

THE LABOR WORLD.

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LABOR ABROAD AND HERE.

In England at the elections for parliament, just held, over 15 labor leaders were elected and yet that country is looked upon as far less politically free than the United States.

The time for holding caucuses and conventions to nominate congressmen and members of the legislature will soon be here and if it is not feasible to nominate a member of organized labor, those who offer themselves as candidates should be questioned if they will vote and work for the reforms labor advocates.

As it is now labor has been knocking at the doors of congress for years and has not been able to get a single concession and nearly the same may be said of state legislatures.

DULUTH AND HER FUTURE.

We are proud of Duluth, and hopeful for her future. There never has been a time in her history when conditions were so bright as they are today.

It is the general consensus of opinion that the Zenith City is standing on the threshold of a new and prosperous era.

We have too long depended upon our natural location to promote our growth. Nothing moves upward and onward without applied energy.

At last we think that we have learned wherein lies the secret of our future success. It is that all good citizens, rich and poor, capitalists and laborers, land owners and tenants, manufacturers and jobbers, should work together.

An analysis of the situation at this time indicates that recent developments in production will be to the advantage of Duluth. The leading men in the financial world have their eye upon this city.

It is impossible for us to believe that Wm. Haywood or Charles Moyer had anything whatever to do with the murder. They had nothing to gain by it, for Stuenenburg was out of power.

Therein lies Duluth's hope for success. Let us all contribute something toward our city's progress. It is the best way to show our patriotism.

MITCHELL AND DOLAN.

President Dolan of the Pittsburgh district of the United Mine Workers is not meeting with much sympathy in his attacks upon the character and ability of John Mitchell.

An interested public will be slow to believe that the little giant of the Mine Workers, whose reputation as a diplomat and general was well earned in the coal strike of 1902, is now an incapable leader.

Dolan says Mitchell never won a strike. His claim will not bear a tree. It may be true that Mark Hanna brought the coal operators and min-

ers together in 1900, and that President Roosevelt settled the big strike of two years later, but it was John Mitchell who kept the miners lined up for several long months during those memorable struggles.

Had a Dolan been in control of that great army of workmen during the big strike there would have been no miners union today.

John Mitchell, as during the trying hours of 1902, remains silent when asked about the Dolan charges. He does not propose to quarrel with the ambitious Dolan.

Dolan seems to glory in making capital for the mine operators. His criticism about Mitchell's position at the Indianapolis conference sounds like so much garbage from the back door of the operator's association.

Mr. Dolan's position is indeed brazenous as it is remarkable.

MOYER AND HAYWOOD ARRESTED.

We don't think much of Messrs. Haywood and Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners as labor leaders. Ever since they gained prominence in Western labor circles they have been trying to divide the working men of the east and west in order that they might satisfy an ambition for leadership.

However, as much as they may be disliked by the trade unionists of the country, they possess some qualifications for leadership that calls for the admiration of all.

Last Sunday they were taken from the state of Colorado to Idaho in a special train to answer to the charge of murder. It is held that they formed the plot to assassinate former Governor Stuenenburg.

The story of their queer and unusual extradition from Colorado; the alleged confession of Harry Orchard, and the weird statements of McParland, the detective for the Mine Owners association, rather indicate that a huge and cruel conspiracy is being hatched against those fearless men.

The murder of Governor Stuenenburg was a dastardly act. In life he was anything but friendly to labor. As governor of Idaho during the Coer d'Alene strike of the miners he was a tyrant without an equal until Peabody, of whom he was a prototype, disgraced the state of Colorado.

The striking miners, or some of them may have committed crime, but Stuenenburg never was justified in resorting to extreme and unconstitutional methods to break the strike.

But it matters not what Stuenenburg did as governor of Idaho, his murder was a cruel, dastardly and cowardly act, and every effort should be made to bring the perpetrators of the crime to justice.

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It was he who wrecked the train on the Florence and Cripple Creek railway during the Colorado strike, and then secured employment as a detective for the mine owners.

It was to his cabin that the blood hounds traced the scent of the perpetrator of the Independence depot explosion. The hounds were called off the trail, and Orchard made his escape.

It appears more like a conspiracy than anything brought before the public for some time. The mine owners evidently want to get Moyer and Haywood out of the way.

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A banker in an Ohio town told a committee of printers that the whole union ought to be in the penitentiary. One of the members immediately replied: "Well, I'll tell you, they have had to suspend publication of the Ohio Penitentiary News until a printer can be found crooked enough to land in the pen, but there are 21 nice, smooth bank cashiers there now, to say nothing of a few who have not been sentenced yet."

After all the notoriety gained by the kidnapping of Eddie Cudahy, Pat Crowe comes out of the scrape with a verdict of not guilty. There are people in Omaha who believe that the young son of the millionaire meat packer was a party to the deal.

To enjoy the personal friendship of a man for a dozen years; to heap upon him favor after favor, and then to receive his rebuke and enmity because of a trifling imaginary slight is no pleasant experience, but it depicts the character of an ingrate.

And Dolan of Pittsburg. Who remembers what he has said against John Mitchell? You'll have to get your old newspaper to find it out, and that is about as much attention the public pays to his charges.

The union labor movement of Duluth is in a most prosperous condition. This is due largely to the fact that its leaders are men of good sense and sound judgment.

Bre'r Mitchell of the Tribunal says that the uniting of Duluth and Superior into one municipality is still feasible. If so we had better get busy right away.

A good outside farming community would serve to decrease the cost of living. This too would be an encouragement to industry.

Duluth workmen, the union kind, will this year demonstrate to the people that they are among the city's most loyal citizens.

One of the things most necessary to encourage industries to come to Duluth is to decrease the price on real estate.

The labor leaders of the Western Federation of Miners do be having strenuous times.

Let your motto be from henceforth: "Hurrah for Duluth!"

HINTS TO FUTURE HOUSEKEEPERS.

If she doesn't start married life with the firm intention to become a skilled housewife, it won't be the fault of the girl chums of Miss Hildegard McKenna, who soon will be Mrs. John L. Pultz.

No enterprise should be considered a subject for municipal ownership unless it (1) rests upon a public grant or franchise bestowing a special privilege; (2) is of such a nature that competition cannot enter with benefit to the people at large; (3) requires a very large expenditure of capital for a plant and equipment; and (4) contemplates a performance of its functions for a long period of time.

Now, let us analyze this rule with regard to its four subdivisions, and we find that it takes us pretty well over the field of municipal ownership and municipal politics and citizenship as well.

RACING DEAFENS CHAUFFEURS.

He has done in his 110 horse power car a mile in 29 seconds.

"Congratulations," said the young girl as he got out of the car.

"What?" said he.

"Congratulations." He smiled and shook his head.

"What said 'congratulations.' What is the matter with you? Are you deaf?"

But again he failed to hear her.

"In a few minutes," he said, "I'll be all right. I suppose it was the noise of the motor or the swift going—at any rate, I am enveloped in a most terrific tumult—a roar like the winds of a hundred storms—and I can't hear a word you say."

"I am almost always like this after a race," he continued. "For 15 minutes or so I am as deaf as a post. Then, gradually, the roaring in my ears subsides and I begin to distinguish the sounds that occur around me. I see, now, lips moving and mouth ajar, but I hear not a word."

"All men that race in heavy, powerful, detonating cars are deaf, like me, at their race's end. I am unaware, though, of any chauffeur whose hearing has been permanently injured by racing."

THE RAGPICKER'S BOARD.

From the London Globe. The little town of Brailleur, in the north of France, has within the last few days been the scene of a singular incident.

MAYOR TOM JOHNSON TELLS HOW PUBLIC OWNERSHIP MAY BE HAD

All He Ever Advocated Was That the Legislature Grant Cities the Power to Determine Whether or Not They Desired Municipal Ownership.

Same Issue Involved in This City, and It Becomes Evident That No Advances Can Be Made Until People Elect Favorable Representatives.



All that I have ever advocated in the way of State legislation along the line of municipal ownership has been simply a grant by the legislature to the people of cities, villages and counties to own and operate public utilities if they may elect by majority vote so to do.

I believe that the people of a community should not enter lightly into a municipal enterprise. They should carefully study the arguments for and against, and, above all, each new proposition should be studied alone.

No people should say that they will own all or will not own any public utility. There may be as good reasons for engaging in one as for not engaging in another.

There exists, I believe, a safe rule to apply as a first test to an enterprise in order to determine whether it is a fit subject for municipal ownership. It may be stated as follows:

A Public Grant. No enterprise should be considered a subject for municipal ownership unless it (1) rests upon a public grant or franchise bestowing a special privilege; (2) is of such a nature that competition cannot enter with benefit to the people at large; (3) requires a very large expenditure of capital for a plant and equipment; and (4) contemplates a performance of its functions for a long period of time.

Now, let us analyze this rule with regard to its four subdivisions, and we find that it takes us pretty well over the field of municipal ownership and municipal politics and citizenship as well.

First, then, why should an enterprise that rests upon a public grant or franchise bestowing a special privilege not be conducted by a private corporation?

Because it makes necessary the lodging of the power to grant franchises and special privileges in some council, legislature or other public body or official. Just as soon as this is done it arrays against the city a class of men who otherwise would be the very best men in the community.

Just as soon as a man becomes the owner of stock in a public service corporation he has an interest absolutely opposed to the interest of the city. The more "liberal" the franchise the worse is the bargain for the city and the public.

The People Benefit. For this reason the class who should be our best citizens are best served by the worst city government. The merchant, manufacturer, real estate dealer and mechanic are all benefited by whatever will tend to reduce the cost of car-fare, gas, water, garbage collection and taxes, while the owner of stock in a street railroad, gas or water company is directly interested to have the cost of these services as high as may be.

We are familiar with the high-minded action and attitude of Chambers of Commerce and similar semi-public bodies. This is because they have in view the common good and are not distracted by private interests. Give the Chamber of Commerce the power to grant privileges and franchises whose value runs into millions and it would soon be the scene of "dirty" politics and would be filled with hoodlums, who in turn would be backed and put forward by franchise seekers.

Whenever a franchise is to be given away, franchise seekers will be found wanting it, and between the franchisee and his prize is the middleman, who is put forward in order that the respectable franchisee seeker may not have to soil his hands, and lose his reputation.

But it is the buyer of privilege rather than the seller who corrupts our city politics. It is not politics that soils and pollutes business, but business and prostitutes politics.

The second requisite for a municipally-owned enterprise is that it is "of such a nature that competition cannot enter with benefit to the public;" in other words, the function must be a monopoly.

It must be something that a large majority of city dwellers must use, an enterprise that the natural tendency to consolidate, in private hands, is greater than the tendency to compete. There would be a distinct loss in operating expense, efficiency and good service if there were two postoffice systems, two water works or two garbage plants.

Why Corporations Merge. This is why, in every city, the tendency for street railways is to consolidate with each other, and then to consolidate with power and light companies. Whenever the people require an indispensable service to be rendered they cannot, wisely, put the performance of that service in private hands unless it is possible, by future grants, to create, or threaten to create, a competing interest at fair cost.

The third and fourth requisites—namely, a service "involving large outlays for plant and equipment and contemplating continued service"—are coupled. No private interest can afford great outlay unless it is assured a franchise long enough to pay back its initial expenditures and a fair return on the investment. This means that the public must not pay for service rendered, but must also pay outright for the plant itself. The shorter the franchise, the poorer the service must be in private hands, and the longer the franchise the less the public can safe-guard itself as time goes on.

far more active in politics, both as a corporation and as represented by its stockholders, than the Water Works department—owned by the city—has ever been, even under the most vicious city administration.

Think what a furor would be raised if the city of Cleveland suggested selling its water works plant to a private corporation.

It is not difficult to compare the cost of private ownership under public and private ownership. Under private ownership the charge to be collected from the public must be large enough to (1) pay operating expenses, (2) provide against depreciation and setbacks, (3) earn a fair dividend on actual capital invested, (4) pay dividends on any securities issued in excess of the actual capital invested and (5) repay during the life of the grant not only the actual investment, but the "water" as well.

Under municipal ownership the cost of service would only have to include the first two items, with the addition of a sinking fund charge to retire the bonds representing the original cost of the plant, or for one-tenth to one-third of the fifth item.

All the money now devoted to the third and fourth items and the greater part of the fifth item would either be saved directly in reduction of cost to the public or in bettering the service.

Safeguard these activities by strict civil service, and the most extravagant administration could not overcome the handicap imposed on private ownership by the rules of modern finance.

Municipal ownership applied to such functions as came under the rule first stated must then inevitably result in the following three benefits: (1) Purify politics by extinguishing a powerful interest hostile to good government, (2) work betterments in service and (3) reduce the cost of service to the public.

Using Cleveland as an example again, we find that, under a singularly honest policy, the street railway is

GARDENERS AFTER COMMON COUNCIL

Oppose Licensing of Gardeners by City Councils; Want Them Restricted by State.

Minneapolis Gardeners Association Want Constitutional Amendment Referred.

The Minnesota Gardeners Association is going into politics. Its members propose to support no man for public office unless he pledges himself to support a proposed amendment to the constitution of the state which is intended to prevent any city from passing an ordinance to license any person in the peddling of his own farm and garden products.

The amendment is for the purpose of preventing any municipal corporation imposing any license or fee on any farmer or gardener, selling produce grown on land occupied, and cultivated by himself, and sold or peddled directly to the consumer.

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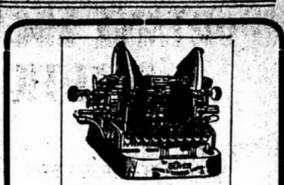
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ORDER FOR HEARING UPON PETITION FOR DETERMINATION OF DESCENT OF LAND.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS—ss. In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Frank Nowicki, Deceased.

The petition of Frank Grams having been duly made and filed in this Court, representing and claiming to be the one Frank Nowicki, who resided last prior to his death at Duluth in the state of Minnesota, died at Duluth in the County of St. Louis, State of Minnesota, on the 12th day of September, 1896, seized as an estate of inheritance in certain lands in the County of St. Louis, State of Minnesota, described in said petition, and that said petitioner has an interest in said lands, and that for more than four years past have elapsed since the death of said Frank Nowicki, deceased, and that no will has been probated and administration has not been granted or had of said estate, and praying that the descent of said lands and of the estate of said petitioner therein be by this Court determined and said lands assigned to such person as may be entitled thereto by law.

Now therefore, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at a term of this Court, to be held at the Probate Office, in the City of Duluth, in said County of St. Louis, State of Minnesota, on Monday, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered that notice of said hearing of said petition be given by the publication of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Labor World, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Duluth, in said St. Louis County, Minnesota.

Dated at Duluth, Minn., this 19th day of February, A. D. 1906.

J. B. MIDDLECOFF, Judge of Probate.

(Seal Probate Court, St. Louis County, Minnesota.)

Labor World—Feb. 27—March 3-10, '06.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS—In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Frank Gawlowicz, Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of John Gonska, Administrator of the estate of said Frank Gawlowicz, deceased, representing among other things that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that the same be fixed, for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law; and

Upon reading and filing the petition of said John Gonska, Administrator of the estate of said Frank Gawlowicz, deceased, to pay the claims of creditors of said estate, and praying that the same be allowed by said County Court against said estate; that the heirs at law of said Frank Gawlowicz, deceased, have appeared at said Court, in said County Court; and praying that an order be made directing and requiring said John Gonska, Administrator, to transmit and pay over to him, said Henry O'Keefe, as such principal and dominatory party, all funds remaining in his hands after the payment by him of the debts proved in the above entitled proceedings, and that the same be administered thereon.

It is ordered, that said account be examined and approved by the Court, and that the same be paid to said John Gonska, Administrator, as aforesaid, be heard by this Court, on Monday the 19th day of March, A. D. 1906, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office, in the City of Duluth, in the County of St. Louis, in said County.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this Order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Labor World, a weekly newspaper, printed and published at Duluth, in said County.

Dated at Duluth, Minn., the 20th day of February, 1906.

By the Court. J. B. MIDDLECOFF, Judge of Probate.

Labor World, Feb. 24, March 3, 10, '06.

ORDER FOR HEARING PROOF OF WILL.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS—In Probate Court, Special Term, Feb. 21, 1906.

In the Matter of the Estate of Emma Brink, Deceased.

Whereas an instrument in writing, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Emma Brink, deceased, late of said County, has been delivered to this Court; and whereas, Joseph G. Brink has filed therewith his petition, representing, among other things, that said Emma Brink died at the County of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, on the 2nd day of December, 1905, and that said petitioner is the executor named in said Last Will and Testament, and praying that the said instrument be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to Joseph G. Brink.

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before the Court, at the Probate Office in the City of Duluth, in said County, on Monday the 19th day of March, A. D. 1906, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for or contest the probate of said instrument.