Was Raised and Western Fed-

Duluth, Aug. 14 .- After a battle several weeks the great mining

strike in the Iron fields of Minnesota

lying north of this city, is broken, and

vithin a short time it will be little

more than a bad memory. Perhaps

never before in the history of the country has an industrial conflict of equal magnitude been fought to a fin-

ish so rapidly and so decisively. It is also true that no organization considering itself fully equipped for war when it holsted the battle flag has been so thoroughly beaten as the Western Federation of Miners in this

instance. To use a vulgarism, it is "down and out" in Minneseta; and the effect will be disastrous to the organ-

were induced to cease work only through fear of being designated as scabs; the people of the northern part of the state were determined that the

western organization should not gain a foothold here. But it was the attitude of the com-

stored it is estimated that they will be out another \$1,900,000. The im-portant interests owning the mine-lose about \$2,000,000 and the busines-

TEOFILO PETRIELLA.

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DESERET EVENING NEWS THURSDAY AUGUST 15 1907



the most prosperous in the state, and the wealth better distributed than in any other mining community in Ameri-ca. Surely, one will say, this condition was not conducive to industrial war-

Over this prosperous district was suddenly thrown a sinister shadow and from out of it stepped a personality, surcharged with ambition.

HOW PETRIELLA BEGAN.

Thirteen months ago Petriella first trod the red dust of the Mesaba iron fields. The Western Federation had practically no foothold among the min-ers then, but there was a nucleus around which it might grow, in the shape of about 400 men who maintain-ed a semi-socialistic organization, hold-ing a charter from the federation. ed a semi-socialistic organization, hold-ing a charter from the federation. With these Petriella went to work. He made no mention of a strike. Branches were formed at various locations, the object of which was stated to be the "betterment of the mine workers." Ten months after he was in the district there were 10.000 members of the Western Federation on the Mesaba and Vermilion ranges, the bulk of them, perhaps over 9,000, on the Mesaba, which is the greatest mine center of the state. They were fairly swarming around Hibbing. Virginia, Elvele.h. Nashwauk, Sparta and the locations near these towns. This will bear ample testimony to Petriella's powers as an organizer. effect will be disastrous to the organ-ization in the west no less than here. Leaders in the local branches of the federation on the Minnesota ranges say that its latest misfortune will probably result in its disruption, at least so far as its potentiality as a labor organization is concerned. They hold that it may yet have a future as a socialistic society, but are con-vinced that, industrially, it is dead. Briefly summarized, these were the conditions that led to the federation's undoing: There was no griveance on the part of the miners sufficient to justify it; the rank and file of the miners did not approve of it, and they were induced to cease work only when the federated on the sufficient organizer

GRIEVANCE IS CREATED.

He had now a force powerful enough to grapple with the mining interests and fight it out with them. It was the height of their busiest season, so early last spring he determined to force the conflict. But he knew that his followconflict. But he knew that his follow-ers had no grievance, and were not willing to strike. He must, therefore, create a grievance at any cost, and he cast about to find one.

cast about to find one. Now there was the contract system on which the mines were being work-ed. Under, it the miners got from 60 cents to \$1 a car for the ore taken out, and earned from \$2.50 to \$.50 a day according to their proficiency. The and earned from \$2.50 to \$4.50 a day the machinists \$3. Among the Minnesota miners there

But it was the attitude of the com-mon people which decided the conflict, and the course pursued by them may afford a valuable lesson to residents of other sections. The strife on the ranges has cost the miners, railroad men and employes of shipping inter-ests in this section about \$2,000,000, and before former conditions are re-stored it is estimated that they will Among the Minnesota miners there Among the Minnesota miners there are many nationalities, the strongest in numbers being the Austrians. Then come the Finns, Italians and a sprinkl-ing of Montenegrans and others. The Austrians are the best workmen on the ranges, and earn the highest wage. The Hallans are somewhat below them in interests had their trade curtailed fully \$12,000,000, losing the profits on this vast volume of business. This is the story from the begin-Italians are somewhat below them in proficiency, and the Finns and others, who lack industry or training, are, under the contract system, receiving the smallest remuneration, because they do the least amount of work. Of course, Teofilo Petriella, with anarchistic and socialistic tendences, came from Italy seven years ago. He appears to be a they were jealous of the more efficient and prosperous miners, and Petriella determined to turn this jealousy to good account.

seven years ago. He appears to be a man ethically careless, who casts his lots wherever the picking promises to be richest. He is well educated, able and ambitious, and does not like work that calls for undue muscular exertion. After an attempt at organizing a social-istic party in New Jersey, he conducted a socialist paper at Newark and failed after a year. He went to Cleveland and ran a publication which mercilessly secored the unions. Failure was his lot in the Ohio city also. Then he turned front, joined the labor hosts and was loud in his denunciation of capital. But he had played his string in Cleveland It must also be remembered that the less efficient workers of all the other nationalities outnumber the Austrians

nationalities outnumber the Austrians very considerably. In order to further his ambition, and bring on a strike, Petriella proposed a uniform scale of wages, coupling with it recognition of the Western Federa-tion by the mine owners.

SCALE DEMANDED.

This is what he offered to the mem-bers of his organization: Eight hours labor, \$5 a day for shovelmen and ma-chinists, \$3 a day for miners, and abo-lition or practical abolition, of the contract system. It was put to a vote and carried, all the poorer workmen voting solidly for it. With this accomplished the strike was no longer a question.

themselves as model workmen should. They regarded it as a vacation and resolved to keep out of trouble. ADVOCATES BLOODSHED.

ADVOCATES BLOODSMED. Petriella had figured his scheme well and timed the explosion to suit him-self. His plans contemplated a titanro and spectacular battle with rioting and boodshed if necessary. He openly ad-vocated resistance to the deputy sher-ifing who might be sent to guard the mines. He pictured his name herald-ed to the four winds as that of the and the oppressor in Minnesota. The people had been watching every heir minds. The morning after the strike began, tiffs sentiment thundered horthern Minnesota: "There is no room in this state for the Western Federation of Miners." The press of Duluth sound-ed the alarm and it was echoed in every trade and profession, in every class and calling. The 200,000 people of the dis-trict were armed as one man against petricila and his organization. Petriella and his organization. RAISED RED FLAG.

RAISED RED FLAG. This attack, from a quarter about which he had not even thought, con-founded Petriella. He replied by a show of violence. The more unruly of his followers were paraded in the streets of the range towns, behind the red flag. This flaunting of the sym-bol of anarchy added to the wrath of the people, and there was a demand which could not be withstood that armed deputies be hurried to the range to preserve order and afford ample pro-tection to all who wished to work. The mine owners, who had already declared against any deallings with Petriella and the federation, said they could work the mines if protection was afforded. To this demand Sheriff Bates of St. Louis county, and Sheriff Hoolihan of lasca, replied by sending about 2.000 armed men into the affected districts. They overawed the turbulent strikers, and soon the best of the men who went out were returning to work. There were a few minor combats, re-sulting in little or no damage, and then came a cry for state troops by some of the more excitable of the em-ployers. In reply to this Petrilla declared that his followers were being abused by the deputies and demanded protection from Gov. Johnson. The conflict waged thus to the end of the week, but the strike was partially broken, and fully half of the men back in the mines. in the mines.

In the mines. On Tuesday, July 30, Gov. Johnson visited the range to look over the situation. He declared there was no need of troops, and fully endorsed the action taken by the sheriffs and the course followed by their deputies. He declared there should be no more merching by stilkare that there must warching by strikers, that they must keep away from the mines, and that every man who wished to work would be afforded the protection of the state. The strikers, he said, could exercise their right of meeting undis-turbed, but there was no room for red flag parades, and they would not be tolerated.

FEDERATION DENOUNCED.

The laboring people of the district erdorsed the action which had been taken against Petriella and his or-ganization. The Western Federation was openly denounced by sane union men as an anarchistic society, whose sanguinary history was such as to preclude Americans, or other self-respecting men from joining it; Pe-triella was held up to scorn by them as a self-seeker. utterly careless of the rights or welfare of his followers. The labor organ published in Duluth pointedly told organized labor that the American flag was good enough for Americans, and that the banner of anarchy was not to be tolerated. Two bishops. Catholic and Episcopalian, denounced the Western Federation. Lawyers, doctors and business men were loud in their condemnation; no-one defended it. So 11 days after the strike began the federation was iso-lated from sympathy. Then came the introduction of a new and totally unexpected element in the situation. With ample credit at the stores, with plenty of food and no work the great mass of the strik-ing miners was content to remain idle and wait upon events. The men did not realize that public opinion was strongly against the unfair attitude of their labor leader, and that public opinion not only is extremely potent but acts unexpectedly at times. STRIKE IS BROKEN. The laboring people of the district

STRIKE IS BROKEN.

Washington, Aug. 14 .- "Is there a Fairbanks movement behind the 'Uncle Joe' Cannon presidential boom?" is the juestion that has been revived here by



est. There he won approval of the fed-eration chiefs because of his notable

he had played his string in Cleveland and there was no future for him there. The workers and capitalists would have

none of him so he came west. At Houghton, Mich., he joined the Western Federation, and drifted to the Colorado fields at the time the battle was thick-

heids at the time the battle was thick-est. There here won approval of the fed-eration chiefs because of his notable ability as an organizer. When he arrived here things were not looking bright for successful strike pro-motion. The miners and the employers were in harmony on every score. The best of wages were being paid, the workers at the mines earning from \$2.50 to \$4.50 per day. In addition to this the heaviest mine owners in the iron dis-trict, had long been engaged in a cam-paign for the betterment of the lot of the workers, realizing that a sober and contented population in the range count try was one of its greatest assets. The miners, in consequence, were prosper-cultivated gardens, kept chickens, and the children went to school every day. The younger generation was growing up along the sturdiest American lines. At the closing exercises in the schools pro-grams which would be creditable tro any American community were the rut in Virginia, Eveleth, Hibbing, Nash-wauk, and at the lesser places. The names on the program represented fam-line on the exprane presented fam-ing of it. The range country was

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STRIKE IS BROKEN. The blow that came one morning in the shape of a curt decision on the part of the store keepers not to give one further cent of credit without the men returned to their legitimate work. A resolution to this effect had been passed by the merchants at a secret meeting, and the result was immediate and de-cisive. The idle men who were without money turned to the supposedly all powerful federation for relief, but Pe-triella had failed to anticipate this de-velopment and he was powerless, and possibly reluctant, to authorize an ex-penditure of funds. The men grumbled, but returned to work. Today 80 per cent of the strikers are engaged at their old tasks, and the miners are shipping ore in large volume. The individual miners are convinced

The individual miners are shipping ore in large volume. The individual miners are convinced that agitators may not be their best friends after all and that agitators of the type of this foreigner, whose sole claim to distinction in free America is a doubtful character, and a possible capa-city for creating disporter and discon-

doubtful character, and a possible capa-city for creating disorder and discon-tent, are the foese of honest labor. And not the least important of the lessons learned is that so forcibly brought home to the minds of the honest merchant and the law-abiding citizen of every class and degree, that mob violence and uncalled-for strikes can be avoided by a determined stand, like that taken by the store keepers of the Mesaba range.

PLUMBERS WANT \$9 IN GOLDFIELD.

Goldfield, Aug. 14 .- Because the maser plumbers of this city refused to grant the union plumbers a raise from \$8 to \$9 per day the plumbers have de-\$5 to \$9 per day the plumbers have de-clared a strike and plumbing work on many large buildings in course of con-struction in the city has been stopped. The master plumbers of Goldfield claim that the plumbers of San Fran-clsco receive \$6 per day and that the cost of living in San Francisco is great-er than it is in Goldfield. The plumb-ers in Reno only receive \$5.50 per day and the cost of living is Reno is near-ly as high as it is in Goldfield. This strike may result in other unions af-filated with the American Federation of Labor walking out.

J. L. ROUT OF COL. IS DEAD-WAS FIRST GOV.

Denver, Aug. 14 .- John L. Routt, the first governor of Colorado, and a veteran of the civil war, died in this city

eran of the civil war, died an this city at 12:30 o'clock this morning. Asesociated with almost every move-ment in the early history of Denver and the state, ex-Gov. Routt was one of the wost widely known characters of the west. His health failed rapidiy of late, and his mental faculties were impaired. He was recently adjudged insane in the county court, and was afterwards cared for by his children. Mrs. Routt has been dead only a few months, and the knowledge of her death was withheld from her husband be-cause of the condition of his health. Surviving the statesman are five child-ren, all of Denver, as follows. Mrs. Lila Routt Collins, Frank C. Routt, Mrs. W. H. Bryant, William H. Rout and Miss Ema Routt. Governor Routt was \$1 years old. He was born in Caldwell county, Kentucky, April 25, 1826, went to Illinois when a boy and served a term as sheriff of Mo-