

THE LABOR WORLD.

FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE, ECONOMIC REFORM AND POLITICAL PROGRESS.

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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.

VOL. 26. NO. 13.

DULUTH AND SUPERIOR, NOVEMBER 9, 1918.

TWO CENTS

LABOR'S CANDIDATE IS ELECTED TO CONGRESS

W. L. Carss Beats C. B. Miller in Eighth Congressional District—Borgen and Magie Win.

Unity in labor, backed by strong Democratic support, was responsible for the defeat of C. B. Miller, present congressman for this district, by W. L. Carss, Proctor railroad man.

Mr. Carss carried Duluth by approximately 800 votes with about six districts to hear from. His ratio in the rest of the district is running about the same.

Mr. Carss was selected by a labor conference and up to a month ago his cause seemed doubtful, but his opponent's poor record in labor matters and the united front displayed by Carss' supporters indicated his election about a week before the votes were cast.

Another political upheaval was the election of Walter H. Borgen as county auditor over Odin Halden, who has held the office for many years.

Frank L. Magie was elected sheriff over John Meining by an approximate majority of 3,000 on the latest returns.

In the Sixty-first district Michael Boylan, former mayor of Virginia, was elected senator over Griggs by a majority of 350.

Other County Results.

Representative, Fifty-seventh district—M. B. Cullum. Representatives, Fifty-eighth district—Pittenger and Fawcett. Representatives, Fifty-ninth district—Erickson and Bernard. Senator, Fifty-eighth district—E. R. Ribenack. Senator, Fifty-ninth district—Erickson, labor candidate. Commissioner, Second district—Naughton.

State Results.

For governor, Burnquist is leading, with Evans second and Wheaton third.

For lieutenant governor Frankson is in the lead.

The rest of the state ticket seems to favor the Republicans, with the Farmer-Labor ticket second and the Democrats third, with the exception of Mueller, Farmer-Labor.

Running for clerk of the supreme court, who seems to have the edge, are Justices Hallam, Brown and Holt seem assured of re-election to the supreme court.

In the wet and dry fight the state is likely to go dry by a small margin, although the outcome is still doubtful.

INVESTIGATE TROUBLE BEFORE MEN ARE PAID

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—For years trade unionists have insisted that if workers are permitted to present their grievances in a proper manner, much industrial strife would be avoided. This has been denied by employers who talked about "running their own business." The unionists' theory is now accepted by the Curtis Aeroplane and Motor corporation of Buffalo, N. Y., whose manager of its employees' service division says:

"It is usually a very easy matter to handle workmen if they have confidence in our sincerity. Our experience has been that they are receptive and appreciative of any effort to give them satisfaction and straighten out their difficulties."

The employment manager—Charles F. Fouby—writes in the United States Employment Service Bulletin in the corporation's plan to reduce labor turnover by satisfying the worker before he quits.

"No employee," he writes Mr. Fouby, can be paid off without first seeing representative of the employment department, where the full details of the case are covered and adjustment made according to the merits of the case. We call this our labor salvage department. And why not labor salvage? We go to considerable bother and expense to salvage material spoiled in the production departments, where as until very recently we have made no effort to remain one of the most important links in any manufacturing endeavor—man power.

"Through our labor-salvage work we have convinced the foremen and superintendents that it is good policy to endeavor to maintain a satisfied working force, and to see that, before a man is discharged he is given a fair hearing and every effort made to satisfy him before it is necessary to come to the employees' service division."

RADE UNIONIST REJECT PHONEY LABOR LAW

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 7.—Trade unionists in this state are opposing workmen's compensation plan that paper mine owners and other large interests together with the American mining congress, would write into a Arizona state constitution. At a last convention of the state federation of labor it was declared that an amendment is contrary to the spirit for which constitutions exist, and that "the initiation of such a complicated measure in which only a portion of the population is immediately concerned is out of policy."

The proposal is not compulsory on the employer, but the worker, in order to secure employment, is obliged to accept its provisions. The law provides that no information submitted by an employer shall be made public, but the worker given no such protection.

The state federation of labor suggests that it is the desire of the committee to secure just compensation for that they have the present bill withdrawn and a new bill, drafted by representatives of employers and employees, be presented to state legislature.

HELP IS NEEDED BY GOVERNMENT IN WASHINGTON

Well-Paid Jobs in Government Departments Await Competent Workers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Help is still urgently needed by the government departments in Washington. There are available jobs ranging from \$540 a year for junior aid up to \$3,500 for pulp and paper engineers, announced by the Civil Service commission.

Inspectors of telephone equipment are needed. The salary is \$1,800 a year. Only men are eligible. Applicants must be high-school graduates, and must have had three years experience in manufacturing, testing, or installing telephones. Inspectors of telephone equipment who have equal familiarity with that work will be paid \$1,800 a year. The pay for inspectors of radio equipment is the same, and inspectors of vehicles, including automobiles, will receive \$1,500. Salaries of \$1,500 are offered for inspectors of field glasses who are familiar with the work.

Laboratory assistants and aids in the Bureau of Standards are also in demand. They will receive from \$900 to \$1,080 a year, according to experience, and both men and women are eligible. More highly qualified laboratory assistants may receive entrance salaries of \$1,200 to \$1,380 a year.

Men who want to become apprentice fish culturists, at entrance salaries of \$600 to \$960 a year, may take examinations at various places in the United States on November 30 and December 11. High school graduates can find places at \$540 to \$720 a year as junior aids in the Bureau of Standards.

A vacancy in the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., will be filled by the Civil Service Commission, which is seeking a pulp and paper engineer at a salary of \$3,500 a year. Applicants will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on sworn statements of education and experience and corroborative evidence obtained by the commission. Applications should reach the commission by the closing hour on October 23.

There is a continuous demand for bookkeepers. The basic salary is \$1,000 a year. Appointments may be made at higher or lower salaries, according to experience and the results of examinations, which are given every Tuesday.

Other positions open for examination are numerous and varied and blanks can be secured by applying to local examiners in each city.

GAINS BY POLISHERS
CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—Officers of the Metal Polishers' International union report that Racine, Wis., employers have signed an eight-hour-day agreement and increased wages 12 1/2 per cent.

The Mosler Safe company of Hamilton, Ohio has signed for the eight-hour-day the first five days of the week and five hours on Saturday at 50 cents an hour.

MUNITIONS WORKERS SAFER.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—To safeguard the homes of munitions workers the government will locate village settlements at a greater distance from the plants.

MOONEY CASE APPEALED TO U. S. SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The United States supreme court is asked to review the Mooney case. The petition of Mooney's attorneys is based upon the broad ground that their client has been denied "due process of law," guaranteed under the constitution.

In the application which outlines the entire history of the case, it is contended that "in the procurement of a judgment of conviction of felony by the use of perjured testimony by a public prosecutor whose relation and duty toward the accused is judicial in character, there has been committed a denial to the accused of the right to be tried with due process of law and that the accused was denied the equal protection of the courts." The California courts, the application declares, did not consider the constitutional plea made by Mooney, and therefore the supreme court is asked to decide the question by reviewing the proceedings.

HIGHER WAGES IN ALL SHIP YARDS

Long-Expected Award of Adjustment Board Provides Good Increase.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The long-expected wage award of the ship building adjustment board, which has just been announced, provides for an approximate average increase of 17 1/2 per cent for every worker in American ship yards. Rates of the basic crafts are advanced to 30 cents an hour. Coppermiths and pattern makers are advanced over this rate, as are high class specialists in all trades. These increases are based on the increased cost of living, which was investigated by the bureau of labor statistics.

The board orders semi-annual wage readjustments on a basis of increased cost of living each Oct. 1 and April 1. Yards that have no contracts with unions shall permit the organization of shop committees, which are to be elected without company interference.

Companies operating non-union shops may continue under this system, but workers are assured the right to join unions without company interference or discrimination.

TO SUBMIT 22 CHANGES
BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The state constitutional convention has adjourned, after voting to submit to the people 22 changes in the Massachusetts organic law.

It is believed that these four changes, will receive the greatest opposition: Control of natural resources, the initiative and referendum, biennial elections and compulsory voting.

McADOO WANTS TIPS
WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Director General of Railroads McAdoo has created a bureau for suggestions and complaints, in connection with the United States railroad administration.

It is requested that all communications be brief and explicit and that the name and address of the writer be distinctively written.

RED CROSS TO AID FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS

Dependents of Disabled Men to Be Cared For While Undergoing Occupational Training.

Among the agencies that are ready to offer aid to the returned disabled soldier is the home-service section of the Red Cross. Its aid is indirect, for it serves his family and home rather than the soldier himself; but while he is being cared for and being trained by the best methods that the government can devise, he is still in the country's service as much as while he was at the front, and the Red Cross attends to the safety and well-being of his home.

Most families are so situated that no special help is needed in the way of keeping up good standards of health or working conditions, or in keeping the family together. There is, however, a substantial minority which does need help, and the home-service section of the Red Cross is amply able to give the required assistance.

If any soldier asks help for his family it will be offered quite as readily as though the request came from the family itself. If word comes from the section through other agencies, ways will be found to offer help.

The home-service section looks after the welfare of the soldier's children and helps to keep them in good health. It aims also to assure them educational opportunities. Dental defects, eye troubles, nose and throat disabilities are among the matters over which the section exercises particular guard. Medical and dental specialists will be procured if necessary for the treatment of soldiers' children or other relatives. Housing and sanitary conditions are carefully watched, and every precaution is taken against tuberculosis.

The section also will give information and advice to the family. It will aid in securing the benefits provided by the War-Risk Insurance law, particularly in the way of compensation and insurance. Through this section the services of many professional and business men who have signified their willingness to help the families of returned soldiers are made available.

When, in an emergency, the family allowance provided by the government is delayed, or for other reasons no funds are available, the section will give financial assistance. Help is often given to relatives who have a moral claim to the soldier's assistance. In families where the sum of all sources of incomes, including contributions from relatives and other helpful agencies, is insufficient to maintain health and proper standards of living, a regular allowance will be made.

The families of soldiers, therefore, should let their needs be known to the local chapter of the Red Cross.

Every effort is made to keep the family in comfortable circumstances while the soldier is receiving occupational training. The soldier is able to equip himself for his new work, in the confidence that his family is well cared for. The advantage is obvious, for he can apply himself much more effectively to his task than if he were worried over family affairs.

TO CHECK RENT PROFFITEERS.
BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Rent profiteers may have their property seized by a commission just appointed. Under war legislation the governor has power to seize a wide variety of property, and it is intended to investigate charges of rent profiteering.

WORKING CLASS REPUBLICS ARISE FROM WORLD'S WAR

Republics, Similar to One in Russia, Established in Vienna—New Era Draws For International Labor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—A Europe of working class republics, forecast in this correspondence a month ago as the meaning of President Wilson's warning to the heedless statesmen of Europe in his New York speech, is rising from the ashes of the world war.

Arno Dosch, who used to be a reporter on the San Francisco Bulletin, and has a good deal of hard sense, cables to the New York World from Copenhagen today that "red" republics, similar to the one in Russia, have been established in Vienna and Budapest; that the revolutionary government of the Czech-Slavs is moderate Socialist, and the revolutionary government of the Southern Slavs is radical. He thinks that the German people are ready for their own revolution, and that the Kaiser and his friends are about to take flight.

It is because the world is being captured by the workers, thanks to the suicide of European autocracies by war, that the employers in this country are all at once changing their opinion of the National War Labor board and the Department of Labor. Last month these institutions were "bolshevik" in the eyes of organized capital; today they are wonderful institutions, safeguarding public order. Last month the employers, within and outside the War Labor board, were anxious for that tribunal to die; today they are determined that it shall remain, after the war, to protect them and heirs against strikes.

There are a few employing corporations, such for example as the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, which have not changed their minds quickly enough. It was only last Monday that the War Labor board served on that company its award which ordered the company to reinstate all the union men whom it had discharged. The company refused to obey the board. The men went out on strike yesterday morning. Last night a scab motorman ran a train off the track at a curve in a tunnel on the line, and a hundred persons were killed and more than that number were injured. The president of the company said that he was "too

sad" to discuss the reason for this sacrifice of life.

More employers have appealed to the board during the last week than during the preceding three months. Strikes are threatened in many parts of the country, as the end of the war is evident. Labor is steadily gaining ground through organization in the shops, and through application of the principles laid down by the board. The employers are afraid that any weakening of the authority of the board would now be the signal for an epidemic of strikes which might cause general paralysis of business.

That is one reason why the labor department is going to be one of the best-supported departments of the government, after the war, and the War Labor board and the War Labor Policies board will be retained, with the word "War" in their titles changed, perhaps, to "Reconstruction."

Meanwhile, the War Labor board has added another safeguard to the eight-hour day. It will be remembered that Chief Justice Clark of the Supreme court of North Carolina, acting as umpire in the case of the International Molders' union against the Wheeling Mold & Foundry Co., at Wheeling, W. Va., decided that the eight-hour day must be real, and not merely basic, except when a committee of the workers and management should agree that a certain emergency existed which made overtime necessary for a limited number of hours.

Now Henry Ford hands down as umpire for the War Labor board an award against the same company, on the eight-hour issue, for the International Association of Machinists, and Chairman Walsh points out that the actual eight-hour day is now firmly established in practice.

The question submitted to Henry Ford as umpire was: "Should the National War Labor board render a decision granting the demand of the machinists of the Wheeling Mold & Foundry Co., for a basic eight-hour day with time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and legal holidays?"

This was not so advanced an issue as the one settled by Justice Clark, because the molders claimed, and Clark ruled, that their work was so severe that overtime should not be permitted except in grave emergencies.

Ford answered the question: "Yes. I have reviewed the arguments and have given the question due thought and consideration and have come to the conclusion stated, but do not deem it necessary to give my reasons unless your honorable board shall express a desire for the same."

FOOD ADMINISTRATOR AND PROPRIETORS FIX MEAL COSTS
WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The food administrator of the District of Columbia and proprietors of nearly 100 eating places have agreed on a standard menu to feed war workers (not mechanics) nourishing food for \$1 a day.

The following three meals for \$1 are recommended: Breakfast, consisting of an egg, coffee and toast, 20 cents; luncheon, consisting of baked beans, bread and butter, 15 cents, and dinner, consisting of soup, meat or fish, potatoes or rice and one other vegetable, desert and coffee, tea or milk, bread and butter, 65 cents.

The 30-cent breakfast consists of fruit in season, hot cakes, with butter or syrup, and coffee. The 25-cent luncheon consists of veal or lamb stew, with bread and butter, is listed on the menu at 20 cents. Breakfast without beverages should be 5 cents less. A 10-cent charge for ham, tongue, cheese, salmon or egg sandwiches was approved by the food administration.

EMPLOYER HELD LIABLE.
HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 7.—The workmen's compensation board has ruled that an employer while at work for an employer on the premises of a third person is entitled to compensation. The claimant was a girl employed by a New York firm to demonstrate certain goods in a Philadelphia store. The girl tripped over a torn rug in the store and for several months has been unable to work. A referee denied compensation but the board ruled otherwise.

CLERKS RAISE WAGES.
SEATTLE, Nov. 7.—Retail Clerks union No. 174 and the Merchants' association have signed a new agreement. Journeymen salesmen and sales women will receive \$25 a week. Apprentices will be paid \$15 a week for the first four months, \$18 the next four, \$20 the next four and \$25 thereafter.

AMERICANS HEADED BY GOMPERS PROMOTE UNITY OF ALLIED LABOR

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The effect of the American labor delegation headed by President Samuel Gompers upon the attitude of British labor toward the war is shown by the comments of leaders of the small pacifist element upon the proceedings of the recent Interallied Labor and Socialist conference.

The Labor Leader, organ of the Independent Labor party, which must not be confused with the labor party, states: "It has made impossible an early meeting of the international, that is to say, an international gathering which would include representatives of enemy countries, and has strengthened the positions of the allied governments and given them the fullest encouragement to continue the military prosecution of the war."

The pacifist leaders are exceedingly angry with Gompers on account of the influence he exerted upon the British trade union representatives. There is no doubt that his plain statement of the issues involved in the struggle and the expression he gave to the determination of American democracy to continue the war to victory rallied the anti-defeatist sections at the conference, who, owing to the weariness induced by four years of effort, had been inclined to allow their opponents to assume a position of leadership which the small number of their supporters did not justify.

The policy of the pacifists now is to decry the importance of the conference and to assert

that it was a complete failure, as indeed from their point of view it undoubtedly was, for they failed to capture it.

The declaration made by a member of the American delegation that American labor would not meet German workers in conference until Germany is beaten reflects the opinion of an enormous number of the rank and file of the British labor movement.

The action of the German Majority Social Democrats in joining the government of Prince Max, and helping his attempt to delude the world into the belief that Germany has become a democracy, still further justifies the position taken by the American delegation. It is evident that the German Social Democrats are willing to support any scheme intended to prevent the just claims of the allied nations being met, but their attempts to deceive are not likely to be successful with British labor.

The pacifists in labor circles who formerly praised President Wilson because they were under the mistaken idea that his idealism was of their own weak-kneed type, now abuse him for the strong line he has taken with regard to the Austrian-German endeavors to bring about a premature peace. This change of view renders them ridiculous, as it shows how little they have understood the insight and clear-cut intentions of the spokesman of American democracy.