

## SLED MAKERS ON A WAVE OF PROSPERITY

### Early and Heavy Snow Makes Demand for Vehicles and Factories Are Hard Put.

From The Sioux City Tribune.

Bob sleds and sleighs of all descriptions are at a premium. Never before in the history of the northwest has there been such a scarcity of these articles, either for pleasure or business, and the fortunate owner of one is considered very fortunate.

In the carriage and wagon shops sleds are not to be had at any price. Dealers in this section are unable to secure them from the factories and the factories find themselves caught in an unexpected situation. Not anticipating such an early winter, so much snow or general demand for such vehicles, they had allowed their stocks to run down and are now in a position where they are unable to meet the demand.

### Demand Usually Light.

Charles A. Davis, president of Davis & Co., stated today that it is impossible to meet the demand as neither sleds or bob sleds are to be had. "It has been several years since winter started so early in this section," said Mr. Davis. "This is the first time within four or five years that snow has fallen so early with the prospect of it staying on the ground all winter. Of course where the indications have been for a short winter period the demand for sleds and sleds was light, but this year it looks as though the farmers will have use for sleds for several months and those who enjoy sleighing will have an opportunity to

indulge in the sport for a much longer period than usual.

### Made but Few.

"For several years the manufacturers have not been building sleds or sleds, selling off the stock they had on hand. This year when the snow fell early, followed by a spell of weather that indicates it will remain on the ground for the rest of the winter season, there was an immediate demand for sleds and when the jobbers put in their orders, after selling off the few on hand, the manufacturers informed them that the orders could not be filled. The manufacturers are of course getting out what they can, but being unprepared for the sudden demand they are at a disadvantage and the supply is coming in slowly."

Notwithstanding that there is a scarcity of new snow vehicles, there seems to be an abundance of old ones. Many pleasure sleds belonging in the city and some from the country are to be seen daily on the streets, while a number of companies are using sleds for delivery purposes.

### Four Flies or None.

From Everybody's.

The house committee of a New York club recently received this unique complaint:

"I have the honor to inform you that I lunched at the club this afternoon and had as my guests three gentlemen, all well known gourmets. Among other things an omelet was served. It contained only three flies. As an old member of the club, jealous of its reputation, I naturally found this very embarrassing, as, in order to make an equitable division of the omelet, it was necessary either to divide a fly—a nice bit of carving as you must concede—or forego a fly myself. I beg to suggest that in the future, when an omelet is served for four persons, it should be either with (a) four flies, or (b) no flies at all."

Homeliness, too, is but skin deep and oft but half conceals the beauty underneath.

## THEODORA GIRARD "REPROVES" ADMIRER

### Little Dancer, in a "Quiet" Way, Smashes Glass in Russian's Face.

Paris Special: Little Theodora Girard, the 10-year-old American girl who is dancing at the Olympia, is the talk of Paris. It is all due to the quiet way she reproved a Russian admirer the other night at Maxim's.

An American gentleman, a New Yorker, who was visiting the famous place for the first time, was sitting in a corner watching the gay scene when Theodora rushed up to him with tears in her eyes, exclaiming:

"I know you are an American and will not see one of your countrywomen insulted as I have been!"

He asked her to sit down, compose herself and explain the trouble. Drying her tears, she pointed out a huge bearded Russian at the opposite table, who was staring at her.

She said the Russian had followed her in the streets, called her bad names and had even spat at her because she refused to accept his barbaric addresses. The New Yorker advised her to be calm, to go quietly to the Russian and tell him he must never speak to her again.

"It doesn't pay to get excited," the American said. "Just go to him in a quiet, dignified way. I will accompany you."

They crossed the room and the New Yorker said:

"This lady has a quiet word to say to you."

The Russian replied sneeringly that he did not know the lady. Miss Girard retorted by smashing a champagne

glass on his face, while the Pacific New Yorker jerked the bearded giant out of his chair, wiped up the floor with him, dragged him into the street and literally kicked him into a cab.

Neither waiter nor police interfered. All were watching the scene with sympathetic interest. The chivalrous American disappeared into the night.

Miss "Teddy" remained and received congratulations from many frequenters of Maxim's, including a Russian grand duke, who patted her on the shoulder. She, a young part in future South American ambassador, also expressed his firm approval of a quiet way of reproving a discourteous admirer.

## HOW WOMEN WILL HELP DIG THE PANAMA CANAL

Three hundred and fifty women, sitting in a factory on the Panama strip, will help materially to build the big ship canal. The women will be engaged all day in mixing chemicals, such as perchlorate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, dinitrotolui, paraffin and several other ingredients, and the finished product will be an explosive which is 60 per cent stronger than dynamite.

This explosive, which will rip out the rocks in the Culbra cut and all along the remainder of the canal site, cannot be exploded by ordinary methods, so that it is to be hoped the women will be quite safe while they make it. It has been hammered with sleds, shot at with a rifle, burned, and ordinary dynamite detonators have been set off in it without any effect. The only agency which can set in motion the mysterious power locked up in this material is a tiny platinum wire heated by an electric current to redness.

The Panama Canal company has 20 tons of the new explosive on hand, and the factory will make between 6,000 and 7,000 tons per annum. The United States consul at Panama, who tells about it, predicts that it will have a market all along the South American coasts. It will probably be a leading part in future South American revolutions, so that these 350 women who make it may be said to have the destiny of thousands of people at their finger tips.

## HIS CHRISTMAS DINNER

Percy M. Cushing in Recreation.

Over on the mainland there were turkeys, but the eight miles of drift ice that swept northward from the beach blocked the way. And the next day was Christmas. He turned, to raise a limp black neck. It had been a real "pot shot."

He had killed the dinner, but it lay 30 yards away, and that 30 yards was a sweep of ice filled water. For an instant the man hesitated. Then came his own words: "I'll do it or lose a leg."

With painful effort he peeled off his clothes, for he knew that if the water touched those woolen things they would stiffen like oak planks before he had gone far, and he would be as helpless in them as though he were incased in steel. As it was he cracked the crystal coating from his body when he came out. Then he ran desperately back and forth to start the congealing blood. But he had the dinner.

He tied the geese by the feet with a bit of cotton rope and turned across the beach hills to where the smooth-surfaced sand was frozen hard and the going would be easy. As he struggled through the undergrowth that choked the hollows between the hills, listened as the monotony of the breakers grew louder—ever so slowly louder. The half mile battle through the frozen tangle seemed an eternity. The weight of the geese dragged him down. His wounded knees were stiff and the lethargy of the cold was upon him. He staggered up the last of the dunes and saw the angry sea reaching vaguely into the falling light. Then he plunged into the home stretch.

Step by step he fought on up the endless reach of sand. His jaw dropped forward on his chest. His eyes were wide. The surf snarled at his feet, and the little gleam from the lighthouse stared at him from afar; but he neither heard nor saw. Only one thought he had, and that thought carried no understanding to him now, but burst meaningless from his gray lips: "Dinner!"

The sand rose hard and cruel to meet his benumbed feet. Clump—clump—clump, and at each step it rasped through his raw throat: "Dinner—dinner—dinner." Once when the light broke in on him for an instant he wondered vaguely how many dinners it would take to carry him back to the end. Then the thought wandered and merged into the ceaseless monotone—"Dinner—dinner—dinner," as he heeled into the dusk coming in from sea.

In the darkness the sea patrol honed him lying face downward on the sand, and pried his fingers from the single barrel. But it took a marlin spike to loosen his clutch on a bit of cotton rope fastened to the feet of three frozen geese.

They carried him back to the station, and took him across the bay when the power boat came with the dawn. After the surgeons cut off his hands he got well. But over in the life-saving station they had croned beef for dinner that Christmas.

A moment he paused to rip his handkerchief in twain and twist the pieces into a ragged and carefree tangle. Then he dropped his head and crept on. Another hour passed and the strips of handkerchief were masses of reddened shreds. Again he stopped to pick the shreds from his knees and rub his face to bring back the feeling. Then he dragged himself to the top of a low dune and peered over.

Slowly, very slowly and stiffly the old single barrel came to his shoulder. He sighted long and carefully. It was a long shot. He had promised geese for dinner, and he must not fail. The

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### WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NORWAY

#### How It Looked to a Frenchman. They Voted Conscientiously, Calmly and With Dignity.

By Paul Paray, in Paris Figaro.

Here in Norway, where cliffs and fjords seem to restrain the passions of the sea, the profoundest revolutions occur without violence or uproar, as if by magic. Granite or shall we say a moral coldness inherited from the glaciers—checked every temper, every outburst of joy or grief, every sentiment of triumph, every song of exultation in the feminine as well as in the masculine here—succeeded peacefully from Sweden; with equal or even greater serenity, she has just admitted women to political life in Christiania.

Yesterday, within 46 hours of Paris, 37,473 women—of whom 22,551 were married and 14,913 unmarried—enjoyed for the first time the right of electing deputies to the Norwegian parliament or storting. For the first time women were eligible for the storting. And this right, whose importance is undeniably caused not a ripple of excitement in the city. You would never have imagined that anything unusual was taking place. There were no shouts in the streets, no posters on the walls, no intonations of business men's hoarse voices around the voting booths to drag the names of candidates in the mud. And yet a revolution was going on. To be sure, the women of Norway had already taken part in county elections, and there were already a few women—one a conservative, the other a socialist—in the municipal council of Christiania; but when women took part in Monday's elections for the storting, they were doing something unusual and significant; they were taking their place permanently in national politics.

They did it conscientiously, calmly and with dignity, as is the way in this northern land.

In Christiania, balloting begins at 9 in the morning and keeps up till 9 in the evening. Naturally things are liveliest around the voting booths after work hours. I visited polling places both in the fashionable districts and in the parts of the city where the poorer people live; I stayed a long while, either inside the booths or outside them, watching the doings of the men and women who came to vote. Well, I was the only human being in the city to betray any astonishment. What struck

me as the most extraordinary thing about this feminine participation in the elections was the fact that nobody seemed to regard it as an innovation.

I saw venerable couples, bent with age, come to the polling places, enter the booths as stolidly as if they were going to church and cast their ballots without the slightest evidence of feeling. The Norwegian women, whether young or old, rich or poor, passed into the little isolated compartments and later deposited their ballots as if they had done nothing else all their lives.

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# Don't Weep At The Ice House.

Some people swell up on "emotion" brewed from absolute untruth.

It's an old trick of the leaders of the Labor Trust to twist facts and make the "sympathetic ones" weep at the ice house. (That's part of the tale further on.)

Gompers et al. sneer at, split upon and defy our courts, seeking sympathy by falsely telling the people the courts were trying to deprive them of free speech and free press.

Men can speak freely and print opinions freely in this country and no court will object, but they cannot be allowed to print matter as part of a criminal conspiracy to injure and ruin other citizens.

Gompers and his trust associates started out to ruin the Bucks Stove Co., drive its hundreds of workmen out of work and destroy the value of the plant without regard to the fact that hard earned money of men who worked, had been invested there.

The conspirators were told by the courts to stop these vicious "trust" methods, (efforts to break the firm that won't come under trust rule), but instead of stopping they "dare" the courts to punish them and demand new laws to protect them in such destructive and tyrannous acts as they may desire to do. . . . The reason Gompers and his band persisted in trying to ruin the Bucks Stove Works was because the stove company insisted on the right to keep some old employees at work when "de union" ordered them discharged and some of "de gang" put in.

Now let us reverse the conditions and have a look.

Suppose the company had ordered the union to dismiss certain men from their union, and the demand being refused, should institute a boycott against that union, publish its name in an "unfair list," instruct other manufacturers all over the United States not to buy the labor of that union, have committees call at stores and threaten to boycott if the merchants sold anything made by that union. Picket the factories where members work and slug them on the way home, blow up their houses and wreck the works, and even murder a few members of the boycotted union to teach them they must obey the orders of "organized capital."

It would certainly be fair for the company to do these things if lawful for the Labor Trust to do them.

In such a case, under our laws, the boycotted union could apply to our courts and the courts would order the company to cease boycotting and try to ruin these union men. Suppose thereupon the company should sneer at the court and in open defiance continue the unlawful acts in a persistent, carefully laid out plan, purposely intended to ruin the union and force its members into poverty. What a howl would go up from the union demanding that the courts protect them and punish their law-breaking oppressors. Then they would praise the courts and go on earning a living protected from ruin and happy in the knowledge that the people's courts could defend them.

How could any of us receive protection from law-breakers unless the courts have power to, and do punish such men.

The court is placed in position where it must do one thing or the other—punish men who persist in defying its peace orders or go out of service, let anarchy reign and the more powerful destroy the weaker.

Peaceable citizens sustain the courts as their defenders, whereas thieves, forgers, burglars, crooks of all kinds and violent members of labor unions, hate them and threaten violence if their members are punished for breaking the law. They want the courts to let them go free and at the same time demand punishment for other men "outside de union" when they break the law. . . . Notice the above reference is to "violent" members of labor unions. The great majority of the "unheard" union men are peaceable, upright citizens. The noisy, violent ones get into office and the leaders of the great Labor Trust know how to mass this kind of men,

in labor conventions and thus carry out the leaders' schemes, frequently abhorrent to the rank and file; so it was at the late Toronto convention.

The paid delegates would applaud and "resolute" as Gompers wanted, but now and then some of the real workmen insist on being heard, sometimes at the risk of their lives.

Delegate Kgan is reported to have said at the Toronto convention:

"If the officers of the federation would only adhere to the law we would think a lot more of them."

The Grand Council of the Provincial Workingmen's Ass'n of Canada has declared in favor of severing all connection with unions in the U. S., saying "any union having its seat of Gov't in America, and pretending to be international in its scope, must fight industrial battles according to American methods. Said methods have consequences which are abhorrent to the law-abiding people of Canada involving hunger, misery, riot, bloodshed and murder, all of which might be termed a result of the practical war now in progress in our fair province and directed by foreign emissaries of the United Miners of America."

That is an honest Canadian view of our infamous "Labor Trust."

A few days ago the daily papers printed the following:

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—Characterizing the attitude of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor in the contempt proceedings in the courts of the District of Columbia, in connection with the Bucks Stove and Range Company, as "a willful, premeditated violation of the law," Simon Burns, general master workman of the general assembly, Knights of Labor, has voiced a severe condemnation of these three leaders. Mr. Burns expressed his confidence in courts in general and in those of the District of Columbia in particular.

APPROVED BY DELEGATES.

This rebuke by Burns was in his annual report to the general assembly of his organization. He received the hearty approval of the delegates who heard it read at their annual meeting in this city.

"There is no trust or combination of capital in the world," said Mr. Burns, "that violates laws other than do the trust labor organizations, which resort to more dishonest, unfair and dishonorable methods toward their competitors than any trust or combinations in the country."

Mr. Burns said the action of "these so-called leaders" would be harmful for years to come whenever attempts were made to obtain labor legislation.

"The Labor Digest," a reputable workingman's paper, says, as part of an article entitled "The Beginning of the End of Gompersism, many organizations becoming tired of the rule-or-ruin policies which have been enforced by the president of the A. F. of L."

"That he has maintained his leadership for so long a time in the face of his stubborn clinging to policies which the more thoughtful of the workingmen have seen for years must be abandoned, has been on account partly of the sentimental feeling on the part of the organizations that he ought not to be deposed, and the unwillingness of the men who were mentioned for the place to accept a nomination in opposition to him. In addition to this, there is no denying the shrewdness of the leader of the A. F. of L., and his political sagacity, which has enabled him to keep a firm grip on the machinery of the organization, and to have his faithful henchmen in the positions where they could do him the most good whenever their services might be needed.

"Further than this, he has never failed, at the last conventions, to have some sensation to spring on the convention at the psychological moment, which would place him in the light of a martyr to the cause of unionism, and excite a wave of sympathetic enthusiasm for him, which would carry the delegates off their feet, and result in his re-election.

"That his long leadership, and this apparent impossibility to fill his place has gone to his head, and made him imagine that he is much greater a man than he really is, is undoubtedly the case, and accounts for the tactics he has adopted in dealing with questions before congress, where he has unnecessarily antagonized men to whom organized labor must look for recognition of their demands, and where labor measures are often opposed on account of this very antagonism, which would otherwise receive support."

"There is no doubt but what organized labor in this country would be much stronger with a leader who was more in touch with conditions as they actually exist, and who would bring to the front the new policies which organized labor must adopt if it expects to even maintain its present standing, to say nothing of making future progress."

We quote portions of another article, a reprint, from the same labor paper:

"Organized labor, through its leaders, must recognize the mistakes of the past if they expect to perpetuate their organizations or to develop the movement which they head. No movement, no organization, no nation can develop beyond the intellects which guide these organizations, and if the leaders are dominated by a selfish motive the organization will become tinged with a spirit of selfishness, which has never appealed to mankind in any walk of life at any time since history began.

"It can be said in extenuation of certain leaders of organized labor that the precarious position which they occupy as leaders has had a tendency to cause them to lose sight of the object behind the organization. The natural instinct in man for power and position is in no small measure responsible for the mistakes of the leaders, not necessarily in labor unions alone, but in every branch of society. This desire for power and leadership and personal aggrandizement causes men who have been earnest and sincere in their efforts in the start to deteriorate into mere politicians whose every act and utterance is tinged with the desire to cater to the baser passions of the working majority in the societies or organizations and this is undoubtedly true when applied to the present leaders of the Federation. We mention the Federation of Labor particularly in this article because that organization is the only organization of labor which has yet found itself in direct opposition to the laws of the land. There are other organizations of labor whose leaders have made mistakes, but they have always kept themselves and their organizations within the bounds of the law and respected the rights of every other man in considering the rights of themselves and their constituency; whereas, the motto of the Federation is just the reverse, and unless the leaders conform themselves and their organization in accordance with the laws of the land, the leaders and the organization itself must be disintegrated and pass into history, for in America the common sense in mankind is developed to a greater extent than in any other nation on the earth, and the people, who are the court of last resort in this country, will never allow any system to develop in this country which does not meet with the approval of the majority of the citizens of the country."

"This must have forced itself upon the leaders of the Federation by this time. If it has not, the leaders must be eliminated. The organization which they head has done many meritorious things in times past and the people are always ready and willing to acknowledge the benefits which their efforts have brought to their constituency as a whole, but at the present time labor organizations in general, and the Federation of Labor in particular, stand before the bar of public opinion, having been convicted of selfishness and a disposition to rule all the people of the country in the interest of the few. The people are patient and awaiting to see if the object lesson which they have been forced to

give to these leaders is going to be recognized and if they are going to conform themselves and their future work and actions in accordance thereto."

Let the people remember that comment, "The Federation of Labor in particular stands before the bar of public opinion having been convicted of selfishness and a disposition to rule all the people of the country in the interest of the few."

The great 90 per cent of Americans do not take kindly to the acts of tyranny by these trust leaders openly demanding that all people bow down to the rules of the Labor Trust and we are treated to the humiliating spectacle of our Congress and even the Chief Executive entertaining these convicted law-breakers and listening with consideration to their insolent demands that the very laws be changed to allow them to safely carry on their plan of gaining control over the affairs of the people.

The sturdy workers of America have come to know the truth about these "martyrs sacrificing themselves in the noble cause of labor" but it's only the hysterical ones who swell up and cry over the aforesaid "heroes," reminding one of the two romantic elderly maids who, weeping copiously, were discovered by the old janitor at Mt. Vernon.

"What is it all you ladies?"

Taking the handkerchief from one swollen red eye, between sobs she said:

"Why, we have so long revered the memory of George Washington that we feel it a privilege to come here and weep at his tomb."

"Yas'm, yas'm, yo' shore has a desire to express yo' sympathy, but yo' are overflowin' at de wrong spot, yo' is weepin' at de ice house."

Don't get maudlin about law-breakers who must be punished if the very existence of our people is to be maintained.

If you have any surplus sympathy it can be extended to the honest workers who continue to earn food when threatened and are frequently hurt and sometimes killed before the courts can intervene to protect them.

Now the Labor Trust leaders demand of Congress that the courts be stripped of power to issue injunctions to prevent them from assaulting or perhaps murdering men who dare earn a living when ordered by the Labor Trust to quit work.

Don't "weep at the ice house" and don't permit any set of law-breakers to bully our courts, if your voice and vote can prevent. Be sure and write your Representatives and Senators in Congress asking them not to vote for any measure to prevent the courts from protecting homes, property and persons from attack by paid agents of this great Labor Trust.

Let every reader write, and write now.

Don't sit silent and allow the organized and paid men of this great trust to force Congress to believe they represent the great masses of the American people. Say your say and let your representatives in Congress know that you do not want to be governed under new laws which would empower the Labor Trust leaders with legal right to tell you when to work. Where! For whom! At what price! What to buy! What not to buy! What to vote for! How much you shall pay per month! To the Labor Trust, etc., etc.

This power is now being demanded by the passage of laws in Congress. Tell your Senators and Representatives plainly that you don't want them to vote for any measure that will allow any set of men either representing Capital or Labor to govern and dictate to the common people, who prefer to be free to go and come, work or not, and vote for whom they please.

Every man's liberty will disappear when the leaders of the great Labor Trust or any other trust can ride rough shod over people and mass their forces to prevent our courts from affording protection.

"There's a Reason."

C. W. POST, Battle Creek, Mich.

me as the most extraordinary thing about this feminine participation in the elections was the fact that nobody seemed to regard it as an innovation.

I saw venerable couples, bent with age, come to the polling places, enter the booths as stolidly as if they were going to church and cast their ballots without the slightest evidence of feeling. The Norwegian women, whether young or old, rich or poor, passed into the little isolated compartments and later deposited their ballots as if they had done nothing else all their lives.

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