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FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE, ECONOMIC REFORM AND POLITICAL PROGRESS.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. TWO CENTS.

DEMOCRAT Elected in Minnesota

Congressman Hammond Defeats Lee By Plurality of At Least 25,000 According to Incomplete Returns, Gets Lee's District.

MILLER DEFEATS NELSON FOR CONGRESS BY LARGE PLURALITY

Several Surprises in Returns. Van Dyke, Democrat Wins In Fourth Congressional District. Sixth Scars Lindberg. Sageng Downed



WINFIELD SCOTT HAMMOND.

Winfield Scott Hammond, Democratic candidate for governor of Minnesota has triumphed over W. E. Lee, Republican by a plurality of at least 25,000. District where Lee was expected to run strongly have returned good sized votes for Mr. Hammond, who seems to have carried all except the seventh and ninth districts. Lee's district, the sixth, gave Hammond a plurality.

Ramsey county gives Hammond a majority of about 12,000 and Hennepin close to 7,000.

Congressman Miller's majority over Andrew Nelson from last returns is close to 2,000 and still growing.

In the Fourth congressional district C. C. Van Dyke, Democrat was elected over F. C. Stevens by the surprisingly large plurality of 6,700 and the Sixth district nearly defeated Congressman Lindberg, Republican.

Bunn Safe. Justice George L. Bunn apparently has a safe lead over his opponent, Judge Johnson for associate justice of the Supreme court. The three large counties gave Bunn a lead of more than 12,000, which it is not

believed can be overcome.

Local Election.

The vote on county officers reached sensational conditions and as we go to press when incumbents of county offices were reported as beaten, the rumors continued until dispelled by the cold, cruel figures and facts that came in from precinct after precinct. Those whom rumor had on the list of casualties were County Auditor Halden, Register of Deeds Calligan and Sheriff Melning. As reports began coming in, however, the hopes of the "outs" began to fade, and late this afternoon little, if any, doubt exists as to the election of the three men who now hold the offices referred to.

In the matter of legislative representation, Charles E. Adams has beaten Alex G. McKnight for the senatorship in the Fifty-seventh district, and while quite a number of precincts are still missing there does not seem any reasonable chance for the senatorship to be in doubt. So far as the lower house is concerned in that district, William J. North is probably victorious over Bert N.

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STATE FEDERATION HEADS GET TOGETHER

Uniform Labor Laws Discussed by Prominent Union Men in Chicago.

(Special Service)
On Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 26 and 27, there was a conference of representatives of the Labor Federations of six western states held in Chicago for the purpose of putting in motion forces to obtain the enactment of uniform laws in those states for the benefit of the working people in them.

The delegates sent to this conference by the various State Federations of Labor, all of whom were present, were:

Illinois—Victor Olander, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, and Matthew Woll, president of the Photo Engravers' International union.

Iowa—J. H. Strief, president of the State Federation of Labor.

Michigan—C. O. Taylor, president and H. F. Waterman, secretary of the State Federation of Labor.

Minnesota—E. G. Hall, president and G. W. Lawson, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, and C. E. James, member of the general executive board of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union.

Missouri—R. T. Wood, president of the State Federation of Labor, and T. E. Coyne, also a representative of that organization.

Wisconsin—Frank J. Weber, state organizer, and J. J. Handley, secretary of the State Federation of Labor.

American Society of Equity (Farmers' Union)—J. Weller Long.

Wisconsin Branch American Society of Equity—H. E. Holmes.

Minnesota Wool Growers' association—Magnus Brown.

E. G. Hall is Chosen Chairman. The conference was called to order at the New Southern hotel by J. J. Handley, who stated the purpose of the meeting by reading the resolution on the subject adopted by the Duluth convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor.

E. C. Hall was unanimously elected chairman and J. J. Handley secretary.

Rules and Order of Business.

A committee on rules and order of business reported a schedule for the government of the conference, which included a recommendation that the organization be made permanent. The report was unanimously adopted.

Different States Heard From.

Chairman Hall called for expressions of views and desires from the different states and their representatives responded with freedom.

Messrs. Olander and Woll (Illinois) spoke of the necessity of anti-injunction, child labor and mechanics' lien laws.

Mr. Holmes (Wisconsin) presented a strong desire in his state for adequate fair trade and marketing laws.

Mr. Brown (Minnesota) strongly advocated co-operation between farmers' organizations and Federations of Labor in forcing congress to establish a banking system through which city workers and farmers who wish to build residences or purchase land could borrow money from the government at low rates of interest.

He also urged that workmen's compensation be based on the classification of industries and the enactment of laws providing that stipulated amounts be paid for loss of life or limb out of a fund contributed to the state by the industries.

Mr. Long (American Society of Equity) talked luminously on the benefit of having postal savings banks furnish loans to home builders.

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CITY OWNERSHIP CAMPAIGN IS ON

Success of Hamilton Municipal Plans Stirs Dayton Into Action

HAMILTON, Ohio, Nov. 6.—The success of the Hamilton municipal plans is being used in Dayton, Ohio in a fight in that city for municipal ownership.

The principle campaign now is for a municipal electric lighting plant there. Mayor Fred Hinkel has asked Superintendent James O'Toole, of the local plant, to supply statistics. O'Toole, in his statement, claimed the local electric plant secured a profit of \$74,238.70 in the year 1913, even though the city in 1913 was devastated with the flood.

Of this sum, he says \$25,000 was paid from receipts for rehabilitation after the flood. He says \$35,000 went for lighting the streets, city buildings, and engine houses. Thus there was a net balance over all this of \$14,238.70.

The \$78,238.70 actual profit claimed by O'Toole would pay interest on \$1,484,774 in bonds, figured at the usual interest rate of five per cent. The bonded indebtedness, according to O'Toole, is \$190,000, and the plant is valued at \$275,000.

O'Toole is not a Socialist. But he argues for municipal ownership and says that if Hamilton ownership paid for street lighting by direct taxation, as Dayton does the profits of the plant would permit a much lower rate to consumers.

SWISS SOCIALISTS IN PARLIAMENT URGE PEACE

BERNE, Switzerland, Nov. 3.—Following the united demand for action on the part of the Socialist members of parliament, President Arthur Hoffmann today declared that he will immediately undertake to reach an agreement with all neutral powers for joint action and intervention in the interest of peace.



WEEKS TO CHRISTMAS EARLY Gift Buying Means BETTER CHOICES

RICHARD JONES ELECTED SENATOR

Defeats Senator Pugh By Majority of Probably 150 Votes.



RICHARD JONES.

Duluth has elected from the fifty-eighth legislative district at least one man of whom they may be proud, Richard Jones who has but recently celebrated his twenty-seventh birthday is now celebrating his election to the State Senate.

Organized labor has just cause to feel proud of "Dick" who they have watched climb from an isolated railroad operator to secretary of the Commercial telegraphers and pass through a blacklist of the Western Union and in spite of other forces complete his law course and develop into a successful attorney, and through his own initiative obtain the office of State Senator.

Jones' vote in the various precincts of his district was as follows:

| Precinct | Jones | Pugh |
|------------------|-------|------|
| 14 | 75 | 53 |
| 15 | 122 | 85 |
| 16 | 120 | 134 |
| 17 | 149 | 141 |
| 18 | 102 | 139 |
| 19 | 126 | 132 |
| 20 | 161 | 133 |
| 21 | 84 | 72 |
| 22 | 86 | 87 |
| 23 | 83 | 87 |
| 24 | 72 | 29 |
| 25 | 121 | 83 |
| 26 | 66 | 52 |
| 27 | 102 | 113 |
| 28 | 57 | 37 |
| 29 | 62 | 27 |
| Canosa | 29 | 16 |
| Fredenberg | 7 | 4 |
| Unofficial total | 1611 | 1425 |

600 OKLAHOMA MINERS QUIT; MINES TIED UP

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Nov. 6.—Six hundred miners of the Oklahoma Coal company at Henryetta, Okla., are out on a strike because the company refused to discharge a foreman whom the men asked dismissed, according to advices reaching Muskogee.

The company controls five mines. All of them have been closed. Officials declare no effort will be made to reopen the mines until after all efforts to settle the difficulty had been exhausted.

Henryetta is quite and there is no indication of trouble.

SCHOOL TEACHERS MAY ORGANIZE SAYS COURT

School Superintendent, Feared Union, Refused to Obey Order From Court to Reinstate Teachers Who Joined, Guilty of Contempt.

CONDEMNS ANTI-UNION RESOLUTION OF SCHOOL BOARD AS VICIOUS

"May Be My Last Important Case If So Could Wish No Finer Valedictory," Declares Judge. Teachers Had Right to Join Union.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 6.—In a decision replete with scathing terms and declarations for freedom of action by teachers, Common Pleas Judge Neff found school Superintendent Frederick guilty of contempt of court for refusing to obey an order to reinstate six grade teachers who were dismissed because they belonged to their newly formed union against the orders of the Board of Education.

The decision is a remarkable one because of its condemnation of methods employed by public school officials in this city, and also because of a defense of the teachers to form a union, and affiliate to the American Federation of Labor, which the court declares is "a lawful organization."

Judge Neff was not partial in the use of strong terms in his condemnation of the superintendent, whose methods were declared to be "cruel, baseless and tyrannical," and whose excuses are termed "mere wheedling, bare, bald evasion and pretense."

In referring to the resolution of the board of education prohibiting teachers joining the union, Judge Neff said:

Resolution Vicious.

"The anti-union resolution of the board was vicious in its principle as well as subversive of constitutional liberty. If the board can validly discriminate against labor unions, then it may discriminate because of race or color, or nationality, or creed, or for any other arbitrary reason."

"There is no necessary conflict between affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and the vocation of a teacher. The testimony submitted in the case shows that all the alarm of strikes, boycotts, that seems to have disturbed the board is utterly unfounded, for the reason that strikes amongst public employees are not tolerated by the Federation."

"It is an American and grossly unjust to legislate in any way against those who toil."

"The board had no right to pass the rule. It was an act of folly, and its principle was vicious, un-American, unpatriotic and unjust. If the courts are so palsied, so powerless, so debilitated as not to interfere, then judges ought to be brought to the courthouse in wheelchairs and fed with spoons."

"The high-handed outrage which the board of education seemed determined to commit was so spectacular, so glaring, that it was high time that a precedent be made; so this court made one, and by so doing saved hundreds of teachers from losing their positions."

"This may be the last important case which I shall ever decide; but if it is, I could not wish a finer valedictory."

School Board Sees Red.

"There is no doubt that the teachers, in voting for the union, did so in good faith, and not with any of the incendiary or revolutionary motives imputed to them. They had an undoubted right to join the union. The American Federation of Labor is a lawful organization."

"But no sooner had they voted to join the union than somebody cried, 'fire,' and then the trouble began."

"Then the board passed that foolish resolution who should join the union, and expel her from the school. And not only that, but the board declared that no member of the American Federation of Labor should be allowed to teach school in Cleveland; and it had as much right to pass that resolution as it would have had to repeal the ten commandments."

Foolish Thoughts.

"The members of the board had strange visions of strikes and lock-outs and boycotts and all other ghostly apparitions which are both of sudden terror and alarm; but the plain truth is, as is clearly shown by the evidence, that the American Federation of Labor will not tolerate strikes by employees engaged in the service of the public."

"So this excitement was, after all, merely a troubled dream; and yet upon so slight a provocation as this the board passed that resolution, and the superintendent proceeded in hot haste to put it into immediate execution."

"He summoned his four assistants and issued his fiat that they should begin to investigate and report to him and then the 'reign of terror' began."

Unions Lawful.

"In taking up the fight of labor to organize," Judge Neff said, "Labor unions are lawful organizations. It is grossly unjust to legislate in any way against those who toil. Labor is the only property the workingman brings to market, and it is all he has to sell."

"The climax of the decision came when the judge looked directly at Frederick and said:

"Mr. Frederick, the overwhelming weight of the evidence establishes that you are guilty of contempt. You can still do some semblance of justice to these teachers. Unpack your bitter word of banishment!

"Why blight the lives of these teachers, destroy their usefulness, and break their hearts? I would reinstate them myself if I had power under the law to do so. You owe their reinstatement to the public, whose servant you are."

"You are out of harmony with the public, your real employer. You are not employed by the board of education, but by the public. In your loyal service to your nominal masters, the board, you have drifted away from your real master, the public."

"I assure you that in the measure that you extend, consideration to these teachers, in the same measure will the court extend consideration to you."

ORGANIZING MEAT CUTTERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 6.—Meat cutters in this city have selected a large section of the city and purpose devoting their energies to unionizing every butcher shop in this district. International President Hart of the Butcher Workmen of America is assisting in this work.

Reason No. 1.—Because your mother, who gave birth to you, nursed you, reared you, loved you, taught you and made a man of you, does not know what is good for her. She is utterly incapable, of course, of deciding which political party she would prefer to see in power, and what kind of legislation is desirable for the families and homes of her city and state. Though she has grown old and gray in toll, service and experience, she doesn't know enough to vote. It is up to you, young man, even if you are only just 21, and very ignorant of social problems, to represent her at the polls. So by all means don't let your mother have the right to vote!

Reason No. 2.—Because your wife, who makes both ends meet with your limited income, takes care of your home and of you, and rears your children, cannot possibly have any interest in such public questions as safe and sanitary dwelling, pure food, pure water, clean streets, proper schools, public parks and playgrounds, etc. If she and all the other wives in Minnesota could vote, you might live in a more attractive home on a cleaner street and might eat better food. Your children might enjoy school facilities and might play in safe places under shade trees, instead of in the streets where physical and moral dangers threaten them. So be

very careful not to let your wife become enfranchised!

Reason No. 3.—Because the working women of Minnesota, the thousands of women who must work for wages in offices, stores and factories, might help the cause of the working class at the polls, as they are helping it in the trade unions. Many of them work for starvation wages or work far longer each day than any human being ought to. Great numbers of young girls are toiling in unwholesome surroundings or at dangerous occupations which undermine their vitality and threaten their future motherhood. If all these working girls and women had a vote, they would surely use it to establish a living wage, shorten the workday, and improve factory conditions, thereby helping to raise the standard of living for you, Mr. Workingman and Voter. Therefore the right of suffrage must be withheld from your sister toilers.

Reason No. 4.—Because women are so emotional. Most mob riots, precipitated by the aroused emotions of crowds, are caused by men. Most crimes, springing from the passionate emotions of individuals, are committed by men. All the wars of the world, that only became possible by the crazed emotions of entire nations, are carried on by men. Yet women are the emotional sex. Since home-making and mothering has been their business for ages, their emotions are

mainly expressed in love and service. They might use their political power emotionally—as they have already used their indirect influence—by establishing reformatories, model prisons and children's courts. They might use it to cause the appointment of probation officers, protectors of young girls, and other sentimental folk. Such outbursts of emotion would be an imminent danger to the welfare of the state. Accordingly, the emotional sex must be left out of politics.

Reason No. 5.—Because woman suffrage would cause women to neglect their families. Of course we are aware of the fact that at present many rich women neglect their families for bridge parties, tango tea and prize poodle dogs. We are also aware of the fact that many poor women neglect their families because they must help to support them. But all this neglect is as nothing compared to that which will ensue when women are enfranchised. Intelligent women voters will spend about half an hour daily in reading the papers, to acquaint themselves with the political situation. Sometimes they will stop in the midst of hanging up clothes in the yard or on the roof to talk politics to a neighbor, instead of discussing Mrs. Jones' new hat; and once a year—just think of it!—once a year they will spend from 10 to 15 minutes at the polls! It is evident that all this will lead to the utter neglect of every

family in Minnesota from the grand-dad down to the baby. You can only save the threatened family life of your state by voting against woman suffrage.

Reason No. 6.—Because only the bad women would vote. This has been positively demonstrated in every state where women have been enfranchised. That is why the number of suffrage states is growing so rapidly. That is why the good elements of society, teachers, women's clubs, trade unions, etc., are in favor of votes for women, while the evil elements, exploiters of little children, liquor interests, white slave traders, etc., are opposed. To keep the few bad women from voting, you must keep all the good women disfranchised. Incidentally, you will also accomplish the noble purpose of maintaining these so-called bad women in utter slavery. By withholding the vote you withhold a possible means of improving their lot. You will maintain them in a state of helpless servitude to the evil men who live on their misery, their evil men who remember never to have a vote. In the interest of disorderly houses, you must vote against woman suffrage.

Reason No. 7.—Because woman's place is home. When you leave your home in the morning to go to your place of business, shop or office, you behold thousands of women going to work like you. Evidently their place is not home. When you enter any

office building you behold in almost every office some woman, clicking a typewriter, taking down communications in shorthand, bending over account books or doing other clerical work. It seems that their place is not home. When you enter a factory you usually find almost as many women employed as men, women performing all kinds of manufacturing tasks, from the simplest to the most intricate. You must conclude, therefore, that the factory woman's place is not home. If you stroll through a department store in any of the large cities you can observe a whole swarm of women behind the counters and on the floor of every department. The saleswoman's place, too, does not seem to be at home. In every public school you will find a large force of women teachers, more women than men, form which you surely be destroyed. So you use all your moral and political influence to keep women in their homes on election day.

Reason No. 8.—Because voting would unsex women. This has been occasionally proved. Their homes for such unwomanly purposes as delivering lectures, interviewing editors, and buttonholing legislators. All this is good and right because you and I and all of us are used to it. But the idea of a woman leaving her home in order to vote is preposterous. The home, being left in this wise, would work like you. Evidently their place is not home. When you enter any

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Reason No. 10.—Because women are so reactionary. Whenever they have been given political power they have used it for the advancement of such reactionary measures as anti-child labor laws, protection of women in industry, equal guardianship laws, raising of the age of consent for the protection of young girls, etc. The reactionary tendencies of women are so generally recognized that the most progressive people believe in woman

suffrage. If you don't believe in progress, if you don't believe in human betterment, if you don't believe in juster social conditions, vote "no" on woman suffrage.

Reason No. 11.—Because women cannot fight. Fighting is such a noble, admirable, humanizing occupation as is being clearly demonstrated in Europe at this very hour—that we must great political right only to those who are willing and able to include in this occupation, and must withhold them from those who are not. It is true that a great many men never can, do, nor wish to fight. But then every man is a potential soldier while a woman is not. So by all means let us give the vote to the destroyers of life, but not to the creators of life. Let us give it to the makers of cannon and battleships, but not to the makers of clothes and bread. Let us give it to the man who devastates the fields, burns the homes and murders his fellows, but not to the woman who sows the crops, maintains the home and gives succor and comfort to the suffering and bereaved. Not only do women not fight themselves but they are actually opposed to men's fighting. It is to be feared that they would use their political power to oppress, diminish and eventually put an end to all warfare. If you believe in bloodshed, carnage, destruction, pillage, murder, rape, if you believe in war with all its concomitant hatred, horror and despair—then continue to hold out against votes for women!

KILL WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE—TEN REASONS WHY

By META L. STERN.

Reason No. 1.—Because your mother, who gave birth to you, nursed you, reared you, loved you, taught you and made a man of you, does not know what is good for her. She is utterly incapable, of course, of deciding which political party she would prefer to see in power, and what kind of legislation is desirable for the families and homes of her city and state. Though she has grown old and gray in toll, service and experience, she doesn't know enough to vote. It is up to you, young man, even if you are only just 21, and very ignorant of social problems, to represent her at the polls. So by all means don't let your mother have the right to vote!

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