

AS it occurred to you that this paper goes into the homes of the best paid workers...

THIS is your paper. It publishes matter pertaining to your life and welfare...

UNION LABOR TO PUT PUNCH IN MOVE FOR WORLD DISARMAMENT

A. F. of L. Calls Upon Labor to Conduct Armistice Day Demonstrations in Ben...

Plans to arouse the citizenship of America in support of the purpose underlying the International Conference on Limitation of Armament have been announced...

A copy of the letter has been received by the secretary of the Federated Trades Assembly of Duluth...

Call Upon People. Through the national headquarters of the A. F. of L. and through the central labor bodies it is planned to enlist the co-operation of other organizations...

The plan for Armistice day demonstrations revolves around the central labor bodies in the cities and communities throughout the country.

The letter sent by President Gompers to the centrals follows, in part:

"The executive committee of the American Federation of Labor has decided that American organized labor must take the lead in impressing upon the International Conference for the Limitation of Armament the overwhelming world determination to stop conducting international affairs on a military basis."

"The international conference meets in Washington on November 11, 1921, upon invitation of the American government."

"November 11 is Armistice day—the day on which German autocracy gave up in defeat."

Democracy Won. "Three years ago, on Armistice day, democracy won an imperishable victory."

"May it win another great victory on this day."

"In accordance with the action of the executive council every central labor body in America is urged to call upon to perform a definite duty in order that the disarmament conference may not forget its purpose and in order that the largest possible disarmament may be achieved."

"On the day of the opening of the disarmament conference there should be a great national American demonstration, giving voice to the thought and determination of America, backing up our government in its leadership, toward disarmament and giving courage and determination to the American representatives in the international conference."

"The American trade union movement, always making a clear distinction between disarmament and pacifism, has repeatedly declared for disarmament, because it has faith in democracy."

"The time has come now to speak with the full volume of our voice, joining with all other elements in American life and citizenship whose faith is akin to ours and whose love for peace is as deep."

Should Observe Day. "In every city and town in America let there be a great demonstration on Armistice day."

"It is expected that the tevery city central body will join in the national demonstration, leaving no missing link in the great chain across the country."

"There should be a parade in every locality—a great parade is the first consideration. Suggestions that may be in the form of a parade in the organization of a parade will be furnished by American Federation of Labor headquarters. These suggestions are intended merely to be helpful, but in addition, if the central thought in all parades can be similar, the national effectiveness of the effort will be increased."

"Every parade should end in a mass meeting. The best obtainable speakers should address these great meetings. In ample time an address to the International Disarmament, Friday conference will be forwarded to you for adoption at the mass meeting, Friday, November 11, 1921, Armistice day. Adoption of the address everywhere will mean the expression of the determination of millions of Americans in behalf of disarmament."

Call to Others. "It is highly desirable that this great Armistice day disarmament demonstration be not alone the expression of labor's views but that it be the expression of the views of our citizenship, under labor's leadership. Labor takes the lead because it has a highly developed sense of duty, is devoutly American, thoroughly democratic and has the great organization necessary to leadership in a crucial moment such as this."

"The fact is that disarmament now is possible for practical reasons and not for sentimental reasons. Sentimental reasons have existed always, but the world kept on arming. The practical thing that stood in the way of yielding to sentiment was the necessity of protecting the advance of democracy against the constant threat and menace of autocracy and militarism."

"While the two systems of human organization and government stood facing each other on relatively even terms of strength the cause of disarmament was a hopeless one."

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SENATORS START PROBE OF MINGO W. VA. OUTRAGES

Situation Quiet While Troops Are on Guard; But Removal of Gunmen Required.

Reports from the West Virginia mining region all tell of a peaceful situation. Those miners who had jobs have returned to work...

Bandholtz has been recalled to Washington by Secretary of War Weeks and the command of United States troops has been turned over to Col. Carl A. Martin, senior officer of the 19th Infantry.

A delegation of operators called on President Harding and Secretary Weeks with a request that the troops be kept in the war zone until Governor Ephriam A. Morgan has organized two or three regiments of State militia authorized by the last session of the legislature.

Miners claim that the State militia is being built up of men in the employ of the coal operators and deputy sheriffs who served under Don Chafin of Logan county during the "invasion."

"I cannot see that it will improve the situation here by putting a militiaman's uniform on a gunman," said one of the miners.

"It does not change his nature or make him any less a gunman. The constables and Baldwin-Felts detectives will simply change their coats and be in one way or another the paid employees of the companies that they now are."

Nothing will be better until the might of armed guards is supplanted by civil rights guaranteed to American citizens under the Constitution."

The Senate committee is now at West Virginia and will continue its investigation of the mining trouble. Senator Kenyon of Iowa is believed that if the public is made acquainted with the facts that such a storm presto will be aroused that the West Virginia officials will be forced to correct the evils complained of.

Very little help can be expected in the way of national legislation.

Taking of testimony in the trial of cases growing out of the killing of ten men, seven of them Baldwin-Felts detectives, at Mattawan last May, was postponed for a few days owing to illness in the family of Judge R. D. Baily.

TO TRY SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW

Argentine Would Handcuff Its Workers With Statute We Repealed in U. S.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 22.—If a so-called anti-trust bill pending in the Argentine congress becomes a law the workers of that country will be legally handicapped.

Among other things, the bill seeks to prohibit throughout the republic "all individual or collective acts, and all industrial, commercial or transportation combines, whether the latter be for traffic by land, river or sea, in any manner and in any part of the country, which may tend to produce or do produce the artificial rise or fall of prices of goods."

The bill further prohibits "the abandonment of growing crops or products, the closing down of factories, plants, quarries, mines or any other productive industry when such closing down be caused by indemnities paid to the owners."

PRICES STILL ON RISE WHILE WAGES ARE DOWN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The high cost of living is not going to be put out of business by editorial writers and prophets of the "prevailing situation." The high cost keeps climbing upward and pays no heed to the claims of those who advocate a low-wage standard.

RAILROADS SEEK TO HAVE STRIKE

Jewell Charges They Are Attempting to Force Their Employees to Walk Out.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Charges that railroads were attempting to force their employees to strike were made Monday by B. M. Jewell, head of the railroad department of the American Federation of Labor.

Jewell gave this as the reason for advising the membership of the shop crafts against a strike in spite of the fact that they have voted against acceptance of the 12 per cent wage cut which became effective July 1.

Shop employees, following Jewell's advice will hold up their contemplated walk out until the United States Railroad Labor board announces the new set of working rules now being drawn up.

According to Jewell another ballot will be taken when the rules are announced, and if the membership votes against acceptance, then a fight will be fought before the railroad board. A strike will be called if necessary, Jewell stated.

The direct charge that the Pennsylvania railroad had been chosen by other roads to wage the fight for an "open shop" was made by N. P. Good, chairman of the Pennsylvania shop crafts organization.

AGAINST KU KLUX KLAN

Union labor throughout the country is joining the national campaign to put out of business the Ku Klux Klan. It is held that the Klan is being used by the anti-unionists against organized labor.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS TWICE ABOVE WAGES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Bulletin from the bureau of the census, showing salaries, wages and value of products (less cost of raw materials) in the states and cities for 1919:

Table with columns: State/City, Salaries, Wages, Value of Products. Includes entries for Arkansas, Michigan, Oregon, Texas, Virginia, Cambridge, Mass., Kansas City, Mo., Kansas City, Kan., New Orleans, La.

HIGHEST BIDDER GETS HUMANS AS IN SLAVE TIMES

Good Ship Normalcy Carries Folks Back to Days Labor Was Bought and Sold.

The stout ship Normalcy, ploughing the rough economic seas, has carried the nation back to the period when labor was bought and sold in the market place like bacon and cheese.

In Boston town on the spot where the fervid William Lloyd Garrison poured out the vitals of his wrath upon the institution of slavery, hungry and almost naked men are being placed upon the auction block and their services offered to the highest bidders, with few takers.

The scenes of slavery days were reenacted with fidelity. Jobless men, black and white, and stripped to the waist, exposed their sinews to the multitude and offered their bodies in exchange for food and shelter.

One superb black, a veteran of the world war, brought \$20, but the prices for white men ranged lower, \$10 being the highest price bid.

The auction was the idea of Urbain Ledoux, a New York philanthropist, who made a first-hand investigation of unemployment in Boston and decided that something should be done about it.

He is permitting the workers to tell in their own way their stories of mining and the hardships of the past six months. The auction, he declares, should convince skeptics that the men who tramp the streets by day and sleep in the parks at night are not parasites, but victims of a lop-sided social system.

"This is one of the men that you used during the war," Ledoux said, introducing a former service man. "What will you do with him now? How much will you bid for this man's services for a week, in order that he may have food and shelter?"

Nobody wanted him.

The police of New York are harassing workers among the unemployed. They have broken up assemblies where men have been auctioned off and on Tuesday of this week broke up a gathering of unemployed who were being served with coffee and sandwiches by six elderly women, all members of a charity organization known as the Sunset club.

MILK MONOPOLY IS FINE MILKER

Chicago Dealers Charged by Milk Inspector With Throwing Milk Into Sewers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—This city's expert on high cost of living declares that the milk trust has been pouring surplus milk into the sewers to keep up the retail price.

The assistant district attorney goes the food expert one better by charging the combine with robbing both the farmers and the consumers of milk, buying from the former for 1 1/2 c to 3 c a quart and selling to the consumers at 14 c a quart.

Deducting overhead expense in handling, cost of bottling, pasteurizing and distribution, the combine has a profit of about 100 per cent.

The qualms of conscience which may afflict some of the directors of the combine when they meet a baby's funeral may be eased by donating a dollar now and then to the baby's milk fund.

RAILWAYS BORROW FROM PUBLIC BUT NEVER PAY ANYTHING BACK

Investigation of Pacific Roads in 1887 Sheds Light by Comparison on Present Roads; People Carry Burdens; History About to Repeat Itself in Grant of \$500,000,000.

Every dollar voted by Congress to the railroads comes out of the pockets of the people in some form of taxation, no matter how much sugar coats the pill in the wording of a neatly camouflaged bill prepared by the railroads' attorneys.

We are told that in the event the government advances another \$500,000,000 to the railroads it will be paid back with interest. This will increase the debt of the roads to the people to a sum reaching more than \$1,250,000,000. It is of record once the railroads get public money then never pay anything back to the government.

GOMPERS NAILS LIE PASSED BY OPEN-SHOPPERS

Holds 70 Per Cent Wage Earners Are in Unions Instead of Only Three Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—"Publicists" may learn some day that they cannot make statements misrepresenting the labor movement and getting away with them.

In a recent issue of the Gateway, a magazine published at Detroit, a writer under the caption "Labor Unions and Capital," gives out this bald declaration:

"The most reliable information obtainable indicates that at the time America entered the war less than 10 per cent of all the labor unions, and less than 3 per cent of the labor employed in the more advanced types of manufacturing industry was unionized."

President Gompers in a letter to the Gateway, nails the writer with these facts:

"That statement is in line with all those in the article and just as true as all others. The census of 1919 shows there were 38,000,000 people employed in gainful occupations, including the farmers. Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Morgan, the president of the United States, members of congress, members of legislatures, and all the professions and others."

"Before the war there were about 8,000,000 eligible to membership in trade unions. Of these 5,000,000 were organized or about 70 per cent. The statement of the writer is such a bald-faced misrepresentation of the truth that I have no doubt 'The Gateway' will willingly correct the false statement which I cannot otherwise but believe was maliciously made. No man with any judgment would say there were 40,000,000 wage workers in the country. That would presuppose a population of at least 300,000,000."

Issue of Bond Subsidies. The Pacific roads to which aid was given in the form of United States bonds bearing 6 per cent interest were as follows:

Table with columns: Road Name, Amount. Includes Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Central Branch U. P., Sioux City & Pacific, Central Pacific, Western Pacific.

Total bonds \$64,623,512. On these bonds the government paid annual interest to the amount of \$3,877,510.72, which the commission reported was an additional advantage worth \$199,790,250 at the time.

The government made land grants to these Pacific roads totaling 26,039,524 acres, upon which a valuation of \$1.55 per acre was placed at the time, equivalent to \$32,536,918.

The companies organized to build these roads made millions by letting contracts to dummies and then taking them over themselves. Thus in the three contracts let to construct the Union Pacific from Omaha to Ogden, a distance of 1,020 miles, the books show that it cost the company a total of \$33,546,237.28, whereas the actual contract price was only \$50,720,958.94, leaving a snug profit of \$42,825,328.34 to the contractors inside the company, Officers and Managers Unscrupulous.

In the report to the President the commission, after completing its investigation, said of this construction work:

"There exists a settled conviction that by the application of ingeniously contrived devices in the construction and operation of these railroads, the bounty of the government, intended for the support, development and insurance of financial strength of these corporations, has been surely but slowly filtered into the pockets of a few favored officers and managers, who have not scrupled to use their powers as directors and trustees for their own personal advantage."

In commenting upon the manner in which the Pacific railroad officials ignored the laws enacted by congress for observance in building the roads, the commission said in its report:

"The conclusions reached by this commission, based upon their own examination of officers of the respective companies, by the experts of the commission and upon the report of the inspecting engineer of the commission, is that with one exception all of the duties and obligations imposed upon them (by act of congress) have been constantly and consistently disregarded."

The result is that those who have controlled and directed the construction and development of these companies have become possessed of their surplus assets through issues of bonds.

Step living on a past reputation and so forth and do that which is required of us, without stopping to think of the cost, for money-profits are certainly not to be measured by life losses, when the profits were made possible through human sacrifice.

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SOUP AND BREAD FOR IDLE LABOR PLANNED IN N. Y.

Charities Expect to Care for 500,000 Unemployed During Winter Months.

New York City's charitable organizations are making arrangements to care for not less than 500,000 idle workers during the coming winter. Fully that number is now unemployed, and predictions are made that others will be added to the long lines that surround bread lines and soup kitchens.

An official of the American Legion declares that 75,000 former service men have been out of work all summer and he fears the number will be increased to 100,000 or 150,000 by midwinter.

Down on the crowded East Side the Bowersky lodges are already filled to capacity each night. "Men out of work are sleeping everywhere in the open, in every park, on every pier, in alleys, in storeyards and any place they can huddle out of the way and rest," declared Major Underwood, of the Salvation Army. "They cannot do so when it becomes cold."

Among the relief plans are bread lines and soup kitchens, yet it is feared funds will be lacking to meet the demand that is going to be made upon them. There is some talk of undertaking road construction and other public work, but winter will put an end to such enterprises.

Charity workers who have been making an unemployment survey are indignant at newspapers which have charged that the idle men are "bench warmers" and loafers. Thousands are out of work who will accept any job, without regard to the nature of the task or the compensation. There are college graduates who have been tramping for months in a vain effort to secure employment.

New York's situation is reflected in practically every industrial section of the country.

AUSTRALIAN PAPER MILL EMPLOYES WIN 44-HOURS

SIDNEY, N. S., Sept. 22.—All paper mill employees in New South Wales have been granted the 44-hour week, the working time to be divided into 5 1/2 days.

The same working conditions will apply to coachmakers, coach painters, coach trimmers, wheelwrights, metal workers on coaches and all laborers and assistants in the coachmaking industry. Brush and broom makers, malting house employees and bridge and wharf carpenters also obtain the shorter work week.

Practically all of the workers of Queensland, New Zealand and New South Wales are now on the 44-hour week basis.

CERTAINLY LABOR WON THE WAR, BUT IT WAS NOT ALL UNION LABOR

HOWARD T. KEATING. At the Marne-Lafayette dinner in Washington last week, President Gompers and General Pershing were listed as speakers, and in consequence of these two variable characters at the same love-feast, the country is today relishing or resenting, as it prefers, a bit of repartee on the part of the General that is causing no little comment.

Mr. Gompers is alleged to have restated his oft-repeated phrase that "labor won the war."

Mr. Gompers now states that he made no such declaration and that the testy response of General Pershing was wholly uncalled for and aside from the issue.

Using the daily press as our guide in what actually occurred, Mr. Gompers is presumed to have praised labor for its loyal attitude throughout the war and to have claimed some degree of credit for the early victory which came when this country entered the field.

General Pershing is first, last and all the time a militarist, with absolutely no sympathy for any man who has to struggle for his living.

Going back a short space of time to secure a better attitude regarding the General's make-up, it must be recalled that he has been trained to kill

men and destroy nations from his earliest schooling.

To make it more plain, let it be known that the General has been on the government pay roll for so many years that he knows nothing at all regarding the earning abilities of any individual.

In fact, securing the education he possesses was made easy for the General by the government, which paid his tuition and gave him a very liberal salary for learning that which he was taught.

The General, therefore, is not in a position to understand the human element of Mr. Gompers' allegation.

On the other hand, Sam Gompers had to go to work when he was but a kid and at 13 came to America, the land of promise and liberty, with but little more than a strong desire to learn his trade as a cigar maker, and possibly be of some benefit to those among whom he sought his daily bread.

Sam Gompers is one of the best educated men in America today, with an understanding of human ills and needs greater than possessed by any other man in the world today.

And Sam had a feeling, way down in his simple soul, that labor had done something towards winning the war, that the government paid Per-

shing a liberal salary and allowance to oversee, and Sam didn't think he was out of order when he arose and said his little piece.

But Pershing, the man whose soul is wrapped up in the killing of human beings, that victory may be wrasted from a weaker army, took exception to the assertion and entered into a nasty tirade against any man who claimed that his organization or fraternity had any part in the winning of the war.

We sympathize with Sam as we do with the General, to a limited degree, and we cannot gainsay the fact that we learn a little more strongly to the General's idea than we do to the suggestion of Mr. Gompers.

Certainly labor won the war—but it was not all organized labor.

Comparatively few members of the highly skilled crafts were sent into the trenches, for the very simple reason that they were needed in the factory, the mill and the mine.

Trained men were needed on the railroads on ships, in the mail service and a thousand other places, where their best patriotism was shown by sticking to their jobs.

And the thing that was strongest in the mind of General Pershing was the fact that every man who labored in any plant, whether under govern-

ment control or private ownership, demanded and secured the very highest wages ever known in the country.

The men who went overseas, and fought the bloody battles, many of them making the supreme sacrifice, all gave up the opportunity to earn excellent compensation, and accepted the hardships of war for something less than a dollar a day.

Some of these, it is true, did not go until they were drafted, and none can blame them for not wanting to leave home, family, friends, job and future, to be merely gun fodder in a humanless battle of higher-ups.

Now then the real issue is, in this particular instance, whether labor has any right to continue to boast of its efforts in winning the war?

The war is over, but seemingly there are thousands in this country, otherwise accredited with average intelligence, who have failed to learn this fact.

Labor received compensation for every day of work it put in.

Labor received greater consideration than at any time in its history, and lived on the best in the land.