

The most perfect government is one in which an injury to the most menial subject is regarded as an insult to the whole constitution.—Solon.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY TWO CENTS.

—OUTRAGE— SUPPRESS NAMES OF MURDER WITNESSES

Attorney for Carl Persons, Indicted Strike Leader on Illinois Central, Makes Discovery.

LAWS ARE VIOLATED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS

Defendant Has no Means of Knowing Who Are to Testify Against Him at Trial.

By FLOYD GIBBONS. CLINTON, Ill., May 29.—Another effort in the scheme to railroad Carl Persons to the gallows was exposed in the circuit court today when Attorney Frank C. Ford, who is defending the indicted editor, subpoenaed ten of the names of the witnesses to prove that the names of the witnesses who testified before the grand jury in the case of the defendant who is indicted. This is expressly provided so that the defendant shall know what evidence he has to meet in court.

PHILANTHROPY CAN'T HELP TUBERCULOSIS

Federal Health Department Discusses Means for Treating White Plague Victims.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—In discussing tuberculosis in his annual report, Health Officer Woodward declared that philanthropy is utterly unable to cope with the situation and that there is no reason why this method should be relied upon for the elimination of tuberculosis from the community any more than for the elimination of any other dangerous communicable disease.

—WELCOME— BLUE LABEL LEAGUE CALLED FOR DULUTH

Convention Will Be Held Here Sunday Before State Federation of Labor Opens.

DELEGATES TO COME FROM THREE STATES

Cigarmakers Fear Prohibition Wave—Say Their Business is Affected—Will Be Issue.

Duluth will entertain the annual conference of the Northwestern Blue Label League on Sunday, July 19, just before the opening of the convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor. Delegates will be here from all cigarmakers' unions in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

BAPTIST PREACHER HITS NAIL ON HEAD

Can See No Virtue in Advising Family Prayer to Overworked Store Clerks.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, May 29.—Suggesting that the retail clerks organize to protect themselves, Rev. E. H. Stevens, of the First Baptist church, criticized store conditions in this city. "What wisdom is it," he asked, "for a minister to preach upon the subject of family prayer to a congregation of clerks when the deacons of the church rout the clerks out of bed at 5:30 o'clock in the morning in order to be at work on time? And how much Christian influence have those same deacons who teach Sunday school classes of young men and women who suffer the wrongs inflicted upon thousands of clerks today?"

STREET RAILWAY FRANCHISE CASE WAS FRAMED UP TO HELP COMPANY

Enough of People's Money Already Spent in Futile Contest—City Attorney Who Started Proceedings Now Associated With Attorneys for Street Railway Bondholders—Omitted Real Issue—"Has the Company An Electric Franchise?"—Water-Soaked Company Reached Borrowing Limit on Uncertain License. It Wanted the Test.

Judge Cant has rendered his decision in the Street Railway case. The city lost. According to Judge Cant the franchise granted by the legislature in 1881 is still valid. The fact that the company did or did not build one mile of track as provided in the grant is immaterial now. It will be folly for the city to appeal the case. Enough of the taxpayer's money has already been spent in a useless trial. There will be nothing from the city's standpoint to gain from a review by the supreme court.

The Labor World felt from the beginning that there was a "nigger in the wood pile" somewhere between the office of the man who served as city attorney at the time proceedings were begun in this case and the office of the attorneys for the holders of Duluth Street Railway bonds. None of the men in this city who usually participate in contests against public service corporations advocated a test of the street railway franchise. Indeed they objected to the proceedings being started under any circumstances.

When the city of Duluth once gets ready to own its street railway system no existing franchise will prevent it from getting control of the property of the present company. That question has long ago been determined in other cases. We have a hunch that the people most vitally interested in initiating the proceedings against

the franchise of the Duluth Street Railway company were none other than the holders of Duluth Street Railway bonds. They wanted a ruling on the legality of the franchise; the directors of the company wanted it. A bond issue authorized by them more than a year ago is still begging on the market with no takers. The already over-capitalized and over-bonded company had reached its borrowing limit, and it was imperative that a frame-up of some sort be worked to assure bondholders of the certainty of the company's franchise.

The city attorney who instituted the proceedings against the street railway company, when he lost his public office, walked from the city hall to the office of the attorneys for the bondholders where he hung out his shingle, and he has camped there ever since.

The city's position in attacking the franchise of the company was flagrant with deception. We made the issue on the failure of the company 33 years ago to live up to a certain requirement of its franchise. Our right to action for such alleged violation expired a quarter of a century ago. If it did not, it should have done so. But did the lawyers for the city, particularly he who had the "rule of law" written into the Sherman anti-trust law, raise any question about the right of the Duluth Street Railway company, under its franchise, to

operate an "electric street railway?" The point was never raised. And because it was not raised we are suspicious of the sincerity of the persons on either side of the case. The Duluth Street Railway company was granted a franchise by the legislature of Minnesota before electricity came into use in propelling street cars. The franchise itself declares that "the cars shall be propelled either with animal, pneumatic or other power." But electric power was then unknown in the operation of a street railway as much as electricity was then unknown for street or commercial lighting.

Have we ever heard of gas companies in any city claiming the right of franchise for electric lighting simply because this new method of lighting was discovered after a gas franchise had been given by the people? We may not have had a clear case in attacking this feature of the street railway franchise, but we at least had a fighting chance, something we did not have in the trial before Judge Cant.

The situation is indeed strange. The farmer's exchange is to form a funeral march out of Minneapolis, and will be carried triumphantly into St. Paul. This reminds us of the story of a St. Paul boy whose parents were getting ready to move to the Flour City. On the evening before moving while the boy was saying his prayers his closing sentence was "Good bye God, we are going to Minneapolis. The St. Paul papers found considerable pleasure in printing this story, but they were taken to task by the Minneapolis papers which charged that the St. Paul papers left out the punctuation marks. What the boy really said, they declared, was "Good, by God, we are going to Minneapolis."

TO WALK OUT OF MINNEAPOLIS; TAKE AUTO RIDES IN ST. PAUL

Farmer's Equity Exchange Gets Cold Shoulder in Flour City and is to March Out of Town in Funeral Style—To Be Carried Into St. Paul With Colors Flying.

What does this mean? We are in receipt of a letter from a friend connected with the American Society of Equity in which he tells us of the plans of his society to leave Minneapolis and take up its abode in St. Paul.

Two years ago the Equity Co-operative Exchange, an independent farmers' co-operative grain exchange, opened offices in Minneapolis during

which time it waged war on the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. It has given up the fight in the Flour City and on June 25, which it designates as "moving day," it will move to St. Paul. But this is not all. It proposes to do the spectacular thing in moving. Farmers from Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana are being urged to come to Minneapolis to take part in the moving. A large attendance is expected.

—JUSTICE— UNIONS NOT TRUSTS; PARTY KEEPS PLEDGE

Democratic Members of Congress Vote to Exempt Labor from Operations of Anti-Trust Laws.

CONGRESSMAN HENRY FLAYS LABOR'S FOES

Courts to Be Restrained From Issuing Injunctions in Strikes Their Power to Be Cut.

All Democratic members of the house will vote in favor of adding the labor amendments to the anti-trust bill. Opposition virtually collapsed after a prolonged debate Tuesday. Conferences at the White House and the capitol settled the question. Democratic members of the judiciary committee will be solidly behind an amendment providing that labor, fraternal, agricultural or consumers' organizations "shall not be held or construed to be illegal combinations in the restraint of trade under the anti-trust laws."

WOOL TRUST CHIEF LAUDS CHILD LABOR

Says Employers Should Be Praised for Giving Work to Deficient Children.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 29.—That the employer of children should in many instances be praised rather than blamed because he provided work and opportunity to many minors who were mentally not able to progress beyond a certain degree of intellectual proficiency, was the statement made by John P. Wood, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and vice president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' association in an address in this city.

—MALICE— GOMPERS HATED BY PARTY SOCIALISTS

Bitter Feeling Creeps Out in Hearing Before Industrial Commission in New York.

HILLQUIT ATTACKS FEDERATION CHIEF

Says He Is Old and Antiquated—Gompers Comes Back and Flays Tactics of Socialists.

Morris Hillquit and Samuel Gompers came together at the hearing before the United States Industrial Commission in New York this week. The bitterness between the two was manifest throughout. Hillquit said Gompers was old and antiquated. Gompers came back like a tiger and paid his respects to the tactics of the dilettante Socialists, who he said were harassing the constructive work of the American labor movement.

BRITONS AND CELTS IN MAJORITY HERE

Children of English, Irish, Scotch and Celtic Lead All Other Races Here.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—In a bulletin just issued by the Census Bureau it is shown that of the 23,382 persons of foreign white stock in the United States in 1910, the English and Celtic, including Irish, Scotch and Welsh, had the largest representation according to the mother tongue bulletin issued yesterday by the census bureau.

WHO IS YOUR CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE?

DOES HE STAND RIGHT? HAS HE THE RIGHT VISION? WILL HE VOTE TO CONSERVE YOUR INTERESTS? OR IS HE JUST A PLAIN GOOD FELLOW?

We are getting mighty close to primary election day. In the county and legislative districts one would hardly know that a campaign was on, so little attention is given to it by the voters. But it is important that interest be aroused, and more particularly in the contests for the legislature.

Chas. E. Adams is also a well known Duluth lawyer; was several times a candidate for county attorney, and is now attorney for the board of county commissioners for St. Louis county. He is a man of high personal character and known integrity. He is not known to have any pronounced views on the great issues now before the people. He has not publicly committed himself on the question of local control of public utilities operating within the city; is not of the aggressive school of present day politics, and will receive the support of the type of voters who are usually against progressive legislation and particularly the kind which has teeth in it.

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John R. Randall served as a member of the House several years ago. He is a veteran of the civil war. He has lived in Duluth for many years. He is a conservative with progressive tendencies; is public spirited and patriotic, and would be prompted to do the right thing as he sees it from a high sense of honor. He is for home rule and local control of public utilities. He advocates prison labor reform and joins with union labor in having convicts employed at road building and clearing state lands.

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Leo Laukki is a teacher in the Finnish Work People's college at Smithville. He served in the Russian army, and left the country because of his "revolutionary" leanings. He is the nominee of the Socialist party, and is committed to the legislative program of that organization. This binds him to all those who work for and in the interests of the working classes from the Socialist viewpoint.

John Mattson is a well known Finnish temperance worker residing at Kelsey. He served as deputy game warden during the administration of the late Governor Johnson. He also served during a portion of Governor Eberhart's term. He is interested in state development; is a farmer and believes in lining up with the progressive forces.