

LABOR TAKE COURAGE READ THIS LESSON

"Grief May Prevail For a Night
But Joy Cometh in the
Morning."

Union Smashers Are Forcing an
Issue to Make Labor's Tri-
umph Glorious.

Organized labor in the United States today, is making a gallant fight for the maintenance of righteous conditions for the toiler, and the Labor World congratulates every one of you upon your loyalty to the cause, but with the courts openly arrayed against you, and putting strained construction upon statutes to apply them to organized labor's disadvantage, you surely must recognize the necessity of action at the ballot box. We publish the following that you may be led to profit from the experience of the brethren in another country.

Smashing Unions in Australia.
Malcom Donald McEachern, ship owner and capitalist of Australia, wanted to break the power of the trades unions. He thought that their exactions had become intolerable, and there was some justification for that view. Strikes were common and frequently the cause of quarrel was trivial. But the strikers were always successful because the country was being flooded with British money and the voice of the boomers was abroad in the land. The union leaders were ignorant of all economic laws and mistook the existing condition for one of natural prosperity.

McEachern knew better than that. He knew that the burst would come sooner or later, and he prepared to attack labor. He figured to smash the unions and remove the heel of aggressive democracy from the throat of capital. Day after day he went on building the units of a force to fight trades unionism that was designed to sweep organized labor out of existence. The plan was colossal, but the solid patience with which in the meantime he bore the galling exactions of the trades was quite as great.

Ruin of Business.
And then one day he loosed his thunders and struck hard and straight and true. He chose the time of battle, the cause of battle, and the place of battle. The cause of quarrel was childish, as McEachern meant it should be. A strike was ordered. Union after union was called out, and ship after ship was laid up, state after state was involved in the quarrel, until the whole continent stood under arms. In less than four weeks the fires of nearly every coasting steamer was drawn. The trade of Australia was paralyzed. Four hundred unionists were idle, and every man of them was drawing half pay. Also every unemployed man who looked like becoming a free laborer was paid a weekly allowance from the fund to prevent remaining the ships.

But the shipowners union that McEachern had organized didn't even try to remain the ships. The land boom had reached its limit, trade was declining, very large coal reserves had been laid up, the funds and membership of the unions were known to a dollar and a man. The shipowners simply sat down on their hunkers and waited. The trades leaders organized pickets, but there was nothing for them to do. The problem was a new one. They couldn't solve it. The owners were not trying to run their ships at all.

Bread Line Established.
Then it dawned upon the unions that the strike had become a lockout. The besiegers were besieged. The weapon of capital was not free labor, but starvation. Starvation won easily. Ten weeks after the first shot the unions capitulated to the grim foe, hunger, that before then had bowed the head of many a proud city. McEachern had meant to break the unions. And they were broken all right. Funds gone, membership decimated, courage wilted, the once great trades unions of Australia were counted out. The capitulation was announced in the largest public hall the labor leaders could get. John Hancock, big bodied and big hearted—the finest platform man in Australia—rose in that hall of silent hundreds to tell the men that they must return to work on the best terms they could get. It was the shortest and most pregnant speech he ever made in his life. "Friends," he said, "men of Australia, we have not been beaten; we have been starved into submission. Unionism is dead, but anything can happen in a democracy, and from the ashes of the funeral pyre that the shipowners have lighted will rise the phoenix of our liberties."

Tables Are Turned.
One year later big John Hancock took his seat in parliament—the first labor member sent in by the first labor political party in Australia. Vanquished in the industrial war, the members of the battered trades unions had reorganized their forces on a political basis and sought to win by the ballot the privileges capital had denied them. Some one discovered that where all men have votes and the bulk of men are wage earners they only have to decide among themselves what they want from the state to get it. That was only ten years ago. And now they have gotten nearly all they wanted.

Labor Triumphant.
They attacked municipal councils first and enforced the minimum wage and eight-hour day on all of them. They attacked the state parliaments next and gained factory legislation and old age pensions and compulsory arbitration. No factory in the country can now employ labor or work its people more than eight hours a day or pay less than the minimum wage fixed

AMERICAN NATION SORELY NEEDS STATESMEN OF LINCOLN STAMP

At the Present Those Whose Duties It Is to Discharge the High and Important Functions of Government, Even When Admonished By President, Continue Their Dilatory Tactics.

The Seeds of A Very Dangerous Harvest Are Being Sown By Those Men in Authority Who Act as if They Presumed the People Would Forever Continue to Suffer Abject Servility.

American ship today consists of demagogic appeals to the unthinking, rich and trimmings to which the applause of trust magnates who howl with glee every time a policeman's night stick cracks the head of some unfortunate who pleads for work.

Millions of men and women are in absolute want in our country with countless hordes tottering on destitution's precipice. Starvation is everywhere, and we challenge the naming of one-half dozen statesmen, from the lakes to Florida, or between the oceans, who have arisen to the occasion, who can even grasp the situation, or who has the nerve to call attention to true conditions. Bill Evans' fleet is our pride today. Millions of dollars ascend in smoke from the funnels and belching lips of these iron clads, while the snow of American workers go hungry.

Peaceful Protest Prohibited.
Today it is not safe for a worker to assemble in peaceful protest in any of our large cities. They are cowed, bluffed, battered and overriden by blue-coated cossacks as an answer to bread or work appeals.

The seeds of a dangerous harvest is being sown by those who know nothing who think they can continue a terrorizing policy—who blindly believe in the workers' never ending patience.

Where Are the Statesmen.
And where are our "statesmen" in these times?

How many men in Washington dare protest? Point to the men with courage? Let them stand and be counted. They will be found shrinking—chattering with fright—praying for the calm's return. From the highest and mightiest of all political beliefs, they brazenly and insolently lip of "returning confidence," with wage reductions, idleness and starvation everywhere, foolishly thinking they can lull paupers with their baby talk and nursery tales of meaningless nothings in an effort to kill time.

They live for today. There is not a heart throbs for labor. Political fences, the Aldrich Bill and the tariff god are only considered. Every committee room is a cemetery for strange legislation with statesmen living in the dead past acting the part of chief mourners.

Labor Itself Lukewarm.
And labor has not risen to its true

worth in these times. We find, too often, that fright which some are pleased to term "cautiousness." Many of our papers are full of the sickening stuff, with privation on every hand. Some labor officials seem stricken with Washingtonian paralysis. They have a fatalist fatalism that others will help them, and imagine to remain silent while plutocracy's tools slug, club and shoot workers whose only crime is they demand work.

Must Wake Up.
These times call for men who are not afraid to assert their manhood. No man can deny that hostile courts, time-serving legislators, business paralysis, pauperism and want is rapidly dividing God's paradise into two hostile camps, and that if labor is to have its own rights and those of the people any longer regarded, it must enter politics in earnest, and see to it that men who regard the sacredness of human rights as paramount to property rights are representing the people in the halls of legislation. Not that property rights are to be disregarded, but that man is of more consequence than the almighty dollar, and that property rights should be made subservient to human rights. The growing tendency of our materialistic age is to regard property as everything and man as nothing. If the lessons of history teach anything it is that we must change such policy or our doom is sealed.

It is not pleasant to call attention to these things, but the prophetic eye of the immortal Lincoln saw them in advance and warned us of them. Listen to his words:

"I see in the near future a crisis that unnerves me, and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working on the prejudices of the people, until all the wealth is aggregated in a few hands, and the republic is destroyed. I big the laboring people be aware of surrendering the power which they possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to shut the door of advancement for such as they, and fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, until all of our liberty shall be lost."

COULDN'T FIND WORK AND COMMITS SUICIDE

BEMIDJI, April 8.—The remains of George Gergin were found yesterday lying on an old skidway near the H. & I track, half a mile out of Bemidji. From papers and a note found on the body it is determined that it was a clear case of suicide.

Judging from the note that was found on the body, it seems that Gergin has been playing in hard luck for the past month, being unable to find work. In the note he asked that the authorities bury him without looking up his relatives or permitting anyone to know where he is. He states that he is acquainted with B. Thompson and Louis Jones of Tenstrike.

WHOLESALE EXPULSION OF CLEMSON STUDENTS

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 8.—It was announced at chapel services at Clemson college today that 257 members of the sophomore and freshman classes had been dismissed, in addition to the 48 juniors expelled on Friday last. This probably is the most wholesale expulsion in the history of the United States. The cause alleged was subordination in an April fool prank.

ADEE SAILS FOR EUROPE.
WASHINGTON, April 8.—Alvey Ade, second assistant secretary of state left Washington today on his tour of Europe. Mr. Ade is expected to be away from the state department for two months.

by the wage board. In two of the six states the labor party are the government in office, in two others they hold the balance of power, and in two others they are the direct opposition.

But it is their success in the commonwealth parliament—the national assembly—that marks out Australia as a nation ruled by the workers.

In the senate half the members are definite servants of the labor party. In the representatives the direct opposition are members of the same party. Compulsory arbitration in labor disputes is the law actually operating in two of the states, and the national legislature has passed a law enforcing compulsory arbitration in any labor dispute that extends from one state to another.

McEachern, the lord mayor of Melbourne, the man who smashed unionism, was defeated last year by a labor candidate in the contest for election of a member of the house of representatives.

The writer points no moral. But he heard the suggestion that organized labor was a coming force in American politics treated with derision, and he thinks that perhaps this story may be worth thinking over, because manhood suffrage prevails in America, and the great, big bulk of Americans are wage earners, too.

STATE OIL INSPECTOR VISITS WINONA CITY

Republican Herald Interviews
Him on Several Questions of
Public Import.

Interesting Account Thereof Given
in a Recent Issue of
That Paper.

The Republican Herald, a wide-awake journal published at Winona, this state, allows me opportunity to escape to keep its columns filled with the live questions of the day. In a recent issue it gives the following very interesting account of an interview with the state oil inspector from Duluth:

The Interview.
W. E. McEwen, secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor and state oil inspector, is here to confer with Deputy Oil Inspector Bambenek on some matters of system and the making of changes that will be beneficial to the conduct of the business, and who here is improving the occasion to discuss with the local arrangements committee the arrangements for the state convention of the Federation of Labor to be held here June 8, 9 and 10. Mr. McEwen met with the committee this afternoon and was well pleased with the way in which matters are progressing for the entertainment of the convention.

The State Convention.
In conversation at The Winona this noon with a representative of The Republican-Herald Mr. McEwen said that the indications were that the convention at Winona would be very largely attended, and it was possible there would be so much business to consider that it would not be possible to get through in a three days' session and a fourth day might be necessary. When asked for a statement of matters likely to come up before the convention he said:

"It is my opinion that the federation at this meeting will vote to take a decisive position in politics this coming fall as to legislative matters, formulating a program and declaring for a policy by which we can seek the election of men more friendly to the legislative wants of all labor. We expect the convention will take steps to inaugurate and carry on an active campaign in an endeavor to secure the passage by the next legislature of an employers' liability law covering hazardous labor in the state. We tried to secure the enactment of such a law at the last session of the legislature but failed, the interests affected most by such legislation playing on the prejudices of representatives from the rural districts with the claim that such a law would put out of business every small employer of labor in the state. The argument was difficult to combat at the time because of the newness of such a law. However, the decision of the Federal Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional the national employers' liability law, and the subsequent courageous and patriotic message of President Roosevelt on the subject, in which he urged congress to enact a new law in compliance with the decision of the supreme court governing employers engaged in interstate commerce and in which he also declared it was the duty of the state legislature to enact laws within their several states for the railway companies and other employers doing business therein, makes the outlook better now to secure such legislation. The attitude of the president has given labor much encouragement, and we entertain the hope that the honest men in the last legislature who voted against this bill and who may be returned to the next legislature will come to our relief."

Political Program.
"In the carrying out of its political legislative program the state federation has already been assured of the co-operation and support of railway labor organizations within the state. We feel that if labor had more representatives in legislative halls who knew the wants of labor we would soon get some remedial relief in that direction."

"H. W. Libby, representative at the last session from Winona county and connected with the labor organizations of the state, was almost the only useful member we had at the last session and he did excellent service for the cause of labor. He enjoys the confidence and respect of the leaders of both political parties and organized labor throughout the state is glad to recognize him as a creditable representative."

"The economic feature of the convention will be to take steps to resist the operations of those associations of employers endeavoring throughout the state and country to destroy the trades union. We do not expect any great growth in the labor movement during the year, as such rapid strides were made during the last year of prosperity that we shall be obliged to wait and fill out like a growing boy. We may also experience several reverses, none of which, however, can result in permanent defeat. The legal right of labor to organize having been secured the fight now is an ethical fight and our success will be assured when we shall have convinced society that we are serving social well."

**FARMERS CHARGED WITH
STEALING STATE TIMBER**

(News Tribune Special.)
ROSEAU, Minn., April 8.—Fourteen farmers were taken before Justice Wetzel charged upon complaint of E. C. Cooke, special agent for the state, with having wrongfully cut and removed from sections 17, 20 and 21, town 162, range 28, which are state lands, tamarack, spruce and balsam logs. The case was severely continued and the matter may be taken up by the grand jury.

OUR GOVERNOR'S POWERFUL ADDRESS ON SHILOH'S HISTORIC BATTLEFIELD

Spirit of Genuine American Loyalty breathes in Every Sentence of
Governor's Address—No Wonder Eastern People Were Cap-
tivated by Patriotic Utterances of Minnesota's Son.

Read It, and See If You Don't Recall An Occasion When at Gettys-
burg Some One Else, Whom Governor Johnson Resembles,
Spoke Words That Carried Their Own Immortality.

SHILOH, Tenn., April 10.—At the unveiling of the monument to the sons of Minnesota who participated in the great battle of Shiloh, Governor John A. Johnson of Minnesota delivered to-day an eloquent and powerful speech touching on the valor of the soldiers of the Civil war, and the new duties made plain by their achievements.

His address was a philippic on the functions of our government, and every point was delivered with telling effect.

His criticism of the attitude of the United States supreme court on recent decisions may give some solace to organized labor. He held that it was the inalienable right of the people to limit the power of courts when they appeared to usurp powers not delegated to them.

Governor Johnson said:
"Representing the people of the commonwealth of Minnesota, we are assembled on one of the historic battlefields of the Civil war to pay our tribute of respect and affection to the memory of the sons of Minnesota who here yielded up their lives that this might continue to be a united nation. Their sacrifice was not for personal gain, but was in response to duty, and a contribution to the civilization of the age, and for the purpose of perpetuating the institutions of human liberty."

"I appreciate that nothing which I can say will add or detract from the glory of their achievement, which in itself is an enduring monument to the patriotism and the heroism of the American soldier. Their sacrifice, however, was not different from that which has been made throughout all of the ages by those lovers of liberty who believed in a government which might give to all the people the right to life, liberty and property."

"The love of liberty was not born in this country of ours; it was cradled along the Danube and about the shores of the Baltic, even when Rome had reached the limit of her imperial grandeur. Increasing in intensity with the passing of the centuries, it found its highest expression in the older countries in the great English charter of civil rights, which forever guaranteed to the people of that land immunity from the despotism of those who claimed to rule by virtue of Divine right."

"From the beginning of civilization man has ever struggled against the despotic power of the strong, and has never hesitated to mix his blood with the soil of his land when by this offering he might leave to his posterity and those dear to him, a legacy of freedom; and while the immediate result has not always been the triumph of the right, none of the great battles of history could have been fought unless there had been upon one side or the other those who were willing to sacrifice their own lives for the common good and for the permanent establishment of those principles of liberty which men have ever cherished."

"One hundred and thirty-two years ago the great contest of humanity was transferred from the old world to the new, and here, because of the isolation of this country, because of the high character of the men who espoused the cause of liberty, and because of the signal victory achieved by them in the struggle, an opportunity was afforded to crystallize into written law the aspirations of the patriots of all the ages. The men who built the foundation of this government were those who had submitted to the supreme test of patriotism, for those who inspired the constitution of the United States were the same who had pledged their lives, their properties and their sacred honors to the cause of independence."

"The scheme of government devised by your forefathers was adopted after most mature deliberation, and after the fullest investigation; and only when they were satisfied that in the distribution of the powers of government, the rights of the people would be respected. It was founded upon the theory that the right exists in the people who make, alter and modify their form of government, and to this end the several states in constitutional convention agreed upon and adopted a constitution which was the foundation upon which this nation rests. But, as Washington said, 'The constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The further heritage of the power and right of a people to establish government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.'"

"The original sovereign states, which, through their representatives in 1787, united to form a federal government for certain specified purposes, were careful to have those powers which are delegated to it expressed in the constitution, then agreed upon."

of their wealth and power have an influence far greater than that possessed by the average citizen. And so the constitution of the United States was regarded by its framers as an instrument of the most sacred import, an alteration of which could only be made by the people themselves in whom all ultimate power is vested, and then only after the fullest discussion and widest publicity.

"Under the beneficent government so established the nation has prospered and the people are happy. One great cloud came upon the nation in the form of an awful civil war, in which two sections of the country were in conflict with each other. The heroes who rest here gave their lives that this nation might be maintained as it came from our forefathers. On another battlefield of that war, Abraham Lincoln said: 'It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated to the unfinished work they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we highly resolve that those dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.'

"Shall we not today consecrate ourselves for the further perpetuation of the principles of American liberty, and a constitutional form of government, purchased at the cost of the blood of the patriots? In this hour, when there seems to be a disposition to depart from the established forms, when there seems to be a desire upon the part of those in authority to abide in a central bureaucracy, rather than in a representative democracy—it becomes you and me to stand against any departure whatsoever from the government which came to us from the constitutional convention of 1787, and those amendments which have been made to it by specific will of the people."

"Our concern is not of the past, nor wholly with the present, but much with the future. If the destiny of the republic is in the hands of the American people of today, then it becomes him to be guided and governed only by patriotic impulse and the desire to do that which will most largely contribute to the permanency of the republican institutions. Advancing our civilization so that we will not, by recognizing the false claims of selfish interests, and by forgetting the American maxim that our object should be to attain the greatest good for the greatest number, incur the penalty which other people have paid, rather let us hold ever in mind that those who formed our government believed in the equality of the people and that the chief aim of government is to maintain that equality."

"Under our system of government the nation has reached a material development hitherto unknown. The people have prospered beyond the dreams of those who have lived a century ago. But with the development of the country and changes in economic conditions, and particularly with the growth of a great private corporation performing many of the functions of government, has come the necessity for the exercise of strict government control, and a rigid enforcement of all the laws enacted to restrain the rich and powerful from encroaching upon the natural and legal rights of the poor and weak."

"The marvelous foresight of the fathers of this country in framing the constitution of the United States is shown by the fact that in spite of all the changes which have occurred in industry and economic conditions, in spite of the unexpected expansion of the country, the constitution has been found sufficiently flexible to meet every emergency which has arisen. Let us remember this, for the danger of today is that the American people may be lulled into a false security, and yielding to the demands of selfish interests, permit the breaking down of constitutional provisions, under which the American people have attained this wonderful degree of material prosperity and have yet maintained the individual liberty of the citizen."

"The constitution of the ancient republic of Rome, which for 500 years had recognized the voice of the people at supreme, was expanded by executive interpretation and contracted by executive administration, until Rome had so completely outgrown its democratic conditions as to become only a tragedy and a tradition. Let us improve the aid of Him on high to preserve us from the errors which ruined Rome, by the avoidance of which America may travel on to that destiny and realize that fulfillment which will be the inspiration of right thinking men of all the ages yet to come."

"Our government is divided into three separate and distinct co-ordinate branches—the legislature, the executive and the judicial. Danger will surely come to this republic when any of these departments of government are so completely outgrown as to become only a tragedy and a tradition. Let us improve the aid of Him on high to preserve us from the errors which ruined Rome, by the avoidance of which America may travel on to that destiny and realize that fulfillment which will be the inspiration of right thinking men of all the ages yet to come."

OVER MILLION MEN LOOKING FOR JOBS

Statistics Gathered by New York
World Show Seriousness of
Present Conditions.

Sophistries of Administration
Organs no longer Will Hood-
wink Thinking People.

NEW YORK, April 8.—More than 1,000,000 men have been thrown out of employment by the present industrial depression, according to the statistics gathered by the World, to give its readers accurate information concerning the panic situation throughout the United States.

The following table shows the statistics of unemployed, given by states: Alabama 20,000 California 74,000 Colorado 18,000 Connecticut 30,000 Delaware 11,000 Illinois 200,000 Iowa 2,000 Kansas 10,000 Maine 12,000 Massachusetts 25,000 Missouri 45,000 Montana 8,500 Nebraska 9,900 New Hampshire 2,500 Rhode Island 12,200 Tennessee 25,000 Texas 3,000 Utah 10,500 Vermont 5,500 Virginia 7,500 West Virginia 60,000

Total 596,732
The statistics of jobless given by cities are as follows: Birmingham 14,000 Little Rock 1,200 San Francisco 27,000 Denver 10,000 Bridgeport 5,500 Wilmington 900 Chicago 90,000 Indiana polls 7,700 Des Moines 2,000 Lewiston 1,200 Boston 4,000 Detroit 15,000 St. Louis 30,001 Butte 4,450 Omaha 4,000 Goldfield 200 Concord 1,500 Newark 5,000 Trenton 5,000 New York city 250,000 Philadelphia 100,000 Providence 8,777 Knoxville 4,500 Montpelier 5,099 Wheeling 6,000

Total 611,827
The Christian Herald, which conducts the Bowers Mission on the Bowery, near Canal street, and which mission provides bread and coffee to 2,000 starving men every day, recently wrote to the governors of all the states that it had several thousand skilled mechanics ready to go to any point where work was to be had for the mere cost of transportation.

Replies were received from 21 governors, but none asks for a worker. Several of the governors say that they are at a loss to find work for even a small number of their own unemployed.

In only one instance in these communications was the actual number of unemployed given. J. B. Beck, commissioner of labor for Wisconsin, writes:

"This office and the free employment offices established by this state are already burdened with applications for work and I will not be able to give you any assistance. There are 50,000 men in the state of Wisconsin looking for work and we are exerting every energy possible to find such places. It will be folly for us to attempt to induce more men out of work to come to this state."

Governor Harris of Ohio writes that there are thousands out of work in his state and no prospect of being able to employ outside labor. The same situation, is reported by the governors of West Virginia, Indiana and Maryland. In Texas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Delaware and Montana the governors all have the matter under consideration, but their formal responses hold out no hope of relief. Governor Hughes of New York promises to bring the subject to the attention of the state labor department.

TEN RAILWAY MANAGERS CONFER WITH EMPLOYEES

CHICAGO, April 8.—General managers of 10 western railroads conferred with representatives of the orders of railway conductors, engineers, firemen and trainmen in Chicago today to consider the application of the 18-hour work day law, which will go into effect May 1. Although strict secrecy was maintained as to the matters considered, it was said that nothing was accomplished in the way of working plans under the new law. The conference will be resumed tomorrow. The railroads represented were: Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, St. Louis & San Francisco, Union Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Illinois Central, Atchafalpa, Topoka & Santa Fe, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Missouri Pacific and Great Western.