

THE LABOR WORLD

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

No government is worthy of the name which is not able to protect from every arm uplifted for its injury, the humblest citizen who lives beneath the flag.—Bryan.

DO IT FOR DULUTH.

The note issued last week by the Builders' Exchange is deserving of more public notice than the mere fact that a resolution was adopted. Recently protest was made by one of the labor organizations against the bringing in of skilled employees from other cities to do work, while men of that craft are unemployed in this city.

It is true that Duluth has architects fully as competent as those of other cities. Duluth has contractors on a par with those in Minneapolis or elsewhere, and above all, it is true that Duluth has skilled workmen fully as efficient and industrious as will be found in any other city in the United States.

The unemployed situation has been relieved but slightly in the last two months and many skilled mechanics in the building trades are out of work. Do it for Duluth, as is stated in the plea of the Builders' Exchange, implies the employment of Duluth labor just as much, if not more so, than buying from Duluth merchants, although both must go hand in hand.

Home products are as good as others and home labor is better. See to it that Duluth workmen are employed and trading at home will be assured. The workers in Duluth, whose homes are here, spend practically all their earnings here. If the merchants and others would profit by serving the people in the city then it follows that Duluth's workmen must be employed. The prosperity of the working man is the thermometer of the general prosperity of business. A happy and prosperous city can only be assured through maintaining conditions that will permit the great bulwark of the community—the workers—to live in healthful and cheerful surroundings. This can be best attained, under present conditions, through patronizing home labor and home trade.

PRINCIPLE FIRST.

Shakespeare has been frequently quoted as having written, "Unto thyself be true and then it follows as night the day that thou canst not be false to any man."

Principle, was the ruling spirit of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Principle, was the motive that inspired the Abolitionists and those valiant souls who sacrificed their lives in both armies of the civil war. Principle is the guiding spirit of all great movements and whether or not we agree with the tactics of the person who is living up to that principle as he sees it, it should make little or no difference in our estimation of the man.

Credit is due any man who performs his duty in the right, as he sees the right.

It would appear that the resignation of William Jennings Bryan, the commoner, from the President's cabinet at this time of crisis, if such it may be termed, was inadvisable. But let no man say Mr. Bryan left the cabinet with any hope of pecuniary or political reward. The principle of peace was the guiding spirit in Mr. Bryan's action. The doctrines of the Nazarene as he interpreted them were put into practice. Little he thought, although he cared, what men might say of him. He acted. He followed the road which he thought was right, hoping that his act would bring the thing for which he is striving.

Love, in all instances accomplishes a great deal more than anger or threats. Opposition to war and force under any circumstances, was consistently followed during the two years that Mr. Bryan was secretary of state. While we are lauding Karl Liebknecht, who should be praised, for his persistent demands for peace and his refusal to vote in favor of the war budgets in Germany, while undoubtedly a more trying situation, let us consider calmly the resignation of William Jennings Bryan in the same light. He deserves credit for acting as his conscience bid him to do the "right." Those, who in the pulpit preach by word of mouth the doctrines of the Prince of Peace, should hang their heads in shame when they compare the act of Bryan with that of a traitor.

On the other hand, we place our trust in the President to retain the respect and honor of the Nation without recourse to arms. He has proved himself true to the principle at stake and has probably chosen a wiser course than W. J. Bryan. He has consistently resisted the pleadings of those who seek intervention in Mexico and has calmly ignored those who demand vigorous action against Germany and her allies.

It was not until the cry of the Mexican people were raised for peace, that the President asked of the warring factions in the stricken nation on our southern border, to get together, in order that the country might grow an develop. He has not "fopped," as many partisans would have us believe. He still insists on peace and is endeavoring with all the power that is in him to accomplish this aim while others "rock the boat," and some cry out in fright.

It is to be regretted that the President and the great commoner could not work out the problem together, as both are undoubtedly moving in the same direction, in practically the same road, and while for the moment each is following a different turn in the road, let us hope they will meet each other a little farther on and go arm in arm to the end of their journey.

Hard sledding for the missionaries in "heathen" China. "What are the Christians doing?" "Yesterday in Europe they killed two hundred thousand of each other."

A MATTER OF INSURANCE.

That state insurance would be of great benefit to the business men of the state and that net profits would be materially increased through savings in premiums on fire insurance is shown vividly in a recent bulletin of the Insurance Department.

The excess of premiums over losses does not, of course, show a net profit to the insurance company. What it does show is that for every dollar paid in premiums an average of at least 50 cents is an economic loss to society, as a whole.

In Duluth during 1914 there were paid in premiums \$647,455.06, while only \$291,306.60 was returned to the city through losses incurred. Minneapolis paid out \$2,008,317.42 and received back \$1,153,114.09, and the proportion to St. Paul was about the same, \$1,019,280.90 having been paid out and \$624,634.42 returned. The real enormity of this loss is better realized when the figures for the past 22 years are considered. Duluth in the past 22 years has paid out \$11,477,519.14 in fire insurance premiums and received back in payment for losses \$6,201,661.34.

Throughout the state the proportion is approximately the same. \$104,416,949.80 have been paid in the state of Minnesota during the past 22 years, while the insurance companies have paid back but \$59,357,069.69, and during the year 1914 \$6,657,769.29 were paid out and \$2,667,793.89 paid back to the state.

While it is recognized that the insurance companies are of great service to the people they must not be allowed to bleed the business men of the state and other insureds because of that service. Insurance companies, because of their service, are not entitled to any greater average profits than are other legitimate businesses that render necessary and efficient service to the people.

When it becomes such that the private concerns cannot give efficient service at a minimum of cost then it not only becomes necessary for the state to take it over but it is the duty of the state to do so.

State insurance would be of immeasurable benefit to the state, as a whole, and especially to those in the rural districts.

DREAMING AN ATTRIBUTE.

The ox sleeps, eats, works. The sick poet sleeps, eats, dreams. The ox is a mere working machine. The sick poet is a mere dreaming machine. None of us wants to be an ox. None of us wants to be a sick poet. Few could. BUT— It does no harm to mix a little dreaming with the work.

Dreams beget love for our fellow creatures. Men dream of machines and then make the machines.

Listen to the songbirds, look at the sunrise and sunset—as you work. The song cheers. The sun is a great worker wrapped in mystery. He does his work in a way that we cannot understand—he is the real father of poets and dreamers.

We need to be practical working men and women, but we do not need to live ONLY FOR WORK. We may work and dream, too.

For that—DREAMING—is what proves a man is more than a mere work ox.

EUROPE'S BURDEN OF WAR.

The frightful burden of war without considering the cost in human lives is now dawning upon the belligerent nations. Government loans have totaled close to a billion a month or more than \$9,000,000,000 for the time the war has been in progress.

We can begin to appreciate this burden when we reflect that the entire gold, silver and currency supply of the world is only \$15,000,000,000.

In short after four months of this hideous warfare the entire money output of the world will have been consumed for war expenses and no end in sight.

From 1793 to 1860 less money was spent for all wars combined than has already been wasted in trench and naval warfare in nine months.

Germany has already borrowed five per cent of all her resources and all the belligerents have borrowed four per cent of all their wealth, and still the expense may have just begun.

Governmental borrowings represent but a fraction of the real loss to trade, to industry, to wages, private capital and all other wastes and drains due to the cessation of the normal life of the family, the community and the state.

Generations will be busy trying to unload this enormous accumulation of debt.

But great as the government cost of the war has been in nine months, the warring countries spent an equal amount in 13 years in getting ready for war. A very large portion of the wealth of the world is being used to prepare for war and in war.

The economic argument, as well as humanitarian reasons, shouts peace to the skies.

BRYAN QUILTS.

When Mr. Bryan entered the cabinet as secretary of state, he announced that there would be no war while he should be a member of the administration. He has now resigned from the cabinet because he found himself in irreconcilable conflict with the President and his associates over the foreign policy to be pursued. It is Mr. Bryan's fear that the President's policy will lead to war. Rather than to assume any of that responsibility he has resigned.

In resigning, Mr. Bryan may have served the cause of peace even better than he knew. He has emphasized to the German government the seriousness with which the administration views the situation.

Mr. Bryan has been greatly misunderstood and shamefully abused by the newspapers which the German press bureau has inspired.

In resigning as a protest against the administration's policy, Mr. Bryan undoubtedly will meet with the approval of all of those citizens who hold that an American who enters the war zone does so at his own peril. He has left the cabinet under the most favorable circumstances that he could find for his departure.

Mr. Bryan's experience in the office of secretary of state has been an unhappy one. He left it rather than to sacrifice his pacifist ideals.

Let us hope that Mr. Bryan's departure from the office will impress upon Berlin as well as upon the President and his advisers that they are playing with fire and that the surest road to continued peace lies in a common regard for the rights and obligations which are essential to comity between nations.—Milwaukee Leader.

God made all men and he did not make some to crawl on hands and knees and others to ride upon their backs.

The individual is but an atom, he is born, he acts, he dies; but principles are eternal.

Millions for defense but not one cent for education.

WORLD WIDE WAR TRUST

By Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner. For more definite evidence of the tremendous syndication and wide sympathies of armor-plate patriotism, an examination of the Harvey United Steel company, of London, is instructive and entertaining.

The Harvey United Steel company, (See British Stock Exchange Year-book, 1912, p. 1211) was registered July 18, 1901, to amalgamate or control four other companies holding the rights of the Harvey patents for treating steel, including the Harvey Steel company of Great Britain (Ltd.) and the Harvey Continental Steel company (Ltd.).

They were also licensors for the Krupp and Charpy processes of hardening armor plate.

The Harvey company in a few months effected a world-wide organization for preparation for war which surpasses anything in the nature of an international alliance for peace that all of the peace societies of the world have been able to accomplish in a century of labor. Although paying handsome dividends, it is claimed that this company has been voluntarily wound up during the last year, after the decisions of two extraordinary general meetings held on July 15 and 31, 1912, but it is very difficult to feel sure that this international association of patriots for profit is really dead and that it has not been resurrected in some less discoverable form. These are the firms which, banded together, were known as the Harvey Steel company.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Vickers, (Ltd.) Albert Vickers, chairman of the great English war trafficking firm that bears his name, not only held 2,697 shares in the Harvey Steel company, but was its managing director, and was one of the two persons intrusted with its alleged winding up.

Wm. Beardmore & Co., (Ltd.) William Beardmore, chairman of this company was a director of the Harvey company.

W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., (Ltd.) J. M. Falkner, a director of this firm, was also on the board of the Harvey company.

John Brown & Co., (Ltd.) the Coventry Ordnance company (Ltd.) and Thos. Firth & Co., (Ltd.) were all represented by C. E. Ellis, with a holding of 7,438 shares.

The Fairfield Shipbuilding company (Ltd.) and Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co., (Ltd.), are, of course, largely interested in the Coventry Ordnance

company (Ltd.), and are both in alliance with John Brown & Co. (Ltd.) with the last of whom are connected also the Projectile company (Ltd.), Messrs. Palmer's Shipbuilding & Iron company, and the Hadfield Foundry company (Ltd.).

UNITED STATES.

The Bethlehem Steel company, (Ltd.) held 4,301 shares in the Harvey company. With the Bethlehem company was at this time joined Harlan & Hollinsworth of Wilmington, Union Iron Works of San Francisco, and Samuel L. Moore & Son at Elizabeth. Mr. Schwab, the power behind the Bethlehem corporation, has also a \$10,000,000 subcontract for armor and gun mountings of two Argentine dreadnaughts being built by the Fore River Shipbuilding company, which he has acquired, and by the New York Shipbuilding company.

FRANCE. Schneider & Co. held 9,862 shares in the Harvey company, while La Cie des Forges et Acieries de la Marine et d'Homecourt held another 150. The Harvey Steel company had four French directors, two of whom held 2,000 shares each.

ITALY.

Societa degli All Forn Fondiere ed Acciaie di Terni held 8,000 shares, and was represented by Raffaele Bettini. This firm is in alliance with Vickers (Ltd.) as Vickers-Terni, with a gignetic arsenal, and Vickers are also allied with Messrs. Odero and Messrs. Orlando.

Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. hold the shares of Armstrong-Pozzuoli (Ltd.), whose arsenal is "the chief supply of war material to the Italian navy," and Ansaldo-Armstrong & Co. of Genoa is in the same group.

GERMANY.

Actien Gesellschaft, der Dillinger Huttinwerke. In alliance with the patriot firms of England and France this company held no fewer than 2,731 shares, and was represented on the board by Fritz Saefel of Dillingen, Saad, Germany.

Friedrich Krupp of the famous Krupp factories held 4,731 shares, and was represented by Heinrich Vielhaber and Emil Ehrensberger.

Krupps are related to the Skoda company of Austria; Schlieder & Co., who make the Creusot gun, have interests in Russia; while the Dillinger firm is owned by Deutsche Waffen & Munition Fabrik, which has holdings in Belgium and in the Mauser company, in addition to its huge Munition factory in Germany.

THE WEEKLY PAPER.

The weekly newspaper is the busy man's publication, according to F. A. Harvey, editor and publisher of the Herald, St. Louis Park, Minn. In a recent issue he says:

"The difference between a daily newspaper and a weekly newspaper is quite marked in some respects. The dailies usually expand and enlarge on their articles, while the weekly does the opposite and condenses and boils the article down to plain facts. Also the news of the weekly is far more reliable than the dailies, the news having been verified in each case. The weekly is assuredly a busy man's paper, for therein he finds the important news of the world, state and town, boiled down to sentences in place of columns in the daily. Look your weekly over carefully each week and see if this is not true."

RAILROAD ORDERS INCREASE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—It is stated that during the month of May the railroads of the country have arranged definitely for new equipment—cars and locomotives—to cost \$31,000,000. This is double the total amount of equipment ordered during the previous four months.

MR. CAN'T AND MR. CAN.

Oh, Mr. Can't and Mr. Can is a very different sort of a man, For Mr. Can he always tries, And Mr. Can't he always cries. Now, Mr. Can gets many a blow, But he gets the best in the end, you know.

While Mr. Can't gets nothing at all, For he's down too low to suffer a fall.

Oh, Mr. Can gets up with a grin, And he says: "I'm bound in the end to win."

Eut Mr. Can't is a pitiful sight, For he's whipped before he's began to fight.

And he says it puzzles him quite a lot, Why some men win and some can not.

Oh, poor Mr. Can't! He never knew The secret I'm going to whisper to you.

That you can win if you only try, And you certainly can't if you only GIVE SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 18.—The board of public works has granted employees the Saturday half holiday. Wages will not be reduced.

Bring your boy to The Big Duluth for his Summer Clothes.

A BIT OF PHILOSOPHY FROM NEVER TALK BACK BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY. Never talk back to a feller, that's abusin' you—des let him carry on, and rip, and snort, and swear, and when he finds his blamin' and defamin' 's Jes' amusin' you, You've got him clean kafflummixed, and you want to hold him there! Never talk back and wake up the whole community And call a man a liar over Law, er Politics.— You can lift and land him funder and with grace fuller impunity With one good Jolt of silence than a half a dozen kicks!

We Give and Redeem Security Vouchers. Freimuth's HEADQUARTERS FOR SILKS. Active Selling Has Brought About These GREAT BARGAINS IN LADIES' SUITS. 50 Suits Embracing Odds and Ends of Our Best Selling Garments worth \$12.75 \$25 to \$29.50 at \$12.75. Smart styles in silks, gabardines, serges, poplin checks and fancies, in all wool materials—every suit of this season's vintage, black, blue, staple colors and shepherd checks, June sale price, \$12.75. Prices were never so low at this season for coats of such beauty and quality. \$25, \$29.50 to \$35 Coats \$15. The season's smartest styles at about one-half of former prices. Nobby Printzess Coats, full lined, made of imported Gabardines, Poplins, Silk Faille, Checks, Wool Velour Plaids, in black and colors, also white Chinchillas—June sale price, \$15. \$19.50 Tailored Coats \$10. Choice of handsome Cords, Serges, Checks and fancy Weaves in black, blues, tan, gray and others; many are full lined—June sale price, \$10.00. Footwear Priced Moderately Low. Smart Styles Always at Freimuth's But Particularly This Season. The girl graduate can save on her footwear here. Patent Pumps—in suedes, satins, gun metal, patent and vici kid, dressy and street styles; all sizes, specially priced. \$3.00. Dressy Shoes for the Graduate. Lace and Button styles, fawn and black cloth tops; new short toes, medium heels, Goodyear welt soles—an exceptional value. \$3.50.

LITTLE ECONOMIES. Many of the little savings which seem too trivial to mention and much beneath the average maid's attention would, if carried out, make a vast difference in the buying of food. It is well to remember that if you save a cent on a purchase of five cents you are saving not only a cent but 20 per cent, which seems to make the saving more worth while. When using a dozen eggs, as is done in many some families often and in others on occasions, try scraping out the egg shells with a spoon. This will give you the amount of an egg and is well worth saving, especially when eggs are worth two cents apiece. Now that eggs are cheap, they should be put down for winter. Packed in water glass, they are just as good for any form of baking and will keep a year if carefully done. A quart water glass added to 15 quarts of boiled and cooled water, put into large stone crocks after the eggs are placed, will keep them perfectly fresh and great care taken not to crack them. Cover the jar and keep in a cool place. One of the common wastes in most homes is the unscrapped mixing bowl. Spatulas may now be bought on the ten-cent counter, and a few turns of the wrist with a spatula will scrape out the dish, often leaving the amount of an individual cake or fern of biscuit. If round bottom mixing bowls are used for dough mixtures, the scraping process will be much shortened, as the spatula, being flexible, will take up every bit of the dough. When apples are used, if the parings are saved and boiled with a little water, then the water added to equal quantities of sugar and boiled, a glass of jelly or two which will be fresh and inviting will be ready for your table. MUNICIPAL JUDGE RAPS PRIVATE DETECTIVES. PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—In dismissing the suit of a private detective,

\$5,700. We offer 426 Seventeenth Avenue East on easy terms—\$500 cash—balance \$50 per month. Six rooms, hot and cold water, hot water heat, laundry, hardwood floors and china first floor, hardwood floors and white enamel second floor, the attic. Pulford, How & Co. 609 Alworth Building.

Furnish Your Home On Our Easy Payment Plan. \$25.00 Purchase \$2.50 Down and \$3.00 a Month. \$35.00 Purchase \$3.50 Down and \$3.60 a Month. \$50.00 Purchase \$5.00 Down and \$5.00 a Month. \$75.00 Purchase \$7.50 Down and \$7.00 a Month. \$100.00 Purchase \$10.00 Down and \$8.00 a Month. French & Bassett Co. GOOD FURNITURE. Established 1844.