

The humblest citizen in all the land, when clad in the armor of a righteous cause, is stronger than all the hosts of error.

THE LABOR WORLD

FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE, ECONOMIC REFORM AND POLITICAL PROGRESS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 22, No. 46.

DULUTH AND SUPERIOR, JUNE 26, 1915.

TWO CENTS.

DEBS GREETED BY A LARGE CROWD

Well Known Speaker Delivers Thrilling Address to 3,000 Listeners.

"If I believed socialism to be what the newspapers and other antagonistic forces have led you to believe it is, I would not be a socialist," was the statement of Eugene V. Debs in his lecture at the Auditorium last Saturday evening before an audience of approximately 3000 people.

The meeting was called to order by W. E. Towne who also introduced the literature which was comprised entirely of the International Socialist Review, which most socialists have practically repudiated, and Industrial Socialism, a pamphlet, written by Haywood and Bohm, the former having been expelled from the Socialist party because of his anarchistic and (Chicago) I. W. W. theories. This pamphlet contains a statement which was a basis for one of the charges brought against Haywood.

In speaking of violence Mr. Debs said that violence cannot solve the problems confronting the working class. Education combined with industrial and political organization is the road towards 'emancipation' according to the four times candidate for president on the Socialist ticket.

Brief reference was made by the speaker to the heroes of the revolutionary war in order to impress upon his listeners the importance of the statement that in the inception of all revolutionary movements the great majority slander and revile the leaders of that movement. Washington, he reminded his audience was known through the press as a traitor and an outlaw, Samuel Adams was reviled in the public press while Thomas Jefferson was referred to as the arch rebel. All of these men with countless other revolutionary leaders were in the minority and known as "undesirable citizens."

A partial defense was made of the action of the German Socialists in their attitude in the present European war. "They did all that lay within their power to do. On the eve of the declaration of war, fifty meetings of protest were held in the streets of Berlin," said Mr. Debs. "I say they did all within their power although I am not prepared to say they did all they should have done."

On the matter of neutrality he mentioned the fact that the day designated by the president last October for prayer, "While the nation was on its knees in supplication to the Almighty for peace, 15,000,000 cartridges were shipped out of the harbor of New York, destined to one of the belligerent nations."

"My decision was made," continued the speaker, "as to what I personally would do, in case of war, when I first joined the Socialist movement. If the capitalist class of this or any other country want to commit murder they must do it for themselves, I will refuse to do it for them under the specious plea of patriotism. I would rather be shot as a traitor to my country than to live as a traitor to the working class."

Brief reference was made to the un-

UNITY IS ONLY HOPE

Stenographers, Bookkeepers and Other "Semi-Officials" Are Awakening

NEW YORK, June 26.—The Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, calls attention to the hundreds of thousands of these workers who would be benefited by trades unionism. The unorganized stenographer is declared to be on a par with the unorganized domestic servant and subject to the whim of the individual employer. These workers declare:

"Unionism in the office workers' ranks will carry them forward to at least a living wage, decent conditions of work, freedom from the tyranny of the employer, and will regulate the hours of work so that she knows when her day's work is done, and that she may, like any other normal human being, have her spare hours to the improvement of her mind and for recreation."

"The press has for years built up the picture of the light and frivolous stenographer who comes to work armed with a novel, a powder puff and chewing gum, to type a few letters very languidly and spend the rest of the day powdering her nose and flirting with her employer."

"A stenographer who writes 30 letters a day, in clicking the keys, depressing the shift key, moving the carriage against the spring tension, expends energy at the rate of about 1,200 pounds a day. No wonder that the stenographer is glad to forget the keys for a few hours, or that her nimble but tired fingers refuse to respond to the call for rush work at 5 o'clock. Most men would feel entitled to a well-earned rest if they had pushed 18 tons during the day in addition to numerous other business details."

IOWA UNIONISTS WANT LAW MADE STRONGER

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, June 26.—The Iowa state federation of labor convention passed a resolution asking that the next legislature improve the compensation law, which, it is said, yet ignores the underlying principles of compensation legislation. Unionists say they were formerly victims of the personal injury attorney, and now they must fight the liability insurance companies.

President Strief and Secretary-Treasurer Canfield were re-elected. G. F. Henson of this city was chosen delegate to the A. F. of L. convention at San Francisco, and Marshalltown was selected as the next convention city.

popular men of history who today are revered and for whom songs are sung in honor to their names.

From Duluth Mr. Debs left for Chisholm and the ranges where he delivered the same address under the auspices of the socialist locals.

A VALUABLE LESSON IN STREET PAVING

WHAT AN EXPERT SAYS OF BITHULITHIC

Owing to the controversy which arose recently in the city over the pavement of East Fourth street and the choice by the property holders, according to Commissioner Farrell, of Bithulithic pavement The Labor World two weeks ago promised to tell as clearly as possible the experience of other cities with this particular pavement. The recollections then had by the editor have now been verified and we are prepared to furnish briefly a *real experts opinion*.

This expert is Charles A. Mullen. Who is Mullen? He was a successful paving contractor in New York City previous to being employed by the City of Milwaukee as Superintendent of street construction. From Milwaukee, Mr. Mullen went to Schenectady N. Y. where he was engaged by the city as commissioner of Public Works, and at present is engaged in his old business of paving contractor at 729 St. Queen place, Wakefield, Borough of the Bronx, New York City. Mr. Mullen is known to be a street paving economist, a consulting paving expert, a competent paving contractor, besides being a specialist in Municipal public works organization and management.

It was Mr. Mullen who in 1910 stopped in the laying of patented processes and monopoly pavements and, with other minor matters taken into consideration, reduced the price of asphalt pavement from, in the neighborhood of, \$2.20 and over, per square yard, to \$1.20 per square yard and at the same time improved the quality of the pavement, in Milwaukee.

As commissioner of public works of Schenectady, Mr. Mullen reduced the price of asphalt pavement construction from about \$2.50 to \$1.50 per square yard, all prices including grading.

Regarding Bithulithic.

Bithulithic is merely a name that has been patented by Warren Brothers of Boston, Mass. and for the use of that name cities are required to pay out good, hard earned, honest money, and in return get a pavement that in many respects may be inferior in quality, to others. For the readers of this article who wish to verify the statement that Bithulithic is a patented process you may call the Commissioner of Public Works and he will gladly answer your question.

"Regarding patented, copyrighted and controlled pavements," says Mr. Mullen, "There is not a single one of them that ought to be laid under any consideration. Of course, they might be but as a matter of fact there is not one of them that ought to be laid under any consideration. The promoted pavement is usually about 50 per cent labor and material and the other 50 per cent, well paid agents selling talk and graft; there is not a single one of them that has it on the pavements that anyone can lay without leave or license from anyone."

Mr. Mullen further states, "I do not think this (Bithulithic) is as good, by any means, as standard sheet asphalt mixture or stone filled sheet asphalt, either of which can be laid without consulting any patentee. The adoption of bithulithic is usually secured by heavy sums paid to local agents, whether by the name of salary or not, and junketing trips of city officials during which they are given a good time, though it never so stated, in consideration of handling over thousands of dollars of city business to the bithulithic crowd at excessive prices."

In 1911 in his report to the Department of Public Works of the city of Milwaukee it was shown conclusively that "Bithulithic" was purely a Tar Macadam Pavement for which the city of Milwaukee, as other cities that have used the name Bithulithic, paid \$1.00 profit for every square yard laid, to the proprietors of this monopoly.

Whether or not the city of Duluth is paying the same exorbitant price we do not at this time presume to say, but in view of the fact that bithulithic pavement is being tabooed by cities that want quality at a minimum price it would seem to The Labor World that patented processes of whatever nature should be accepted with a great deal of caution.

The comparison of pavements made by Mr. Mullen in the foregoing mentioned report was as follows:

Tar Macadam Pavement.				"Bithulithic" Tar Macadam Pavement.			
Surface Mixture	Stone	Sand	Tar	Surface Mixture	Stone	Sand	Tar
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
2-inch combination of.....	160	20	20	2-inch combination of.....	160	20	20
Plant charges and labor mixing.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	Plant charges and labor mixing.....	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hauling mixture one mile to street.....	0.06	0.06	0.06	Profit to proprietors of this monopoly.....	1.00	1.00	1.00
Labor laying mixture on street and rolling.....	0.06	0.06	0.06	Cost to purchaser of monopolized mixture.....	1.45	1.45	1.45
Square yard of surface.....	1.56	1.56	1.56	Hauling mixture one mile to street.....	0.06	0.06	0.06
Foundation: Concrete 6 inches thick, including labor.....	0.48	0.48	0.48	Labor laying mixture on street and rolling.....	0.06	0.06	0.06
Excavating thickness of pavement, 8 in. at 2c per in. 18	0.14	0.14	0.14	Square yard of surface.....	1.56	1.56	1.56
Total cost per square yard, city doing work.....	\$1.20			Foundation: Concrete 6 inches thick, including labor.....	0.48	0.48	0.48
				Excavating thickness of pavement, 8 in. at 2c per in. 18	0.14	0.14	0.14
				Total cost per square yard, city doing work.....	\$2.20		

The above facts coming from a man with the experience and knowledge of Charles A. Mullen will well be worth the careful consideration of the citizens of Duluth.

'MIGHT MAKES RIGHT' FALSE PHILOSOPHY

Most Common Cause of War Is in So-called Preparedness, Says Bryan.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Ex-Secretary of State Bryan's second installment of "The Causeless War" appeared last week.

The statement was in part as follows:

"If I have correctly analyzed the situation, the war is the natural result of a false philosophy. The fundamental precept of this false philosophy is that 'Might makes right.'"

"The individual makes this maxim his excuse for violating three commandments that stand in his way; this maxim also leads nations to violate the same three commandments for the same purpose but on a larger scale."

"Covetousness turns to might as the principle to be invoked and the greater the unlawful desire, the firmer the faith in the false principle."

"Conquest is the word used to describe the means for securing the thing desired, if the force is employed by a nation, and conquest violates the commandments—Thou shalt not steal and thou shalt not kill."

"By what sophistry can rulers convince themselves that while petit larceny is criminal, grand larceny is patriotic; that while it is reprehensible for one man to kill another for his money, it is glorious for one nation to put to the sword the inhabitants of another nation in order to extend boundaries?"

"If I have made it clear that the doctrine, 'Might makes right,' is the most common cause of war, we may pass to the consideration of a maxim quite sure to be applied in war, namely that 'Like cures like'—the theory upon which retaliation rests."

"There are many believers in the gospel of force, who have brought themselves to think that cruelty can be cured by greater cruelty—that the only way to win an antagonist away from inhuman acts is to surpass him in inhumanities. Absurdity of absurdities!"

Opposed to Arms.

"There was a time when men openly advocated war as a thing to be desired. Now all join in the chorus for peace. And how shall peace be insured? By preparedness, say these sons of Mars. Stand with fingers on a hair-trigger, musket and preserve peace—yes, preserve it, until some one, by accident or design, gives the signal—then fall upon each other with cries for blood!"

"Happy for our nation, that we have in the white house at this time a president who believes in setting the old world a good example, instead of following the bad example which it sets in this matter."

CARPENTERS STRIKE.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., June 26.—Carpenters struck to enforce their new wage scale of 35 cents an hour. Many contractors have accepted the new rate, which compares with other cities in this vicinity as follows: Easton, 40 cents; Philadelphia, 40 cents; Reading, 45 cents; Philadelphia, 55 cents and Wilkes-barre, 45 cents.

BREWERY WORKERS ALLOWED TO PICKET

Clayton Law Proving of Great Benefit to All Organized Workers.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Justice McCoy of the supreme court of the District of Columbia has refused to issue an injunction against striking brewery workers from picketing.

The court ruled that "the proof preponderates in favor of the finding that the picketing is entirely peaceful."

The court said it has been repeatedly held that unionists may peacefully advise the public not to purchase non union products. This, together with an absence of threats by the brewery workers, led the justice to this conclusion.

"The defendants, then, having the right to curtail the sale of non union beer or to increase the sale of union beer by giving information to others, there is nothing in the present case which warrants them from doing so."

Attorney Raiston called attention to the Clayton law, and summarized the position of the workers as follows:

"These workers have said to the community at large: 'If you will aid us, by discontinuing the purchase and consumption of that beer, we will the sooner be able to gain the benefits which we expect to arise from our organization.' That is what they have said. And what is the essential difference, whether they say that to the employer against whom this strike takes place, or whether they solicit men on the street to do that very same thing? Essentially I say there is no difference between them. They are acts which they have a right to do individually and collectively and they are done for ends which are justifiable, which are legal."

The strike started April 2. It involves brewery workers, engineers, firemen and machinists. The workers asked that former contracts be renewed, with the added provision that work shall be equalized in times of business depression. Last November the companies discharged 51 active trade unionists, and the proviso was intended to check this unfairness. Later the companies demanded that chief engineers withdraw from the Steam Engineers' union. The strikers have presented their cause to the public in a vigorous manner and are confident of final victory. The failure of the companies to secure an injunction is but one of a long series of attempts to destroy the unions of brewery workers and their allies.

BREWERY OWNERS RESORT TO THUGS AND HOODLUMS

WILMINGTON, Del., June 26.—Trade unionists charge that slugs are employed by the brewery companies to intimidate pickets. The brewery workers have been on strike several weeks rather than accept the nonunion shop.

HORSESHOERS TO ORGANIZE.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 26.—Horsehoers' union will inaugurate an organizing campaign in this city.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR MAKES ELOQUENT PLEA FOR JUSTICE FOR CONVICTED MINER

Following is the address on "Justice" delivered by Prof. James H. Brewster of the law department, Colorado State university, at the John R. Lawson protest meeting in the Auditorium in Denver June 5.

I wish to direct your attention briefly to what some great men of the world have said about justice: Hamilton, in explaining the federal constitution, said: "Justice is the end of government. It is the end of civil society. It ever has been and ever will be pursued until it is obtained, or until liberty be lost in its pursuit." It is not necessary to define with scientific precision the word "Justice." We all know what justice means. When we feel the sunshine, when we feel the heat, or the cold, do we have to stop to define them? The desire for justice has always been in the human heart. It is a familiar term, just like the terms of heat, cold, sunshine and dark.

Ever Striving for Justice.

In Magna Charta, the fundamental constitution of Anglo-Americans, it is averred: "To no one will we deny justice; to no one will we delay it." This has been understood always as a universal guarantee of impartial justice to high and low. Cicero says: "Nothing can be honorable where there is no justice." But long before the time of Cicero, far back in the beginnings, almost, of historic days, justice was the first consideration. Six hundred years before Christ, the

Israelites were doing (some of them) very much the same things that people have done ever since that time. There were false priests and false prophets, who, upon a temporary adjustment of troublesome airs, said: "Peace, peace where there is no peace," and the prophet Jeremiah rebuked those people. They pointed to their "temples of the Lord"—temples of Jehovah—as evidence of prosperity. He asked what it was, as we are asking now, that makes a state or a nation prosperous. See what Jeremiah, the great prophet of Israel, said: "Thus saith the Lord of hosts, the God of Israel, Amend your ways and your doings, and I will cause you to dwell in this place. Trust ye not in lying words, saying: 'The Temple of Jehovah, the Temple of Jehovah, the Temple of Jehovah, are these. For if ye thoroughly mend your ways and your doings; if ye thoroughly execute justice between man and his neighbor; if ye oppress not the sojourner, the fatherless and the widow, and shed not innocent blood in this place, neither walk after other Gods to your own heart, then will I cause you to dwell in this place, in the land that I gave to your fathers, from of old, even for evermore."

Need of Christ-Like Lives. Notice the first thing: in amending their ways; they were to "execute justice between a man and his neighbor." And six hundred years after Jeremiah there came a man who has exerted such an influence upon the world that the civilized world takes its name from him—Christendom. Many people believe him to be verily the Son of God, but whether all believe that or not, nearly everyone recognizes the wisdom, the justice, the love that he taught, and nearly everyone believes that if we had a little more now of the Christ-like in our lives, there would be none of the trouble that has now existed in Colorado for thirty years past.

See what Christ said: "Woe unto you scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! For ye tithe, mint and anise and cummin and have left undone the weightier matters of the law, justice, and mercy, and faith." The weightier matters of the law, and first of all comes justice!

Now, allusions to the sayings of the great men of the world might be multiplied to show that justice is everything. Why, then, should we be asking for justice in the state of Colorado? Why shouldn't we assume that that inestimable thing, the basis of civil society, should be ours without the asking? The truth of the matter is that justice has been denied in Colorado to many people. I do not care to rake up the past. I don't wish to; but I must refer to some matters in the past in order to make certain things perfectly clear and incontrovertible. Others have opened up the sores, and it may be just as well to keep them open until the poison and

pus of injustice have run from those sores, and until the balm of justice, truth, mercy, and love, have cured those sores and left no scar.

Why Prosecute Only One Side? What, then, are some of the injustices? I am not going to rehearse the early ones, fifteen, twenty, ten years ago. Many of you know them. They are matters of public record. I recall more recent events, which we ought not to forget, and which we must not let certain other people forget: What was, for instance, the battle of Forbes? You know about the battle of Forbes. It was the week before John Nimmo was killed, for the killing of whom John Lawson is sentenced to spend his life in the penitentiary. The battle of Forbes; I will come to that again presently.

Have you heard, by the way, that the attorney general of this state has had indicted any of the mine guards who used the machine gun over the tent colony of Forbes and killed a man, and put nine bullets in the legs of a boy, who is still crippled and always will be? Has the attorney general investigated that case and informed against any of those men? Mack Powell was killed on October 9, 1913. The mine guards then told Mrs. Powell, not knowing who she was, and while her husband's body was still warm, "They got none of us, but we got one of Green's cowboys," and the only one of Green's cowboys that was got was Mack

Powell. The mine guards told Mrs. Powell they shot him.

Helpless Robbery by Militiamen.

Have you heard at all that any of the legislators who wished to pay for some property destroyed that belonged to the mine companies—destroyed after "Ludlow"—have you heard that they ever suggested the return of the money taken from man after man by officers of law in the garb of the state militia? Have you heard that even suggested? Has it ever been done? The evidence was clear, not only before the congressional committee, but long before that—before the committee investigating the militia—the evidence was perfectly clear that man after man had been robbed by men wearing the uniform of the state, who were down in Las Animas after Huertano counties for the preservation of "law and order." Is that justice?

Was it justice, when, last summer, Sheriff Grisham chose a grand jury to investigate the troubles that had occurred the previous year and to bring in indictments against the guilty parties—was it justice, Law, when Grisham appointed that grand jury, Wilson?

Wilson admitted before the congressional committee that he guided the mine guards—some of them from Texas—to Forbes on October 17. Wilson was there during the murderous onslaught against that little tent colony. Wilson was put by Sheriff

Grisham on that grand jury. Is that justice? Compared to "Bloody Assizes." But to come to something nearer that has aroused the people. Witness what is going on in the southern coal fields of this state under the name of law. Let us recall a certain important historical fact. About two hundred and twenty-five years ago, a cruel, revengeful, deceitful despot sat upon the throne of England—James. He sent a special judge into the western counties of England to try the people who had protested and risen against his tyranny, and the name of Judge Jeffreys, and the name of "Bloody Assizes," that resulted from that sending of the special judge have been blotted upon the pages of the history of England ever since. Three hundred men were executed as a result of the sending of that special judge to try these men who spoke against tyranny and oppression. Shall history repeat itself in Colorado and in the United States? If so, we might as well remember that three years after the "Bloody Assizes," King James left England forever in disgrace.

Tribute to John R. Lawson.

Now, many of you are immediately interested in the special case of John Lawson; and I must say that it is extremely difficult for me to speak with composure and restraint upon that subject, because I know John Lawson well, as some of you here do. I knew him very well for months, night and day. I was with him. I saw him under all sorts of circumstances, with every condition of men. He told me confidentially some of his most secret thoughts, his hopes and aspirations, and I know, as you know, that he is absolutely free from any taint of murder. Murder, or thought of murder never entered into his heart. You know very well that many people considered him too fair, to the other side, too humane, too just; but I will tell you he was not, on the whole. He had a far seeing vision which would have led us all out of trouble if he had had the whole say. I have known many fine men in this country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and I have known them well, but I have seldom seen, if I have ever seen, a finer man in character than John Lawson. But he is convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor! Is that justice, especially when you consider upon what testimony he was convicted? No one ever charged him in the case with having fired a shot, and all he was really guilty of was being a member of the international board of United Mine Workers of America; and he was convicted upon the testimony of such men as Linderfelt and that despicable spy and traitor, Snyder. That testimony, convicted John Lawson. It will never stand.

REX AND LYRIC THEATERS DO NOT EMPLOY UNION LABOR