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—VOTE FOR ORDINANCE "A"—

G. O. P. CONVENTION MEDIOCRE.

To all who looked to it for wise, courageous and patriotic leadership, the Republican national convention, in the sum of its results, must be a keen disappointment. The party that boasts of saving the Union simply played common politics from beginning to end in its convention, played politics in the face of the country's need of unflinching courage and broad statesmanship.

In its work and in its leadership, the convention was marked by dull mediocrity.

Meeting in a momentous history-making period, this great political party did nothing and said nothing—said nothing even in its platform, which deserves a place in history outside of the bare chronicles of the times.

Nor did any man who spoke before it, with hardly an exception other than Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, utter any words that showed clear comprehension of the vital questions of which plain citizens in every nook and corner of the country are thinking and talking. The party, in its failure to grasp and serve the needs of the nation, failed in its duty to itself and to its countrymen.

Just as mediocrity marked the convention, so, from start to finish, expediency dictated its course.

It is simply stating a fact to say that its leaders saw, to the exclusion of almost everything else, a solid block of votes that the self-constituted leaders, of German-Americans declared that they could deliver, and as these votes, in their eyes, spelled victory, they deliberately planned their action so as to make sure of winning them.

Some of the Old Guard managers gave encouragement to the movement to nominate Hughes for president because by reason of his judicial office, nobody knew of his views.

For these reasons, in the end, all the members of the inner party circle, the men who shaped the convention's course, went over to Hughes. They did not want Hughes. They dislike him, as a matter of fact, and at heart were opposed to his being nominated. But their chief desire was to get votes and so they adopted him.

The platform was formulated with the same purpose in view. The aim was to win support from those who would be alienated by plain, firm, unequivocal language and yet not to alienate the kind of men who from the time it was founded have been the backbone of the party. The platform pronouncements on Americanism are high sounding, they contain words that glitter but they are not golden words.

They are meant to please all. The neutrality plank is designed to catch folk coming and going.

Not only was the convention mediocre, time-serving and characterless, but it was so listless and lifeless as to be depressing. The absence of sentiment, and of enthusiasm was remarkable. The patriotic airs which the band played from time to time did not arouse the crowd to anything like the degree that they had always done in the past. Most of the time they evoked no response whatever. The spirit of the delegates seemed to be stunned. The men and women in the galleries, however, were more alert in responding to patriotic appeal. Every demonstration of this kind emanated from them and was maintained by them.

The delegates did not seem to be greatly interested in the platform or in anything else except the fortunes of their candidates or the misfortunes of other candidates. This attitude was manifest very clearly when the nomination of Hughes became certain. The demonstration that followed was brief and perfunctory. The delegates appeared to take part more as a matter of formality than anything else. The spectators, for the most part, sat stark and silent.

It may be that the delegates simply went through the motions because that was all that they were given opportunity to do. A more boss-ridden convention can hardly be imagined. Nothing was left either to the initiative or the decision of the delegates. Theirs was merely the duty of carrying out orders. For instance, the convention adjourned after the second ballot, Friday evening, because the command went forth, although the effect of adjournment might have been the defeat of Hughes the next day, but the next day the delegates turned in and voted for Hughes and favorite sons and other candidates withdrew, because of new orders to nominate Hughes without delay.

It is interesting to recall that on Monday evening one of the big bosses stated privately that Hughes would be nominated on the third ballot. It was on the third ballot that he was nominated. The bosses simply chose the time and set the stage. The delegates were as sheep following the bellwether. Not even a fractional part of the independence that characterized the Republican convention of 1908 was evinced in the convention which has chosen Hughes as its standard bearer.

For all the world it was a Tammany meeting on a large scale.

The low standards of the convention, its equivocal course and its listlessness and indifference, together with the failure to heal the breach with the Progressive party, have cast gloom over the participants. Many delegates left the city in a state of utter discouragement. Some of the delegates who were capable of giving leadership to the gathering, had they had the opportunity, left in disgust.

Many prominent men from different parts of the country, who spent days in Chicago because they were deeply interested in the work and opportunity of the convention, openly express their anger and indignation because of the manner in which the Republican party failed to meet just and reasonable expectations.

If so many were not planning on vacations it might be timely to suggest something about doing the Christmas shopping early.

Joshua was the original saving daylight man because he ordered the sun to stand still and then proceeded to thrash his enemies severely.

HAVE A HEART.

Attorney-General Gregory threatens to begin another prosecution of the Standard Oil company. He should have a heart. Someone should intercede with him.

He busted Standard Oil once. It was so completely busted that some of the shares were divided into ten-thousandths. It was busted under the personal supervision of the attorney-general and the supreme court.

This year is the first year in which the thoroughly busted and reorganized and reformed and properly punished company has had a chance to show the effect of the prosecution. During the last six months the price of its products has risen higher and faster than ever before. By the end of this year it will have distributed \$100,000,000 more in dividends than it any previous year in its history.

If Gregory carries out his threat and busts this trust again it will foreclose its mortgage on the universe.

MARKING ANOTHER EPOCH IN LABOR HISTORY

The Fourth of July is going to be a great day for organized labor in the national capital. On this patriotic natal day of the nation the new seven-story office building of the American Federation of Labor will be dedicated with ceremony in keeping with both the day and the occasion.

President Wilson has accepted the committee's invitation to be present and deliver an address. Secretary of Labor W. B. Wilson, labor's member of the President's Cabinet, will likewise make a speech.

Then there will be Samuel Gompers, head of the organized labor movement, who has piloted the Federation since its institution in 1882 to the present day. He has seen it grow from a few straggling thousands to a great compact, militant organization of nearly 3,000,000. It will be a big day for Gompers, as well as the trade union movement.

The new building will be the hub center of the organized movement of this country and an inspiration to other labor bodies to acquire homes of their own.

It has been the ambition of President Gompers for a number of years to see the Federation established in its own home. Therefore it is fitting that this ambition should be realized on the glorious Fourth of July, the day of American independence. The American Federation of Labor stands for independence of the wage earner and the fulfillment of equal justice to all men vouchsafed by the Declaration of Independence.

It was Benjamin Franklin, the printer, who, when signing this famous document, declared: "We must now all hang together, otherwise we shall all hang separately."

So it is with the workers of today. Unless they unite and assert their rights, they are exploited separately by the captains of industry.

All labor will rejoice at the dedication of the new Federation home in Washington. It marks another milestone in the onward march and solidarity of the nation's producers.

THE OPTIMIST.

A message of inspiration to every soldier of the common good was that delivered recently by Dr. William T. Foster, president of Reed college, before the Oregon state conference of social agencies. He said:

"If the devoted men and women who are laboring for the public weal will leave the narrow confines of their daily life with all its petty difficulties and seek the historical perspective, if they will look back but a few generations, they will find that many human ills which were once regarded as necessary evils are now no longer tolerated. In fact, they need carefully examine only the record of a single generation to find that there is in reality no such thing as a necessary evil. The history of social progress demonstrates that whatever is necessary for mankind is not evil and that whatever is evil is not necessary."

This is a message which we need to hear often. Every hard pressed fighter to whom the struggle against poverty, vice, disease and all the other anti-social forces at times seems vain, is heartened by it. It makes him remember that in twenty years we have passed from the stage in which the relief of the poor was the chief aim of social workers, to a place where we now dream of the abolition of poverty. A decade ago we cared for the sick and punished the delinquent. Today we work toward the prevention of disease and the abolition of conditions which breed vice. The causes of social waste, not the results, occupy us. A review of what has been accomplished compels optimism.

MAIL BY AEROPLANE.

Aeroplane mail service in Alaska will be an accomplished fact if a satisfactory bond can be furnished by Earl L. Byers of Iditarod, who has submitted a bid for such service to the postoffice department.

Byers proposes to furnish aeroplane service twice a week all the year round for 1,000 pounds of mail per trip, between Seward and Iditarod at a rate of \$49,500 a year. This would affect important economies both of money and time in the Alaskan mail service. The mails from the United States to the Nome, Alaska, district would be advanced from 20 to 21 days.

If the Byers aeroplane service is started, this route would become the main trunk line for mails to points in Alaska north of Iditarod. In winter, this would be especially economical and efficient. At present an expensive, difficult and roundabout service must be maintained. The winter mail for Nome starts at Cordova on the coast, goes to Fairbanks and Tanana by horse-wagon or sled, and from Tanana to Nome by dog sled, a total distance of 1,500 miles. This takes about 39 days. With the Seward-Iditarod aeroplane route in operation, the cost of operation would be much reduced, and the present dog sled routes would be discontinued.

It is estimated that the winter "flying" time from Seward to Iditarod by aeroplane and from Iditarod to Kaltag and Nome would be about 18 days.

POOR TIME FOR POVERTY PLEA.

On the very day the representatives of the railway companies at the conference in New York were pleading that the poverty of the railroads will not permit an increase of wages, the reports of those railroads for the first four months of 1916 were published in the financial journals.

A small group of roads in the northeastern section of the country reports an increase in net receipts of over \$18,000,000 for these four months, as compared with the same months in 1915. The Pennsylvania system shows an increase of over \$16,000,000 for the same period. Some of the western roads show a still greater increase.

The added income for these four months alone would pay the additional wages demanded by the employes for several years in the future.

That poverty plea does not listen good.

Grantie cutters announced this month that they have secured a universal eight-hour day with railroad managers. These workers are organized.

—VOTE FOR ORDINANCE "A"—

JUDGE GILPIN HAS GOOD RECORD



S. W. GILPIN.

Judge S. W. Gilpin of the Probate Court, who is a candidate for re-nomination and re-election has resided continuously in St. Louis county for the past fifteen years. For some time before his election to his present office he was county superintendent of schools, a position he filled with great credit and which gave him an unusual opportunity to become intimately acquainted with the people and conditions in all parts of the county.

He has given his personal and courteous attention to the affairs of the office at all times and under his administration the office has been put on a highly organized and efficient basis and the probate court of this county has taken a front rank among the probate courts of the state both as to efficiency and the expeditious handling of the work falling within its jurisdiction. His decisions on questions of law have uniformly stood the test on appeals to higher court and he has yet to be reversed on any appeal which has been taken to the supreme court. Judge Gilpin's candidacy has been endorsed almost unanimously by the practicing attorneys of Duluth and the range.

His training, temperament and experience make him an ideal man for an office which is fast growing in importance and he should be re-nominated and re-elected by a substantial majority.

Vote "Yes" on Ordinance "A" next Monday—Help the firemen.

MILITARISM IN NEW YORK STATE

If the Military bills recently adopted by the New York legislature are correctly reported, which are to take effect August first of this year, there will be something doing in the Empire state. It requires every man of military age to become enrolled on or before the date above mentioned, as a member of militia reserve. The law has a penalty that is severe: those falling short are to be treated as deserters. If this is the proper interpretation of the law, New York state will be bristling with military protection for the Wall Street money bags.

It will be interesting to note how some of the empire state citizens will swallow a militaristic government. In order to inculcate the military sentiment into the future generation, provision is made for military training of the boys and girls in the schools.

The militaristic section of the government of New York certainly put one over on the other fellow at this session of the legislature.

The workers in New York will have cause to remember the predicament the French workers found themselves in some years ago during an industrial struggle. Every man being a member of the military reserve will be subject to the orders of the governor, and when a strike takes place, an executive order may force them back on the job. A nice kettle of fish to fry and some one is going to get hurt.

MORE LABOR MEN NEEDED IN CONGRESS

(From Committee on Industrial Relations, Washington, D. C.)

A great writer says: "Those who are not virile enough to take public action are inevitably condemned to be its pawns."

Whether labor is to continue to be the pawn of politicians and the special interests that now control them is up to labor itself.

The eighteen union men forming the "labor group" in congress have shown what can be done. Reactionary employes and exploiting interests have always recognized the importance of electing congressmen who will vote and fight for their interests.

There are not enough labor men in congress. Today many bills to strengthen the power of the few over the many are before congress, and in danger of being passed by the union men.

Those eighteen union men on the firing line in congress need your help. Organized labor in every district in the United States surely possesses one tried and true representative who is qualified to stand for nomination and election to congress as a real spokesman of the people.

Will labor find such men, get them into the race, and stand behind them? Or will it continue to play into the hands of any plausible politician who comes along?

If labor makes the most of its opportunities, there will be fifty men instead of eighteen in the labor group at the next session.

Vote "Yes" on Ordinance "A" next Monday—Help the firemen.

Fremuth's
Colored Border Handkerchiefs
Women's Colored Border Handkerchiefs with many different color borders, also embroidered handkerchiefs in the daintiest designs, special only 18c. —Main Floor.

Prices Drop Again on Many Lots of High Class Suits and Coats

Many broken lots of Women's and Misses' High-class Suits and Coats now enter our June Clearance Sale at new low prices.

Women's Smartly Tailored Suits
This lot includes many exclusive models of recent late shipments—most extraordinary values, special at **\$19.50**

The reductions on these high-grade suits are indeed very unusual. But because they are broken lots, must be closed out at this low price. They are of serges, poplins, gabardines and fancy silk suits in navy, tan, green and black, also checks and mixtures. Handsome tailored and dressy models, special to close out at \$19.50.

Handsome Coat Styles
Just 50 full flare and belted coats of serges and gabardine; checks, plaids and cords, in navy, Copenhagen and black. All full lined models and every coat correct in style and workmanship, clearance price— **\$17.50**

Wash Skirts
A profusion of nobby models in striped and plain models; pocket or button trimmed, special at \$1.19 to \$2.50. —Second Floor

WOULD CONTROL UNIONS BY LAW

The Wall Street Journal is worried over the eight-hour demands of railroad employes. The editor wants these brotherhoods "controlled" by law. He accords a workman the right to quit his job for any reason or no reason—but, if a number of these workmen exercise this right collectively, that's a different proposition. Therefore the Wall Street Journal's remedy is to weaken the Clayton law.

"Some day the country will realize that a certain section of the Clayton law will have to be repealed," says the editor, "and that labor combinations will have to be subject to legal control. The right of the individual to cease working when the conditions displease him, or without any reason at all, cannot be abandoned. But that does not mean that the state may not control the actions of a collection of individuals acting as a body, through appointed common agents, to achieve purposes having nothing to do with the freedom of the individual but everything to do with the lives and property of millions of persons outside the organization in question."

THE BURDEN.

By Robert Whitaker.
Not the weak, but the strong are the burden we bear,
We would carry the feeble today,
And no one be broken with heart-ache and care,
If the strong would stand out of the way.

A RIGHTFUL PROTEST.

Thomas H. West.
Here I am a union card,
This pocket is my home;
I wish that I could get away
From here, I'd quickly roam.
Made in a sweatshop what a shame!
That I am compelled to stay,
No union label for a chum—
"Why can't I get away."

THE WIFE KNOWS IT.

"Why all this cry for socks for the soldiers?"
"I think it must be to make the men combative," opined young Mrs. Wombat. "I know the ones I knit for my husband keep him keyed up to a fighting pitch."

COMPENSATION FOR CHILD YET UNBORN

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 15.—Referee Champion of the state compensation board has ruled that a child, yet unborn, is entitled to compensation benefits. The award will begin at the birth of the child and continue until it is 16 years of age.

The father of the unborn child was killed January 18, on the dock on the Williamsport Coal company. At the time of his death he was receiving a weekly wage of \$18.70. Referee Champion rules that from the birth of the child and until 300 weeks afterward, the widow and child are to receive \$8.41, or 45 per cent of the dead father's wages. At the end of the 300th week, the child itself is to receive \$2.80 a week, or 15 per cent of its father's wages, until it becomes 16 years old.

The referee took the position that the child is legally in being and entitled to consideration the same as a born child.

CHARGE JUSTICES WITH EXTORTION

Authorities of Toledo, Ohio, are investigating alleged methods of extortion practiced by collection agencies and a grand jury will probably be impaneled to consider the matter. It is stated that 15 collection agencies and four justices of the peace are involved. The probers declare that an average of 500 wage garnishment cases are started against workmen in Toledo every month, and that the \$5 per cent of these claims have been found to be illegitimate. Imposing fictitious court costs, doubling the amount of claims, and starting suits where there is no legal or just basis are some of the many methods used in taking advantage of the carelessness and ignorance of the victims, the examiners say. One case is cited where a woman was sued for 23 cents. She settled with the collection agency and was forced to pay more than \$6 in costs.

CLOTHES MAKE A DIFFERENCE.

A man wished to introduce a friend to his wife, who was at the seashore. When the pair got to the resort they found the wife in the surf. Entering the bath house the men donned their suits and went into the water. The husband introduced his friend.

A week later the friend observed the woman he had met in the water sitting opposite him in a street car. He bowed. She looked puzzled for a moment and then exclaimed: "Oh, how do you do? I didn't know you with your clothes on."

They had to leave the car at the next corner.

WOULD CONTROL UNIONS BY LAW

COMPENSATION FOR CHILD YET UNBORN

OPPOSING CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION

A RIGHTFUL PROTEST

THE BURDEN

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CLOTHES MAKE A DIFFERENCE

OPPOSING CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION

The reason for opposition to child labor legislation by large employers is shown in a report made public by the Pennsylvania bureau of statistics and information.

During the period covered by the statistics boys working in 20,571 establishments were paid \$2,723,000. Girls under 16 were paid \$2,719,500, making a total of \$5,442,700. Women employed in the 20,571 industries reporting drew \$72,669,100. They make an impressive industrial army numbering 216,229 in the comparatively few establishments that served as the basis of the figures given.

The children and the women were cheap labor. The investigations of the department show that in the vast majority of instances the earnings of the women and children were needed to maintain the family. The combined family income just about kept things going. In other words parents and children earned a sum equal to the amount the father would have been forced to demand if the youngsters had been in school, the mother at home and the father in the mill.

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\$100.00 Purchase	\$10.00 Down and \$8.00 a Month

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