

It is not so difficult a task to plant new truths as to root out old errors, for there is this paradox in men: they run after that which is new, but are prejudiced in favor of that which is old.

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As long as mankind shall continue to bestow more liberal applause on their destroyers than on their benefactors, the thirst for military glory will ever be the vice of exalted characters.

TWO CENTS.

UNION LABOR WILL WORK FOR HATTERS

Every Union Man in America to Give \$1000 Pay Jan. 1st

WILL USE MONEY TO SAVE WORKERS' HOMES

Great Popular Movement to Re-buke Greed and Rapacity of Bitter Opponents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—"The Danbury hatters have performed a service of historic importance in the struggle for industrial freedom," declares the American Federation of Labor executive council, in a circular issued to all unions calling on organized workers to contribute the wages of an hour's labor, the second hour of the work day or shift of January 27, 1916, for the benefit of despoiled Danbury hatters.

The council's action is under authority of the American Federation of Labor convention, held in San Francisco, last month.

"The plight in which the hatters of Danbury, Conn., find themselves arouses the concern and the sympathy of all the liberty-loving citizens of America," says the executive council, which recounts the injustices trade unions have suffered by reason of court interpretations of the Sherman anti-trust law that human beings are in the same category with commodities, and are subject to injunction processes that denied them rights guaranteed free men and women.

The hatters' resistance against these injustices, together with court processes financed by the American Federation of Labor, emphasized these wrongs and resulted in the passage by congress of the Clayton amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law in which it declared that "the labor power of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce."

In addition to this clear declaration that there is a difference between labor power and articles of commerce—to which trust laws properly apply—the Clayton amendment limits and regulates the use of the injunction writ, and forbids its use for purposes against which the workers had so long and so justly complained.

The establishment of fundamental rights, this acknowledgment by congress that workers own their labor power—without interference or direction by law-maker or judge—is an epoch in American industrial history.

The men around whom this successful battle revolved, however, are now destitute. Their bank deposits and homes have been attached to insure payment of an approximate \$200,000 court award that was made before the Clayton act was passed. Many of the despoiled hatters have reached an age that they are no longer able to work, and with their homes and savings swept from them they are in a destitute condition as a result of a fight that ended so triumphantly for American toiling men and women.

They Never Faltered.

On this phase of the struggle, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor says:

"The Danbury hatters did not falter in that which they did for the benefit of all organized labor and for all the workers of the country. They did their duty; they made the test and upon them has fallen the consequences of the injustice of the then existing conditions. All other workers participate in the benefits which have grown out of their struggle, and it is but just that they should also help to relieve the victims. If the Danbury hatters or the hatters' organization were left to bear the full weight of the burden, it would mean to them great suffering and great hardship. Every member of organized labor is urged to do his duty in this matter and to bear his share in the struggle to establish industrial justice."

Members of local unions should pay

CONGRESS TO HAVE NEW SHIPPING BILL

McAdoo Has Up-to-Date Measure Ready to Present When the House Convenes.

ANS OIL BURNING AUXILIARY VESSELS

Secretary Works Out Program to Provide Carrying Ships for War Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—A lot of new features have been worked out by Secretary McAdoo in his new shipping bill—the full text of which will be introduced in the house after the holidays. Following are the principal provisions:

1. The government to build in American shipyards.
2. The ships to be oil-burning, and from 3,000 to 10,000 tons displacement.
3. The type to be standardized by experts to adopt the vessels specially to use as colliers and navy auxiliaries.
4. Ships to be built both in private and in government-owned shipyards; the latter yards to be additionally equipped.
5. The government to have power to sell, lease or buy ships.
6. The government to act through a stock-issuing corporation, and hold at least 51 per cent of the stock.
7. The sum of \$50,000,000 to be appropriated as a starter.
8. Regulation of marine freight rates to be attempted through a commission similar to the interstate commerce commission.
9. Regulation of foreign ships doing business in American ports through requiring foreign ships to secure a license before doing business here.

To Open Old U. S. Yards. Perhaps the most important feature of Secretary McAdoo's plan is the opening up of the semi-abandoned government shipyards. Many of these yards were located in the day of the wooden cutter and are too far inland, with too shallow water to float the great steel fighting ships. The latter are constructed in private yards where

GIVES GOOD REASON FOR SEAMEN'S LAW

Retired Naval Official Tells of How Sailors Were Treated.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Writing in the New York Times, C. S. Stanworth, a retired United States naval officer, suggests amendments to the following acknowledgment of degrading conditions American sailors were forced to accept prior to the law's passage:

"Sailors have for generations been outside the law that protects the ordinary man in his rights, and custom or common usage, that equally with law protects us in our relations to others, has always been invoked against any attempt to better the sailor's life."

"Dragged aboard ship insensible from drugs or drink, he is told that he has signed the articles for the voyage, and that two or three months of his future work has been paid in advance to the man who drugged him and lugged him on board. Ill-clad, ill-fed, hard-worked, he is at the mercy of the officers of the ship, whose code generally is that of brute force, and if he resists being knocked and kicked about, he renders himself liable to death for mutiny. If, when the ship arrives in port, he attempts to escape from his slavery, the law throws him in prison, and then returns him to his ship, and he pays the expenses."

GOVERNOR WINFIELD SCOTT HAMMOND DIES SUDDENLY AT CLINTON, LOUISIANA

Whole State In Mourning Over Loss of Chief Executive.

Gov. W. S. Hammond
Born Nov. 17, 1842—Died Dec. 29, 1915.



Was Partisan for Principle But Not for Office Filling.

inaugurated Jan. 8, 1915. His death is the second to occur in six years in the governor's office. Governor Johnson died in office six years ago.

J. A. A. Burnquist, lieutenant governor, will take the oath of office and become governor at once. It is said that he will not disturb any of the late governor's appointments and will carry out his policies generally.

The news of Governor Hammond's death was received with sorrow by the people of Duluth. He was well known to a great many people here. It was a Duluth man, R. E. Denfeld, superintendent of the Duluth Schools, who induced Governor Hammond to come to Minnesota. Professor Denfeld had taught the governor in high school in Massachusetts, and when the young man finished college Mr. Denfeld encouraged him to come to Minnesota. He accepted the position of principal of the Mankato high school. During Governor Hammond's last

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Price Offered for Armory Is \$50,000; It's Worth Much More for Public Use

The price offered for the armory is \$50,000. If the city gets the cash, the commissioners say they will hold it in the Permanent Improvement Fund until they accumulate enough to buy the city hall site from the county.

The fund will therefore go to the banks on deposit for an indefinite period.

The banks pay one per cent interest on city deposits. The city therefore would receive an annual increase of \$500. Of course the idea of the city with its big deposits receiving only one per cent from the banks when individuals with small deposits receive 3 per cent and more from the same banks, looks like good business for the banks.

The city has no legal right to sell the armory on the installment plan as is proposed by Mayor Prince.

But that is another story. Who is there in Duluth that does not believe, the armory site will increase in value more than one per cent a year. If there be such a one he has an argument in favor of an immediate sale.

But it hardly lies in the mouths of the city commissioners or business men to give the city such a black eye.

However, no one expects the armory to lie idle and unused. Commissioner Farrell can make use of it to the extent of a rental value of more than \$500 a year. Some public meetings can be held in it during the coming presidential year that will yield considerable revenue, and the dances that have heretofore been held there by various organizations will not all suddenly cease, or be transferred to other auditoriums. They pay something.

As a business proposition who can seriously advocate a sale of such a desirable corner in the business district right on the eve of a prosperity everyone expects.

Then there is real merit in the claim of the Water and Light Department that it can make valuable use of the armory for its business. It undoubtedly could use at least a part of the armory advantageously for certain purposes.

So from the business viewpoint there appears to be every reason not that the armory be sold, but that it be retained.

While we have first discussed the threatened sale from a business standpoint, our main interest is in its possible uses for civic purposes. Some of the commissioners say that the new city hall will have an auditorium for public meetings, but when are we to have our new city hall?

Why sell the armory now, if the city hall is to be its substitute?

But the conception of the armory as a citizen's club house or a public forum, or a great central social center seems beyond the vision of some of the commissioners.

It is a phase of the subject we do not care to re-argue here because we have fully presented it before. We have visions of that future when governments, particularly municipal governments, shall be in practice as it has long been in theory, administered by the people's servants for the benefit of all the people. Those who wish to see the dawn of that day only have to open their eyes.

Those who do not wish to see will never see because they will not look.

Who are the forward-looking men in our community and what is their view on this question?

Watson Moore with his ten years' experience in the old council and his life-time devotion to disinterested public service has had the courage to come out in the open and expose himself to the missiles of those who are still in their swaddling clothes in municipal experience.

Let each one who reads this pick that man whom he respects for his knowledge and experience in municipal affairs and ascertain what he thinks of the sale of the armory at this time.

Unless he has a different experience than the writer, he will find such men unanimous against a present sale. This is an important consideration. Such men are not interested in such things for selfish purposes. They have earned their spurs by devoting their time and money unselfishly to making Duluth a better city in which to live and rear a family.

They constitute the public sentiment to which public servants should hearken, and they constitute that public, the respect of which every commissioner will want to have when he retires from office.

We suggest to the commissioners that those who advise them to sell the armory now be asked to give their answer to these three questions:

First. Do you expect the armory site to be worth more than one per cent per annum more than \$50,000 between now and when the new city hall is built?

Second. Do you know whether the armory will earn one per cent per annum on \$50,000 if the city keeps it?

Third. Do you favor the development of public forums, social centers and public markets? If so, where is a better location than the old armory?

Fourth. What do those who are not interested in the proposed purchases or in the banks think about it?

PROLETARIANS UNITE TO OPPOSE MILITARISM

Committee Opens Office in Washington to Defeat "Preparedness" Bills.

BEGINS NATION-WIDE FIGHT AGAINST WAR

Protests Against Diversion of Public Funds from Construction Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—What is announced as the beginning of a nation-wide fight against the huge war budget and the "war of preparedness" which is sweeping the country, was launched here today with the formation of the Anti-Militarism Committee, which has opened local headquarters in the Munsey Building and is said to be in close conference with the anti-preparedness minority in both the Senate and the House.

A committee of Americans has been formed to protest against the attempts to stampede this nation into the adoption of a dangerous program of military and naval expansion, members said. "We believe that no danger of invasion threatens this country and that there is no excuse for hasty, ill-considered action."

"We protest against the diversion of the public mind from those preparations for world peace based on international agreement which it may be America's privilege to initiate at the close of the war, and we protest no less against the effort being made to divert public funds, sorely needed in constructive plans for national health and well-being, into the manufacture of engines of death."

"We are against the 'preparedness' program, so called, because it is unnecessary, because it endangers our most precious institutions and because, in the last and true analysis, no one can measure its cost. Believing that this statement represents the thoughtful conclusions of a large number of patriotic Americans, we urge them to join us."

Has Congress Program. After numerous conferences with

LAWSON QUALIFIES AS A MINE FOREMAN

Famous Mine Leader Takes Examination to Prove Ability as Able Miner.

John R. Lawson, international board member from this district of the United Mine Workers of America, is fully qualified to hold a position as coal mine boss. Several weeks ago Lawson took the examination before the state coal mine examining board. Monday his examination papers were figured up and he was declared to have passed, thus being fitted for a job as practical miner should he apply for or obtain one.

On the board which examined Lawson were George T. Peck, general superintendent of the Rocky Mountain Fuel company, and E. H. Witzel, general fuel manager of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, two men who have been trying to railroad Lawson to the penitentiary. Lawson as a union leader was lined up against both these men during the recent coal strike. James Dalrymple, state coal mine inspector, and two practical examining board members, made up the rest of the board.

Lawson did not take the examination with the idea of immediately applying for work in a coal mine. It was reported that in various places the question had been raised as to whether he was a practical miner under the rules of the state board. To set such doubts at rest Lawson decided to take the examination. His grade is reported high.

FOUR STATES 'DRY' ON NEW YEAR'S DAY

Three Million New Passengers for Water Wagon When Western States Bar Booze.

WASHINGTON, OREGON, IDAHO AND COLORADO

Limit on Shipments Placed for Each Family—Brewers Make "Near Beer."

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 30.—Three million new passengers for the "water wagon"

On January 1 the dry wave over a once soppy and "liberal" West adds the people of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Colorado to the prohibition roster.

Court decisions have sustained the popular anti-booze verdict. Forty-five breweries at 100 saloons are put out of business and more than 100,000,000 capital invested in the liquor industry goes into a state of suspended animation.

"Blind pigs" will have tough rooting. The new law, practically the same in all four states, permits an individual to buy not more than two quarts of liquor or twelve quarts of beer every twenty days. This must be shipped in, since manufacturer as well as retail of liquor is prohibited. These their plants into cold storage re-designated authorities.

The most interesting test for the rest of the country to watch will be the effect of prohibition in Seattle, heretofore a decidedly wet airport, and the largest city in the United States to go dry.

Seattle has four breweries and 215 saloons. They pay a \$1,000 annual license each—revenue that will be lost.

The Seattle Brewing and Malting company, sixth largest in the United States, has erected a new establishment in San Francisco. Its \$3,000,000 plant here will remain idle.

It's \$1,600 daily payroll of 500 men, the annual purchase of \$350,000 in barley, a bank surplus of millions and a \$240,000 beer export to Alaska—all this is transferred to wet California.

Other breweries are converting their plants into restaurants with pastries, soda and pop, soft drink and clam juice factories, creameries and butteries.

In Portland, Ore., curiously, many saloon men disagree with perhaps the majority of merchants who believe prohibition is destined to put the town "on the bum."

"Near Beer" and Lunches. They are planning to dispense, in bottles and from the keg, "near beers," sodas and pops, now produced by the Oregon converted breweries. Oyster cocktails, lunches and legitimate palate-tickers will also be sold.

They expect to make about as much as before, because they will pay a \$50 soda fountain fee in place of the \$500 liquor license.

In Idaho the situation is less acute, since the dries have been winning important local victories there for several years. Four of the largest breweries had quit even before the state went dry.

One-thirteenth of Colorado will go dry on January 1. Twelve-thirteenths are already dry.

Approximately 1,600 saloons will close their doors. Eleven breweries will stop making beer. Five of these breweries are large ones capitalized at more than \$3,000,000.

Four of them will make other products. The smaller breweries, with only a small force of men, will quit business.

Brewers to Make Pottery. The converted breweries will manufacture "near beer" and soft drinks. The Coors Brewery, at Golden, Colo., will make pottery from the clay beds nearby and will gradually include other lines.

In Colorado 100 saloons have already quit and about 100 more will close before the first of the year, as close before the first of the year, as close before the first of the year.

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JINGOES DON'T WANT CONGRESS TO HEAR TRUTH ABOUT PREPAREDNESS

An amusing but significant incident occurred in the national house of representatives during the early part of the session.

When a member asks unanimous consent to have his remarks extended in the record, the request is usually granted without objection. Every member takes advantage of this rule and encumbers the record with detailed and often useless information on every subject, from the desirability of square hen-roosts over round ones, to the immortality of the soul.

Asked Unanimous Consent.

Representative Gordon of Ohio recently asked unanimous consent to have his remarks extended to include the inaugural address of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Mann of Illinois opined it would do the house good to read the inaugural of Jefferson. Our quarrel, however, is not with Mr. Gordon because we believe that if

there was any instrument ever conceived by the brain of man that should have wide circulation, it is the inaugural of Jefferson, and in this instance the "unanimous consent" rule was put to good use.

Mr. Fitzgerald of New York, one of the reactionary Democrats, wanted to be careful that nothing should get into the record that might have a tendency to interfere with those who want to spend a hundred and one cents out of every dollar paid by the people, for increased armament and related purposes.

Didn't Get Unanimous Consent.

Evidently being unfamiliar with the contents of the inaugural of Jefferson, he let it slide through without his objection.

Now, Mr. Kitchen in his statement referred to gave expression to some

very remarkable facts in regard to the present agitation for preparedness.

This is the language used by the majority leader:

"Instead of our navy growing weaker," as the metropolitan press, the "Patriotic Societies," and the jingoes and war traffickers would have the people believe, it is growing bigger, stronger, more efficient and better equipped every year.

Have Been Building Big Navy.

"In the two years of Wilson's administration the naval building program authorized is twice as large and costly as the last two years of Taff's administration, and larger and more costly by \$2,000,000 than the entire four years of Roosevelt's last term and practically as large and costly as the entire four years of Taff's administration. There is today over 50 per cent more construction going on for our navy than on the first day of the history of our country. We have nearly 100 per cent more torpedoes, mines, mine layers, powder and other munitions than we had on the first day of March, 1913, and are steadily increasing them.

"We have under Mr. Wilson's and Mr. Daniels' administration, for the first time in years the full complement of enlisted men authorized by law."

Further Mr. Kitchen says:

"For the 10 years preceding the European war we had expended on our navy over three hundred million dollars more than Germany or any other nation (except Great Britain) had expended on its navy, and yet the metropolitan press, the magazine writers, the 'Patriotic Societies' and the jingoes, and the war traffickers would frighten the country into the belief that we have a little, puny, egg-shell of a navy!"

Kitchen Opposes Preparedness.

Mr. Kitchen, being the majority leader in the house, will occupy the same position of influence that Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama held in the last session of congress.

He is against the program of preparedness; not mildly so, but openly and aggressively, and his known ability coupled with the fact that he is exceptionally well informed on every phase of the problem as it will pre-

sent itself during the present session of congress, is causing no small amount of apprehension among the members of the house, who are yelling their heads off for "national defense."

Mr. Kitchen does not take a fancy to the "patriots" who have apparently subsidized the metropolitan press; whose patriotism is apparently for revenue only.

Then, again, Kitchen has a big following in congress who think exactly as he does on this troublesome question and who will be right there when the debate is at its height and when the roll is called.

He Has An Advantage.

Kitchen has a strategic advantage—a position of power and influence. We do not believe he is the kind of man who will back down after having announced his position and the indications are that there will be far flying in the capitol building when congress gets down to work after the holiday recess.

Mr. Fitzgerald objected to the printing of Mr. Kitchen's address. He knew but did not care what the Kitchen statement contained. The fact

that Mr. Kitchen's statement might have contained information which might enlighten the public on the other side of the "preparedness" agitation made no difference. He did not want the public to know the other side.

The request, such as the one made by Mr. Bailey, are granted as a matter of course. But Fitzgerald, a Democrat, objected to the publication of a public statement of another Democrat, the leader of the majority.

It was a slap in the face. It was a challenge, and we shall see what we shall see later in the session.

Fitzgerald Is A Fox.

Replying to the statement of Mr. Mann, that it might benefit the house to read Jefferson's inaugural, Mr. Fitzgerald said all the Democrats were familiar with it.

If that is true, then Mr. Fitzgerald himself must know that Jefferson included in what he termed the essential principles of government these democratic ideals: "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none."

arrangement of all abuses at the bar of the public reason."

These principles, among others, Jefferson said, were among the "bright constellation, which has gone before us and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation."

Did the gentleman from New York mean that he was conforming to the ideals enunciated by Jefferson in his inaugural, which he allowed to go through without objection, when he refused unanimous consent to permit the publication of Mr. Kitchen's statement, each with one side of the "preparedness" question? What part of Jefferson's inaugural did he think he was living up to?

Jingoes Fear The Truth.

This may be an insignificant matter to use up so much good, clean white paper in commenting upon it. But it serves to show to what length the "jingo" statesmen will go, as well as to prove that merely because a politician calls himself a Democrat with a big D, that his knowledge of and fealty to the high ideals expressed by the real patriot who was the first democrat are not necessarily unlimited in their scope.