

THE LABOR WORLD

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THIS WEEK'S THOUGHT.

Difficulties are not surmounted by running away from them, but by facing and meeting them. Never mind deserters or shirkers of their duty; let us do ours.—Daniel Webster.

THE CLAYTON BILL.

Organized labor has won a victory in the House of Representatives through the passage of the Clayton anti-trust bill which carried an amendment exempting labor unions from persecution under the anti-trust laws.

The bill provides for close restrictions in the use of the injunction in labor disputes, in that such injunctions shall not prohibit strikes, peaceful picketing, peaceful persuading of persons to work or quit work, primary boycotts, the payment of strike benefits or peaceful assemblage.

As usual when such bills are passed, some individual proceeds to show how labor has been duped. This was done when Wisconsin passed its compensation act, and now, before the bill has even had a hearing before the senate, we are told "labor has won and lost an empty victory and lost its real fight," because the bill passed the House on a compromise phrase, which reads: "Labor, fraternal, agricultural or consumer's organizations shall not be held or construed to be illegal combinations in restraint of trade under the anti-trust law."

Possibly we lack the lawyer's sense which would prove this act a boomerang to organize labor.

Heretofore it has been customary for the courts to seek for flaws in labor measures to declare laws unconstitutional. Eight-hour bills, at one time so labeled, have since become statute laws. Likewise with child labor bills, etc.

The bench is being permeated with this wave of social reform, through new blood on the one hand and because of social demand on the other.

It is our opinion that the Clayton bill, should it become a law, will be held valid by the courts, if for no other reason than to protect themselves.

ANARCHY IN BUTTE!

A news item tells the story of an uprising in the Western Federation of Miners at Butte, Mont. This disturbance from all accounts came from the same element that attempted to disrupt the Socialist party in Butte about a year ago and did all in their power to hinder the administration in its work. This finally led to their expulsion from the organization.

Now we have them in the role of "union smashers" all because of an alleged "bleeding" of the miners for the support of their striking brothers in the Michigan copper district. How vociferously this element calls for money to aid them in senseless "free speech fights" and other imagined wrongs from the unions and Socialists when they are not permitted to exercise their lungs on some down town corner! But to give money to help strikers get more of the good things of life? Preposterous!

This is the gang that sees nothing but wrong in the actions of other people who do not share their views in all things. It is they who cry about "labor being divided on the economic field" and then proceed to do the dividing. It is they who charge others in the labor movement with trucking to the "master class"—but what greater service could be done to the Amalgamated Copper interests than they have already done.

Some day let us hope the organized working class will awaken to the fact that its greatest enemies are in its own ranks—those who preach division into autonomous crafts and the greatest of all, those who preach industrialism but force disruption.

Industrialism is bound to come, but it can only come through an intelligent rank and file and not through the rantings of fever brained fanaticism.

Let us admit there are wrongs or abuses in the administration of many of our organizations—for the sake of the argument, how are they to be remedied? By throwing a mayor—in this case a representative of the working class—from a second story window, by destroying furniture and records, and burning the ballots of an election in which this bunch was free to participate had they so chosen?

Sabotage evidently is reacting on itself. Instead of practicing it on the job, even in the "gentlemanly" way of "loading on the job," they now practice it on the organization which is to aid them and their families when in need. So runs the course of virtual anarchy!

FLOOR SPACE FOR STRAP-HANGERS.

Experts, employed by the Missouri public service commission, have declared that a strap-hanger is entitled to at least four square feet of space while riding in a street car in which he can find no seat.

J. L. Harrop has been appointed by the commission to make a further investigation through a thorough survey of the transportation facilities of Missouri.

Possibly a wider field of investigation will bring the gentlemen to the conclusion that a seat should go with every nickle collected. So it will be, when the American people realize the possibilities of municipal ownership.

In Duluth and Superior the management, while giving the best service possible under a system of private ownership that must pay dividends to stock and bond holders and high salaries to ordinary officials, in many cases will not assure you of a strap to hang on for your nickle, let alone granting you "stepping" space of four square feet. Often times the rider is lucky to have the gate steps to stand on.

Public service for profits, means "public service" to the owners and not service to the public.

ORGANIZE!

President Gompers has issued the following call to the organized workers that the unskilled as well as the skilled workers, both women and men, may be told the gospel of trades unionism and the benefits of organization:

"At no time in the history of our country has the duty devolved so keenly as now upon the men of labor to put forth their best efforts to help the more thorough organization of all of our fellow-workers, men and women, skilled and unskilled, in every occupation in which they are employed; at no time have the forces of antagonism been more active to prevent organization or to crush out the spirit of organized association effort among the toilers. It therefore all the more devolves upon all engaged in our great human and uplift work to put forth every energy to bring the unorganized within the beneficent fold of the organized labor movement of America.

"You will recall the fact that at the Seattle convention of the A. F. of L. special emphasis was placed upon the determined effort which should be put forth by all to accomplish this result. Our movement has been crowned with more success than can here be recorded, but they are simply achievements which whet our purposes to still greater efforts.

"We must organize the unskilled workers as well as the skilled.

"We must organize the worker permanently domiciled in his locality as well as the itinerant worker who travels from place to place in search of employment.

"We must organize the women workers in all branches of industry in which they are engaged. We must organize the office employes in the various branches of their occupations.

"We must concentrate our effort to achieve greater benefits in wages, hours, and conditions of employment of the toiling masses of America.

"We must secure for the toilers the rights to which they are justly entitled on the economic, on the political, on the legislative field. There is no effort which must be left untried to organize our fellow-workers everywhere, to place them in a position where they will be best able to help themselves, to help their already organized fellow-workers, and in turn to receive the assistance and co-operation of those already within the ranks.

"The unions affiliated to the A. F. of L. have already passed the 2,000,000 mark. It is our bounden duty to see that at the earliest possible date we have reached and passed the 3,000,000 mark. Let every man of labor, and particularly our organizers, do their share in the work and bring better conditions, comfort, hope and encouragement to the toilers of America, for their own advancement and for the betterment of the generations yet unborn.

"Organizers will please report to me from time to time as to what has been accomplished upon this renewed field of activity."—Samuel Gompers.

A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE.

Young Mr. Rockefeller repeats that the maintenance of certain labor conditions in Colorado is "a matter of principle which we could not concede or arbitrate."

To the feudal lords of mediaeval Europe, says the New York World, the attachment of the serf to the soil was a legal right and a matter of principle.

In the pulpits in the south in 1860 property rights in black slaves were upheld by citation from Scripture and the Book of Common Prayer as a matter of principle.

In England it was long a matter of principle that government should not restrict a woman's free right to crawl on hands and knees through low mine tunnels dragging a carload of coal by a harness about her waist.

It is a matter of principle to some capitalists that parents shall be free to hire their children to work long hours in shops.

That right of combination and organization, even if forced upon the unwilling, which Mr. Rockefeller would deny to workmen, is defended by the lawyers of industrial monopoly as a matter of principle.

Mr. Rockefeller is correct in stating his "matter of principle." What he fails to note is that matters of principle are ever perishing in the development of human institutions. No matter of principle is big enough to stand out to the end against public necessity. For that matter, public necessity itself is a paramount matter of principle.—San Francisco Star.

TELL IT TO PERKINS.

The following from the pen of Theodore Roosevelt is significant in the light of recent developments in the Progressive Party:

"If I were a factory employe, a workman on the railroads, or a wage-earner of any sort, I would undoubtedly join the union of my trade. If I disapproved of its policy I would join in order to fight that policy; if the union leaders were dishonest I would join in order to put them out. I believe in the union and I believe that all men who are benefited by the union are morally bound to help to the extent of their power in the common interests advanced by the union."

We would suggest that Mr. Roosevelt carry out his principle and bring his esteemed contemporary around to the same position.

A noted phrase "There's a Reason" might apply here. It is quite evident that as long as the Progressives need Perkins' money and labor's vote a complete "harmony" will exist between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Perkins.

Organization is education. Why then should the working classes be prohibited or prevented from doing exactly that which the employers have done, are doing and will continue to do, namely, organize for mutual protection and advancement?

The American labor movement is not a secret one. Its workings are open and above board, its meetings and conventions are free to the public to enter and listen to the business discussed and the debates held.

The year before Dusseldorf took over her street railway, the total number of passengers carried was 10,000,000. Eight years later the number had increased to 40,000,000.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Great minds are importunate; it is judicious to restrain them a little.

To be surpassed is never agreeable; to feel one's own inferiority is to feel a pang.

EBERHART DEFEATED BY LEE; MILLER WINS OUT OVER BOYLE

The result of the primary election Tuesday promises the liveliest campaign in Minnesota we have had in ten years. The line of battle will be clearly defined. Governor Eberhart's defeat at the hands of his opponent was a surprise. Few people expected it, not even Mr. Lee's most enthusiastic supporters. The Republican party is cut in twain. Whether or not its forces can be united during the campaign remains to be seen.

The News Tribune does not take the defeat of Governor Eberhart gracefully. It charges his defeat up to the Democrats who it says, have made the target of abuse for five years. That the News Tribune statement is incorrect is evident from the fact that a large number of a certain kind of Democrats in Duluth went into the primaries and voted for the governor.

There is no doubt but what the state loses a good official in Governor Eberhart, but to say that he was the best friend this section of the state ever had in the governor's chair is giving him too much credit and undervaluing the friendship of many of his predecessors.

As a matter of fact, northern Minnesota never had an enemy in the governor's chair. The interests in this portion of the state may have had an occasional enemy at the head of our state government, but the people, seldom. The News Tribune says that "this county is a friend of its friend, and there is no higher quality in or out of politics than this." This sounds very well, but it usually depends on whose ox is being gored and particularly the political faith of the candidate for governor. The late Governor Johnson never boasted of his friendship for northern Minnesota. He was a friend of no section, but he tried to be the governor of all the people. When he was put to the test, he showed beyond a question that he was the true friend of the people of this section of the state. Outside of politics everyone recognized this, but when he was in the midst of his campaign for election, the people were told by partisan newspapers that he was the foe of northern Minnesota.

Governor Johnson might not have been the "best friend" this section of the state ever had, but he was at least as good a friend as the best friend. Neither he nor his political associates were guilty of resurrecting a tax on the people for the purpose of using it as a club over the representatives from St. Louis county in

the legislature to compel them to vote "right" on other measures that concerned certain interests in the state. In this respect he never abused his friendship for St. Louis county.

Congressman Miller's nomination by no means assures his election. He has one more battle to fight. Andrew Nelson has a good chance to defeat him. The result of Tuesday's election indicates that Mr. Miller is not a strong vote getter. Two influences combined to defeat Senator Boyle. The religious question was raised against him in this year of 1914, and needless to say it had a terrific effect upon a large number of voters. Cards were printed and circulated warning the voters to protect the "Little Red School House," as if Senator Boyle, one of its shining products, would be its enemy.

Mr. Miller's speech at the Armory before the German American alliance in which he discussed "personal liberty," practically declaring against national prohibition, brought to his support the allied liquor interests. Thus we find the "goody-goody" voters the first war lining up with the interests they pretend to fight in and out of their churches.

Mr. Boyle had a real message in the campaign. His speeches were given mighty little publicity. They breathed the spirit of true democracy, but this was forgotten in the midst of prejudice and bigotry. There is nothing that will serve to repulse the great forward social and political movement of the times so much as the injection of religious prejudice into a political campaign.

In the legislative contest the real battles are still to be waged. Adams and McKnight are to be the contestants for the senate in the 57th district. Pugh and Jones will make the final fight in the 58th. Dick Jones was nominated in spite of the opposition of a certain group of Socialists who were jealous of his personal popularity.

The most wonderful run made by any of the candidates was by Walter Johnson for sheriff. The two leaders are Melning and Magie. Both were backed by powerful organizations, but Walter Johnson, single handed and alone, without money and possessed only of a whole lot of energy, came mighty close to landing one of the honors. He showed that he is a vote getter of some consequence. He must be reckoned with in county politics in the future.

HOSEA BIGELOW ON MEXICAN CRISIS

(Written by James Russell Lowell in 1846.)

Ex fer war, I call it murder— There you hev it plain an' flat; I don't want to go no furder Than my testymen't fer that; God hez sed so plump an' fairly. It's ez long ez it is broad; An' you've got to git up airly. Ef you want to take in God, Tain't your epyletts an' feathers Make the thing a grain more right; Tain't a follerin' your bell-wethers Will excuse ye in His sight. Ef you take a sword an' dror it, An' go stick a feller thru, Guv'men't ain't to answer fer it, God'll send the bill to YOU.

Wu's the use o' meetin' goin' Ev'ry Sabbath, wet or dry, Ef it's right to go a mowin' Feller men like oaks an' rye? I dunno but what it's poeety, Trainin' round in hobtail coats— But it's curious Christin' dooty, This 'ere cuttin' folk's throats.

Tell ye jest the end I've come to, Arter ciperin' playeg smart, An' it makes a handy sum, tu, Any gump could learn by heart; Laborin' man and laborin' woman Hev one glory an' one shame, Ev'ry thin' that's dem inhuman Injers all on 'em the same.

Tain't by turn' out to hack folks Your a-go-in' to slit your right, Nor by lookin' down on black folks Coz you're put upon by wites; Slavery ain't o' nary color, Tain't the hide that makes it wus, All it keers fer in a feller 'S 'tust to make him fill his pus.

Take them editors that's crowin' Like a cockerel three months old— Don't ketch any on 'em GOIN', Tho they be so blasted bold; Ain't they a prime lot o' fellers? For they think on't guess they'll sprout (Like a peach that's got the yellars), With the meanness bustin' out.

APPRECIATED BY IRON RANGE PAPER

The Labor World is doing a mighty work for Duluth. While the big dailies of that town remain silent the World is informing the people that the suit brought against the street railway company was a frame-up; that the company's physical valuation is a little more than \$2,000,000; that it now has outstanding bonds of \$6,000,000 and wants to sell \$3,000,000 more; that the suit was brought to assist the company in further watering its holdings, it not being enough that the Duluth and Superior people are paying interest on several million that they never invested. It is the duty of the state to step in and see that their public service corporations do not over charge for work they do. More power to W. E. McEwen, the writer. He is performing a public service without compensation.—Bismarck Times.

\$14.85 \$14.85 \$14.85 Hirsch Wickwire & Co's Finest \$22.50 and \$20.00 Suits selling for only \$14.85. Big Sale at THE BIG DULUTH

Advertisement for Primark's Women's Suits and Coats. Features: 'We Give Security Vouchers With Every Purchase. One Voucher with Each 10c Purchase.' Tailored Suits worth \$20 & \$22.50 for \$9.50. \$35 to \$40 Suits for \$18.95. \$19.50 Coats for \$7.50. \$20 Dress Coats for \$12.50. Sale of Women's Panama Hats. Sale of Porch Shades.

Advertisement for William J. Burns to BE SCAB RECRUITER. Text: 'The William J. Burns Detective Agency is following the policy of other institutions of this kind, by creating a strike breaking department. In a letter sent out to manufacturers and employers of labor, he says, "Our system of inspection and checking of employees, must certainly appeal to every business man, who desires to secure the most efficient service from them, and to know whether they are honest, loyal and working together as one, without friction, finally attaining profits. Agitators are a detriment to any business, and by eliminating these, strikes and all other labor troubles are controlled or prevented."

Advertisement for NEW YORK STATE TO HAVE LABOR BUREAU. Text: 'Albany, June 19.—Beginning the first of August, the new state labor bureau will be in operation, as the result of legislation passed by the last general assembly. The principal office of the bureau will be in New York City, but there will be at least nine important branches throughout the state. This department will have supervisory powers over all private employment bureaus. The service the state will give will be free and the act provides that any person connected with the bureau who takes any fees, directly or indirectly, is guilty of a misdemeanor, with an extreme penalty of \$500 fine and jail for six months. \$14.85 \$14.85 \$14.85 Hirsch Wickwire & Co's Finest \$22.50 and \$20.00 Suits selling for only \$14.85. Big Sale at THE BIG DULUTH

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