

No reform, moral or intellectual, ever came from the upper classes of society. Each and all came from the protest of the martyr and the victim. The emancipation of the working class must be achieved by the working people themselves.

# THE LABOR WORLD

FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE, ECONOMIC REFORM AND POLITICAL PROGRESS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Next to organization, education on broad and comprehensive lines is a potent weapon in the hands of the working people. It affords an opportunity to penetrate with a clear vision into the shams and sophistries which becloud the minds of the masses.

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## WISCONSIN GOVERNOR PROVES TRUE TO BIG BUSINESS IN DEPOSING CROWNHART

### CHURCHES JOIN IN WITH TRADE UNIONS IN JOHN R. LAWSON PROTEST MEETING

Whereas, The government and courts of southern Colorado have for years been so dominated by the coal companies as to create a suspicion of their impartiality in administration and their fairness to coal miners; and Whereas, The whole course and conduct of the trial of John R. Lawson have been such as to discredit the verdict; and Whereas, Mine guards in the employ of the coal companies and members of the state militia have committed many acts of lawlessness and violence; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we denounce the coal companies for their flagrant domination of the government and courts in various parts of Colorado and demand that the government itself seek to regain public confidence by a fair and impartial administration of the laws;

Resolved, That we demand the removal from the bench of Judge Granby Hillier and ask for John R. Lawson and all accused miners a fair trial before an impartial court in whom the people may have confidence;

Resolved, That we demand a thorough investigation of all cases of lawlessness and violence in southern Colorado and ask that mine guards and militiamen, equally with miners and their sympathizers who have been guilty of crime, shall be called to account.

Foregoing are the resolutions adopted by the federal council of the Churches of Christ.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America joined with organized labor in a Lawson protest meeting in this city, August 7, and passed the resolutions stated above.

The meeting was most significant because of the churchmen's uncompromising opposition to methods em-

played at the Lawson trial and other Colorado outrages. They stood squarely with the trade union movement on these questions, and further agreed with the organized workers that coal company domination of government and courts in various sections of Colorado, and the operators' lawlessness, must cease.

The speakers included Rev. Samuel Z. Batten and Gifford Pinchot, members of the committee on direction of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; President Gompers and Secretary Frank Morrison, of the A. F. of L., and General Secretary William Green of the United Mine Workers of America. President Keenan, of the Central Labor Union, acted as chairman, and Rev. Batten presented the resolutions.

The position of the churches affiliated to the federal council was indicated by Rev. Batten, who declared: "We will fight this case through the courts of Colorado and to the supreme court of the United States if necessary. Hundreds of miners have been killed in the mines of Colorado during the past twenty-five years, but not one of their widows has ever collected damages. We of the church don't want a pardon for Lawson; we don't want charity, but we do want justice."

President Gompers said: "The great crime for which John R. Lawson was convicted was that he was not a sneak and a taker of bribes, but because he is as true to his fellow workmen as the north star to the magnet. This crime against Lawson is a blow struck against our movement. We demand not a pardon for the man, but his acquittal. In the shadow of this city hall, and almost within hearing of the clock in Independence Hall, we pledge ourselves to leave no honorable efforts untried until the great

trade union movement shall have obtained justice for the smallest of our people, and the liberation of Lawson from the dungeon which threatens his life's freedom." President Gompers denounced Judge Hillier as a partial jurist and a former attorney and employee of the Rockefeller corporation in Colorado.

Secretary Morrison quoted a letter from L. M. Brown, chairman executive board of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in which the former explained how editors and business men were "rounded up" to aid the operators. "This rounding-up process," said Secretary Morrison, "may explain opposition to Pennsylvania child labor legislation and the full crew train law, and it may explain the statewide demand for more Cossocks." The speaker referred to conditions among Westmoreland miners and in the Pennsylvania steel industry and insisted that the white light of publicity was as necessary there as it was in West Virginia and Michigan, and which is now turned on Colorado, for the "rounding-up" process of those who oppose the workers is continually striving to stifle the voice of protest, whether heard in Colorado or elsewhere.

Secretary Green of the mine workers charged that "the very integrity of the American courts is jeopardized by the unscrupulous action of big corporations in Colorado." He outlined the fight at Ludlow, for which Lawson was convicted, and pointed out that, though militiamen and Rockefeller gunmen shot down women and children, not one has been convicted.

This meeting is the first of a series of similar meetings that will be held in various sections of the country by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and organized labor.

### MACHINISTS' UNION MAY CALL BIG STRIKE IN EAST

Leaders Making Plans for Giant Walk-out Sept. 1—Demand Share In War Profits.

#### REMINGTON ARMS STRIKE SAID TO BE PREMATURE

Eight Hour Day First Requirement of Union—Ask for Reasonable Wage Increase.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The final steps in the campaign that is expected to climax in a gigantic general strike of the employes in the munition manufacturing plants of this country are being laid at a conference of the heads of the machinists union in Hartford, Conn. President W. H. Johnston of the International Association of Machinists, Vice President J. J. Keppeler and 18 other high labor officials are in consultation with about 50 organizers who have been working in the munition plants for the last six months.

The organizers have been called together to advise the labor heads of the strength of the unions and the attitude of the manufacturers, and to help formulate the demands to be made.

For months all the machinery at the disposal of the international unions of metal workers has been at work to get for the workers a part of the millions in profits that the treasury of the allies are pouring into New England for munitions of war. The strike at the Remington plants was a premature explosion.

It had been arranged to call the general strike Sept. 1. The plans were all laid to that end, and those plans have now been completed. There have been no changes made in the plans of Keppeler, who regards the concessions granted by the Remington firm as very valuable. In as much as he hopes other factories will adopt the Remington program rather than to permit a strike which would entail the loss of many millions of those who are furnishing the enemies of the kaiser with the sinews of war.

It is estimated that the major part of the supply of arms and ammunition shipped to the allies is made in New England. Almost every kind of machine factor is now making munitions. In every manufacturing town there are machine shops that in times of peace make anything from a pair of ploughs or alarm clock to an automobile which are now turning out munitions.

80,000 in Plants. Remington Arms and Ammunition company, Bridgeport, 16,000. Union Metallic Cartridge company, Bridgeport, 14,000. Winchester Repeating Arms company, New Haven, 15,000. Colt Patent Fire Arms company, Hartford, 8,000. Smith & Wesson company, Springfield, 4,000. Hopkins & Allen, Norwich, Conn., 8,000.

Iver Johnson Arms company, Fitchburg, Mass., 2,500. General Electric company, Pittsfield, Mass., 8,000. Marlin Fire Arms company, New Haven, 2,000. American & British Manufacturing company, Bridgeport, 5,000. J. Stevens Arms & Tool company, Chippewa Falls, Mass., 4,000. United States Cartridge company, Lowell, Mass., 2,000.

These are the leading firms. How small their total stands in the real industrial strength that is making munitions of war is shown by the situation in Bridgeport, where 20,000 persons are engaged in the trade who are working for firms never connected with the making of tools of war, as popularly conceived.

Hours and Pay. The machinists' first demand is the 8-hour day. Coupled with this is a demand for an increase in wages which varies from 10 to 20 per cent. It is said that almost all of the big firms in New England are ready to grant the 8-hour day or a reduction in the present hours. Thousands of workers have got increase in pay from manufacturers, who acted voluntarily or to avert the threatening strike.

It was after the Remington strike—into which the machinists were drawn in sympathy when they decided to settle the 8-hour problem in Bridgeport—had brought the strike to public attention that Keppeler decided to spend the time between then and Sept. 1 in appealing to manufacturers of munitions to give the 8-hour day and wage increases.

Keppeler claims that fully 200,000 workers have received these benefits. He estimated that 200,000 metal workers were employed by the New England campaign with headquarters in Bridgeport.

### NEW YORK EMPLOYERS ACCEPT DECISION

Fall in Purpose to Disrupt Union. Agree to Increase Wages As Requested.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective association has accepted the award of the board of conciliation, award that does not favor them.

The employers reached this decision after the result of a strike vote of the garment workers was found to be practically unanimous in favor of tying up this industry if the manufacturers' association rejected an award that does not favor them.

Last May the employers arbitrated their agreement with the union. A strike involving 60,000 workers seemed imminent when the employers were induced to refer the matter to a board of conciliation. The board not only raised wages but upset the plans of the employers to disrupt the union by the following declaration in favor of a joint board to consider appeals of unjust discharges:

"No human being is wise enough to be able to trust his sole judgment in decisions that effect the welfare of others; he needs to be protected, and if he be truly wise, will welcome protection against the errors to which he is liable in common with his kind, as well as against the inspirations of passion or selfishness. For this reason, a tribunal of some kind is necessary, in case either of the parties to this covenant believe itself to be unjustly aggrieved."

This qualified denial of an employer's right to run his own business—no longer the sole right to discharge workers because of union activity—was in direct contrast with the manufacturers' plan and they began devising ways to reject the award. The workers' answer to this attitude was a declaration that 60,000 unionists would strike if the award was not accepted. There will be no strike.

#### LONGSHOREMEN RAISE WAGES.

SAN PEDRO CAL., Aug. 20.—Members of the Longshoremen's union have secured a wage increase as the result of conferences with employers.

### ANTI LABOR ASSEMBLYMAN TO SUCCEED SUPERIOR MAN

Hambrecht Led Fight Against Minimum Wage for Women In Legislature—Will Be Chairman of Commission Which Has Power to Enforce Law As It Thinks Best.

#### PHILLIP IGNORES THE PETITION OF 25,000 UNION LABOR MEN IN STATE

Unionists Asked that Crownhart Be Reappointed On Strength Of His Record—Grand Rapids Attorney Favored Corporations In Practically All His Votes.

Labor organizations and those interested in the continued efficiency of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin were stunned last week when informed that Charles H. Crownhart would not be reappointed as chairman of the commission. Assemblyman George P. Hambrecht, an attorney in Grand Rapids, Wis., was appointed to succeed the Superior man.

It was generally believed that Mr. Crownhart would be reappointed. Twenty-five thousand laboring men throughout the state petitioned that he be reappointed. The failure to reappoint him meets with general condemnation from representatives of labor organizations.

#### Is Foe of Labor.

Assemblyman Hambrecht, Crownhart's successor, led the fight against the minimum wage bill in the present session. Despite the fact that investigators for the industrial commission had found that it required over \$9 a week to maintain a woman wage earner in reasonable comfort, Hambrecht furnished the principle argument in opposition to an amendment fixing a minimum of but \$6 a week in villages and cities of the fourth class, \$7 a week in cities of the second and third class, and \$8 a week in cities of the first class.

In speaking against the bill, he quoted freely from the briefs prepared by attorneys for manufacturers' associations, who are attempting to knock out the Oregon minimum wage law in the United States supreme court.

#### Little Relief In Sight.

In as much as the minimum wage law will have to be administered by the industrial commission, both as to fixing the minimum and enforcing the law, this attitude is not looked on as

one which is calculated to secure friendly consideration to laboring women from Commissioner Hambrecht.

Attention is also directed to Hambrecht's vote against the one day rest in seven bill, another measure for which laboring men have fought.

His vote in opposition to the bill to abolish fees of private employment agencies would indicate that he was too considerate of private employment bureaus where he is expected to administer the state employment offices which come into competition with the private offices.

The bill permitting counties to establish legal information bureaus was another demand of laboring men, which Hambrecht opposed.

Favored "Big Business." The vote of Hambrecht on measures where the interests of large corporations was involved is also suggestive.

He not only voted but fought strenuously for:

The bill to reduce the tax on banks by over \$350,000 a year.

The bill to reduce the tax on life insurance companies by \$120,000 a year.

The water power bill granting away without restriction the remaining water powers of the state.

The bill to put the jitney bus out of business, demanded by the street railway interests.

The bill to reduce the filing fees for large corporations which, had it been the law two years ago, would have relieved large corporations of \$12,000 in filing fees.

The bill prohibiting anyone outside of railroad companies' employes from walking on railroad tracks.

The bill abolishing the gross negligence statute for crossing accidents.

### PRESIDENT HALL HAS CELEBRATION

Friday, the Thirteenth, Holds No Fears for "George" On His Fiftieth Birthday.

(Special Correspondence.)

Last Friday, Aug. 13, was the 50th anniversary of the birth of E. G. Hall, president of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, and in spite of the "double hoodoo" (on the day, not the birthdate) the anniversary was celebrated in a way that must have been altogether pleasing to Mr. Hall and his amiable wife, and certainly gave great enjoyment to a number of the friends of both.

With his customary and characteristic modesty, Mr. Hall said nothing about the matter, but the recurrence of his birthday became noised abroad to some extent, and some of "the boys" in the Twin Cities paid their respects to him and wished him many similar occasions for sociability at his comfortable home, 923 Third avenue north, Minneapolis. Mrs. Hall appears to have somehow got wind of the prospective invasion of her domicile, and with judicious thrift and enterprise she stocked her larder with everything that could be desired under such circumstances.

John Geary, Chris Jorgenson and Henry Marty, delegates to the St. Paul Teamsters' Joint Council, were on hand as representatives of that organization, and on its behalf they presented Mr. Hall with a beautiful briar-wood pipe richly ornamented with bands of gold. Mr. Hall expressed his appreciation of the thoughtfulness of the council in a very touching manner, creating in his hearers something of the emotion he felt himself.

Among those from St. Paul, who attended the "party" were Miss Mary A. Cory, vice president of the State Federation and Mr. Dittenbaugh of the Minnesota Union Advocate.

The company from Minneapolis was much more numerous. It included Frank Hoffman, Fred Hester, Ed Ruhe, Max Hoppenrath, J. C. Mulholland, A. G. Bainbridge, Jean C. Spielman, Casper Richman, E. M. Stanchfield, James Licheter, E. J. Kelley, Thomas Kelley, R. D. Cramer, Frank Reynolds, E. C. Gustafson, W. E. Joyce, S. J. Spencer and William Franke. They are all business agents or other officials of labor unions, but no mention can here be made of their several crafts, for on this day they laid aside every duty except that of enjoying themselves and giving others enjoyment.

After the banquet Mr. Bainbridge, on behalf of the Minneapolis bunch, presented Mr. Hall with a beautiful and valuable traveler's shaving set as a token of the high regard in

### END STRIKES BY FORCE IN CANADA?

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 20.—The British Columbia Federationist, official newspaper of the Trades and Labor Council, this city, raises a warning cry against the plan of compulsory arbitration which, the public press states, is to be urged before the incoming Manitoba legislature, by W. H. Reeve, fair wage officer of that province.

The British Columbia Federationist says:

"The opinion of those who have had close experience of similar legislation in Australia does not tally with the glowing approval which we understand Mr. Reeve expressed concerning it.

"We do not think that organized labor in this country will show any enthusiasm to be muzzleed with such a measure. We already have on the statute a law enforcing arbitration of industrial disputes which involve public utility enterprises. But even at that, the findings of the board of investigation cannot be enforced by law. Their acceptance by either party to the dispute is purely optional. With only that element of compulsion in it, the act is only one or two persons. That difficulty has already arisen in respect to the industrial disputes investigation act, in cases where the workmen in the employ of a public utility corporation have gone on strike in violation of the law as set forth in the act.

"But when it comes to compelling workmen by law to submit all disputes of an industrial nature to arbitration, we feel certain that there will be vigorous opposition. If it should pass, there is still the matter of enforcing the penalties for striking in face of the act. This is not so easy to do where a mass of men is involved as where it is only one or two persons. That difficulty has already arisen in respect to the industrial disputes investigation act, in cases where the workmen in the employ of a public utility corporation have gone on strike in violation of the law as set forth in the act.

which everybody present holds him. The set consists of a safety razor, a camel's hair brush and a stick of shaving soap, each of the two last mentioned in a metallic receptacle and the whole enclosed in a handsome morocco case bearing Mr. Hall's name on the outside in gilt letters.

Mr. Hall told his thanks in plain and practical words whose very plainness and directness emphasized his sincerity and made it clear beyond cavil that he appreciated the kindness of his Minneapolis friends most heartily.

Miss Ethel Hall entertained the company during parts of the afternoon with piano selections very agreeably rendered, and Mrs. Hall made everybody feel at home and at ease by her cheerful and considerate attention to all wants.

### NO AMALGAMATION OF MINERS' UNIONS

Joint Committee Agrees That Time Is Not Ripe for Federation of Unions.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 20.—No amalgamation of the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners is the report signed by committee representing the two organizations, which have been making a study of this question for some time.

The report, signed by both committees, is as follows:

"After having made an exhaustive investigation of the question of amalgamation between the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners, and after giving full consideration to the present condition of each organization, we are forced to the conclusion that because of the many obstacles that now present themselves, and which will be explained in the reports hereinafter provided for, that any attempt to consummate an amalgamation at this time would be premature.

"While we jointly agree that to effect an amalgamation of the two organizations at this time would be impracticable, in consideration of the views expressed by the representative committees, we hereby decide that each committee prepare a separate report stating in detail the result of their findings, and that the same be submitted by each committee for the consideration of their respective organizations."

In its supplemental report the committee representing the United Mine Workers says its reasons "for our not agreeing upon a plan for an amalgamation between our organization and the Western Federation of Miners at this time are purely reasons of policy occasioned by present circumstances affecting both organizations."

The committee calls attention to the harmonious relations that have existed between their organization and the Western Federation of Miners, and urges that this continue even though "an official amalgamation has not been consummated." The committee also calls attention to the exchange of cards between the two unions and urges all United Mine Workers in Butte to deposit their cards with the Western Federation of Miners.

#### URGE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—The franking privilege for mail and permission to post notices in the postoffice were urged as two vital needs in the campaign for labor bureau of industry by Harry Donahue, in charge of the municipal work at Los Angeles, at the conference of federal, state and municipal officials called by Secretary of Labor Wilson.

## CONGRESS ASKED TO SUMMON ROCKEFELLER, LEE AND KING

### Labor Representatives On Industrial Relations Commission Carry Day.

#### GLARING FACTS BROUGHT OUT IN INVESTIGATION

\$500 Per Year Is Income of Half of Wage Earning Fathers. Wives Must Work.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—After days of strenuous fighting, the progressive faction of the industrial relations commission has prevailed and the Manley report has been ordered printed and it will be forwarded to congress with all its strong charges and drastic recommendations. This was agreed to by unanimous vote of the commission.

The progressives, Chairman Frank P. Walsh, J. B. Lennon, James O'Connell and A. E. Garretson, won the victory only after days of fighting in "secret" sessions.

One Manley report is based on testimony heard during the past two years by the commission and on facts and findings gathered by expert government investigators. Authorities on economical and industrial conditions from such universities as Chicago university, Johns Hopkins, Princeton, Harvard, Yale and the universities of Wisconsin, California, Alabama and Colorado contributed.

#### Three Sub Reports.

It is expected that three sub-reports will also be forwarded to congress. One will be by the employers' representatives; one by Prof. John R. Commons, and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, the neutrals, and one by the labor representatives, with Chairman Walsh.

Here are some of the big points, other than the reports on general conditions in industry, which goes to congress in the Manley document. Congress will be asked to summon Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, Lee and King to appear and give testimony they received before the industrial relations commission.

abolish them.

It declares that the Rockefeller Foundation is supported by money withheld from the workers and will recommend legislation that will curb or break it up.

#### Giss of Manley Report.

The Manley report declares the following to be the conditions of labor in America:

Of the millions and millions of workmen in this country, one-third are poverty-stricken.

Thirty-seven per cent of wives and mothers of workmen are forced to do hard work themselves to help keep the wolf from the door.

Five hundred dollars per year, is the income of half of the wage-earning fathers.

Less than \$15 per week is the wages of two-thirds of the adult male workers.

Nearly half of the women workers earn less than \$6 per week.

#### BABIES DIE FAST.

Three or more persons occupy every sleeping room in 37 per cent of the workers' homes.

Babies of the poor die three times as fast as those of the rich.

Nearly 20 per cent of the school children of this country are underfed and undernourished.

One out of every 12 corpses in New York is buried in the potter's field.

Economic pressure forces two-thirds of all children to leave grammar school before graduating, and only 10 per cent finish high school.

Farm tenancy is increasing at an appalling rate. Landlordism is therefore increasing at an appalling rate.

#### OUT OF JOBS ONE-FIFTH OF TIME

Workers in basic industries are out of jobs one-fifth of the time.

### WAGES ARE LOW IN WASHINGTON

OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 20.—Vice Consul Kool, of the Netherlands, wrote state officials regarding "the conditions attractive to foreign immigrants into the state of Washington." The query was turned over to State Labor Commissioner Olson, who, in his reply to the foreign representative, told a different story from that which is usual in these pages.

"The commissioner wrote, in part: 'For many years past there has been a surplus of labor in our manufacturing industries, and especially is this true of unskilled labor. This condition has naturally forced wages to a very low level and it is not uncommon to find great groups of foreigners working on railroad construction and highway work, receiving therefore as little and even less than \$1.50 per day and paying 30 cents to \$1.00 per day for board, and these conditions are being intensified because of the further fact that but little steady employment is offered, and the workmen are therefore compelled to 'drift' the greater portion of the year in looking for work.

"The result is that unemployment, owing to the constant influx of European immigration, has resolved itself into a stupendous problem.

"The situation, therefore, is by no means inviting to the immigrant with small means, is hopeful of bettering his condition by coming to the United States. In justice to the people of your country, who are liable to be influenced by plausible literature designed to attract them to this country, but which does not acquaint them with obstacles that are invariably encountered by foreign people seeking our shores, I am constrained to recommend to such persons a more realistic view of the conditions of our country and the manner in which they are met by the people of this country."

The "rich," 2 per cent of the people, own 60 per cent of the wealth of the nation.

Sixty-five per cent own less than 5 per cent.

Industrial conditions are responsible for our biggest social problems.

Labor and living conditions in this country are such today that immigrants only come here daily, and

are not met by the people of this country.

It is pointed out that the masses of immigrants are not met by the people of this country.