessary, every minute to fear for life, the employers will not care what happens to their workers, for the sawmill owners value a few feet of timber much more than a workers' life and limb. It is time now for the Cloquet sawmill workers to join in the I.W.W. into an organization of woods and sawmill workers, whose membership now is over 10,000. If the Cloquet sawmill workers join in the organization then they can do something to improve their working conditions and so keep their own lives."