

The intelligent, common sense workmen prefer to deal with the problems of today, with which they must contend if they want to make advancements, rather than to deal with a picture or a dream.—Gompers.

THE LABOR WORLD

FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE, ECONOMIC REFORM AND POLITICAL PROGRESS.

The working class movement to be most effective must be conducted by the workers themselves in the interest of the workers. It will not be dominated by the so-called intellectuals or butters-in.—Gompers.

VOL. 23, NO. 39.

DULUTH AND SUPERIOR, MAY 6, 1916.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

TWO CENTS.

NOON-DAY LABOR FORWARD MEETING

For the Business Men and General Public, Lyceum Theatre, Friday Noon 12 to 1 p. m. Subject: "Convict Labor and its Ruinous Competition with Free Labor;" its failure to reveal one of the four methods of employment generally in use in the prisons of today, By Collis Lovely, Vice President Boot and Shoe Workers International Union. You are urgently requested to attend and hear this important subject discussed from labor's standpoint. Admission Free.

FORWARD CAMPAIGN SPLENDID SUCCESS

Workmen and People Generally Attend Meetings in Large Numbers.

LOVELY SCORES HIT AMONG BUSINESS MEN

Many Good Labor Speakers Here Who Stimulate Interest in Unions.

The Labor Forward campaign is a triumphant success. The meetings are well attended and the speakers are greatly enthused over the interest shown. The principal speakers in the campaign are Collis Lovely, vice president of the Boot and Shoe Workers International Union, C. W. Cullen, organizer for the United Hatters of Northern America; John Chubbuck, organizer for the A. F. of L. and J. C. Shanessy, organizer for the Journeymen Barbers International Union; C. M. Bolander, organizer for the Journeymen Tailors; John Jents, representative of the International Tile and Helpers Union; Joseph E. Fox, general organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters; J. Chobessy, vice president Switchmen's Union of North America; E. G. Hall and G. W. Lawson, president and secretary, respectively, of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor. A. F. Martell, organizer for the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance is also one of the strong factors in the movement.

Lovely Starts Campaign.
The campaign opened Sunday with meetings at the several churches. Collis Lovely spoke in the morning at the Second Presbyterian church and in the evening at the First M. E. church. Mr. Cullen spoke in the evening at the West Duluth Baptist church. Mr. Shanessy gave an interesting address at the Lakeside M. E. church. E. G. Hall fired the first gun at Proctor where he addressed a meeting held at the Congregational church. Organizer Chubbuck spoke to a well attended meeting at the Hazelwood Presbyterian church.

On Monday evening G. W. Lawson and C. W. Cullen spoke to a meeting of citizens on Duluth Heights. There were 11 meetings held Monday evening. Each of the speakers dwelt upon the various phases of the labor movement. Mr. Lovely is making a splendid impression among the business and professional men of the city. Tuesday morning a meeting was held at Foresters' hall under the auspices of the Musicians' union and addressed by C. M. Bolander and Collis Lovely. J. C. Shanessy and C. W. Cullen addressed another meeting at 32 East First street conducted under the auspices of the Stage Employees and Motion Picture Operators' union.

Longshoremen Organized.
In the evening meetings were held at Eagles' hall, Brown's hall and Bricklayers' hall. These meetings were largely attended. The most interesting meeting Tuesday evening was conducted under the auspices of the Longshoremen, presided over by J. G. O'Neil at which a union of Freight handlers was organized. Sixty new members were initiated. Wednesday evening meetings were held at Moose hall, Eagles' hall, 25 East Michigan street, Columbia hall, Merritt school, People's hall, Cobb school and Washburn school, and

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UNIONS AGAIN COME BACK AT RAILROADS

Railroad Labor Officers Declare Many Roads Still Give Rebates.

PRIVATE CAR ABUSE SUBJECT OF CHARGE

Wasteful Policy Obtaining By Inefficient Operation of Roads Laid Bare.

CLEVELAND, May 4.—In a statement issued today by the Railroad Transportation Brotherhood, attention was directed to the practice of railroads in granting rebates to shippers, hauling private cars, etc. If the railroads are really sincere in desiring to conserve their revenue, a recent report of the interstate commerce commission, shows the roads how they would save millions of dollars which they lose through practice of hauling private cars and the granting of rebates.

This is important in connection with the highly exaggerated estimates which the railroads are handing out to the public as to the cost to the carriers of the adoption of the eight-hour work day in freight train service.

Rebating Continues.
It is commonly supposed that the practice of rebating has been brought to an end, but the records of the fines imposed upon the railroads show that this unlawful practice has not yet been put a stop to. Not only do the railroads lose revenue by granting rebates but the fines which are imposed by the courts when rebate cases are detected are very considerable. It is reasonable to suppose that only a small percentage of the actual rebates discovered by the authorities.

These cases of rebating and unlawful concessions and discriminations are not confined to any particular section of the country or to any special group of railroads. The practices are quite general among different railroads and in different sections. In 1915 the fines imposed upon the carriers amounted to \$234,000, the following railroads being convicted by the courts: Central Railroad of New Jersey, Chicago, Terre Haute & Southwestern, Grand Trunk, Louisville & Nashville, Michigan Central, Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Sierra railway.

Government Fines Them.
Commenting upon the unnecessary expense attending the infraction of the laws directly connected with interstate commerce, the federal commission in its report on the five per cent case rendered last year, states that these expenses should be avoided. This report says that the railroads in official classification territory alone have paid since December 1, 1909, in the aggregate \$814,135 in forfeitures and fines, the larger part of which represent penalties and for rebating. One system alone has paid penalties aggregating \$335,155. If this one source of depletion of railway revenues were dried up by a cessation of the multifarious methods through which favoritism is shown certain officials who are opposing the granting of an eight-hour day to their freight train employees, that there will be more revenue in the treasuries of the companies with which to meet the slight increase in cost.

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REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE AND OTHER BARNACLES DUE FOR BIG TRIMMING

The Duluth Real Estate Exchange has again been heard from. The members of this organization, "who toll not, neither do they spin," have the habit of "butting into" everybody else's business.

In all temporary differences between employers and employees this pretentious protectorate of the city's welfare assumes that it is its sacred duty to dictate the terms of relationship that shall obtain between them.

If any number of employers in Duluth desire to enter into a contractual relationship with their employes based upon the recognition of the union shop principle, the members of the Duluth Real Estate Exchange lose no time in raising their hands in holy horror to enter protest against such relationship.

Two Duluth unions are attempting to make a contract with their employers for the recognition of the union shop. Enemies of organized labor designate this as the "closed shop." They have a purpose in so characterizing the union shop. The American mind is opposed to anything that is closed. The union shop is not a closed shop; it is the most open institution in the world. The real closed shop is the non-union shop; it is closed to workmen who are members of organized labor.

The Electrical Workers union has submitted its case to arbitration with the employers. It is believed that a settlement will be reached based upon the recognition of the union shop.

The Sheet Metal Workers union is having a little harder struggle, but when the smoke of battle shall have cleared away we are confident the bosses will enter into a union shop agreement with that union.

After nearly ten years of slumbering the Duluth Real Estate Exchange has resurrected itself, and its members are attempting to dictate to the contractors what contractual relationship shall exist between them and their employes.

According to resolutions passed at a meeting of the Exchange held Tuesday noon the attention of the Commercial club, all business interests, architects and public spirited citizens was called to the fact that certain labor unions were attempting to again "put Duluth on the closed shop basis." The resolution held that such a movement means "intolerable conditions, increased cost of building and eventually a series of labor troubles and reopening of old struggles, which means the retarding of the growth of Duluth, and therefore all are urged to use their influence in opposing the "closed shop" and refuse in the present emergency, as was done at the time of the struggle eight years ago, "TO DO NO BUSINESS WITH ANY CONTRACTORS OPERATING THEIR ESTABLISHMENTS UNDER 'CLOSED SHOP' RULES."

In other words the Duluth Real Estate Exchange proposes to boycott any and all contractors who enter into trade agreements with organized labor which give recognition to the principle of the union shop.

When President Taft was a judge he issued his first blanket injunction against what he was pleased to term the "secondary strike" and the "secondary boycott." He held that labor had the right to strike and the right to refuse to patronize such firms as were held to be unfair, but it had no right to use means that would punish innocent parties involved as a consequence of a strike or boycott.

This threat on the part of the Duluth Real Estate Exchange is bringing into play the secondary boycott. It is an unlawful weapon and has been so held by our courts ever since Judge Taft made the law in the Phalen case during the Ann Arbor railroad strike. If an attempt is made to carry out this threat of waging a secondary boycott, labor will be justified in turning the tables upon these men who have long been their persecutors.

Isn't it about time for the people of Duluth to awaken from their slumbers and find out for them-

selves what are the real obstacles to Duluth's progress in a business way?

Is there any doubt about Duluth being a closed shop town? What are the facts?

The Duluth Real Estate Exchange is one of several institutions which have Duluth by the throat. It is milking the last drop of blood from Duluth's business. It exacts high rent from merchants. It extorts high prices from home buyers. It gambles in Duluth real estate, pockets a part of the plunder, and sends the balance out of town to be enjoyed by others. The Duluth Real Estate Exchange is a closed shop institution, so much so that no outsider has a chance to make a living in the real estate business here.

In the constitution and by-laws of the Duluth Real Estate Exchange, Art. 13, Sec. 2, thereof, there appears this ironclad rule, "NO COMMISSION OR CONSIDERATION IN LIEU THEREOF SHALL BE ANY MEMBER OF THIS EXCHANGE BE PAID TO OR DIVIDED WITH ANY PERSON WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE EXCHANGE."

The constitution of no labor union on earth contains such an arbitrary clause. The door of organized labor is open to every man and woman who works. No attempt is ever made to force employers to employ only members of unions, unless a contract has previously been entered into to that effect.

The Duluth Real Estate Exchange makes no contract; it makes all the rules and all the regulations, and binds everything in the interest of its membership to satisfy their greed for extortionate commissions.

The Duluth Real Estate Exchange also has a wage scale by which it determines the commissions its members shall receive on the sale of real estate. Art. 13, Sec. 3, of its constitution contains this clause:—"Commissions on sales of real estate not less than 5 per cent on the first \$5,000 and not less than 2 1/2 per cent on the excess up to \$50,000 and not less than 1 per cent on the excess over \$50,000." Its minimum scale is this, "No commission to be less than \$10.00."

Now the members of this institution who are sucking the very last drop of blood out of the people of this city, who have set up a standard of rules by which they extort the people, attempt to prevent the workmen from organizing and making contracts with their employers based upon the same protective principle that compelled the real estate men to make their business more staple and less injurious from unfair competition.

And not only is the Duluth Real Estate Exchange a closed institution in operation and in effect, but the existing Duluth banks are closed institutions to all manufacturers and jobbers who are not within the ring. If a new wholesale grocery house should establish itself in Duluth it would first be necessary for its owners to start a new bank at the same time. If a new manufacturer is to come to this city who would compete with existing manufacturers, there is no chance for him to obtain credit here as the banking institutions are now run.

By all means let us have a closed shop fight in Duluth. Let us take the lid off the city. Let us ascertain what is really wrong with this city and why its growth is so slow.

If this small attempt on the part of organized labor to restore the union shop in Duluth does nothing else it will perform a great public service by leading the people to open their eyes to the evils that dominate the business of the city.

If the Real Estate Exchange wants a real "closed shop" fight let it come on. Organized labor is primed and loaded. We have no fear of the consequences.

This much can be assured that when the smoke of battle shall have cleared away organized labor will come out of it clean and triumphant. It will take one good fight to remove the obstacles which stand in the pathway of Duluth's progress. We are ready for it.

CRASSWELLER WILL UNTANGLE BAD MESS

Judge Dancer Stays Proceedings in Sale of Armory Building to Shriners.

COURT SETS DAY FOR RE-OPENING OF CASE

People's Lawyer Making Good Fight to Protect Principle of Referendum.

Judge H. A. Dancer in district court Tuesday granted an order on motion of Frank Crassweller, special counsel for the city of Duluth, staying all proceedings in the old Armory sale case until May 13, when counsel for the city will move the court for an order vacating the former judgment and granting the defendant city leave to file an amended answer.

Although the records of the district court clerk in the case of Aad Temple Building association against the city of Duluth, show that the case was removed to the state supreme court and there is no record of it having been returned, it was stated authoritatively yesterday that the higher court had remitted the case to district court here, and that the whole matter stands as it did before, except that Judge Dancer's judgment of March 3, ordering the city to deliver a deed to the Shriners has not been vacated.

Issue Is Important.
The situation now is that the city after May 13 will appeal, and the amended answer will accompany the appeal to the supreme court.

The council by special ordinance ordered the old Armory sold to Aad Temple association for \$50,000. The carrying out of a contract to that effect between the parties, was interrupted by the intervention of a referendum petition under the city charter, which City Clerk Borgen found insufficient and which was amended after the 10-day period had elapsed, as construed by the city authorities.

Aad Temple association, through John Jenschold, counsel, appealed to the district court asking for a judgment from the court directing the city to deliver a deed accordingly.

Favored the Shriners.
Judge Dancer heard the case and decided in favor of the temple association, the city being represented by City Attorney Samuelson. From this decision, as stated, the city appealed and in the meantime Frank Crassweller was appointed special counsel in the case.

The petition to reopen the case is made upon the grounds that the matter is one of great importance and that since it is to be appealed to the supreme court, it is necessary that the evidence of the facts be set up, which alone constitutes a defense, and that the evidence should be submitted to the district court and the supreme court, in order that the question of the fight of referendum petitioners to have 10 days' additional time, within which to file supplemental petitions, may be passed upon. It is argued that there was no presumption that such supplemental petitions would be filed, and that there is no allegation in the original answer, as served, that any were filed. It is contended that the fact of such filing is solely a matter of defense, and the question of such petitions was not raised in the original answer.

SPECIAL INTERESTS CONTROL CONGRESS?

Dante Barton Makes Startling Charges Against Members of Present Congress.

PLUNDERERS HAVE BEST PICKING IN 10 YEARS

Parcel Post Curbed—Big Water Power Grab and Fake Rural Credit.

(By Dante Barton.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—Privilege and special interests have tried to set up complete control and ownership over this present congress of the United States. And they have come mighty near doing it. They will do it in the next few weeks if the people, the workers and farmers especially, don't realize mighty quickly that while they, the people, are having their minds taken up by war talk and preparations for war, vastly valuable privileges and vastly valuable sums of the public wealth are being grabbed off right under their noses.

Not for ten years at least have there been such bold attempts and so many bold attempts to grab wealth and power away from the people as are being perpetrated right now in the senate and the house of representatives of this present congress.

Worst in Ten Years.
And not for ten years at least has there been a congress with so much of a disposition to let the plunderers get away with their plunder.

This is not a guess. Look at this record: First, look at two things bad as they can be, that have been actually done, one by the house and one by the senate: The house of representatives adopted the "Madden Amendment" to the present parcel post law limiting the weight of a parcel that could be carried by the United States postal service to 50 pounds. That took away the rightful authority which the postmaster general now has to raise the limit of weight on parcels and packages to any amount the government thought fit. Only the express companies and allied interests wanted that limit to 50 pounds put on. The people all wanted to extend the public service of carrying things at as near the bare cost of the service as possible.

Stabbed Parcel Post.
There was not any possibility of mistaking the issue there presented, because there were many speeches and long debates on the floor of the house. As Lynn Haines says in his "Searchlight Congress," "David Lewis of Maryland," father of the parcel post, led a fruitless fight to make this branch of the postal service on a par with that of the leading European countries."

Now turn to the senate for another completed transaction as far as the senate could complete it, of what the special interests are getting, or grabbing at, at the expense of the public service and the public wealth: The indefensible Shields Water Power bill, which has passed the senate and is now in the house of representatives of congress, will give away, forever and substantially without any compensation to the people, all the water power of all the navigable rivers of the United States. If that remaining natural resource of wealth and power were developed rightfully, (if not directly by the government at

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WHY ALL AMERICAN WAGE EARNERS AND PRODUCERS SHOULD OPPOSE WAR

Why the workers and producers of America—all who are fighting to make it a real democracy—should oppose war and resist appeal to the "patriotism" that means privilege, is told in clear and convincing fashion in the sensational new book by Fredric C. Howe,—"Why War."

Here, in chapter after chapter, is the whole story, told for the first time in America, of how Big Business manipulates the patriotic impulses of the people and uses government to back its schemes of exploitation with the treasure and blood of the nation.

Nailed to the Cross.
"Everybody's magazine," has attacked the committee on Industrial Relations for warning the public against the conspiracy of the Rockefeller-Morgan group to use the nation's "surplus wealth," now heaped up in New York banks, for a campaign of financial imperialism in weak foreign countries where labor is cheap and rich natural resources may be plundered almost at will.

The committee had pointed out that the men who organized the American International corporation are the same men who have been preaching

cheap labor costs at home, attacking President Wilson for his refusal to conquer Mexico in his interest, and urging with all their might a great army and navy and an aggressive foreign policy.

In Dr. Howe's new book the editors of "Everybody's" and all other shouters in behalf of financial imperialism will find page after page of evidence showing that the danger that threatens democracy in America is a program to increase foreign trade.

Wall Street For War.
By relating some of the recent history of Europe Dr. Howe shows that the use of governmental authority to promote private schemes of spoliation, as Wall Street would like to have in used in Mexico, is the prime cause of a large percentage of the international troubles of the world.

The Vanderlip pretense that it is necessary to acquire high concessions in weak and undeveloped countries, in order to build up foreign trade, is exposed.

"The real trade of the world," Dr. Howe points out, "is among the civilized peoples; it is between the great powers. The real markets for foreign trade are with the great powers rather

than with the colonies and dependent peoples."

Dr. Howe quotes from the American International corporation's announcement that its purpose is to enable the United States to take a larger part than heretofore in its industrial development of other countries where capital is needed.

Where "Capital is Needed."
"Such countries are certainly not Great Britain, France and Germany,—the great investing nations of Europe," adds the author. "The countries where 'capital is needed' are the weak and helpless peoples of Mexico, Central America, and South America, of Morocco, Tunis, Persia, Africa, China and the insular possessions of the United States.

"Wealth is accumulating," so the announcement reads, "so rapidly that a portion of it can be spared for investment abroad."

And Dr. Howe shows how this "surplus wealth" has lured Great Britain into Egypt and the Transvaal, France into Morocco, Germany into Turkey, and as patriotic business men have been led to believe. As has been seen, none of the countries of Europe have materially advanced their trade and commerce by the organization of banking institutions for that alleged purpose. Rather the foreign banking agencies are engaged

in obtaining concessions, building railroads, securing mining, land and oil grants, in the making of loans to weaker powers, and in cooperating in the sale of munitions.

"And an examination of the interests of the banking institutions that are promoting the new corporation shows that their relations are not in the field of manufacturing, trade and commerce at all. They are in the field of monopoly, finance and speculation. "As happened in Europe, it is necessary to give a patriotic sanction to financial imperialism to identify the nation with its program. Wall Street can easily finance a dozen \$50,000,000 corporations. But that would leave them Wall Street corporations. The flag would not willingly follow their investments; the nation would not be a complacent collection agency for such questionable claimants; so the new international corporation is to include as many other interests as possible. Such strength is needed, the announcement says, as can only be found by arousing the interest and securing the cooperation of the entire country. It is necessary to make it a national undertaking and

Work Hand in Hand.
"We should be slow to accept the statement that this is a movement for the promotion of foreign trade, as the organizers of these corporations desire and as patriotic business men have been led to believe. As has been seen, none of the countries of Europe have materially advanced their trade and commerce by the organization of banking institutions for that alleged purpose. Rather the foreign banking agencies are engaged

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appeal to the confidence enterprise and patriotism of the people. "No element is lacking in this new imperialism of finance, which under the glamour of patriotism aims to exalt America to the dignity of Great Britain, Germany, Russia and France as a world 'power.' Line by line the history of the exploitation of defenceless people is foreshadowed in the program that the 'privilege' would have us enter upon.

Imperialism Responsible.
High finance, the making of munitions at colossal profits, overseas exploitation, dollar diplomacy, and a great navy ready and willing to demand the open door or the closed door as the immediate advantage may dictate, these are the elements of financial imperialism that have brought Europe to its present end.

"Only a chance election of a president might determine the uses to which this preparedness would be put, with the power of high finance, the control of the press and the invisible powers of privilege ready at a moment's notice to urge the unleashing of guns in the name of 'dignity' and 'national honor.'

"This is the program of preparedness offered by those who have monopolized the railroads and public service corporations, who have seized the iron ore, coal and copper deposits of the nation, who have enclosed the public domain and laid their hands upon the banks and credit resources of the nation, and who, having exploited prostrate America, are now turning a wistful eye to the virgin opportunities of weak and defenceless peoples in other parts of the world.

Preserve Democracy.
"Yet these same classes are willing to bear their share of the cost of preparedness; they cry confiscation when taxes are suggested on the things they own no heavier than England and Germany were carrying in times of peace. They suggest that the cost should be borne by a higher tariff and by indirect taxes on the things the people consume.

"Democracy has a right to insist that preparedness is not merely a demand for private profit; that an increased navy is not designed as an agency for the promotion of overseas finance, and that militarism shall not be the grave of the things we hold most dear."