

THE LABOR WORLD

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the present judges. They are merely "agin the government," and out of habit are willing to trade knives "unsight and unseen." Justices Brown, Hallam and Holt have records of which any members of a court may feel proud. They have rendered decisions in favor of labor which have marked milestones in human progress. Their interpretation of the principle of workmen's compensation and their decision on the minimum wage law for women and children indicate their trend of thought. They are up and abreast of the times. They recognize their duty as judges to assist in making the constitution and the law fit the present life and condition of the people. This is really the big thing.

The chief complaint against the courts arises from the fact that many judges, held to their moorings by ancient rules and antiquated decisions, have been far behind the times. Labor has had many reasons to complain of the apparent unfriendliness of judges, when as a matter of fact they have been bound to the past and many of them lacked the courage to tear down old-time barriers to human progress.

But such a charge cannot be successfully made against our Minnesota court. Its judges are up and doing. They have visions, and their decisions on recent forward legislation proven beyond doubt their capacity to properly meet every situation presented to them.

Every laboring man in Duluth will protect his own interests by voting for Justices Brown, Hallam and Holt.

LETTERS BETTER THAN FOOD.

Our head sergeant gets up on a box with his arms loaded with letters and calls out "Mail!" It goes along the line like wild fire. Where it usually takes the men about five minutes to assemble for drill call or police duty, and about two or three minutes for mess call, I'll bet that within thirty seconds the whole company is assembled when they hear "The Mail's In." Then they all stand as silently as if they were at a funeral so as not to miss a single name as the sergeant calls them out. Some go leaping and yelling with joy with two or three letters, or perhaps with one. The more unfortunate one often leave with tears in their eyes. The day the mail comes is a bigger day than pay day.

"NEITHER JEW NOR GENTILE, BUT ONE CREATURE." It is characteristic of the spirit of mutual sympathy and service emanating the various participants in the united war work campaign set for the week of Nov. 11-18, that John G. Ager of the Roman Catholic War Council moved the choice of Dr. John R. Mott of the Y. M. C. A. as campaign director, while a member of the Jewish Welfare board, Mortimer L. Schic, seconded the motion. The campaign, to be strictly non-sectarian in every respect, will be shared by the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the National Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army.

\$1.70 A CITIZEN. The \$170,500,000 total asked for the United War Work Campaign of November 11-18 means little more than an average contribution of \$1.70 by every man, woman and child in the country. And in the advantages of this drive seven notable—and noble—organizations will share. These are the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the National Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army.

Contributions to individual organizations may be made but will not be encouraged since the division of the money contributed is to be on a pro rata basis. LABOR'S ARMY. By C. WESLEY. We're a bunch o' grass-green rookies when it comes to keepin' step, And each rank is mighty ragged in its dress, But we swing along the Avenue as full o' life and pep As if marching was our only business. All our flags are gaily flyin' and our bands are in full blast, For today's the day to which we give our name. But just one day in the year We have time to march and cheer; We must beat the Kaiser's U-boats at their game!

We're a lot o' gimpy rough-necks every other day but this. When we work with steel and rivets and such junk. But we let the lordly high-brow tell how labor is remis. For we know you can't build boats of bull and bunk. So we do our dardest daily, and we slide the ships along. Though our mugs will never fill the Hall of Fame, All the fightin' we can do Is to shove each Kaiser's work through. But we've beat the Kaiser's U-boats at their game!

OUR SUPREME COURT. Labor has every reason to be satisfied with Chief Justice Calvin L. Brown and Associated Justices Oscar Hallam and Andrew Holt. A group of labor men in the Twin Cities tied up with the 'Non-Partisan League have endorsed the candidacy of other men for the supreme court, one a very rich lawyer who has had little in common with the great mass of the people. These labor men seem to have nothing particular against

GOMPERS' VISIT TO AMERICAN WOUNDED



SAMUEL GOMPERS, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, VISITS AMERICAN WOUNDED WITH AMERICAN RED CROSS VISITORS AT MILITARY HOSPITAL NEAR LONDON.

NOTE.—Mr. Gompers and the members of the American Labor Mission, now in England, paid a visit soon after their arrival there to an American base hospital near London, being accompanied by Lieut. Col. F. A. Washburn of the U. S. Army Medical Corps and by Major William Endicott, Commissioner for the American Red Cross in Great Britain.

Written by SAMUEL GOMPERS, President of the American Federation of Labor.

HAVE just shaken hands with several hundred wounded Americans from the western front. In every case I thanked the boys for what they had done and gave them a few words of encouragement and hope for the future. I told them that the American people are behind them with all they possess. "Sure they are," was the inevitable comment made, with a broad smile that you couldn't mistake for anything but American.

A more cheerful lot of wounded men it would be hard to find. It is really marvellous, this American spirit. It was my first contact with wounded Americans. It was my first visit to a hospital in the war zone. I planned it before leaving the United States. The first thing I decided to do after arriving in England was to visit a crowd of our boys fresh from the fighting line, hear their stories, see how they were getting on and give them some words of cheer. Thank to the American Red Cross, I had the good fortune to have this wish gratified three days after my arrival in England.

We drove out from the heart of London in United States army cars. Our American chauffeurs made good progress through the crowded streets. Londoners are well self-disciplined. Our route took us over Waterloo Bridge to the south side of London, then through the southeastern part of the metropolis, where I recognized many landmarks of my boyhood days. The day before I had visited Ford street, Spitalfields, and the house there where I first saw the light 68 years ago.

We ran through Peckham road and passed the handsome building of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which I knew was there from correspondence back in Washington with its officers, but which I now saw for the first time. Once out of London we travelled over the hills of Kent and saw some of the prettiest of the English countryside. Dartford Hospital, now used exclusively by Americans, is on the top of a hill and commands an unequalled view of the country for many miles. We approached it from the picturesque village which lies at the base of the hill. A fair was in progress there, and the place was alive with people.

Major E. H. Flske, the commanding officer of the hospital, welcomed us with open arms. He comes from Brooklyn, and I had met him in New York. He was surrounded by groups of the most cheerful crowd of wounded men imaginable. I recognized some of them at once. One of them, John Delmonte, was a neighbor of our family in New York. I was able to give him first-hand information that all was well at home, and he was very glad.

Well, I walked about there among the men, handing them cigarettes, American flags and comfort bags made by the women of America to be disposed of to our boys wherever they may be. It was a great experience and touched me very deeply. Every little while I could feel a lump come up in my throat. I just couldn't help it.

Americans I met from almost every state in the Union. And never before was I so proud to meet my countrymen. Our visit was quite unannounced, and the boys were surprised and pleased. The Red Cross had sent out with us

a motor-car full of things, which we distributed. The cigarettes were from two shipments sent over here by the people of Providence, R. I., and by the Rotary Club of Honolulu, Hawaii, and each package had a little card by which the men could acknowledge the gift. It was a pleasure for me to hand these gifts to the men. They came from America, and I thought of every one as a link between these soldiers and the mothers, wives and sweethearts of America.

If the Red Cross did nothing more than to distribute these things it would be worth while. I am a member of the Red Cross in America, just like so many millions of other Americans. In the last drive I helped to raise some of that giant fund, and I expect to raise my voice for it again in the next drive. I shall be able to speak first-hand of its work for our men.

While I was talking with the convalescents out on the lawn a pretty big crowd began to gather, and somebody asked for a speech. I just could not refuse and gave them a personal message from the folks at home. I told them how grateful everybody was to them for the sacrifice they had already made and for the further sacrifices I knew they were prepared to make for the ideals of America. I gave them a mental picture of the situation at home since they left,—how everybody was working for the war, backing up the army and navy with everything necessary to bring victory. After we had shaken hands all round once more I went through several wards and found the same cheerful spirit in all. The boys all said they were getting along fine. They wanted to know the latest home news, and I gave them all I could in the short time I had.

The visit was a great privilege for me. No matter how many of our hospitals I shall see in my visits to France and Italy, the impressions of my first meeting with them at Dartford will never die out.

of Richard Jones, its founder, Henry Dworschak, Jr. and others, the organization rapidly extended its influence to all parts of the state. At a meeting of the Duluth league this week it was decided to continue its active interest in the state campaign and although seriously handicapped by the present influenza epidemic and the ban on public meetings, every effort will be made to show union men that both the interests of organized labor and themselves personally lie in driving the saloon from Minnesota and voting "yes" on the little pink ballot Nov. 5.

PIECE WORK PROTESTED. WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The A. F. of L. railway employes' department has compiled a list of 5,675 names of shop employes of the Pennsylvania railroad who have signed petitions to Director General of Railroads McAdoo to abolish piece work. The list is not complete as the principal shops at Altoona, Pa., are yet to be heard from.

W. G. CALDERWOOD, CANDIDATE FOR U. S. SENATE, ENDORSED BY ORGANIZED LABOR

(Continued from Page 1.) power bill—the climax of reactionary, anti-conservative legislation. The President opposed it. You voted against the Federal Trade Commission. The President was for it. You voted to return the railways to private ownership six months after the termination of the war. The President urged that the matter should be left to the determination of congress after time for the adjustment of the claims of the government for improvements, betterments and other outlays.

You voted against the exemption of labor and farm organizations from "combination-in-restraint-of-trade" prosecution. The President was for such exemption. This record clearly shows that you have not supported the President in his domestic, economic and social aims.

What guarantees can you give to the people that re-elected you will so reverse your attitude as to support the President in his efforts to extend democracy and self-determination into the social and economic activities of all the people?

Mr. Roosevelt was recently quoted as recommending Wilson's fourteen principles of peace as mischievous, pro-German and anti-American. Do you agree with Mr. Roosevelt, Senators Lodge, Smoot, Penrose and the other reactionary, anti-administration obstructionists, or do you stand by the President?

If re-elected will you support President Wilson's demand for the removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for the maintenance of it?

If re-elected will you support the President's demand to reduce armament to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety after adequate guarantees are given and taken?

I believe that these fourteen principles are fundamental. They were overwhelmingly approved not only by the people of this country but also by the people of our allies across the sea.

There is a feeling that the Republican congressional committee is seeking to elect its nominees upon the popular cry, "He backs the President," with the deliberate purpose of frustrating and wrecking the President's reconstruction policies. Your record of past votes shows clearly that you have not supported the President or shown any sympathy with his efforts to anti-democracy safe in the realms of social and economic life.

These are among the vital questions in which, as I see it, the voters of this state are concerned. Your friends have not been fit thus far to discuss them. They have contented themselves with the discussion of personalities and irrelevant and even unsolicited questions. It seems to me that the voters of the state are entitled to know your position and I sincerely hope that they may have an immediate and authoritative statement from you through the press.

Most sincerely yours for humanity, W. G. CALDERWOOD.

WANT TWO-PLATOON PLAN. PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 31.—The City Firemen union has asked municipal authorities to install the two-platoon system. Portland is the only city on the Pacific coast that still clings to the old 24-hour idea of working its fire-fighters.

UNION LABOR RAPIDLY COMING TO SEE THAT SALOON HAS HAD BAD INFLUENCE

(Continued from Page 1.) week and I believe the great majority in this city will get a pink ballot and vote yes."

The Duluth Trade Union league was one of the most effective of several organizations that helped make Duluth and St. Louis county dry last year and it has entered actively in the campaign to make the state dry next week. Organized by a number of progressive union men who were tired of the influence of the saloon and the liquor interests; a large number of workers were attracted to its standard and were an important factor in the large majorities registered against Old John Barleycorn at subsequent elections. Under the energetic leadership

of Richard Jones, its founder, Henry Dworschak, Jr. and others, the organization rapidly extended its influence to all parts of the state.

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