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THE LABOR WORLD.

FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE, ECONOMIC REFORM AND POLITICAL PROGRESS.

The Labor World is endeavoring to render invaluable service to the workers by keeping them informed as to the vital problems affecting their welfare. The labor press must be supported by the workers—therefore YOU ought to subscribe—$1 a year.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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HOW OUR MINERS ARE HELPING TO WIN THE WAR

Their Task For the Next Coal Year Will Be to Produce 735,000,000 Tons—Splendid Records Being Made by Patriots Who Toil.

Splendid records are being made by patri[illegible] danger-ous tasks underground to win the war, says the De[illegible]

"The work of the world waits on them," President Wi[illegible] of these men, and, indeed, their efforts bear every indication they know what is expected of them.

All the machinery which moves armies, and then supplies them with the means of fighting, demands fuel. According to estimates made by the United States Fuel Administration, every time a 15,000-ton troopship carries American soldiers to the fighting front in France it consumes 3,000 tons of coal. This means that each ton of coal sends two soldiers overseas. For the transportation of food and all the endless consignments of munitions 4,000,000 tons of coal will be required in a year, while the shipbuilding program demands 14,000,000 tons of coal to manufacture and to transport the steel used in ship construction. And for every ton of shipping that leaves the ways five tons of coal will have been burned during the building process.

In the coal year from April 1, 1918, to April 1, 1919, there must be supplied approximately 735,000,000 tons of coal and a gap of 80,000,000 tons between this year's production and that of last year must be bridged. As the output for 1917 was 64,000,000 tons ahead of the production of 1916, there is an imperative demand for 144,000,000 tons more than the normal output.

Less than 600,000 miners are now actually bearing the greatest responsibility that has come to any class of workers who are giving their strength to the winning of the war. To them has been presented a gigantic task that must be accomplished with the handicap of greatly reduced man power, and they are accomplishing what has seemed impossible. They have broken all previous records in production, although thousands of their comrades have gone into the army and the navy.

Before the first draft approximately [illegible]00,000 mine workers were employed [illegible] the United States. Then the war [illegible]ook about 15 per cent of the workers, [illegible] or a large number volunteered, in addition to the loss by draft. Men accustomed to danger went to war with the courage of long experience in daring death. Thus, with greatly increased demands upon them, the mine-workers of the country found themselves hampered by reduced numbers.

In the first three months of 1918, despite the most patriotic effort, figures showed that 1,400,000 tons less than in the same period of 1918 had been produced. Bad weather was the principal cause of this disappointment. The United States Fuel Administration studied the report for the quarter and made earnest appeals to speed up.

But the mine workers needed no urging to do their best in what President Wilson has called the "great service army." Increased production became the watchword and enthusiasm spread from Pennsylvania to Indiana, from West Virginia to Illinois, from Texas to Colorado. In every state where mines are located men fell to work with supreme energy.

Miners who had been working part time on account of age or physical disabilities ceased to spare themselves. Many who had made enough money to support them in old age gave up their well-earned leisure, and appeared again in the early morning lines of workers that moved toward the blackened buildings above shaft and tunnel. At Stonesboro, Pa., where the Mercer Iron and Coal company mines are the oldest in the district, 150 men who had retired from the service of the company after accumulating substantial savings, volunteered to take up pick and shovel again. These older workers were assigned to a new opening on the mine, which was not yet connected with a railway spur, but while waiting for the siding to be completed they mined [illegible]000 tons of coal.

Frank J. Hayes, president of the United Mine Workers, made a tour of the anthracite mining fields, in July, for the purpose of appealing to the operators as well as mine workers to increase production, but he found that there was no lack of appreciation of the opportunity to serve the country with pick and shovel as well as with rifle and bayonet.

During the week of July 13, the mines operated up to nearly 86 per cent of their full time output. The total loss of production from all causes amounted to 13 per cent. In Indiana, where the mine-workers have been doing their utmost to help win the war, they have worked full hours on all working days.

The eight mines of the Knox County Coal Operators' association produced [illegible],887 tons in July, an increase of [illegible]438 tons over the largest previous record for a month. And this was achieved, notwithstanding 350 hours were lost on account of car shortage.

In response to a letter sent out by [illegible] W. Guthrie, president of the United States Coal corporation of Pittsburgh, stating that an effort be made to go over the top for July with 200,000 tons, the miners exceeded the amount desired by 1,691 tons. In the coal fields of central Pennsylvania the biggest production for the current year was recorded for the week which ended August 24, when the output was [illegible]6,075 tons, or 7,007 more than the highest number of tons in any previous week of 1918.

Not only in increased energy and intensive labor have the mine-workers been seeking to aid the war, they have cut down absences. In the Clearfield Bituminous Coal corporation's field the percentage of absenteeism changed from 20.8 in May to 9.3 in July. From Norton, Va., the United States Fuel Administration received the report that the week ending August 24 showed 202,035 net tons had been produced, or 1,100 net tons

(Continued on Page 2.)

$50,000 IN BONDS BOUGHT BY "FLINTS"

Glass Workers' Union in Toledo Proud of Ability to Materially Assist Nation.

(Special to The Labor World.)

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 24.—The American Flint Glass Workers' union has purchased $50,000 worth of bonds of the Fourth Liberty loan, it was announced here today at the office of the union. In addition to this, the union subscribed to $2,500 in Canadian Victory bonds.

The total subscription of this single union in the three previous Liberty loan issues was $75,000, making a grand total of $125,000 loaned to the United States government.

"Needless to say we are very proud of our ability to buy this quantity of bonds," said President William P. Clarke today with a glow of satisfaction. "It has created quite a stir in Toledo to know that it had a labor union capable of investing $50,000 in government war bonds, particularly after what we did in previous issues."

THE WOMEN'S ANSWER TO THE SENATE MINORITY

The women of the nation are evidently neither daunted nor discouraged by the temporary setback of the senate's adverse vote. Neither do they intend to slaken their efforts one iota in the fight for the franchise. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Suffrage association, is apparently more elated over the President's endorsement of the women's cause than she is depressed over the failure of the southern men of his party to support him. She has issued the following loyal and inspiriting statement to the country which will officially stand for the expression of the spirit of American womanhood:

"We are stronger today with the right and the President and 62 senators on our side than we were before. We would rather be defeated with the President and the 62 than win with the 34 who voted or paired against our measure. Where the President stood yesterday, the nation will stand tomorrow.

"There is no power on earth that can defeat woman suffrage in this country. We march forward with the same unflinching courage which has sustained the suffragists of America for 50 years. eW are glad that the vote was taken.

MOTORMEN AND CONDUCTORS ORGANIZE IN QUICK TIME

YORK, Pa., Oct. 24.—Motormen and conductors employed by the York Railways company packed a whole lot of action in one 24 hours. They were unorganized when they asked the company to raise wages. The company balked, the men started to form a union and so did the company. The men rejected the company's "union" and with almost a 100 per cent organization behind them, these workers, now union men, secured recognition of their organization, wage increases and shorter hours.

TRADE UNION HAS 100 PER CENT PATRIOT FAMILY

With Four Sons in Service, Wm. Doerr Expects to Go Soon. Wife Will Volunteer.

(Special to The Labor World.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The New York trade union field has produced the 100 per cent patriotic family, no member of which is any less patriotic than the other.

The family is that of William Doerr, business agent of New York Photo Engravers' union, No. 1, I. P. E. U., and has held that position for six years. Doerr has four sons in the service ,all of them having volunteered. The point to the remarkable story is that Doerr is within the new draft limits, and when called will waive his right to exemption. His wife, according to her own declaration, will immediately volunteer her services to the Red Cross when her husband is called.

The New York Union Printer, which printed the story of the Doerr family, has photographs of the sons in the service. One, Lieut. William Doerr, Jr., has served in practically every branch of the army. At present he is in the air service in France.

George A., second eldest, is attached to the motor truck (tank) division, while Henry, third son, who is in the marines, is schooling in Upton after some half dozen trips across the Atlantic in the transport service. "Bobbie," the "baby" son, recently celebrated his 21st birthday by enlisting with the Coast guard.

So the Doerr household stands a fine chance of being placed in storage while father, mother and sons fight for freedom in France.

WELFARE OF WORKERS DEPENDS UPON UNION

LONDON, England, Oct. 24.—The recent English railway strike was not caused by organized labor, but by 'disorganized labor—mere bolshevism"—says Reynold's Newspaper.

This publication, which is among the most forward looking in England, declares that the welfare of the workers depends upon a strict observance of trade union methods.

"We have a firm and unalterable conviction," says this paper, "that it is in the power of organized labor to adjust the bases of industry in this country so that it shall receive a full and just reward for its exertions, and see that those who have, for no adequate service, taken toll of the labor of those who toil shall find no such chance in the future. This it may do legally and in pursuance of the sound principles on which trade unionism is based. Its progress will be like the march of a disciplined army. Anything that tends to destroy that progress is a danger to labor. It is not trade unionism at all, but just bolshevism. And those who hope to gain from disorganization and disunion the things they would gain from unity of purpose and action are blind leaders of the blind."

UNION SHIP BUILDERS SMASH WORLD RECORD

ABERDEEN, Wash., Oct. 24.—Union ship builders employed by the Grays Harbor Motor Ship corporation launched a 4,000-ton wooden ship in a little less than 18 days, and challenge anti-unionists to even duplicate this record. The best previous record for a vessel of this type was 47 days.

These ship builders not only smashed the world's record, but they took charge of the launching ceremonies. The vessel was christened by a woman employe who had been chosen by ballot by the workers, and the unionists also selected three women to act as maids of honor for the sponsor.

After the launching government inspectors reported that the superstructure of the hull was 95.73 per cent completed, the engine installation 40 per cent, while the dining room, house, officers' quarters and all the other state rooms were 100 per cent complete and ready for immediate occupancy.

The unionists show that this job was not done under the long-hour system, but three shifts, each working seven and one-half hours each, made it possible for them to maintain top speed.

MISS GOMPERS PASSES AWAY

Only Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gompers Dies After Two Days' Illness.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. — Miss Sadie Gompers, only daughter of President Gompers and Mrs. Gompers, died in this city after a two days' illness with influenza. Interment was private. President Gompers was in Italy with the American labor mission at the time of the tragic occurrence.

Miss Gompers was an accomplished singer, and she was well known to trade unionists because of the many conventions and public meetings she had attended with her father. The high esteem in which she was held was indicated by the telegrams and floral offerings received at the family residence from trade unionists and other friends in every section of the country.

MAYOR OF SEATTLE WANTS ALL IDLERS TO WORK

SEATTLE, Oct. 24.—In a proclamation issued by Mayor Hanson the idle rich and the idle poor are called upon to go to work.

"The fact that a man or woman has money in his or her pocket and uses that as an excuse to be idle will find that that is not a sufficient reason," said the mayor.

"We propose to use our best efforts to clear the city of idlers, rich or poor. We must not have overcrowded rooming houses and hotels, etc., during this epidemic. Go to work and get out into the open air and stay well, and thus assist in winning this war. Other cities have passed anti-loafing ordinances, and the police have thrown out their drag-net and filled the jails. I trust this will not be necessary in Seattle."

GEO. L. BERRY MADE MAJOR OF U. S. ARMY

President of Printing Pressmen's Union Is Given Post in Ordnance Department.

(Special to The Labor World.)

ROGERSVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 24.—Congratulation are pouring in from all parts of the country for George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, on his recent appointment as major in the Ordnance department of the United States army. Labor feels itself signally honored by this selection of one of its chieftains to fill an important governmental post, although mingled with it is regret that a man of his ability and integrity should be taken even temporarily from the labor field.

As a member of the American Labor Mission, appointed by President Gompers to visit Europe, Major Berry, representing the printing trades of the country, did much to assure the success of the mission.

Berry was elected president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America at the convention in Brighton Beach in June 1907, and during his term of office since then has been instrumental in establishing the Home for Superannuated and Aged Pressmen and the Tuberculosis Sanitarium, also the Technical School at Pressmen's Home, Tenn.

During President Berry's administration the membership in the union increased from 16,000 to 40,000 and the wage schedule accomplished is recognized to be really extraordinary. Increases of 40 or 50 per cent have been gained and the number of contracts established has been increased to a remarkable degree.

The total assets of the union are over $2,000,000 and 4,000 members are now in the country's service.

Timothy A. Ryan, treasurer of Local No. 74, New Haven, has been International State Organizer under President Berry's appointment for the past six years and in 1916 was appointed one of a committee of three to meet in New York and escort the fraternal delegates from Europe to Pressmen's Home, Tenn., to attend the twenty-seventh annual convention.

A. F. OF L. BUYS $10,000; TOTAL IN LOANS $50,000

(Special to The Labor World.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The American Federation of Labor has subscribed $10,000 to the Fourth Liberty loan, it was announced here today at the office of the Federation by John Alpine, acting president.

The Executive Council authorized a similar expenditure of $10,000 in each of the three former Liberty loan bond issues, besides subscribing to $10,000 worth of bonds in the Canadian Victory loan.

BOYS AND GIRLS WILL TAKE PART IN UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

Minnesota will supply its full share of the millions of eager young patriots between the ages of 12 and 20, that are banding together under the name of Victory Boys and Girls, thrilled at the opportunity to do their part for the benefit of their brothers in the army through the "Earn and Give" division of the United War Work campaign in the raising of the $170,500,000 fund for war welfare work.

"Five dollars will bring comfort and cheer to an American fighter for five weeks and thus help to keep a fighter fit," is the basis on which the campaign is being conducted. Each victory helper shall pledge at least five dollars which must be earned by their own efforts and not solicited. An engraved certificate will be awarded each successful boy and girl when the pledge has been redeemed. Window cards have been provided proclaiming that a boy or girl from this home has enrolled in the Victory Boys or Girls Earn and Give campaign, and each member is privileged to wear a special button.

To the boys and girls numbered among the seven organizations participating in the United War Work campaign: Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., National Catholic War council (K. of C.), Jewish Welfare board, War Camp Community service, American Library association and Salvation Army, the "Earn and Give" division of the campaign spells patriotic salvation. Here at last is an opportunity to work just as their elders work, an opportunity to win the honest pride that comes only with a service given at personal cost.

The number goal of the Central department, which is in charge of Leonard Paulson and Ruth Anderson is 390,000 boys and 390,000 girls.

There are about 16,000,000 boys and girls eligible for membership in the Victory Boys and Girls division. A number of quick reference suggestions for earning the money promised, has been compiled by campaign leaders. These suggestions, which can be had by every boy and girl on request, range all the way from digging gardens, cleaning house, painting fences, caring for invalids and children, caring for furnaces, making aprons, selling nuts, eggs and butter, Christmas magazines and cards, to tutoring backward students, giving music lessons, sewing, running errands and washing automobiles.

F. O. Koehler, who is state director for the Boys' division, and Mrs. R. R. Cahn, who is the state girls' leader, accompanied the executive part of the United War Work campaign on its tour of the state throughout the various districts during the past week, speaking on behalf of the Earn and Give division. Upon the conclusion of these district meetings, organization plans will be announced. District leaders for boys' division are: District No. 1, Rev. George S. Keller, Winona; District No. 2, C. C. Baker, Albert Lea; District No. 3, H. C. Bell, Luverne; District No. 4, S. I. Snortum, Renville; District No. 5, G. A. Foster, Willmar; District No. 6, L. P. Bunker, Wadena; District No. 7, J. H. Hay, Thief River Falls; District No. 8, J. R. Bachelor, Duluth; District No. 9, J. C. Davies, Stillwater. Women district leaders have been named as follows: District No. 1, Mrs. Beisantz, Winona; District No. 2, Mrs. Hattie Smith Fuller, Albert Lea; District No. 8, Miss Nell Peterson, Coleraine; Duluth, Miss Grace Wright.

"A Million Boys Behind a Million Fighters," is the cry of the "Victory Boys," with "Every Girl Pulling for Victory," as the girl's slogan.

RECONSTRUCTION WORK CONFRONTS A. F. OF L.

Labor Lobbyist Says That Wage Workers Have a Vital Concern in the New Legislative Program.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Reconstruction problems are beginning to engage the attention of the American Federation of Labor, now that the end of the war is in sight. In view of the prospect of an early parliamentary triumph by the labor movements of England, France and Italy, as well as by the working class in Germany, this does not come as a startling bit of news. On the face of the political map the American labor movement stands to have less influence in the making of national legislation in the coming two years than does the labor movement of almost any other first class nation.

Yet so little discussion of after-the-war conditions has been had in this country that even the modest proposal today of a few fundamental conditions for the wage workers, during the next few years, seems to be resented by the anti-labor lobbies that eat their $4 meals in the chief hotels of the city of Washington.

Henry Sterling, who has come to the legislative committee at A. F. of L. headquarters after 15 years of lobbying at Boston for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, points out that after all the wage worker has a vital concern in this business of reconstruction. The labor movement has grown up to voting-age, so to speak, during the war. It represents the element that will suffer most from any bungling of the job of reconstruction. If millions of men are discharged from the army and navy in the next two years without any provision being made beforehand for their getting jobs, or if men unfitted for farming are planted on the land, those mistakes will bring suffering to all with whom those discharged soldiers and sailors must compete for jobs, and to all who must buy the products of farms that are not efficiently operated.

So, during the coming session of the outgoing congress, the legislative committee of the federation, along with the legislative committee from the Railroad Brotherhoods, will watch with keen interest the fight between the Republicans who want to put a bi-partisan committee of the senate and house in charge of all reconstruction plans, and the administration, which wants to establish a reconstruction commission, which would be named by President Wilson. Organized labor is not at all pleased with the Republican scheme. It knows that the bi-partisan joint committee would be run as a sort of political joint debate, which would give no show at all to real reconstruction such as the labor movement demands. President Wilson, on the other hand, would name a commission that would perform its task, probably, as well as the Industrial Relations commission, the Federal Trade commission, or the National War Labor board have performed theirs.

For example, there are the merchant marine and the new government shipyards. The politicians want to sell them. Organized labor sees a chance of getting a better wage standard, better hours, better conditions in every way, through having the government operate its own steamship lines, its own docks, its own shipyards. When the war is past the issue must be fought out. The organized employers are going to demand that the government sell its properties. At the same time they will demand the abolition of the rules for American industry set by the War Labor board. Labor will be in a dangerous position if the empolyers gain both points.

Government operation of railroads will proceed for 21 months after the war, but then it will stop unless congress shall vote to continue it. The brotherhoods and the federation men employed in the railroad service are not at all convinced that government operation has brought the millenium, and certainly they have been very resentful of the order issued by the Director General forbidding them to exercise the right of running for political office, but still they do not want to go back to the old scheme. They are going to have something to say to congress, when the return of the roads to private hands is threatened .

That shall be done in order to fit the returned soldiers and sailors, after the war, into the most appropriate jobs in American life, is a question that the labor legislative committees have not yet really tackled. They are studying the plans drafted by British and Australian labor, and the proposals made in France and Italy, but since American conditions are unlike the conditions anywhere else, the question cannot be answered so easily.

For one thing, they are favorable to a constructive scheme of improving the arid lands, the swamp lands, and the cut-over lands, and the making of great numbers of farms, ready and equipped for use by practical farmers when the farmers take off the khaki or the navy blue. The more real farmers are helped to start raising food, the easier will be the living problem for city workers, and the greater will be the incentive to congress to meet the industrial problem in the same big constructive way. If congress is to prepare farm jobs for soldiers after the war, then congress can prepare shop jobs for shop men. Once get the thing started and a nationwide program of common-sense demoralization, without any unemployment panic, will be developed.

In the meantime, Sterling and his associates are going to try to clean up the legislative docket by pushing to passage four labor bills—the Nolan-Johnson minimum wage bill for federal employes, the Keating child-labor bill, the Bocher convict-labor bill, and the McKellar retirement pension bill for federal employes. These measures really belong to the period before the war, when the labor movement was thankful for anything at all at the hands of congress. They are extremely conservative by comparison with the labor legislation that is being drafted for most of the parlia-

(Continued on Page 2.)

RAILROADMEN INVEST $20,000 IN FOURTH LOAN

Similar Purchase Made in Previous Issues—Harrisburg Official Appeals.

(By Central Publicity Bureau.)

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 24.—The second successive purchase of $20,000 worth of Liberty bonds in six months, making a total of $40,000 in all, is the record established by the Brotherhood Relief and Compensation Fund of this city in buying government bonds in support of the United States and its Allies to stop the Hun.

The announcement came as a surprise, as it was generally supposed that the organization had already invested the limit, and the action of the executive board, which was in brief session here, in authorizing the second purchase, was deemed highly significant; not only as an indication of the prosperous condition of the fund, but of the unquestioned loyalty of the workers in support of the government as well.

In explaining the unexpected investment, President L. G. Smith, founder and organizer of the fund said: "It is hoped that the duplication of the original $20,000 invested by this organization in Liberty bonds will afford additional incentive to other organizations and spur them to invest more of their funds, which it seems, most of them are unnecessarily holding in reserve. They should realize that there is no better investment in the world, and that Liberty bonds furnish an excellent reserve and are as good as cash. The Brotherhood Relief and Compensation fund will continue to invest similar amounts, if not more, in all future loans the government may raise."

He also pointed out that in comparison with other organizations and from the standpoint of membership they had exceeded considerably the average invested by organizations figured on per capita basis. The payment for bonds was made in cash, and the check for the amount was placed in the Merchants' National Bank. The bonds will be registered in the name of the organization, which was founded here in 1912, and is composed of men in the transportation service of the railroads, all of whom are members of the Brotherhoods. It protects these members from unemployment, either in the form of suspension or loss of position, by a system of compensation on the indemnity plan.

AIRCRAFT COMPANY FORCED TO ACCEPT EIGHT-HOUR DAY

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 24.—It was necessary for representatives of the department of labor to acquaint the West Virginia Aircraft company with the government's labor policy before the management came down from its "high horse." Carpenters were forced to work nine and one-half hours a day and when they attempted to protest their committee was denied recognition. To force matters they refused to work longer than eight hours and the company locked them out.

Government representatives secured a settlement which establishes the eight-hour day with pay for overtime.