THE LABOR WORLD

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THIS WEEK'S THOUGHT.

The A. F. of L., and the bona fide organized labor movement are more concerned in doing the actual work of elevating the present bad conditions than in promulgating programs, which are but simple, idle, elusive words and mean nothing substantial to the people.—Samuel Gompers.

DEMOCRACY THE CARDINAL PRINCIPLE.

Thursday, January 27, was the sixty-sixth birthday of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. The Labor World devotes considerable of its space in this issue to a review of the life and achievements of this great man who has forged his way to public recognition in the face of bitter opposition from a hard working cigarmaker to one of the foremost American statesmen.

We want our readers to know this man better than they have known him before. We want them to become more familiar with the philosophy of labor that has kept his torch burning through all these years. We want them to become conversant with the history of labor movements so that present day workingmen will know when and how to avoid the pitfalls into which the labor organizations of other days have fallen never to rise again.

The American Federation of Labor, due largely to the experience, judgment, prudence and wisdom of Samuel Gompers, stands today the soundest, firmest, most serviceable and efficient labor organization of any other time. It is the product of the blunders of its forerunners. Its principles are immutable and unchangeable, but its policies and methods are shaped and modified to meet the new conditions and new demands that appear with every step in the march of human progress, always however, cherishing and preserving the ideals of self-government in the formation and direction of the numerous and diversified units of which it is comprised.

Its cardinal virtue is in its democracy. Forward-looking and forward-moving, ever advancing and never retreating, it is day by day raising human standards, permanently increasing wages and reducing the hours of toil, improving working conditions and carrying sunshine and happiness into homes where formerly only darkness and misery dwelt; removing from bowed and bent forms the burdens of centuries, and helping them to stand erect with their faces toward the morning and their eyes set on a new day radiant with the splendors of freedom, in all that the word implies.

In its councils extremes meet, but means determine. Conservatives are frequently shocked by its daring, and the radicals, weary of its prudence, sometimes wander away into a mazy wilderness where they hope to build a new structure that will house their dreams and fancies, but in which they fail to reckon with human obstinacy and the slow, patient work it takes to mobolize the masses.

We would that all men knew and realized the great thought, exceeding care and cool judgment it requires to safely direct the course of the labor movement in all its activities oe'r the rocks and breakers that would wreck it. To know all we would appreciate the true worth to the nation of Samuel Gompers, to whom this number of The Labor World is dedicated.

BUREAU OF SAFETY.

Once more Congress has approved the bill providing for a bureau of safety in conjunction with the federal department of labor. This same measure received the approval of the Sixty-third congress but the senate failed to give it the necessary attention.

Its functions will be to make general and special investigation and examination of labor safety plans and devices and the question of occupational diseases.

The need of such a bureau is apparent. The rate of accidents to the number employed in the United States ranks much higher than it does in European countries. The tendency in American industries is to kill and injure at least twice as many for a day's employment as experience shows abroad.

The accident bill in the United States means a loss to the industries of approximately $150,000,000 annually.

So outside of the humane motive involved there is the financial phase which demands attention.

In countries where accident-compensation laws have been put into effect, the result has been to reduce the number of victims very materially. Thus, when the motives of humanity and the financial interests are joined, it is found that methods preventative of accident have been called into activity with splendid results.

In view of these facts further argument would seem unnecessary to convince anybody of the desirability of legislation providing for a bureau having to do with the subjects of labor-safety plans and occupational diseases.

The congratulations and best wishes of all forward-looking people in Duluth are extended to Samuel Gompers on the occasion of his sixty-sixth birthday. May he remain in the harness for many years to come is their earnest hope.

While it is true that the trade union is a business organization of the workers its members should never lose sight of the fact that there are certain ideals in the labor movement that must be preserved. It is always a pretty good plan to keep the latter a trifle ahead of the former.

It is gratifying to know that every Duluth union did its duty by the hatters yesterday.

A PUBLIC GYMNASIUM, WHY NOT?

The Labor World has been making an earnest effort to induce the people to save the old armory building and property for the use of the public. And for taking this position it has been charged that we are not acting in good faith; that we were prompted by political considerations to embarass the commissioners, and we know full well that the old armory is unfitted for the purposes we propose it be used.

We are perfectly willing to await our time for the vindication of The Labor World's position. It will come sooner than our opponents expect. Of this we are morally certain.

Between now and the referendum election on the ordinance providing for the sale of the armory we intend to discuss in each issue a few of the numerous uses to which the building may be put, and we will endeavor to give sound reasons therefor.

Let us at this time consider the matter of a public gymnasium. Is there need for one? If so, it will serve any general welfare purpose? We shall see.

The air is full of preparation nowadays. It is proposed that millions of dollars of the people's money be expended to strengthen our navy, our fortifications and our army. The Secretary of War recommends that a million men be enlisted for the army. And in Duluth the chief advocates of the armory sale, including Mayor Prince, are supporters of some sort of national defense scheme.

The American people will never support a proposition to create a standing army of a million men. Such a plan is foreign to principles they hold near and dear. American liberty will not be entrusted to the military arm of our government. They will take no chances with a new Napoleon.

However, the people will support a scheme for the establishment of a citizen soldiery of a million men, each state and city to raise its quota. In such event Duluth will do her duty, as she has always done. It requires strong, able-bodied men to make soldiers, and men are not made in a day.

In Germany every city has a public gymnasium. It is part of the city's life, and from it are sent out the men who enter Germany's powerful army. The boys who are to become soldiers use the public gymnasiums; they get scientifically trained there, and when they enter the army they possess a soldier's chief qualification,—a sound body and the power of endurance.

The men who leave the army, the reserves, when they return to their homes, also return to the public gymnasiums to preserve their health and strength, and keep in "pink condition." Nothing has contributed so much to German success in this war as the power of endurance of her men.

Strong men make a strong nation. Only a few of our people are in position to take advantage of the opportunities offered by such institutions as our Y. M. C. A. Indeed its quarters are inadequate to care for all the people who would use a gymnasium if they felt that they could afford to use it.

What a splendid public gymnasium could be made of the armory auditorium. It is suited for just such a purpose, and it would be open every day and night of the week, that is unless there were from time to time other more important uses. No program for real preparedness is complete if such institutions as public gymnasiums are left out.

Duluth is given the opportunity of taking the lead among American cities for real preparedness, for the making of strong men. It would be a good stroke of statesmanship on the part of Mayor Prince if he should establish a public gymnasium in Duluth, in the old armory if you please. One such step would fully vindicate the creation of a division of public welfare in our city government.

Let us not wait until other cities shame us into establishing a great social center that will include a public gymnasium; let's "do it now;" let us do it while we have a building well suited for such an institution.

WASTE IN LARGE CORPORATIONS

The elimination of the waste due to competition is one of the big reasons which so-called broad-minded citizens give as an excuse for the existence of the trusts.

Have they eliminated waste? Isn't there any waste in paying the president of a great trust $100,000 a year? What does he do to earn it? How about all the other high salaried trust officials? Do they earn all they get as salaries?

What city, state or national government would pay such salaries as are paid by the United States Steel corporation and allow the men who draw them to spend as much time in Europe, California or places where there are springs surcharged with healing virtue?

We talk about our public officials having easy jobs and big salaries but in the middle west at least our public officials have to stay on the job much closer than do the officials of the larger private corporations.

No, the trusts have not eliminated waste. They have secured such enormous profits that they have themselves become wasteful to the point of prodigality.

THEORY AND THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

Some people find it a very simple thing to settle great national and international problems current today. For instance the Mexican affair.

President Wilson has his ideas. They are not agreeable with those of Mr. Hearst. The latter would settle the whole matter in a hurry.

Mr. Hearst believes that the United States ought to turn its dogs of war loose and tear things up generally.

Mr. Wilson does not think the United States has a right to interfere in Mexico, except as a last resort. He says: "The Mexicans may not know what to do with their government, but that is none of our business; and, so long as I have the power to prevent it, nobody shall 'butt in' to alter it for them.

Then there is the internationalist, who contends that there are no national boundaries that should prevent the welfare of the great people of the world. But he is not willing that Uncle Sam should go into any country on any enterprise of bloodshed.

Even the broadest humanitarian finds that when he comes to apply his theories to Mexico there are considerations that render the problem anything but an easy one.

Under the prevailing arrangement of the world, Mexico must be considered as entitled to run her own affairs. But over against this legal right, there is the supreme right and duty of humanity. And between these considerations and all about them is the practical problem of howt he United States can interfere and do it honorably, humanely and effectively.

Our news story relating to conditions in Youngstown prior to the recent riot indicates that the event is simply the first eruption from an industrial volcano that has many more dangerous craters.

The problem of the immigrant is the problem of the worker.

Good Reasons Why Old Armory Should Be Kept For the City

A well known Duluth citizen who is opposed to the sale of the Armory building and property has taken the time and trouble to write to the city clerks of a number of American cities asking information as to the experience of such cities in disposing of public property.

A number of these letters will be printed in The Labor World during the coming referendum campaign. However, there is one letter that reads so good our enthusiasm will not permit it to be witheld. That letter is from San Francisco.

One of the arguments advanced by The Labor World against the sale of the Armory at the outset of this campaign was that the city would make a mistake by disposing of any of its holdings at this time. We published the fact that Chicago was now spending millions of dollars to buy back property once sold for a song. San Francisco had the same experience, its story is told by J. S. Dunnigan, city clerk, in a letter to the Duluth man above mentioned under date of January 17, it reads as follows:

"In reply to yours of January 12th in relation to disposal of City lands, I can state that the experience of this City in disposing of its public land will be found illuminating.

"San Francisco was a Mexican Pueblo (town) prior to the acquisition of California by the United States. By reason of its being a Pueblo it became entitled to its four square leagues of public lands for community purposes. Hence practically the entire area of the City was public land reserved for common use and the ownership of this land was confirmed by the action of Congress in recognizing the Pueblo grants of the Mexican Government.

"Of course, the usual thing happened. The land was disposed of at nominal prices to the first comers, the City authorities lacking the foresight to note the future growth of the City. It reserved its streets and a number of school lots and parks, but by no means a sufficient number, nor of sufficient area.

"As a consequence, the City has had to buy back the same lands it had sold at enormously enhanced prices.

"Sometimes in the sixties, the City sold a block or two (part of an old cemetery) in the present center of the City for about $200,000. Within the past four years the City has purchased land for the purpose of developing a Civic Center in the same neighborhood, at a cost of $4,000,000. This purchase would not have been necessary except for the lack of foresight above noted.

"During the last ten years the City has expended nearly two million dollars in the repurchase of lands for parks and playgrounds, and nearly an equal additional sum for sites for schools, and other public buildings.

"Had this City conserved its magnificent landed resources it would have been today the richest City in the World."

LITTLE IN STATURE; GIANT IN INTELLECT

When Ben Turner, the well known English labor leader, returned home after his visit to America in attendance as a fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union Congress to the Rochester convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1910, he penned the following lines which he dedicated to Samuel Gompers:

A mighty man in intellect and mind,
A faithful man to men, to woman kind.
A servant of a cause he helped to make,
A leader of the band that shall not break.
Proud and majestic when defending right,
Homely and free at home with friends at night,
Master of words—creator of new thoughts,
True to his conscience; he thus life devotes.
Gives time and talents to advance the cause,
The right to live, the right to dream new laws,
That, being born shall make a people free,
And every state a state of liberty.
Long may he live his message to proclaim,
To uproot wrong and want, and woe and shame,
To build Jerusalem for those who toil—
A free-willed people and a free-tilled soil.

BRYAN COMPLIMENTS UNIONS ON GOMPERS

No man in America is a better judge of men than W. J. Bryan. He has the faculty of discerning between the false and the real. He never pays tribute to the unworthy. This is his compliment to Mr. Gompers when he had completed thirty years of service as president of the American Federation of Labor:

"The election of Samuel Gompers, for the thirtieth time, to the position of president of the American Federation of Labor is a high compliment to a deserving man. The thirty years covered by his official career embrace a long and eventful period in this rapidly moving age, and to meet the exacting requirements of that important position has been no easy matter. Faithful to his associates at all times, Mr. Gompers has striven to secure the reforms needed by the wage-earners without unnecessarily antagonizing other elements of society. He has faithfully stood for labor's rights and yet been courageous enough to include all producers in his sympathies. Congratulations and good wishes to him."

"W. J. BRYAN."

FACTS ABOUT APPENDICITIS PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW SOME OF MOST PROLIFIC CAUSES OF THIS DISEASE

By Dr. Alexander Graham.
500 Columbia Bldg., Duluth.

All acts of omission or commission on the part of the individual that constitute a departure from, or a disregard of, hygienic requirements. Those of most frequent occurrence being:

First—Bolting half masticated food into the stomach, and thereby rendering the processes of digestion and assimilation impossible of accomplishment.

Second—Want of natural and systematic regularity in defecation duties, and consequent detention in the system of effete matter beyond the time its expulsion is demanded.

These causes produce an over accumulation in the caecum and colon of hardened fecal matter, which obstructs, and frequently inhibits the patural action of the ileo-coecal valve. If the obstruction or inhibition is of sufficiently long duration, inflammation and disease of the entire environment will result.

The vermiform appendix being a rudiment of the caecum, and communication with it through an orifice, it may be the first to experience discomfort, and under certain conditions it may be the last.

I am not unmindful of the fact that diseases of the appendix are popularly attributed to the presence in its canal of foreign substances, such as seeds, hardened fecal matter, etc., I am fully persuaded, however, that in the absence of the causes already indicated, the popular notion referred to would be lacking of proof. When the caecum is filled to overflowing the excess will find its way wherever it can, and the diameter of the appendix being only about equal to that of an ordinary goose quill, it follows that peristaltic action can only force into its orifice such foreign substances as are of small dimensions—hence their presence there.

Having defined its cause and recognized its presence, the next question that concerns us is its cure. How this is to be effected.

In the treatment of this disease, as well as all other diseases, the writer deems it wise to use "safety first" using such means and methods that are in their very nature calculated to remove in a natural way all obstructions which tend to obstruct normal function, when this is accomplished a restoration to perfect health is but a matter of a few days. This statement is absolutely correct, because it can be verified by some of our most prominent citizens whom I have treated and cured of appendicitis after physicians of the old school had declared that the "knife" was the only remedy possible.

The mortality record of the "knife" ought to be sufficient proof by this time to convince sensible people that as a cure for appendicitis the knife is a delusion and a snare.

The use of the knife finds its justification in a very prevalent error, viz., that the appendix is useless; and this uselessness is predicated of the fact that the functions of the appendix in the economy of nature is unknown. What of that? It may yet be known.

The appendix is not alone in the domain of unknown functions. Expert physiologists tell us that there are many parts of the brain to which science has been unable to assign any special use. The liver has a great variety of relations to the general processes of the body, but its physiologic actions are not yet wholly understood. Whether or not there exists in the human anatomy a special heat-center has not been satisfactorily determined, although declared to be probable. The vegetable acids influence nutrition, but the way in which they do it is wholly unknown. There are a multitude of other unknowns. It is simply an outrage to cut off part of the human body for no other reason than our ignorance of its functions.

TILE LAYERS' UNION ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

David Carlson was re-elected president of Tilelayers and Helpers' Union No. 83 at a meeting held at Columbia hall, 302 West Superior street, last Thursday evening. W. McCullough was elected vice president; Paul Olson, financial secretary; George W. Brown, recording secretary, and Harry Clark, of 506 East First street, treasurer.

The union voted to assess its members for one hour's work on Hatters' Day. The treasurer was authorized to send the money at once to the Hatters and collect it later from the members.

"Ma," remonstrated Bobby, "when I was at grandma's she let me have fruit-tart twice."

"Well, she ought not to have done so, Bobby," said his mother. "I think once is quite enough for little boys. The older you grow, Bobby, the more wisdom you will gain."

Bobby was silent, but only for a moment.

"Well, ma," he said, "grandma is a good deal older than you are."—"Tit-Bits."

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Our Entire Stock at .. $7.50

A selection of beautifully tailored suits, some in long coat models in all the wanted colors, including mixtures. The materials are of the finest and the workmanship of the best, as they are from our own high quality stock. In this sale you can buy a suit at less than the price of separate skirts.

Formerly $19.50, $25.00 and $29.50.

After-Inventory Clean-up in the Shoe Department

Women's $3.50 and $4.00 Shoes at . . . $1.98

Lace and button shoes for women in all shapes in patent, kid and gun metal leathers, with Cuban heels.

WOMEN'S RUBBERS—Fleece lined and Jersey Top Storm rubbers with medium heels; all sizes, regularly $1.00 and $1.25, after-inventory sale price..... 59c

Final Clearance of Trimmed Velvet Hats

AFTER-INVENTORY SALE

Just when these hats are in greatest demand. A choice selection of smart, attractive models—no two alike—becomingly trimmed with flowers, fancy feathers, wings and silver or gold, in two price groups—

Hats to $7.50— $2.50

Hats to $14.00— $3.75

JOHN Z. WHITE AT ASSEMBLY TONIGHT

Meeting Will Be Open one and All Who Will May Come and Be Welcome.

John Z. White, of Chicago, the single-tax orator, will be at the Federated Trades Assembly tonight, and will speak to the delegates to that body. The meeting, it is understood, will be open and anyone desiring to hear Mr. White will be admitted to the hall.

Owing to the death of his mother, Mr. White was unable to fill his engagement to speak at the Burns banquet at the Spalding hotel Tuesday night. However, he will be in town for eight days and there will be plenty of opportunity for anybody who desires to hear him.

The committee on publication and lectures promises an interesting program for tonight. Other speakers will be present and we are led to believe that there is something else in the wind which the committee has as yet failed to divulge.

Following is a list of the meetings at which John Z. White will speak while in Duluth.

Friday, Jan. 28th—Lakeside Brotherhood, 6:30; Trades Assembly, 9:00.

Saturday, Jan. 29th—Foresters' hall.

Sunday, Jan. 30th—Men's Club First M. E. church, 12:15; Scandinavian Socialists, Sloan's hall, 3:30.

Monday, Jan. 31st—Swedish Mission church, 8:00; Duluth Council, 9:30.

Tuesday, Feb. 1st—Real Estate Exchange, Commercial club, noon; Woman's Suffrage Association, Library, 3:30; Carpenter's Union, 8:00.

Wednesday, Feb. 2nd—Builders' Exchange, 8:30; Temple Emanuel, 6:30; Clan Stewart, 9:30.

Thursday, Feb. 3rd—West Duluth Commercial Club, 8:00.

Friday, Feb. 4th—Women's Council, Library, 10:30 a. m.; Glen-Hunt-Wood club, 8:00 p. m.

AGAINST COUNTY JAILS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 29.—Abolition of county jails, except as places of detention, and the establishment of six sectional farms in different parts of the state was recommended as a change in Pennsylvania's penal laws by the executive committee of the State Bar association.

EIGHT HOURS FOR BARTENDERS

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 29.—The eight-hour day attracted bartenders in this city and they began agitating the question. As a result their employers have signed an eight-hour agreement with the Bartenders' union.

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