

THE LABOR WORLD

Advertising Rates Made Known on Application.



Entered at the Postoffice at Duluth, Minn., as second class matter.

Published Every Saturday.

Established in 1896 by Sabrie G. Aikin.

Business Office: Suite 610 Manhattan Building, Duluth, Minn. Zenith Phone, Grand, 65. Duluth Phone, Melrose, 1288

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

One Year, in advance, \$1.00 Six Months, in advance, .50 Three Months, in advance, .25 Single Copies, 2 Cents.

W. E. McEWEN, Editor and Publisher. EDWIN T. HARRIS, Associate Editor.

THIS WEEK'S THOUGHT.

Let men labor for the welfare of all; let them rush forward and put themselves out of breath. Do not be sparing of your strides. Nothing remains useless.—Hugo.

"SAVING SOULS."

Why does the working man leave the Protestant church is a question that has agitated the minds of many reverends of the Protestant faith for the past few years. That it was the apathy of the church in regards to the workers' welfare and especially the antagonism on the part of the "pillars" of the church toward organized labor has been recognized by the more thoughtful members of the ministry.

Why does the working man leave the church? We have a partial answer to this vital question in the following advertisement that appeared in the columns of the Evening Herald last week:

Wanted—At once, non-union bricklayers to figure on brick work on church. Call for blue prints and specification. Gustave Kohler, 2706 West Fourth street.

Upon inquiry we learned that the church in question is of English Lutheran denomination. Just what influence Mr. Kohler has in the Lutheran church we are not in a position to say, but if it is part of his creed, which we don't accuse the church of, to deny workers the benefits of organization, then we fear he has but small chance in the hereafter.

Possibly we are unjust to the gentleman; it may be that he feels that the best possible way to save the souls of non-union workers is to give them an opportunity to labor on a "Christian" edifice.

GOOD FOR VOSS.

The Labor World takes this opportunity to compliment Commissioner Voss for his stand before the commission on the purchase of new fire apparatus.

Not that Mr. Voss is opposed to the purchase, because he is not, but to the method that was adopted in the purchasing of it.

We have complained of the "one man government" existing under the present administration as being not only undemocratic, but also contrary to the spirit of the Duluth charter and the intentions of commission government. This was to be a government by a commission and not by isolated departments.

Mr. Voss' statement that he wants all "important purchases placed upon an open competitive basis and definite information relative to them" before he approves of the purchase, certainly cannot be disapproved of by any thinking man.

The dodge that every purchase made by the department of safety was in the best interests of the city was rather childish, considering that no charge of dishonesty had been made. Dishonesty and inadvisability are certainly not of the same meaning.

The parting shot of Commissioner Voss is significant at the present time. "The judgment of five men is better than the judgment of one man and we should act as a body upon all important expenditures." It would be advisable for the rest of the commissioners, and would be for the benefit of the city, if they would get as clear an understanding of their duties under commission government as is here expressed by the finance commissioner.

WHAT ABOUT THE BREAKWATER?

Possibly after congress gets through making campaign speeches on the floor of the house and senate, and the matter of the little brown men in the east has been carefully stowed away in the archives of the nation's law-making body it will be in position to listen to the plea, from the district represented by the gentleman who is to become the chairman of a committee if re-elected, for a breakwater.

Saturday another fatal mishap was narrowly averted by the fates.

The barge George E. Hartnell, drifting helplessly before the worst gale of the season, missed becoming a total wreck and losing all hands on board by a hair-breadth. Fortunately for all concerned she drifted onto a sand beach, but few feet from jagged rocks.

Had the breakwater been started, when the agitation was first started, and had not become the football of politicians, Duluth would now have a basin where boats could find shelter and the lives of seamen would not be in jeopardy, every time a storm blow up, in entering this harbor.

The Wheeling Majority and the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly have quite evidently stepped on the toes of Joseph Ettor, leading light of the I. W. W., consequently these two organs are of the same brand as the oppressive employing class and get all their dope from the capitalistic press. A sample of I. W. W. logic.

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY.

Business mitigated by philanthropy is better than business unalloyed, but it is no adequate safeguard for human interests. A deeper change than any that has yet been made voluntarily by business itself is essential. Industrial democracy in the spirit of philanthropy is essential; by which we mean the actual participation—not by sufferance, but by established custom—the sustained and effective participation of industrial workers in determining the conditions of their work.—Edward T. I. Devine in The Survey.

To labor should be a natural function and a joy; often it is nothing more than servitude and suffering.

RADICAL LEGISLATION.

Radical legislation is rather an effect of economic ills than the cause thereof. That is one thing Wall street never learns. It regards politics as an evil, like a humor in the blood, liable at any time to break out violently, and tolerably certain in time to subside; whereas, in fact, it is possible, with sufficient thought to forecast political agitations as definitely as liquidations, or other phenomena that are bound to take place in the world on a very large scale, recurringly. High prices, exhaustion of capital, abated consumption, and, at length, unemployment; are just as sure to produce political disturbances as speculative excesses are to cause stock market disorders. It had been possible three years ago to predict with absolute certainty that the blame for a depression in general business about 1914 would be absurdly laid upon the party in power, and that the party in power would accuse business of having entered into a gigantic conspiracy to discredit its reforms. That has happened invariably.—The Annalist.

POVERTY!

"Don't you believe anyone who tells you that low wages have nothing to do with white slavery." So spoke Miss Eva Booth just before she sailed for England. Coming from one who has been engaged in the work among the so-called "lower class" all her life, these words are significant at a time when we are not only attempting to arrive at a living wage for girls in the industries, but also attempting to eradicate the vile "traffic in souls".

Miss Booth, however, does not stop at trying to establish a minimum wage for women, but also believes a minimum wage should be set for men. Only in this way, if set high enough, can the problems of poverty in any way be coped with.

The problem of poverty, according to those who must come in contact with it year after year, is becoming more aggravated, even in the United States with all its vast resources. Seventeen thousand men cared for every night in the hotels of the Salvation Army and 42,000 children fed, clothed and otherwise cared for by but one of the hundreds of charitable institutions in the country.

Bernard Shaw says the trouble of the poor is their poverty and the cause of their poverty is not hard to find.

When we have progressed as far toward industrial democracy and remove ourselves as far from industrial anarchy as we have moved on the political field we will then be on a fair road to abolishing the "problems of poverty."

EARLY CLOSING.

Let us draw your attention to the news item and the advertisement, in this issue of The Labor World, in regards to the early closing campaign of Geo. A. Gray & Co.

This firm purposes to close their store at 6 p. m. on Saturdays during July and August and wants your opinion on the matter. It is a program worthy of any store and should meet the cooperation of all.

There are those undoubtedly who will complain about interference with their shopping, but let us hope the number is too small to have any effect on the plan. Invariably you will find that those people who make such objection want the early hours of the evening to go to a moving picture show and have the girls in the store wait until nine or ten o'clock for them to do the necessary shopping. Possibly the shopping consists of a spool of thread or other necessity that could wait until Monday.

We look forward to the day when we shall see Saturday afternoon closing instead of 6 o'clock closing. When we begin to realize that we do not live to work, but work in order to live, then we will not be demanding that others should kill themselves in the effort to live.

Vote yes on the ballot and vote early, and often if injured as a sacrifice to profits under private ownership, possible, so that this plan can take effect immediately.

BENEFITS OF PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

Former Governor Stubbs of Kansas, in a notable article, the result of years of study of the railroad problems, in this country, recently said:

"Public ownership will make railway operation comparatively safe for railway workers. There are now every year more than 150,000 persons either killed or injured as a sacrifice to profits under private ownership. It would benefit labor further by the betterment of wages and greater steadiness of employment. It will make service the end and object of all railway operation, management and methods, while under private ownership it is not unusual that everything, including human life, is sacrificed for profit.

"It required many years of public agitation, resulting in a national law, to secure the general use of automatic couplings, uniform steps, handholds, and other safety devices in railway equipment to protect the lives and limbs of employes; and every step in this humane program has been fought most bitterly by the financial interests that dominate absolutely railway political activities."—The Citizen.

OWNED BY FOREIGN LANDLORDS.

There are now 20,847,000 acres of land in the United States owned by twenty-nine foreign landlords and foreign syndicates. The amount of land thus owned is as large as Ireland. Indeed, one Irish landlord is said to draw \$400,000 annual income in rack rents from his estates in Illinois. One English gentleman in London owns 700,000 acres of American land. The census of 1880 showed that there were 1,024,601 tenant farmers in the United States. That number must have increased considerably in later years, and at the present time our American "peasantry" probably outnumbered that of Great Britain and Ireland combined. At any rate there are in Ireland today only 547,222 tenant buildings; in England and Wales together but 414,804, and in all Scotland 81,101. The state of Illinois alone has 20,000 more land tenants than Scotland. France has today 5,000,000 small rural proprietors and 2,000,000 large proprietors and owners of real estate in towns. Altogether, both great and small, the number of landed proprietors in the United States is not quite 3,000,000, and yet we have a greater population than France by 12,000,000 and many times as much land as that country.—Prof. Herbert B. Adams in the Citizen.

Curiosity will conquer fear even more than bravery will.

The union label is a symbol of consistency for the union member, and a symbol of righteousness for all. Attached to any article, it means that the good of humanity has been considered in its manufacture. If you are a union member and have not the union label on every article you wear, you are helping to destroy the house that shelters you; if you are anybody else, and do not have the union label as a companion, you are a drag to humanity instead of a help.

RAISING THE FLAG

A Fourth of July Poem. Today the birthright of her hopes the younger nation sings As on the pinions of the light the banner lifts its wings.

Today the future on us smiles and studious labors cease To set the flag above the school, our fortresses all of peace War bugles old, storm beating drums and veterans scarred and true And children marching for the states mid roses wined with dew.

Behind ye thrice a hundred years, before a thousand grand, What says the past to you today, O children of the land? What are thy legends, O thou flag that gladdens land and sea? What is thy meaning in the air amid the jubilee?

Flag of the sun that glows for all, Flag of the breeze that blows for all, Flag of the sea that flows for all, Flag of the school that stands for all, Flag of the people, one and all— The peaceful bugles blow and blow across the silver sea.

What is thy meaning in the air? Oh, banner, answer me! Oh, my America, whose flag we throne amid the sky, Beneath whose folds 'tis life to live and noblest death to die, I hear the peaceful bugles blow across the silver sea.

And bless my God my palace stands a cottage home in thee! So speak the voices of the past, ye children of the land, Behind us thrice a hundred years, before a thousand grand, Such are the legends of your flag that gladdens land and sea; Such is the hand that scrolls the air this day of jubilee.

Flag of the sun that shines for all, Flag of the breeze that blows for all, Flag of the sea that flows for all, Flag of the school that stands for all, Flag of the people, one and all— Hall, flag of liberty, all hail! Hail, glorious years to come! —Hezekiah Butterworth in Youth's Companion.

THE FRIEND OF MAN

There are hermit souls that live with-

In the peace of their self-content; There are souls, like stars, that dwell apart,

In a fellowship firmament; There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths

Where highways never ran— But let me live by the side of the road And be a friend of man.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road,

Where the race of men go by— The men who are good, and the men who are bad,

As good and as bad as I, I would not sit in the scorners' seat, Or hurl the cynic's ban; Let me live in a house by the side of the road

And be a friend of man.

I see from my house by the side of the road,

By the side of the highway of life, The men who press with ardor of hope.

The men who are faint with the strife, But I turn not away from their smiles nor their tears— Both parts of an infinite plan; Let me live in my house by the side of the road,

And be a friend of man.

I know there are brook-gladdened meadows ahead,

And mountains of wearisome height; That the road passes on through the long afternoon,

And stretches away in the night, But still I rejoice when the travelers rejoice

And weep with the strangers that moan, Not live in my house by the side of the road,

Like a man who dwells alone.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road,

Where the race of men go by— They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong.

Wise, foolish—so am I, Then why should I sit in the scorners' seat,

Or hurl the cynic's ban? Let me live in my house by the side of the road,

And be a friend of man. SAM WALTER FOSS.

ORGANIZE.

If you want more money for your labor—organize.

If you want shorter hours—organize.

If you want better working conditions—organize.

When workmen are organized they always get better wages.

When workmen are organized they always have shorter hours.

When workmen are organized they always have better working conditions.

When workmen are organized they are not afraid of losing their jobs at the whim of a foreman or superintendent.

When workmen are organized they become convinced that there is no other plan whereby the workmen can be protected against avarice, greed, tyranny and injustice.

When workmen are organized they realize that the unions make independent instead of dependent men.

When you will pay into a union will be returned to you a thousand-fold in higher wages and shorter hours.

"BLACKLISTING" ILLEGAL

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The United States Supreme Court has sustained the government in its suit against the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, the so-called "lumber dealers' trust." The court declared that such "blacklisting" of certain retail dealers was a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Additional to the Savings Below We Give One Security Voucher With Every 10c Purchase.



Store Will Be Closed All Day Saturday, July 4th Independence Day Open On Friday Evening Till 9:00 o'Clock

Women's Holiday Wearables for the 'Fourth'

Rousing values that will bring enthusiastic response by hundreds of women who are preparing for the week-end double holiday—dainty wash frocks, blouses, skirts, coats, etc., at prices that are less than regular.

Wash Dresses

Charming new models in a variety of materials, colors and designs—values up to \$4.95, special... \$4.95

Wash Skirts

Up-to-date styles in White Bedford Cord Wash Skirts; regular value \$1.95, special today... \$1.25

Long Tunic White and Colored Wash Skirts, \$3.75 to \$6.50.

Linen Coats

In Balmacaan style, in natural color, at... \$7.50

Wash Dresses

A collection of fetching style Summer Dresses; broken lots of various tints; values \$19.50 to \$25... \$15

Entire Stock of Silk Suits and Wool Suits, Half Price

Take your choice of any suit and pay just half the original price; regular prices range \$19.50 to \$75.00, sale prices cut to— \$9.75 to \$37.50

Linen Suits

In natural colors and pastel shades; newest models— \$12.50 to \$29.50

"Before-the-4th" Millinery Specials!

Sale of Untrimmed Hats

Up-to-date shapes in hemp, milan hemp, chips, etc., in white, burnt, black and colors; values up to \$4.00. 68c choice, to close out...

Trimmed Hats to Close Out \$1

About 60 handsome Trimmed Hats; were formerly priced up to \$6.00; variety of shapes, colors, trimmings, etc., your choice, each... \$1.00

Panama Hats

The ideal hat for the Fourth outing wear, dressy and practical. We are showing and selling the latest models at three special prices—

\$2.25 Values \$4.00, \$3.50 Values \$5.00, \$4.00 Values \$6.00.

Children's Trimmed Hats

Pretty styles, in light and medium colors; big variety; no two alike; styles to suit every taste; values \$2 to \$2.50 at... \$1.50

TWO FAMOUS FOURTHS

July 4 has always been selected as an auspicious one on which to inaugurate important enterprises.

July 4, 1817, Governor DeWitt Clinton turned the first sod in the construction of the Erie canal, considered a great undertaking. On July 4, 1828, was celebrated the beginning of the first railway in this country, the Baltimore and Ohio.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a member of the first directory of this railroad, was present and turned the first spadeful of earth, saying, "I consider this among the most important acts of my life, second only to that of signing the Declaration of Independence, if indeed, second to that."

To the Blacksmith's association, which presented to him the pick, spade, hammer and trowel used in the ceremony of dedication, Carroll wrote: "You observe that republics can exist and that the people under that form of government can be happier than under any other. That the republic created by the Declaration of Independence will continue to the end of time is my fervent prayer. That protracted existence, however, will depend on the morality, sobriety and industry of the people, and on no part more than on the mechanics, forming in our cities the greatest number of their most useful inhabitants."—Chicago Record-Herald.

PHRASES THAT MADE HISTORY.

Philadelphia Public Ledger: William J. Bryan nominated himself for president of the United States by uttering just twenty-four words about "the cross of gold."

One sentence broken by Webster about "liberty and union" more than any other thing crystallized the North into thinking the slaves could be freed and the country still live.

Captains of industry had better learn to esteem the value of phrases. Vanderbilt's "the public be damned" made more enemies for his railroad than a book full of logic could convert into friends.

All the traffic will bear" was the most deadly boomerang for the railroads, for while it lays down a perfectly sound principle, it makes people believe they are being swindled.

There was a genius among railroad workmen who thought of calling it the "full crew" law. It gave the impressions that the crews on trains were incomplete and so carried conviction among folks who do not stop to reason.

Lawson's "system" was a powerful arguer and Col. Roosevelt's phrases about the "privileged" classes and "predatory wealth" swung more people to his way of thinking than a volume of sound arguments.

A foolish phrase best Blaine for president. Hancock's blunder in saying "let us have a local issue" probably cost him the same high office.

George F. Baer never said he had a "divine right" to operate the coal mines, but lots of people thought he did, which had the same effect.

It would pay Big Business to hire some happy phrase-makers.

BARBERS WIN STRIKE

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 3.—Barbers' local No. 35 has won its strike in this city. Several conferences have been held, the employers finally agreeing to recognize the union and dismiss all strikebreakers.

LABOR WORLD HAS VISITOR

The Labor World was honored last week by a visit from the editor, F. E. Paterson, of the Bear River Journal.

RICHARD JONES IS DECLARED WINNER

Recount of Ballots Shows Net Gain of 12 Votes Over Randall.

Richard Jones, who was recently counted out at the primary election for the nomination of state senator, and as a consequence of the narrow margin between his competitor's vote had contested the election has been declared nominated by the inspectors of election who were appointed by District Judge Fessler.

At the primary election June 16, Jones was credited with 754 votes against Randall's 757. The recount credits Jones with 763 and Randall 754. This is a net gain of 12 votes for Jones who will now be Pugh's opponent at the regular election.

Appearing as attorneys for Jones were McKnight and Morgan while Mr. Randall was represented by Frank Randall and Leslie High.

In a statement to The Labor World Mr. Jones said: "I appreciate Cap. Randall's friendly attitude in the contest and the fairness with which he co-operated with us in bringing on the recount. If the recount had resulted in his favor, I would have been satisfied."

"We shall prepare to wage an active campaign against my opponent Mr. Pugh. So far as I am concerned, it will be free from all personalities. We shall see to it that the voters in the fifty-eighth district are fully informed regarding his vote on every important measure, and when so informed I do not believe they will approve of his record."

"That I am a socialist and senator Pugh does not sympathize with the principles of the socialist movement is not the only issue between us in the present campaign."

TO URGE LABOR ATLANTA, Ga., July 3.—The Georgia Federation of Labor has prepared a list of laws beneficial to the workers which will be urged before the state legislature now in session.

ONE DAY REST IN SEVEN

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Bar-tenders in this city are conducting a campaign for one day's rest in seven, and in many instances their request has been granted.

WILSON PREDICTS BUSINESS-REVIVAL

Continued on page 7, column 1.

was necessary to remove admitted distempers and evils. The treatment is to be constitutional rather than surgical, affecting habits of life and actions which have been hurtful. For on all hands it is admitted that there are processes of business or have been processes of business in this country which ought to be corrected, but the correction has been postponed, and in proportion to the postponement the fever has increased—the fever of apprehension.

There is nothing more fatal to business than to be kept guessing from month to month and from year to year whether something serious is going to happen to it or not and what in particular is going to happen to it, if anything does. It is impossible to forecast the prospects of any line of business unless you know what the thing is more unfair, nothing has been declared by business men to be more harmful, than to keep them guessing.

"First, there was the tariff, and business shivered. We don't like to

go in; the water looks cold; but when the tariff had been passed it was found that the readjustment was possible without any serious disturbance whatever.

Benefits in Currency Reform. "Then came the currency reform. You remember with what resistance, with what criticism, with what systematic holding back a large body of bankers in this country met the proposals of that reform, and you know how, immediately after its passage, they recognized its benefit and its beneficence, and how ever since the passage of that reform bankers throughout the United States have been congratulating themselves that it was possible to carry out this great reform upon sensible and solid lines.

"Then we advanced to the trust program and again the same dread, the same hesitation, the same urgency that the thing should be postponed. It will not be postponed; and it will not be stopped because we are the friends of business. We know what we are doing; we purpose to do it under the advice—for we have been fortunate enough to obtain the advice of men who understand the business of the country; and we know that the effect is going to be exactly what the effect of the currency reform was, a sense of relief and of security.

Predicts Wonderful Boom. "Because when the program is finished it is finished; the interrogation points are rubbed off the slate; business is given its constitution of freedom and is bidden go forward under that constitution. And just so soon as it gets that leave and freedom there will be a boom of business in this country such as we have never witnessed in the United States.

"It is a matter of conscience as well as a matter of large policy to do what this congress I am now certain is going to do—finish the program. And I do not think that it is going to take a very long time. I believe that the temper of those engaged in this great thing is admirable; that the various elements sometimes in antagonism in the congress of the United States are drawing together, and that we shall witness an early, statesmanlike result, for which we shall all have abundant reason to be thankful."

TIME CARD JULY AND AUGUST

TRIPS TO FOND DU LAC 3 Trips Daily (Except Monday)

Leave Duluth 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. Returning to Duluth: 1:15 p. m. and 6:45 p. m.

ROUND TRIP TICKET, ADULTS \$60, CHILD'S 25c.

MONDAYS

HERALD EXCURSION STEAMER FAVORITE, Leave Duluth at 9 a. m. Return at 6 p. m.

GRAND LAKE RIDE STEAMER COLUMBIA FOR PORT WING, WIS. 80 mile boat ride on old Lake Superior \$1.00 ROUND TRIP.

Leave foot of Fifth avenue West at 9:30 a. m. every Monday, returning same evening at 7:30 p. m.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION ON THE LAKE

STEAMER COLUMBIA Leaves Duluth, foot of Fifth avenue West, at 8:30 p. m., returning at 10:30 p. m. TICKETS 25c.