

THE LABOR WORLD

Advertising Rates Made Known on Application. Entered at Postoffice at Duluth, Minn., as Second Class matter.



Published Every Saturday. Established in 1896 by Sabrie G. Aikin.

Business Office. Suite 510 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, Publisher. EDWIN T. HARRIS, Editor.

A country's honor can usually be maintained in peace if that country has any honor.

WHAT WILL THE WORKERS DO?

With the resignation of William Jennings Bryan from the president's cabinet in the "interests of peace" and in view of the numerous city central bodies that are drafting resolutions demanding peace, not war, and on the other hand leaders of the American Federation of Labor and Building Trades section voicing contrary opinions, the question being asked in some quarters is, "What will the American workers do should war be declared?"

Opposition to war at all times except in case of threatened invasion has for years been the principle of the working class. Should the workers volunteer to invade Mexico to protect adventuresome "citizens" of Uncle Sam? Should the workers fight Germany for the wanton murder of American citizens on the high sea while at home American citizens of one class are allowed to murder American citizens of another class in the coal fields of Colorado?

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor is reported to have said, "The influence of the American Federation of Labor, of the workers of our country, will be exerted for the maintenance of peace, and yet we cannot permit to be challenged the insistence that the lives of Americans shall not be unnecessarily and unwarrantably jeopardized."

Other leaders have expressed themselves in a similar tone while many if not a majority of the rank and file have expressed a belief in "peace at any price" and have to that extent lined up with W. J. Bryan.

Last Saturday night at the auditorium the applause that greeted the utterances of Eugene V. Debs when he expressed his personal opinion on the matter of war would lead one to believe that the workers are practically a unit on the question.

The words of Debs are not to be considered lightly. His utterances are listened to with respect by a large part of the American workers. It not without cause that he could ask whether those of the "master class," clamoring for war would shoulder a musket and fight for the country's honor for \$13 a month? His expression concerning what he personally would do voiced the belief of thousands, other than Socialists.

Anti-war sentiment is growing, and it is a healthy sign that the present generation may some day attain to civilization. The world today, while nominally Christianized, is still semi-barbaric. We are not "our brother's keeper" we are not even "our brother's brother." We have failed miserably to listen to the teachings of the Nazarene. We have scoffed the idea of universal brotherhood. Shall we continue as a people to ignore the greater precepts of life or shall we hypocritically worship at the shrine, and pray for peace while harboring in our breasts the serpent of hatred that must sooner or later break out in war?

How shall these conditions be overcome? That is a question for the workers of the world to solve. They alone can solve it. They alone can lead the way from race hatred. They alone can lead the world in ways of peace and brotherhood.

What will the workers do? The Labor World would be pleased to receive communications from members of labor unions in answer to this question. Such letters at this time would both be interesting and timely in view of the fact that the cry is now being sent out for an "old fashioned Fourth" and not this "tame peace stuff" that the modern boy must endure.

A PROCESS OF SLAVERY.

In the bas-reliefs taken from Khorsabad there are representations of prisoners brought before the king, each prisoner having an iron ring through his lower lip.

To these rings, cords or ropes, "the birds," are attached, which the king holds in his left hand, while with the right he is thrusting a spear into their eyes.

Just a relic of barbarism, say some. Nay, nay! It is an illustration of the manner in which the modern worker is kept in subjection by the kings of industry.

The worker, by tame submission and lack of organization, has placed the bridle on himself and placed the rope in the hand of his master.

Then the master, eager to prevent a revolt on the part of the job slave, blinds his eyes, knowing that a blind slave is a perfectly safe slave.—The Citizen.

Union made collars likewise ties and other wearing apparel can be purchased in Duluth. Ask your merchant for the union label.

Every labor paper that goes to the wall writes this epitaph on its "stone." "Died for lack of support from Labor."

"What do you think of this union men?" asks the Fort Worth, Texas, Union Banner. The new city officials of Dallas, though supported largely by organized labor after making a lot of pleasing promises now says to its employees who are members of organized labor—take your choice between giving up your union or your job!"

Nothing new in that, labor has been doing that sort of stunt for centuries.

Remember the union label.

Help one another. The union label is the means.

DOES MR. FURNISS WANT TO BE FAIR?

The public has been led to believe, and especially the patrons of the Rex and Lyric theaters have been informed, that Mr. Furniss wants to be fair towards his employees. He has time and again stated that he believed in organized labor because of the greater satisfaction he could get in dealing with the employees collectively instead of individually.

The "public," through the press, is said to favor arbitration in all matters of dispute between the workers and their employees in order that the public may not be inconvenienced by a controversy which was brought about without their wishes having been consulted. Arbitration of disputes is the wisest method by which to come to an agreement when any vital matter is at stake. Arbitration is favored and has always been favored by the Motion Picture Machine Operator's union. Why doesn't Mr. Furniss show his good faith and place the matter in dispute before an impartial board of arbitrators?

Last December previous to the strike being called the question of arbitration was placed in the hands of the attorney of Mr. Furniss and because of an admitted incompetency on the attorney's part a strike was forced upon the operators. After that Mr. Furniss knew absolutely nothing about what was being done by his attorney in the matter, according to his own confession. Now for a second time the operators have asked for an arbitration board. They have proposed that the operators now employed in these two theaters be given the technical examination that is required of a competent operator and of every applicant for membership in the union. Is Mr. Furniss afraid lest his operators would fail to pass the examination or is he convinced that they could not possibly fill the bill? Judging from the things that are taking place he prefers to employ incompetent men in order that he might pay less than a reasonable wage.

Let the public take note of this latest action of the proprietor of the Rex and Lyric theaters. If the public sincerely believes in arbitration then out of justice to themselves they will refuse to patronize these places until the proprietor agrees to arbitrate.

If the public believes that men whose homes are in Duluth, whose families are being reared here, and whose money is gladly accepted by the city in payment of taxes then they should demand that Mr. Furniss arbitrate with the Operators' union.

Do it for Duluth is our motto. Employ Duluth labor is the slogan adopted by every citizen with civic pride. Why not require these moving picture houses to adopt the motto and slogan proposed by the organizations of which the proprietor is a member?

"THE ONLY WAY TO BUILD A CITY SUCCESSFULLY IS TO PATRONIZE YOUR HOME INDUSTRIES—ALL THINGS BEING EQUAL A LITTLE PREFERENCE EVEN WOULD BE YOUR GAIN, BUY YOUR MATERIAL IN DULUTH AND EMPLOY DULUTH LABOR."

So advised the Builders' exchange at one of its recent meetings. We believe in it. Duluth believes in it. Why not ask Mr. Furniss to adopt it?

ARE PAVING SALESMEN TO INTERFERE?

"According to statements at the regular council meeting, property owners chose asphalt at a meeting with Works Commissioner Farrell, but later SALESMEN FOR BITHULITHIC SURFACING SOUGHT TO CHECK THIS MOVE AND CIRCULATED A PETITION FOR THEIR MATERIAL."—News Item.

Is Duluth to temporize any longer with patented pavings? Are the Warren Brothers of Boston, Mass., or their agents to be allowed to interfere with the paving of Duluth streets with material fully as good if not better and certainly far cheaper and more reliable than Bithulithic?

Patented "processes," which in reality is only in a name and should call for a copyright instead of a patent, should no longer be considered by the people of this city.

Commissioner Farrell of course is to be guided in his actions largely by the dictates of the property holders who must pay the assessments for the paving. If the people who are to get the greatest benefit of the pavement are to be led astray by those who are seeking to foist upon this city an ordinary pavement at an exorbitant price then the sooner the city commission puts its foot down and forbids the use of "patented, copyrighted or monopolized materials," the better it will be for all concerned.

Let Duluth remain independent of all such games that bewilder the people and force unjust conditions upon local paving contractors.

COMPETITION IS LAWLESS.

"Human freedom," says President Wilson, "consists in perfect adjustments of human interests, and human activities, and human energies."

No question is ever settled until it is settled right. There must be a proper adjustment.

Competition defies the law of adjustment. You can't adjust social man to anti-social conditions, any more than you can adjust a round peg to a square hole.

You can't reconcile freedom and competition, any more than you can reconcile right and wrong.

We are living in the crime of chance, the disease of competition.

Competition is the delirium tremens of society. Competition is the blind stagers of civilization.

Competition, whether in business or in battle, is the suspended animation of the human soul. It is the strangulation of every high impulse and ideal of humanity.

Said Emerson: "As long as our civilization is one of property, of fences, of exclusiveness, it will be marked by delusions. Our riches will leave us sick. There will be bitterness in our laughter, and our wine will burn in our mouth. Only that good profits which we can taste will all doors open and which serves all men."—The Citizen.

We take off our hat to the Oklahoma Labor Unit. It has, in our opinion, the most discriminating taste in editorials of any exchange which comes to our desk. It carries one of our editorials at the head of its editorial page each week and gives to those editorials its unqualified endorsement. We know that because it never so much as hints that they are not its own. Brother, we have known what it is to be too poor to buy editorials for a labor paper but we have never been so small as to steal them when we could get them for nothing by giving credit to the writer. We want you to copy us all you please but do yourself justice and the labor press that measure of respect which is due by being honorable in your journalistic methods. No labor editor should steal.—Bakersfield, The Union Labor Journal.

Don't take it too hard, brother, as several of us have suffered the same "humiliation." Protest seems to do but little good.

WORLD WIDE WAR TRUST.

By CONGRESSMAN TAVENNER.

There are tricks in all trades. If the peoples of the several powers can be incited to mutual distrust, suspicion and hatred, for instance, it means increased dividends for the stockholders of the war traffickers in each country.

The several leading powers aim to increase their naval strength in the same proportion. If one of the powers can be induced to take on an additional superdreadnaught, it is used as an argument as to why the other leading powers should do the same. It works as an endless chain, with the war burden ever and ever increasing on the backs of the taxpayers of the world.

If a new design can be worked out, that, too, means more grist for the mill. It calls for the speedy "scrapping" of the vessel already on hand as "obsolete," "scrapping" meaning throwing on the scrap heap as old junk. So the life of the battleship is ever lessening.

Another trick in the trade of the war traders which obviously profitable, otherwise it would not be continued, is the hiring of retired army and navy officials and ex-members of congress by the powder, armor, and ordnance trusts. These ex-officials know the inner workings of the military branches of the government, know the personnel in the intimate way, and by private conversation, by correspondence, and in various ways are in a position to obtain much useful information. They know how to go about things for results. Through these ex-officials the War Trust has become thoroughly at-home in Washington.

There seems to be no limit to the extremes to which the war traders are willing to go for business.

Although scarcely believable, it is the proven fact that British and German war trusts many years ago actually set about to represent to their respective home governments that their rivals were planning to build and building great armadas of giant fighting craft, which have since been proven absolutely to have been figments of the imagination pure and simple. The same character of campaigns has been going on between France and Germany, between the countries in the triple alliance and the triple entente, and it is yet to be established whether the United States has not also been the victim of a similar brand of commercialism, in which patriotism is the means and profit the end.

Misrepresentation as to the building programs of Great Britain and Germany were carried on to such an extent that the papers became full of it, and the suspicion that there could be but one end to such proceedings, and that end war.

Specific information replete with details, is available to show just how the work was carried on.

Recently, this is the story. Beginning in 1906, Mr. H. K. Mulliner, managing director of the Coventry Ordnance Co., of England, one of the great British trafficking concerns, gave himself to the work of propagating the myth of a gigantic expansion of Krupp's works in particular and German military acceleration in general. It was an underground campaign, but subsequent letters and speeches (Mulliner's communications to London Times, Aug. 2 and 16, Sept. 21, Dec. 14 and 17, 1909; Jan. 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 12, 15 and 18, 1910, etc.) indicate that Mr. Mulliner's "information" sent first to the war office in May, 1907, was "passed on to the admiralty," "was discussed by them with several outsiders," and then "passed from hand to hand so that hundreds have read it."

Of this "information" it need only be added that as soon as it became public it was contradicted by Messrs. Krupp, through Hon. John Leyland, member of Parliament in England and other correspondents. After some years it was practically admitted in the British government to have been false. Time has proved that it never had any real basis.

But the "information" had its effect, the effect that Managing Director

Mulliner of the Coventry Ordnance Co., desired—that it should have the "information" becoming public, sweep Great Britain off its feet. The people took up and repeated the war traders' slogan: "We want eight, and we won't wait," meaning battleships.

Ten days after Mr. Mulliner presented his "information" to the supreme governing body of the British Empire the statement explanatory of the navy estimates was made. It showed a total of \$179,793,322 for 1909-10, an increase of \$13,729,752; new construction accounting for an increase of \$6,512,400.

As a result of the "tip" furnished by the managing director of the war munition firm, the British government foretold that Germany would have 17 dreadnaught battleships by March, 1912, and Leader Balfour, still more impressed by the fake "scare," declared Germany would have 25, or, in any case, 21 dreadnaughts in March, 1912.

On almost the same day the prediction was going on in England, the German admiral, Von Tirpitz, told the budget committee of the German Reichstag that the German Navy would have only 13 dreadnaughts in the autumn of 1912.

Germany had, in fact, according to the British Naval Annual, only 9 dreadnaught battleships and cruisers on March 31, 1912, and only 14 on March 31, 1913.

ANTIQUITY OF THE BAGPIPES

As for the antiquity of the bagpipes there can be no matter of question. First there came the chanter, later the bag; the two combined were known in Europe and Asia at a very early period. The Jews knew it, the Greeks and Romans. The bagpipes were played in Tarsus 300 years before Christ at least, and Tarsus is in Asia Minor. The instrument appears on both Greek and Roman sculptures. It appears on a coin of the period of Nero, the last and the worst of the Caesars. How long since it was played in India and China cannot be told. Up to the beginning of the fifteenth century the Highland clans were inspired in battle by the songs of the bards; the pipes arrived and the clansmen felt the magic of their influence. The earliest extant specimen of the bagpipes in Scotland dates from 1409. In 1536 they were employed in the service of the Catholic church in Edinburgh. Their age, therefore, is beyond question. As for their influence, Norman MacLeod, "the Great Norman," once told a story. There was an Englishman at a Scottish gathering, and he took the liberty to doubt whether they were what they were said to be. "Man," said a Scot, "I could tell ye what I could do wi' them. I could mak' the company laugh, greet, and dance 'a' in a quarter o' an hour." The Sassenach took up the challenge and made a bet on it. Then the piper took up his pipes and began with "The Laird o' Cockpen," and as he told how the lady said "Na," and how the Laird mounted his steed and rode awa' through the glen, declaring "She was daft to refuse the Laird o' Cockpen," the company lay back and roared with laughter. Then, changing his tune, the piper played "The Flowers o' the Forest," till he was interrupted by one of the company sobbing out, "Oh, man, what for are ye makin' us greet like that?" And then, ceasing from the Lament, the "Reel o' Tulloch," and every man in the room to his feet and danced furiously. Is there another instrument under the heavens that could do the same thing?—Ayrshire Post.

Cool Bostonian Oxforas for summer, \$3.50 to \$5.00, at The Big Duluth.

New York yearly expends over \$10,000,000 in charity and on benevolent institutions under municipal control.

A BIT OF PHILOSOPHY FROM A POOR MAN'S WEALTH BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY. A poor man? Yes, I must confess. No wealth of gold do I possess; No pastures fine, with grazing kine, Nor fields of waving grain are mine; No foot of fat or fallow land Where rightfully my feet may stand. The while I claim it as my own—By deed and title, mine alone. Ah, poor indeed! perhaps you say—But spare me your compassion, pray! A poor man? Yes, I must confess—No wealth of gold do I possess; No pastures fine, with grazing kine, Nor fields of waving grain are mine; But ah, my friend! I've wealth, no end! For millionaires might condescend To bend the knee and envy me This opulence of poverty.

We Give and Redeem Security Vouchers. Fresh Martha Washington Candies Just Received. Rich Bargains in Wash Dresses. \$7.50 to \$10 Values at . . \$5. An assortment consisting of over 100 pretty styles in crepe, voile, ratine, linens and gingham—endless assortment of new models, special in this sale, \$5.00. Pretty Hand Embroidered White Dresses. Three grand lots, priced special at \$10, \$12.50 to \$22.50. Ladies' and misses' sizes; each dress enhanced with combinations of colored girdles. Jack Tar Middy Blouses for the Girls. White with pretty red, green or blue collars; also pure white. Prices \$1, \$1.25 to \$2.95.

LEFT-OVER MEATS. Are You Just the Same? Many times the left-over meats are as high in food value as at the first cooking, often some of the flavor is lost, but that may be supplied in many ways, by sauces, seasonings of vegetables and herbs. One of the things that any cook needs to guard against is overdoing the seasoning. Too many or too much spoils an otherwise tasty dish. When there is a portion of meat left which will slice in trim, good looking slices, that is one way of serving it which is generally well-liked; but usually the pieces are scrappy and unsightly and the best way is to cut them in uniform pieces and serve them in some kind of sauce. The meat should be simply reheated in the gravy, as high temperature toughens it. Small pieces may be used for meat pie or shepherd's pie. For the meat pie, put the sliced or diced meat into a baking dish and cover with a thin gravy prepared from meat stock, or a thin white sauce may be used, a few carrots and a bit of grated onion is often added and then over the top spread a layer of biscuit dough rolled thin. Bake in a hot oven. For the shepherd's pie a layer of seasoned mashed potato is placed over the top instead of the biscuit dough. Meat which is too messy for slicing or slicing may be put through the meat chopper and if mixed with potatoes well seasoned and cooked makes a most tasty hash. Do not stir while cooking as that makes the hash starchy. Croquettes of various kinds of meats are another attractive method of serving left-over meats. Another meat pie which is well liked is prepared as follows: Roll out biscuit dough quite thin, cut out a large biscuit, place some minced meat and gravy in the center, pinch the edges together and bake fifteen minutes in a hot oven. Serve with gravy poured over them. If there is but little meat, peas, chopped, cooked carrots or other vegetables may be added to piece it out.

\$5,700. We offer 426 Seventeenth Avenue East on easy terms—\$500 cash balance, \$50 per month. Six rooms, stone foundation, hot water heat, laundry, hardwood floors and finish first floor, hardwood and white enamel second floor, fine attic. Pulford, How & Co. 603 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 \$3.50 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 & Russell Co.