"KEEP 'EM SMILING"—GIVE YOUR SHARE NOW

The columns of this paper afford an excellent advertising medium for all kinds of merchants. Printers Ink says that space in a labor paper is superior to that in any other publication, reaching the consuming class—and the rates are much lower.

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.

VOL. 26. NO. 14. DULUTH AND SUPERIOR, NOVEMBER 16, 1918. TWO CENTS

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Minn. Historical Soc. Comp State Capitol Bldg.

LABOR ADHESION IS HERE TO STAY, CARSS DECLARES

Newly Elected Congressman Attributes Election to Fact Labor Stuck Together.

William L. Carss, recently elected to congress in this district, after a strenuous campaign for votes, is resting up at his home in Proctor.

Mr. Carss attributes his victory chiefly to the fact that labor stuck together better than ever before; and to the loyalty of the people of the Eighth district as a whole.

"I want to thank those who worked so hard for my election, and especially the nsuwerving loyalty shown by the laboring men of the Eighth district," said he in an interview yesterday.

Labor to Stick.

"In regard to the sticking together of labor," said Mr. Carss, "let me predict that the old days of disruption of the labor vote have passed. Labor has come to the realization that to accomplish anything it must stand together, and that step has been taken. Labor is favorable to the administration for the reason that the administration has given labor justice. Labor asks no favors, merely demanding justice and that is what is being accorded in Washington. From now on, let me predict again, labor will stand together, putting justice above party and not being side-tracked by the promises of candidates who are figuring when they make the promises on some good way to dodge them when they become an issue.

"I shall do my best in Washington to give the district a fair and satisfactory representation."

History of Life.

Aside from the fact that he has been elected to congress, little is generally known of Mr. Carss.

He has lived in Proctor since 1893, when he came to the D., M. & N. road, as locomotive engineer from Iowa. He was born in Marion county, Iowa, where his father, a civil engineer by profession, was engaged in building the Des Moines Valley road, and was taken by his parents to Des Moines, when two years old. There he attended the public schools and later studied and worked at civil engineering. There being little doing in that line for some years, he went as fireman for the Rock Island road, and held various offices in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, finally being general chairman for the Rock Island system for years. Later he became a locomotive engineer, and while so engaged left railroading when appointed an assistant in the engineering department of the city of Des Moines, where he served for one year, after which, in 1893, he came to the Missabe road.

He was an active supporter of President Wilson in the last campaign and is a Democrat.

'TRYING TO CURE CANCER BY SALVE'

"Remedy for Agitators Is to Stop Evils and Abuses," Says Evjue.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 14.—At a public hearing held by representatives of the federal department of labor employers pleaded that they "had no trouble until agitators and unionism appeared in their plants."

Editor Evjue, of the Capital Times, advises these employers "that the remedy for agitators is to eliminate evils and abuses that bring about agitation."

"These employers," says Editor Evjue, "are looking to everybody but themselves for places to lodge the blame of their trials and tribulations. Their own lack of vision in failing to see the trend and tendency of the times is never mentioned. They seem to feel that the trouble comes from external rather than internal sources.

"The trouble with our employers is that they are concerning themselves more with incidentals than with fundamentals. They fail to see that the remedy for agitators is to eliminate evils and abuses that bring about agitation; they see the agitator, but not the thing back of the agitator. They are unable to interpret the unrest and uneasiness in terms of present-day conditions and tendencies.

"Wages have been low and the workers are using the weapon of collective bargaining and unionism to bring about industrial justice. All other questions and troubles are but manifestations of this issue.

"Our employers are in the position of trying to cure a cancer by the use of salve. They think their troubles would be ended with the elimination of 'agitators.'

"The employers say they are in favor of labor organizations. But they fight the recognition of the unions with dogged persistency. In other words—they are in favor of shooting clubs but they are opposed to the use of shotguns. They favor labor organizations as long as the workmen do not avail themselves of the power which organization brings them.

"Our employers must recognize the right of men to organize. They must recognize the eight-hour day. Society has made up its mind pretty definitely on those questions. Our employers can not oppose the spirit and trend of the times.

"If they continue to do so they can not look around for other shoulders on which to place their troubles, they must look to themselves."

TEACHERS UNITING.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 14.—School teachers are awakening to the value of organization and more unions in this call are being formed.

GREAT WORLD WAR STOPS; HUNS ACCEPT HARSH TERMS

Announcement of Signing of Armistice Cause of Wild Scenes and General Rejoicing in Duluth.

After 1,567 days of war an armistice was signed Sunday at midnight and flashed throughout the world at 2:45 o'clock Monday morning.

The German envoys attached their signature to the drastic document presented by the allies, the terms of which, when followed out, will completely bar the resumption of the war by the Huns.

The terse announcement of the state department did not tell anything of the scene at Marshal Foch's headquarters at the time the armistice was signed. It was stated, however, that at 5 o'clock, Paris time, the signatures of Germany's delegates were affixed to the documents which blasted forever the dreams which embroiled the world in a struggle which cost, at the very lowest estimate 10,000,000 lives.

The strictly military terms of the armistice are embraced in eleven specifications, which include the evacuation of all invaded territories, the withdrawal of the German troops from the left bank of the Rhine and the surrender of all supplies of war.

The terms also provide for the surrender of 160 submarines, 50 destroyers, six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers and other miscellaneous ships.

Besides the surrender of the 160 submarines, it is required that all others shall have their crews paid off, put out of commission and placed under the supervision of the allied and American naval forces.

All allied vessels in German hands are to be surrendered and Germany is to notify neutrals that they are free to trade at once on the seas with the allied countries.

The military terms include the surrender of 5,000 guns, half field and half light artillery; 30,000 machine guns, 3,000 flame throwers and 2,000 airplanes.

The surrender of 5,000 locomotives, 50,000 wagons, 10,000 motor lorries, the railways of Alsace-Lorraine for use by the allies, and stores of coal and iron also are included.

The other terms of the armistice include the repatriation of prisoners without reciprocal action and the evacuation of all occupied territory. Freedom to the Baltic sea, and all ports on the Black sea are to be surrendered by the Germans.

Duluth Celebrates.

Beginning at 10 minutes of 3 o'clock Monday morning and continuing all the day, with a final big bonfire and parade, starting from the Armory at 8 o'clock, Duluth devoted itself to the celebration of peace as never seen in Duluth before.

Sleep was impossible, so the larger part of Duluth rose, dressed and started a demonstration augmented by factory whistles, boats, tugs and sundry other noises.

Duluth business men declared a holiday, and although this city has witnessed many wild celebrations, the crowd on Monday went wild with joy, surpassing anything ever held in the city of Duluth.

COAL MINERS WIN WAGE INCREASE

War Labor Board Adjusters Grants Increase to Skilled and Unskilled Men.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Organized anthracite mine workers have won their fight for wage increases. A conference of nation labor adjusting agencies has ordered general advances ranging from 42 cents an hour for outside mine laborers to approximately $6.60 a day for contract miners.

Last August the United Mine Workers appealed to Fuel Administrator Garfield for increases in both the hard and soft coal fields. The unionists showed that large numbers of anthracite miners were leaving this industry because of rates which ranged as low as $2.77 a day for thousands of miners, while the average rate for skilled men was $3.60 a day. The fuel administrator refused to favor increases and notified the miners that if they secured a new agreement with their employers he would veto it.

The miners were handicapped by a sentiment created through newspapers that they are making fabulous wages and that they lay off about every other week to visit New York and indulge in joy rides. In their reply to Mr. Garfield they stated that "again and again we will come to you in behalf of the mine workers of the United States until we hope you will concede the mine workers everywhere the increase in wages for which they are asking."

While the miners' persistence was successful in the case of the anthracite fields, they have temporarily lost their fight for the soft coal diggers.

TRADE UNIONISM GROWS, SAYS LABOR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—A publicity service maintained by the department of labor reports that trade unions in Scandinavian countries have increased their membership since the war began. In Sweden the membership increased 45,334 during the year just ended, making the total membership 186,146. Women trade unionists have increased from 8,238 to 14,402.

In Norway the increase is about 14,000 since last year with a present total membership of 93,000. Although there were 559 industrial disturbances during the year, there were only 44 strikes, affecting 3,000 men.

Within the year Denmark's unions have added 28,162 members, and now have a strength of 179,284 of which 27,776 are women. Efforts to entice Danish workmen to Germany have for the most part failed, it is declared.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DELEGATES OPEN MEET

LAREDO, Texas, Nov. 14.—The first meeting of the International Labor conference, which is expected ultimately to bind the workmen of all the nations in North, South and Central America, in a reciprocal brotherhood will be held here today.

William B. Wilson, secretary of labor, as the personal representative of President Wilson, arrived yesterday to participate in the conference.

PUBLIC SERVICE STATUS DIFFERS

Believed McAdoo's Order Is Detrimental to Affairs of Loyal Employes.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 14.—White accord with Director General of Railroads McAdoo's plan to take this transportation system out of politics, the Railway Federationist, official newspaper of the American Federation of Labor, railway employes' department, expresses the belief that the director's "no politics" order will be used by private interests to reestablish private control of the roads after the war, "because," says this paper, "the employes who have and are now loyally supporting the director general will not be in a position to use their government for they will have lost interest in political affairs as a result of his recent order."

The Railway Federationist does not entirely agree with Mr. McAdoo that he "is also a servant of the public, owing a duty to the public as well as the employes."

"This is true," says the Railway Federationist, "but there is a vast difference in the relationship towards the public as between the employes and the public and Mr. McAdoo and the people. As director of railroads Mr. McAdoo possesses almost unlimited powers. He can by the mere issuance of an order, take from the employes all the rights and privileges it required them years to secure under private ownership.

"Mr. McAdoo was hired by a president who holds his job for a period of four years and who cannot be removed except through impeachment proceedings, while the employe holds his job only so long as his services are necessary to the operation of the railroads. One holds his job through political success, the other holds his job through economic stress. The one possesses the power to hire and fire, the other has only the privilege of being hired and fired.

"The one can retain his job by continuing his party in power, through political action, the other can retain his job only so long as he has economic power, through force of numbers, to compel consideration of his rights and demands.

"It is quite true that Mr. McAdoo and the officers and employes are now all servants of the public, but it is also true that their status as employes of the public is quite different."

JOIN UNION IN DROVES; DEMAND HIGHER WAGES

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 2.—The American Hoist & Derrick company attempted to check unionization among its employes and was forced to stand helpless while these workers joined the Machinists' union in droves. The company inserted in each man's envelope a cute little note stating that "we will, in the future, as in the past, protect every loyal employe and will not permit any man to be forced out of employment in this shop because he does not join a union."

This notice seemed to act as a boomerang. At one meeting 400 employes joined the union. This was a starter and to date over 800 are in line. To add to the company's woes, these workers are demanding rates of pay similar to other localities doing war work, and are preparing to call in the National War Labor Board.

BOILERMAKERS UNITE.

GRAYS HARBOR, Wash., Nov. 14.—Boilermakers at this place have organized and affiliated with the bona fide trade union movement.

CITY EMPLOYES ACT.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Representatives of 20 unions of city employes have joined in a wage movement.

LABOR OUTLOOK IN CONGRESS IS NOT HOPELESS

Reasonable to Presume Republicans Will Try to Please Labor and Big Business.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Republicans in the house will have a good deal to say as to the conversion of the war industries into peace industries. In the senate the two parties are so closely balanced that two progressive Republican senators can hold the balance of power, if it so happens that all the other members stick to party lines on the demobilization issues. In view of the likelihood that Theodore Roosevelt is to be the Republican candidate for the presidency in 1920, it is reasonable to presume that the Republican policy will be one of trying to please both the labor movement on the one hand and the big business interests on the other. For that reason the position of organized labor in dealing with the new congress is not quite hopeless.

Labor's position can scarcely be called fortunate, however. The defeat of Keating and Hilliard in Colorado, and of pro-labor men in scores of districts in other states, is bound to hinder the legislative program of the railroad brotherhoods, the organized metal trades, the opponents of child labor, and all the forces that are trying to build into law the day-by-day gains of the industrial battlefield. The Nonpartisan League farmers in North Dakota send three men to the house to vote with labor, and labor sends a man from the Duluth district of Minnesota, where Clarence Miller has been replaced by W. L. Carss, a locomotive engineer. John I. Nolan of San Francisco comes back, and Kelly of Pittsburgh, and Van Dyke of St. Paul. Some of the new men among the Republicans are reported to be union card men who are still loyal to labor. Finally, there is a change from Meyer London back to Victor Berger as the lone Socialist member. Both of them are union men and have always made a straight labor record in congress.

One of the first issues to be settled, when the new congress comes together, will be the degree to which the Republicans will interfere with President Wilson's methods of putting the industries of the country upon a peace basis. The President will probably not wait for the Republicans to dictate what shall be done. He has a friendly congress for the next four months and he will probably get through, in that period, a measure which will permit him to make immediate arrangements for sending home a large part of the men now in training camps. That is, provided the German army is wholly surrendered or disarmed before that time, and there remains no further danger of war. The men now in France could probably be brought home within six months, but they will stay until the peace congress has completed its work. After that, a large number of them may still remain for a year or more to police certain parts of Europe and to help in the rebuilding of northern France and Belgium.

They propose that the government, through the 1,500 community labor boards, shall find out just how much employment at each trade or calling is to be had in each community. Then the labor department is to notify the employers that certain industrial standards must be met—standards as to hours, rates of pay, the right of the workers in industrial plants to have shop committees and to have a voice in the actual management. Unless guarantees are received that these standards will be accepted and enforced in a given locality, the labor department will advise the war department that no men should be demobilized to accept work in that locality.

This plan is merely a plan, as yet. Any labor body that thinks well of it, or any part of it, should notify the secretary of labor or the secretary of war of that opinion. What is wanted is a definite plan, approved by organized labor, with which to ward off the hostile tricks of the junkers in congress. The time is short.

WAR BOARD FACES DANGER OF ATTACK BY STANDPATTERS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The National War Labor Board, beside facing the danger of political attack from the Republican standpatters, backed by the Democratic reactionaries, is now brought up against the problem of the woman in industry who refuses to go back home.

Out in Cleveland the street car company hired 170 women to operate cars, after a considerable labor shortage had been created. How the shortage was created is a point in dispute; the union men say the company wanted to get women to do its work at lower wages and worse conditions; the company denies it. Anyhow, the union kicked at the women's coming into the industry, and refused to admit them to the union.

A federal mediator went to Cleveland, brought the union and company together, and ordered that the women be discharged by Nov. 1. Then the women organized a union of their own and appealed to the War Labor Board. They declared that they were never consulted by the mediators nor by the company or union, as to whether they were willing to go home; furthermore, they refused to go. Anyhow, the women demand that the War Labor Board uphold its own principles, which call for the protection of the workers against discrimination.

NAVY YARD WORKERS GAIN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The navy department has accepted the wage rates for ship yard workers, recently announced by the ship building adjustment board. These increases approximate 17 per cent and also apply to trades and classifications that do not exist in ship yards.

HEAD OF LAKES COAL DOCK STRIKERS RESUME WORK

War Labor Board Sends Message to Workers Saying Body Will Immediately Take Controversy in Hand and Make Decision.

The coal dock workers at the Head of the Lakes went on strike last Thursday, the strike being the result of dissatisfaction with the partial award of the National War Labor Board of Oct. 24.

Following a message to the men, they agreed to return to work Monday, but owing to the great peace celebration postponed this action until Tuesday.

This was decided at a meeting of the committee representing the workers, which included M. M. Hennesey, president of the Superior electrical workers; J. D. Campbell, president of the Superior Trades and Labor Assembly; Louis Thomas, president of the Duluth electrical workers; William Murnian, president of the Duluth Trades and Labor Assembly, and J. Rogers, special representative of the War Labor conciliation board at Washington.

A mass meeting was held at Billings Park, Superior, Sunday afternoon to consider the question, though nothing definite was decided upon and nothing new brought to light. Another meeting was arranged for Sunday evening to meet Mr. Rogers and to consider his proposals. Mr. Rogers appealed to the men to return to their work until their grievance could be taken up again by the War Labor Board for a rehearing. This the committee pledged the men would do, and instructions were sent to all workers to report at their docks on Monday.

All docks in Duluth and Superior are again working at nearly full capacity.

At the meeting Sunday afternoon, the advisibility of sending to Washington the committee representing the workers to place the demands directly before the board, was discussed. While it is likely that this will be done, nothing definite was decided upon.

A message read at the meeting of Sunday afternoon, stated that the War Industries Board would give the dock workers' claims immediate review and make award as to wages, supplementary to the partial award, providing that the men immediately returned to work. This was acceded to at the meeting Sunday night and Mr. Rogers was notified of the intention of the workers, who in turn communicated the decision of the men to the Industries Board at Washington.

Credit Due Men.

Considerable credit is due the men for the stand they have taken and the officials who are in Duluth looking into the matter are pleased at the willingness of the men to return to work and await the readjusted award by the War Labor board at Washington. That this will be forthcoming at the earliest possible moment, is the promise of the department of labor officials.

About 2,500 men quit work, although some of the local dock men were not affected by the order.

HAVE FULL VOTE ON LABOR BOARDS

U. S. Employment Service Give Women Members Voting Powers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—A supplementary order just issued by the United States Employment Service gives the women members of the community labor boards full voting powers on all questions that may come before the boards. This order, which is signed by Director General Densmore, amends General Order B-8, issued Sept. 3 by Assistant Director-General N. A. Smyth, which brought forth protests by women's organizations and women leaders from all parts of the country.

Mr. Smyth's order, issued in the absence of the Director-General, restricted the powers of the women members of the boards to a vote on questions affecting the utilization of women in industry, although the men members of the boards have the right to vote on all questions, including those affecting women. Suffragists, women voters and trade union women immediately protested the restriction upon the women's vote, both as a violation of the principle of equality and as dangerous to women's interests particularly by reason of the fact that it denied them a voice in naming the personnel of the local employment offices.

NEW YORK POST SIGNS TYPOGRAPHICAL AGREEMENT

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The New York Evening Post, one of the oldest newspapers in this city, has signed a union shop agreement with Typographical union No. 6. For 34 years this publication has been non-union.

In making this announcement President Rouse and Secretary-Treasurer O'Connell of Typographical union say: "We know the labor world generally will wish the Evening Post prosperity and a new era of usefulness at a time when all classes of society are putting aside past differences and misunderstandings."

WORKMEN EAGER TO ESTABLISH SHIPYARD

Workmen of San Diego, Cal., have been vigorously backing a proposal to establish a government shipyard there. A local organization of shipyard workers has been established to further the project.

Such a shipyard has been under discussion for some time, and the labor bodies of the city are exerting their influence in favor of its establishment.

EIGHT HOURS IN MINES.

CHISHOLM, Minn., Nov. 14.—The United States steel corporation has applied the basic eight-hour day throughout its properties on the Mesaba ore range. Under this system the employes will continue to work over eight hours but will be paid for overtime.

PLUMBERS ADVANCE.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Nov. 14.—A union-shop agreement secured by Plumbers and Steamfitters' union calls for the eight-hour day and a wage increase of 10 cents an hour.

WIN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

MISSOULA, Mont., Nov. 14.—Flour and cereal workers secured the eight-hour day with time and one-half for overtime after a three-days' lockout.

FEDERAL LAND BANK WILL AID

Will Do All Possible Towards Rebuilding Devastated Section.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 14.—The Federal Land bank has come to the aid of the farmers in the fire-stricken district. A. C. Wiprud, secretary of the bank, made this announcement today:

"The officers of the Federal Land bank of St. Paul are willing to give every assistance within their power to those unfortunate farmers and their families as well as all others affected in the burned-over regions in northern Minnesota and Wisconsin. This calamity which has come upon them so suddenly has virtually destroyed thousands of homes. The loss of life can not be estimated in a material sense though the loss of property can. Every means possible should be taken towards restoring to those unfortunates as much as possible that which they previously had.

"The Federal Land bank of St. Paul purposes to do everything in its power towards assisting in rebuilding this devastated section. In the affected area there are between 12 and 15 national farm loan associations organized. It is the purpose of this bank to encourage these farmers to rebuild their homes and continue their farming operations. The country at this time needs every possibly producer, and every homesteader and farmer should be assisted in rebuilding his home so that he can continue his farming operations.

Clearing Value on Burned Lands.

"Undoubtedly, when the final report from these burned areas is received, it will be found that the total damage to buildings and personal property will not be as excessive as first reported. Experience of previous fires has shown that the value in clearing on burned-over lands is usually from $20 to $30 an acre, provided the farmers take advantage of the fire by continuing their clearing operations before the brush has had a chance to again grow up. In many cases it will be possible for the Federal Land bank to loan to these settlers sufficient money to rebuild their buildings and to furnish equipment, seed and livestock."

PITTSBURGH FIREMEN GET $10 MONTH INCREASE

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 14.—Municipal firemen have been awarded a wage increase of $10 a month by the National War Labor Board, dating back from July 1. City authorities advanced wages $5 and agreed to let the National War Labor Board decide if the other $10 demanded by the firemen should be forthcoming. The board decided that increased living costs justified the demand.

RECOMMEND ABOLISHMENT OF WAR LABOR BOARD

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Abolishment of the war labor board as soon as cases now in process of disposition are completed was recommended to Secretary Wilson today by W. H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh, joint chairman. The secretary was asked to lay the recommendation before President Wilson.

WIRE COMPANIES USING SABOTAGE TO STOP CONTROL

Telegraphers' Union Has Bundle of Testimony to Substantiate Claim.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—In an effort to discredit federal control of the telegraph the managers of the Western Union and Postal are practicing a sabotage that would land any other person in the penitentiary, declares President Konenkamp of the Commercial Telegraphers' union, who is in this city seeking the re-instatement of 700 victimized union telegraphers.

"We have a bundle of testimony," said Konenkamp, "to support our claim that the companies are sabotaging the government that they discharge competent and necessary telegraphers because these workers attended meetings of their union; that company business is given the right of way over important cash business that is often forwarded by mail, and that telegraphers are ordered to 'go slow,' so that managers may show the public, to use the words of one official, 'This is what you get under government control.'

"Postmaster General Burleson has in his possession a protest by Atlanta, Ga., citizens who show that Western Union officials at that gateway to the south, ordered employes to give 'service,' or company business the right of way. The smallest detail of company management is placed before business of vital need to the nation. As high as 10,000 of these deadheaded messages have been filed in one day and important telegrams were shipped by railroad, while company officials assured a complaining public that the government, and not they, is responsible.

"To perfect its sabotage policy at Atlanta the company has ordered some of its men to report at 10 a. m. instead of 8:30. This has resulted in an hour and one-half accumulation of business, in addition to the dead-head business, which company officials increase wherever possible.

"From many western points I have received information that telegraphers have been ordered to 'go slow'—to reduce speed. This was one of the things that put Haywood and his crowd in the Leavenworth penitentiary.

"At Los Angeles, Cal., substitutes, or what we call extra men, have been told by Western Union officials that there was no work for them. At the same time Santa Barbara and other cities were calling Los Angeles for an hour and one-half. Later Los Angeles would reply that their service is disorganized because of government control."

GIRLS' TRAINING IS RECOMMENDED

Chicago Woman's Club Passes Resolution at Its Annual Meeting.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The Chicago Woman's club at its annual meeting passed a resolution in favor of federal training "to Americanize, unify, and strengthen the young men and women of the United States for the great task that lies before them."

The resolution, suggests the early adoption of a federal policy providing for:

"1. The assimilation of our great population of recent foreign origin and of intensifying the intelligent patriotism of our young people.

"2. The creation of respect for law and order and the self-control necessary to prevent viciouness and crime among the youth of the land.

"3. The appreciation of the value of physical and mental strength, the laws of hygiene and sanitation.

"4. The development of a higher sense of personal duty as to the obligations of citizenship in local and national affairs.

"5. The elimination of misunderstanding between different groups of our people who, in a republic, should co-operate intelligently.

"6. The ability of the citizenship to defend their liberty with force of arms, if necessary."

"Resolved, That the Chicago Woman's club believes there is no more effective agency for the regeneration of our citizenship, mentally, physically, and patriotically in the spirit of true democracy than through an enlightened system of intensive federal training under military discipline— universal for all during a short period once in their lives, preferably before they vote.

"Resolved, That the federal government should now adopt a policy providing for such short courses of training, and as rapidly as practicable enlarge their scope to accentuate such economic and civic training as will increase the character and efficiency of individuals for their life work, so that when the million or more graduates of the proposed federal short courses return each year to their homes throughout the land they may be qualified to take some leadership in the welfare of their respective communities as well as in the progress and security of the nation."