

## THE LABOR WORLD

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W. E. McEWEN, Editor and Publisher.

## THIS WEEK'S THOUGHT.

I do not think the question whether or not the employment is a public utility makes any difference in the situation. Where there is public ownership of the utility it is possible that the right to strike might be affected. That, however, is the only conceivable case in which the right could, perhaps, be abridged without contravening public policy. In every other instance, including utilities, I am convinced that the right to strike must be kept inviolate.—Louis D. Brandeis.

## SOME ETHICS OF INDUSTRY.

The great work before the labor unions now is to educate. The people at large do not understand the purpose of unionism. They are taught by many influential agencies that the union has improper aims. They must be made to see that our great organization is contending for great moral principles that affect home and national life. For instance, Rev. Charles Reynolds Brown, in his "Social Message to the Modern Pulpit," says:

"And some men must be made to face the fact that no rich man ever becomes rich without the co-operation of many other men who give the best of their lives to the enterprise he has organized; and that all talk about 'a man's right to manage his own business in his own way,' regardless of the industrial conditions maintained upon the health, the happiness, and the morals of these other men whose very lives are bound up in that bundle of prosperity with his own, is both irrational and immoral. His right to purchase labor does not include any sort of right to purchase the permanent and inevitable degradation of the laborer himself. And thus to purchase labor in the cheapest market, even though it does involve the sure degradation of the laborer and the destruction of all the possibilities of a wholesome family life for him, is as openly immoral as murder or adultery."

That's pretty plain language. But it is none too strong. The crimes of our great prosperous industries are a large and dark chapter in our modern civilization.

## HONORING "THE SIX MEN OF DORSET."

At Tolpuddle, in Dorsetshire, England, a monument has just been erected to the memory of the "six men of Dorset," also called "the first martyrs of trades unionism," and memorial exercises were held there to mark the seventieth anniversary of their "martyrdom." It was on February 25, 1843, that the six labor union pioneers were thrown into prison to serve a sentence of seven years imposed upon them by Judge Williams, who had said:

"Not for anything you have done, or as I can prove, you intend to do, but as an example to others, I consider it my duty to pass this sentence upon each and every one of you."

The "six men of Dorset" who are now enrolled in labor's hall of fame were common laborers. Reaching the point where they could no longer support their families on their scanty wages, they joined in a demand for an increase of one shilling—twenty-four cents—a week. This "impudent demand" was forthwith refused by their masters, and the six men held a conference on the situation. This meeting was held to constitute a deep, dark and devilish conspiracy against the peace and prosperity of the British empire, and the men were arrested, convicted and transported for seven years in hardly more time than it takes to tell it.

## INSULTING THE PRESIDENT.

If John Kirby, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, is possessed of a desire to insult the president of the United States he is to be congratulated on having succeeded. Nothing more studiously offensive could be imagined than the phrases of his protest against legislation permitting men to form organizations whose object is to raise wages, shorten hours, and otherwise improve the conditions of labor.

"I hasten to inform you," says the oracular Kirby, "that the particular provision under discussion is violative of every consideration of the equitable, just, and impartial administration of our laws and statutes." If the proposed legislation is of this character it is insulting to the president to assume there is possibility of his favoring it. So to assume he may be practically to say that the president is either a fool or a knave. If, on the other hand, the legislation is not of the character described by Kirby, then an insulting effort is being made to browbeat the president.

Mr. Kirby is one of the unfortunate persons who can neither see nor think straight when labor unions are mentioned. His paroxysms have long tended to weaken the proper influence of his organization. His latest outbreak is calculated to destroy what influence it has left.

President Wilson, with his acute intellect, is about the last person in the country to try to put nonsense across on. A proposal to authorize laboring men to cooperate to specified ends is not "violative of every consideration of equitable, just, and impartial administration," and it is an affront to the intelligence of the president to ask him to listen to a doctrine so preposterous.

Why all the rumpus about the "bleached flour" decision of the supreme court of the United States? The bleaching agent itself is poisonous, but the bleached flour is not poisonous, nor is there even the slightest evidence that it is injurious to health.

After a visit of but a few weeks to the Philippines, Congressman Miller has concluded that the Filipinos are not capable of self-government. Why nature endowed some asses with the power of speech is still a mystery.

## UNITY OF ACTION.

The prospects for securing the passage of the Bartlett-Bacon bills are better now than ever before. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Order of Railway Conductors, and the Switchmen's Union of North America all have representatives in Washington who are now actively engaged in assisting the representatives of the American Federation of Labor in urging the Judiciary Committees of both Houses of Congress to report out the Bartlett-Bacon bills. The labor representatives in Washington are also being given valuable assistance by the representative of the Farmers' Unions throughout the country. At a conference held recently, at which were present all of the representatives mentioned, it was agreed that every effort possible be made to secure action by the Judiciary Committees at the earliest possible moment, so that the bills shall be reported and placed upon the calendars of the Senate and House of Representatives for action.

Further than this every local lodge of the railroad brotherhoods, as well as every local union of the farmers is to be at once communicated with, in order that the various Congressmen may hear in no uncertain way from their constituents at home.

The labor papers of the country are giving wide publicity to the Bartlett-Bacon bills. In fact there never has been a situation that presaged such good results as the present, for the combined effort of all of the railroad brotherhoods, the farmers' organizations, and the American Federation of Labor acting as a unit in pressing home the demand for immediate action can but have a salutary influence upon the members of the Judiciary Committees. While perhaps they have not been dilatory although the bills have been before the Judiciary Committees practically a year their inactivity is not in accordance with the importance of the measure under discussion.

In addition to the conferences held by the legislative representatives of the labor organizations and farmers' unions, meetings have been held by the members of Congress who are also members of trade unions. These meetings resulted in the appointment of committees composed of the card members of Congress to urge upon the Judiciary Committee the importance of immediate action on the Bartlett bill in the house. These committees have done valuable service and many of the members of Congress now begin to realize that labor demands of the dominant political party compliance with its platform pledge. It is not amiss to quote here the plank in the Democratic platform which refers to this legislation: "The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgement of the right of wage earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade."

As the party now in power voluntarily made the above declaration, it is patent that the representatives of labor have a moral right to insist and persist that this declaration shall be carried into effect by the passage of the Bartlett-Bacon bills. This was pledged to the people of the country as well as to the labor organizations and farmers' unions. The recent indictment of the officials of the United Mine Workers of America emphasizes the reasons why Congress should not only carry out its platform declaration, but should do so at the earliest possible moment and relieve a situation which has been such a tremendous burden and menace to the organized workers of this country, and restore to the real producers of wealth the right to which they are justly entitled.

The demand for this legislation is growing, as evidenced by the active interest of the railroad brotherhoods at this time. That the railroad brotherhoods take such a pronounced and aggressive position signifies the fact that the demand from the membership of the multitude of local unions and local lodges is becoming so imperative that Congress during the present session will be held to a strict accountability of its action on the measure which seeks to restore the ownership of man in himself.

In order that every avenue of influence may be utilized in securing the passage of these bills, it is urged that every local union, and every individual member of each local union or each local lodge, immediately address a letter to their own United States Senators and Representatives in Congress, urging favorable action at once on the Bartlett-Bacon bills. Do your duty now.

## THE ICE-FIELD OF LABOR.

On one of his trips north, Peary, the explorer, left his ship, and with dogs and sleds started over the ice-field.

The men were fresh, the dogs were strong, the ice was good, his hopes ran high.

On they went, day after day. Then, with instruments, he took an observation, and to his surprise found that they were as far south as when they left the ship. The stars could not be drifted. There was but one conclusion. The ice had drifted south as fast as they had traveled north.

He got off that ice-field as soon as he could. The worker finds himself so situated that, try as he may, he cannot make any progress by his individual efforts.

He cannot get off the ice-field of industry. He must remain there.

His only hope lies in uniting with his fellow workers and by organization so control the field of labor that they will be able to make it a vehicle of progress.

## NEWEST HOUSING SCHEME.

British cities have had a good deal of experience with various projects for better housing of their poor. The general conclusion from the experiments thus far is that the governmental part of the undertaking is rather easier than the social side of it. That is, it is easier to provide desirable tenements at moderate cost than to get people to live in them and make the modest payments necessary either for rent or purchase.

The London county council's latest plan is to develop a section of outlying property under a plan which, carefully calculated, will make it possible to turn over to a workingman's family a four-room modern cottage on preliminary payment of \$20. Thereafter, he shall pay \$2.50 a week as rent, and to this will be added about 50 cents weekly, which is the installment on the purchase price. At the end of twenty years these payments will amortize the debt and he will be deeded the place.

This looks like a long-distance investment to the average workingman. A run of hard luck, lack of employment, sickness or other misfortune, might cause the loss of all he had invested. So the plan, modified to meet the conditions which experience has demonstrated, proposes that if the buyer meets such misfortune he may give up his contract and withdraw the payments he has made. He is not to be squeezed out of his equity under a forced disposition. He has in short the benefit of a savings arrangement as well as a chance to buy his home.

## PREPARING EGGS FOR EASTER TIME

Possibly no single article of food is capable of greater variety of service than the egg, and yet how rarely do we find eggs served other than boiled or fried, scrambled, or poached with occasional variety in the form of an omelet.

## Spanish Scrambled Eggs.

One sweet red pepper, one teaspoon chopped onion, six eggs, one tablespoon butter, one cup tomato pulp, one-half cup stock, salt and pepper and one tablespoon grated cheese.

Chop the pepper finely, rejecting all the seeds; chop the onion finely also and cook both in the butter for two minutes.

Have ready the tomato pulp, using fresh tomatoes in their season and the thickest part of canned tomatoes when the fresh ones are not obtainable. Add this to the mixture already in the saucepan and cook five minutes longer.

Beat the eggs, yolk and whites together, and add the stock and seasoning of salt and pepper to them. Stir into the hot sauce and cook to a soft scramble, stirring in at the last moment the grated cheese. Serve on thin slices of buttered toast.

## Swiss Eggs.

One tablespoon butter, four eggs, grated cheese, thin slices of cheese (preferably Swiss), three tablespoons thin cream or brown gravy, salt and pepper.

Melt the butter in a dish which will stand the heat of the oven, yet which can be set to table—one of the fire-proof earthen dishes is best. Cut cheese into the thinnest of slices and lay these in the dish over the butter. Break in the eggs, and pour the gravy over them, whichever it has been decided to use over the eggs. Season to taste and sprinkle grated cheese over the top.

Bake in a moderately hot oven just until the eggs are set. Serve at once. These can be baked in individual dishes and in such case will, naturally, be easier to serve.

## Scotch Eggs.

Three hard-cooked eggs, egg and bread crumbs, one-half pound sausage meat, three tablespoons bread crumbs, frying fat and gravy or tomato sauce.

Let the eggs be thoroughly hard cooked. Remove the shells and see that the eggs are thoroughly dry. Season the sausage meat and add to it three tablespoonsful of bread crumbs, together with a generous seasoning of salt and pepper.

Take one-third of this mixture and cover one of the eggs with it, trying to get it of even thickness all over the egg.

When all are coated, brush them over with beaten egg, then roll in stale bread crumbs and fry golden brown in deep frying fat. The fat must not be as hot as for frying croquettes or other foods which have been once cooked and which only need reheating, but in view of the fact that the sausage meat is raw, the fat should be cool enough to allow of this being well done before the surface becomes too brown.

Drain, after frying, on soft kitchen paper, and with a sharp knife divide each coated egg in two (crosswise). Place, cut side up, on a serving dish and surround with brown gravy or tomato sauce.

## Nested Eggs.

Slices of toast, eggs, cold minced ham or tongue, seasoning.

Separate the whites from the yolks of the eggs, beat the whites to a stiff froth, and lay the yolks aside. Have ready slices of toast made from slices of bread cut rather thick. Put a layer of minced ham or tongue on toast, then pile a portion of the stiffly beaten white of egg on this. Make a depression in the center of it and drop the yolk into this. Season with salt and pepper and bake just until the eggs are set. Very small fragments of ham or tongue will serve for this dish, and only a very small amount of the meat is required.

## Scalloped Eggs With Potatoes.

Four cold potatoes, one and one-half cup white sauce, four hard cooked eggs, a little grated onion and buttered crumbs.

Cut the potatoes into dice and chop the eggs coarsely. Prepare the sauce by blending together two tablespoonfuls of butter, the same of flour, one-quarter teaspoonful of pepper and one-third teaspoonful of salt, stir these together until the butter is melted and mixed smoothly with the flour, then add the milk, a little at a time and cook until boiling point is reached, stirring all the time. Continue to simmer for five minutes then add the grated onion.

Grease a baking dish, place in it a layer of potato, then a layer of chopped eggs, then a layer of sauce. Proceed in this way until all the ingredients are used. Sift buttered crumbs over the top and bake 25 minutes.

To prepare the buttered crumbs, melt a tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan, stir into it two tablespoonfuls of stale bread crumbs and toss them about until they have absorbed all the butter.

## Egg Timbales.

Four eggs, salt, pepper, nutmeg, one cup milk, slices of fried bread, tomato sauce.

Beat the eggs just until light—yolks and whites together. Add the milk to them, also the seasonings. Turn into very small molds or custard cups; previously well greased with butter or olive oil, set in a pan of hot water and cook in a moderate oven until the eggs are set, which can be ascertained by testing with the blade of a knife as in the case of boiled custard. Let them stand a moment after removing from the oven, then turn out onto croutons or fried bread. Surround with tomato sauce.

Once having tried a few of these new recipes, the sensible little cook will soon get away from the four old-fashioned ways of cooking eggs.

Consider the majestic confidence of the man who eats free lunch sausage and never asks a question.

EASTER HATS, THE BIG DULUTH.

## UNION LABEL BETTER THAN HAMILTON PLAN

Editor Labor World:

In your issue of April 4, Mr. J. W. Hamilton has a communication advocating a place of some kind whereby tenement sweatshops and similar slave dens may be brought under national, state or municipal control. To the laudable end, of course, that the purchasing public may be protected and the working conditions improved. With Mr. Hamilton's worthy purpose I have no quarrel. I would, however, direct his attention and that of others to a few unimpeachable facts that lie close to his subject.

Just so long as there are found purchasers for the product of tenement sweatshops and similar slave dens, just that long will those commercial users continue to foster in the industrial system and no amount of national, state or municipal control or supervision, will ever make better those sweatshops and slave dens out of them. When there is no longer sale for the product, then, and then only, will its manufacture cease.

None who are desirous of purchasing goods of any description, that are produced in sanitary workshops, amid decent surroundings and under fair conditions to the tollers, need ere in the selection as between the product of tenement sweatshops and that product made under strict conditions. If the purchaser but so elects.

Demand the union label. When you purchase an article bearing that label, you need question no further, for it is in itself an absolute guarantee that the article bearing it has been sent into the commercial world with a clean bill of health and that the tollers who produced it labor under fair conditions and receive a living wage.

If the purchaser believes that the tollers "is worthy of his hire" he backs his conviction with the courage of economic justice and demands the goods that carry the "badge that guarantees right conditions and a fair day's pay for a fair day's toil—the union label.

E. M. G.  
Duluth, April 8, 1914.

## DEATH CLAIMS WIFE OF ALFRED M. HAY

Mrs. Anna Hay, wife of Alfred M. Hay, died Monday at St. Luke's hospital, where she had been taken Saturday for an operation. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon from the family residence, 519 East Fourth street, interment was at Forest Hill.

Mrs. Hay was 30 years of age, and the wife of one of the best known members of the Carpenters' union. He is now engaged as deputy city assessor. The Carpenters' union sent a beautiful floral offering and passed resolutions of sympathy.

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