

# THE LABOR WORLD.

FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE, ECONOMIC REFORM AND POLITICAL PROGRESS.

VOL. 21. No. 47.

DULUTH AND SUPERIOR, JULY 4, 1914.

For the future in the distance  
For the past that we see  
For the present that we see

MINNESOTA  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY. TWO CENTS.

## WILSON PREDICTS BUSINESS REVIVAL

President Declares  
Boom As Never Before  
Country's History.

**GUESSING UNFAIR—  
FATAL TO BUSINESS**  
Completion of Democratic Program Will Remove All Obstacles.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The greatest business boom in the history of the United States with the enactment of the administration's anti-trust legislation, was the prediction made by President Wilson Thursday, in an address to a group of Virginia editors. This was the president's reply to the critics of trust legislation at this session of congress and to the prophets of evil times.

There was every indication the president meant his assurances for the entire country and that the speech was intended to be one of the most important of the administration. Business Conditions Sound—McAdoo. Secretary of the Treasury, McAdoo gave out a statement declaring that "business conditions are sound and that the country is generally prosperous."

The president's speech follows: "I think it is appropriate in receiving you to say just a word or two in assistance of your judgement about the existing conditions. You are largely responsible for the state of public opinion. You furnish the public with information, and in your editorials you furnish it with the interpretation of that information. We are in the presence of a business situation which is variously interpreted. Here in Washington, through the bureau of commerce and other instrumentalities that are at our disposal and through a correspondence, which comes to us from all parts of the nation, we are perhaps in a position to judge of the actual condition of business better than those can judge who are at any other single point in the country; and I want to say to you that as a matter of fact the signs of a very strong business revival are becoming more and more evident from day to day.

**Ever Lasts Long Time.**  
"I want to suggest this to you: Business has been in a feverish and apprehensive condition in this country for more than ten years. I will not stop to point out the time at which it began to be apprehensive, but during more than ten years business has been the object of sharp criticism growing in volume and growing in particularity; and as a result of this, as the volume of criticism has increased business has grown more and more anxious.

"Business men have acted as some men do who fear they will have to undergo an operation, and who are not sure that when they get on the table the operation will not be a capital operation. As a matter of fact as the diagnosis has progressed it has become more and more evident that no capital operation was necessary; that at the most a minor operation

Continued on Page 4.

## PROGRESSIVE PARTY OPENS HEADQUARTERS

National Committee Will Carry  
On Vigorous Campaign from  
Now On.

The Progressive National committee and the Progressive Congressional committee have arranged to open western headquarters for the campaign in Chicago about July 1. Offices have been taken at 19 Jackson boulevard. Congressman William H. Hinebaugh of Illinois, chairman of the congressional committee, will have charge at the Chicago headquarters of the work of the congressional committee. Mr. O. K. Davis, secretary of the national committee, will be in charge of the national committee's work. The offices are in the same building with the Chicago Progressive club, and it is probable that the headquarters of the state committee of Illinois will be located in the same building.

Progressive state and county tickets have been put in the field all through the north and candidates for Congress have been nominated in all the districts, as well as candidates for the United States senate in all the states where senatorial elections are to occur this year.

## STATE FEDERATION COMING 500 STRONG

July 20-22 Will Be Gala Days In  
Duluth for Organized Labor  
of Minnesota.

**SAMUEL GOMPERS  
INVITED TO ATTEND**  
President of American Federation of Labor May Be Here to Address Assemblage.

Fully 500 delegates are expected in Duluth July 20-22 to attend the annual convention of the Minnesota Federation of Labor. Local labor men have practically completed the program and 300 delegates have been named. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation, has been invited to give an address, and the presidents of the Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and North Dakota federations will attend.

One of the most important matters coming before the meeting will be the report of the committee on convict labor. At last year's meeting the committee appointed a committee of ten members with Gust Elmqvist of St. Paul, chairman, and George W. Lawson of the same city, secretary, to draw up a report setting forth the views of organized labor on this question.

William E. McEwen says that the contract system will be condemned and an effort will be made to have convicts put to work on the highways and in clearing state lands. For those who are unable to do this work it will be urged that they be employed in manufacturing work.

Organized labor, says Mr. McEwen, is opposed to having convicts employed in making twine for the reason that such experience is of no value to the worker as most of the outside twine plants have been closed due to prison competition. The committee will recommend that convicts be employed at such work that the experience obtained will be of practical value after the prisoner has been released.

**Legislative Program.**  
Another important matter will be the formulation of a legislative program in which the workman's compensation act will be the central topic of consideration. The following recommendations for changes in this law will be made: To change the methods of administration wherever they have been found deficient; increasing the amounts of compensation wherever it has been found too small; the rates paid under the New York law being used as a model; to raise the compensation for death liability from \$3,000 to \$4,500; to increase the liability for permanent disability from \$4,000 to \$6,000.

An organization will also be effected to make an educational campaign among voters in behalf of the amendments for initiative referendum and recall. An effort will be made to secure as large a vote as possible on these proposed amendments.

It is also planned to hold in behalf of a larger supreme court, raising the number of judges from five to seven, and to make a five-sevenths vote necessary to declare a law unconstitutional.

## CONDEMNATION OF INNOCENT MEN A NATION'S CRIME—UNIONISM LIVES!

"Hates any man the thing he would not kill!"  
Well might the National Erector's association ask this question in demanding the "fortitude of flesh" from the structural iron workers for the misguided attempts of two members of prominence in the union, and the foul connivance, if not design, of a detective agency, to wreak vengeance on open-shop concerns. Not satisfied with having punished the perpetrators of the crimes involved, they have railroaded a score of men, most of whom if not all, we believe to be innocent, to the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth.

Since May 1, 1906 the National Erector's association has waged war upon the structural iron workers. Spies and detectives entered the organization and lured the weakest members to resort to acts of violence and blackmail those who could not be influenced.

The explosion in the Los Angeles Times building gave the pretext to disrupt the Structural Iron Workers' union at a time when the country was dumfounded and white-hot.

The offices of the officials were raided, all papers that gave the least opportunity for conviction were stored and turned over to the censors while all papers tending to exonerate the accused were evidently destroyed.

This can be verified in the case of Chas. E. Bump of Minneapolis who had pictures taken of the Pittsburgh and Reading dock in Superior by a Duluth photographer. Three weeks ago when going through the files of negatives at the studio it was discovered, to the consternation of the photographer, that the negatives had been stolen. This evidence was mailed to Washington with other material proving that McMillan lied, concerning Bump, but evidently the material did not reach the proper pardoning authorities.

Continued efforts should be made by Minnesota labor unions to free Bump as they freed Fred J. Mooney and as Milwaukee hopes to free Reddin.

This government cannot afford to convict men and incarcerate them for years in a federal prison on perjured testimony or on the evidence of professional "testimony makers." Scan the pages of European history and you will find that that is one of the methods through which anarchists and nihilists are made of professional "testimony makers" refusing to listen to reason.

This attempt to disrupt the Structural Iron Workers union is but a part of the work of destruction undertaken by the capitalists.

The fight is not against violence because they use violence themselves, but against unionism.

First came the fight on the Lake Seaman's union, which met with apparent success. Then came this cowardly and malicious attempt on the iron workers, and today we see them trying to destroy both divisions of the mine workers.

As a remedy for unionism they offer their "philanthropy"—model cities, guarded with private police, profit-sharing plans, hospitals for the sick, burial funds, widows and orphans funds, all paid for through indirect methods by the employees. Sanitary work shops and what-not come in for a share, while in some cases schools and churches have been subsidized to educate and "save" the children of the workers.

These methods, for a time, will undoubtedly have a retarding effect on organization among the employees of the industries under steel trust control.

The desire for the product of their labor has however been instilled in the breasts of these workers. The desire, for organization and the luxuries of life, like the volcano's fire, may be smothered for a time; waves of persecution may overwhelm it; mountains of wrath may press it down, but its inherent and unquenchable force solidified as hot iron will sooner or later assert itself and come into possession of its own.

To verify this statement we refer you to the July number of the Current Opinion which carries a statement from J. D. Rockefeller Jr., lauding the anti-union campaign.

Let it be known that the National Erector's association is but the expression of the steel trust interests.

**DULUTH FIRM GOES  
OUTSIDE FOR MEN**  
Lounsbury & McLeod Advertise  
In Milwaukee Papers for  
"Finishers."

Lounsbury and McLeod the contractors doing the carpentry work at Gary in the Model City are advertising in the Milwaukee daily papers for "finishers" on 170 houses, while skilled workers in the building trades are out of work in the city of Duluth.

It has developed that the finishing work that this firm wants done is wood work which comes under the jurisdiction of the carpenters. This ad has had the effect of bringing to the city several painters. Upon going to Lounsbury and McLeod and asking for work they were told that the carpenters that were wanted but H. A. Hall and Co., would furnish work to any painter applying for a job.

This week a case came to the attention of The Labor World where an experienced finisher, carrying a union card, had written to Lounsbury and McLeod asking for this class of work. An answer to the letter was sent urging him to come at once and work would be furnished. Upon arriving in Duluth the man learned that it was carpenters that were wanted and was then referred to H. A. Hall and Co., who are running a non-union shop.

The effect of this sort of advertising has been to furnish non-union painters for Mr. Hall who has been having difficulties with the painters recently in Duluth.

**PUBLIC UTILITIES  
LAW UNDER FIRE**  
Indeterminate Permit Will Be  
Tested By Federal Court  
At Milwaukee.

MADISON, Wis., July 3.—The constitutionality of the indeterminate permit law of Wisconsin, under which more than a dozen cities have acquired private plants for municipal purposes, is challenged in the case of the Racine Water company, which will be given a hearing before Judges Geiger, Baker and Seaman of the federal court at Milwaukee tomorrow.

The same issues are presented in the case of the Janesville Water company, recently started in the federal court of the western district, and in a state suit brought by the Oshkosh Water company before Circuit Judge Stevens of Dane county. The latter case will be heard July 13.

## MOTHER'S PENSIONS NEW PUBLICATION

Children's Bureau of Labor Department Issues Paper On  
Pension Laws.

**NEW LEGISLATION  
DEVELOPS RAPIDLY**  
Twenty-one States Now Have  
Mothers' Pension Law In  
Operation.

"Laws relating to Mothers' Pensions in the United States, Denmark, and New Zealand" is the title of a publication just issued by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor. Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Chief of the Bureau, in her letter transmitting the bulletin to Secretary Wilson, calls attention to the rapid development of this new type of legislation.

Last year more than half of the state legislatures in session had under consideration bills providing for the support of dependent children in their own homes. Twenty-one states now have in operation laws providing aid to mothers in varying sums under varying conditions. The earliest of these laws was secured in 1911.

"Thus it will be seen," says Miss Lathrop, "that in two years there has come into existence in States embracing half the population of the country a type of legislation whose purpose is admittedly uniform, namely, to secure for young children home life and the personal care of a good mother. No one quarrels with this purpose.

On the other hand, the opinions of experts on social betterment do not agree as to the wisdom of trying to secure this purpose through so-called pension legislation, as will be seen by an examination of the discussions referred to in the bibliography. The methods and standards prescribed in the different States vary. It is impossible that all should prove equally valuable in serving the common purpose. At the present time it is impracticable for this bureau to undertake any field study of the operation of these laws (even were it not premature), but in view of the immediate legislative importance of the matter, and of its various bearings, it is believed that the following compilation of American laws, together with New Zealand law passed in 1911 and a translation of the Danish law passed in 1912, added for purposes of comparison, will prove timely and useful. The bibliography, while not exhaustive, contains most of the significant recent material."

**WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE  
IS STATE ISSUE**  
President Refuses Request from  
Women Suffragists At the  
White House.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—President Wilson told a deputation of more than 500 women suffragists at the White House Tuesday that woman suffrage was a state issue and not a national one, and for that reason he would not use his influence for the passage of a constitutional amendment to congress.

The women, representing organized clubwomen of nearly every state, marched on the White House and demanded of the president a definite statement of his position toward votes for women.

## U. S. SUPREME COURT HITS STANDARD OIL

Declares Pipe Lines Must Be  
Opened to Competitors In  
Oil Trade.

**JUSTICE M'KENNA  
IS DISGRUNTLED**  
Declares Associates Have Adopted  
Theories of the Socialist  
Party.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Supreme court held today that pipe lines for conveying oil are common carriers and such are subject to regulation by the Interstate Commerce commission. This decision asserts the right of Congress to regulate private business engaged in interstate commerce. Justice McKenna uttered a vigorous dissent in which he intimated that the majority opinion of this court verged on the theories of the Socialists.

Today's decision is a blow to the Standard Oil company, as it compels them to open up all of their pipe lines to their competitors, under rates to be regulated by the Interstate Commerce commission.

The opinion of the court was read by Justice Holmes, who admitted from the bench that the pipe line amendment to the Interstate Commerce act was undoubtedly passed to meet a situation created by the Standard Oil company's monopolization of pipe line facilities.

Exempts Uncle Sam Company.  
The decision exempts from the law a pipe line owned by the Uncle Sam Oil company which runs from the company's oil well in Oklahoma to its refinery in Kansas. Chief Justice White dissented to so much of the opinion as exempted the pipe lines of the Uncle Sam company, and Justice McKenna joined him in this dissent.

The decision will not, however, exempt the pipe lines of the Uncle Sam company from regulation by the most interesting cases measuring the power of Congress to regulate commerce. The case has been under advisement a long time, and a dissent read by Justice McKenna will give some idea of the struggle that went on in the conference room over the issue involved in this case. Justice McKenna said it was of small consequence what the effect of the opinion would be on the individual corporation affected, but that such a case of great consequence, whether the sanction of property be impaired.

**S. D. Gets Injunction.**  
The Standard Oil company and its subsidiaries which went into the Commerce court and secured an injunction against the Interstate Commerce commission enforcing its order regulating the pipe lines, has based their petition for an injunction on the ground that the pipe line owners were being deprived of their property without due process of law.

Justice McKenna proceeded to discuss the "rights of private property" and the circumstances under which the government may step in and declare a public use in it.

"Dominant in all as giving character to the property, impressed with a public use was the fact that its use was a voluntary offering by the owner to the public," said Justice McKenna, reviewing the decisions of the Supreme court relating to common carriers.

Are Socialists, Says McKenna.  
Justice McKenna suggested that under such a decision as that rendered today a Washington business man who had provided exceptional facilities for the conduct of his business might be compelled to share them with a competitor. In concluding, Justice McKenna took a dig at his associates on the bench for "adopting the theories of the Socialists."

"There is quite a body of opinion which considers the individual ownership of property economically and politically wrong and insists upon a common ownership of all that is profitable-bearing," said Justice McKenna. "This opinion of the Socialists has its cause among other causes in the power-may I say the dross—of wealth. If it accumulates itself and an individual power, may it put its convictions into law and justify the welfare, by advancement of the public welfare, by destroying the monopoly and mastery of separate ownership?"

The majority opinion was brief. Justice Holmes declared that congress had the power to "require those who are common carriers in substance to become so in form." He said there was no question whatever as to the right of congress to regulate lines built in the future.

**WOMEN STRIKE FOR  
RACE BETTERMENT**  
GENEVA, July 3.—The Swiss Society of Public Utility for Women, which is inflexible throughout Switzerland, has issued an eugenic appeal, urging every young woman before marriage and every young woman a medical examination "like your brother do 'who enter the army'" for the sake of herself, her husband and her country. The aim of the society, which has done much good work, is to obtain healthy wives and children for the betterment of the race and to insure the happiness of the home. The society, which works very unostentatiously, is strongly supported by the medical profession and by university professors.

**GOVERNMENT SHOULD  
PRINT TEXT BOOKS**  
WASHINGTON, July 3.—A new use for the government printing office is suggested in the bill introduced by Representative Hutton, chairman of the Committee on Education. He introduced a bill which provides that the public printer be authorized to print text-books for use in public schools in the various states. The bill stipulates that the books should first be approved by the proper state authorities, and that a charge amounting to the actual cost of printing should be made against the state.

**SCRANTON TO BUILD  
TEMPLE FOR LABOR**  
SCRANTON, Pa., July 3.—Trade unionists in this city have decided to build a labor temple. The Central Labor union has named a committee to prepare plans for financing the project and carry them to completion. It is proposed to erect the building in the central part of the city and equip it with a large auditorium, where conventions may be held, halls for union meetings, offices, stores, reading rooms, parlors, library and swimming pool. Money raised by the union's labor day program each year will be devoted to the building fund.

**HOTEL COOKS' UNION  
HAS BEEN FORMED**  
A. F. Martell general organizer for the cooks has succeeded in organizing a local of the cooks in Duluth. Thirty-one being enrolled as charter members with six from Superior. The charter for the newly organized local is expected here this week.

**CABINET MAKERS IN  
EAST WIN STRIKE**  
NEW YORK, July 3.—The striking cabinet makers, wood carvers and modelers who were out against Melbach Bros., 278 Madison avenue, won their fight yesterday. The firm signed an agreement with the union granting all the demands made by its employees, including the recognition of their union, the reinstatement of all the strikers and a nine hour work day.

**BOYS STRIKE TO  
RESIST WAGE CUT**  
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 3.—A strike of boys employed as "heaters" at the plant of the American Car and Foundry company, in this city, tied up the steel erecting portion of that establishment. The boys heat rivets in the coal oil furnaces for the car builders erecting the frames. They say their wages have been cut almost in half, and that they are entitled to more money because of the intense heat. The strikers average about 15 years of age.

**SCRANTON TO BUILD  
TEMPLE FOR LABOR**  
SCRANTON, Pa., July 3.—Trade unionists in this city have decided to build a labor temple. The Central Labor union has named a committee to prepare plans for financing the project and carry them to completion. It is proposed to erect the building in the central part of the city and equip it with a large auditorium, where conventions may be held, halls for union meetings, offices, stores, reading rooms, parlors, library and swimming pool. Money raised by the union's labor day program each year will be devoted to the building fund.

**HOTEL COOKS' UNION  
HAS BEEN FORMED**  
A. F. Martell general organizer for the cooks has succeeded in organizing a local of the cooks in Duluth. Thirty-one being enrolled as charter members with six from Superior. The charter for the newly organized local is expected here this week.

**CABINET MAKERS IN  
EAST WIN STRIKE**  
NEW YORK, July 3.—The striking cabinet makers, wood carvers and modelers who were out against Melbach Bros., 278 Madison avenue, won their fight yesterday. The firm signed an agreement with the union granting all the demands made by its employees, including the recognition of their union, the reinstatement of all the strikers and a nine hour work day.