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NAVAL REDUCTIONS ALONE WILL NOT PREVENT WAR

MINNESOTA ONLY STATE HAVING TROOPS AT MEAT TRUST STRIKE

Military Arm of Government Used to Defeat Packing House Employees at South St. Paul; While Troops are Not at Other Points in Strike; Militia Itself Not Bad.

The expected strike of packing house employees is on. It effects largely the five big packers who have been scheming and planning ever since the armistice was signed to break unionism in the meat industry. The feature of the strike so far is the ordering of troops by Governor Preus of Minnesota to South St. Paul.

Only in Minnesota. The strike effects the stockyards at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, Albia, Leola, Sioux City, South St. Paul and other points. The troops have been ordered out only in Minnesota and by a governor who is strutting about the country when he should be at home and on the job.

There has been no violence at South St. Paul. There was not even fear of violence. The men are too well drilled for that. They have, it is true, done their level best to prevent strikebreakers from going to work, but that is a part of strike strategy. The "powers that be" hold such to be unlawful, and because they do hold it unlawful the military arm of the state government is being used against the strikers.

How Troops Are Used. The presence of the troops in the strike zone is not the thing labor protests. Better the state militia than a state constabulary. It is the use to which the governor and the officers of the troops lend the employees that does the mischief. We find the adjutant general of the Minnesota militia making his headquarters in the central office of the packers. The fact in itself creates distrust and suspicion. It indicates that the power of the state is being used to assist the packers and to defeat the workers.

Now that is not the function of the police or of the militia as we understand it. A number of years ago in Colorado, a Populist governor named Waite was asked for the troops to break a strike of miners. He didn't want to assume the responsibility of a possible destruction of property or loss of life there, so he called out the troops, placed himself at their head and went to the scene of the strike.

For the first, and we think the only time, in recent industrial history a state militia upheld the most sacred traditions of the law. No favors were shown and no favorites were played. The rights of the men on strike were held as inviolable as the rights of property. Both sides were given a square deal, no more and no less. The strike was soon settled, and justice prevailed.

How Johnson Did It. When John A. Johnson was governor of Minnesota he was asked to send troops to Ironwood during a strike. He sent a commission to investigate. Its members divided, one of them recommending troops and another advising against it. Governor Johnson then went to the scene of the strike himself. He talked with strike leaders and with the mine owners. He observed the character of picketing that was going on and found the streets of Hibbing and other range towns as quiet as those of his home town in St. Peter. No troops were sent and Governor Johnson's course (Continued on page 2.)

CHEAP LABOR IS BANE TO NATION

Illiteracy Is Cause; Importance of Teaching English and Americanism to Aliens.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8.—Because of cheap labor and illiteracy the industrial centers of our country are millstones around the neck of the nation, said Frank Bohn, of New York, in a speech before business men in this city.

The speaker traced American history from the economic standpoint. He said that slavery, the greatest blunder in the United States, was caused by a desire for cheap labor, and that the organized economic forces of America are now committing a blunder which promises to be greater by demanding cheap labor in industry. "If we continue free or semi-free immigration for the next 10 years," he said, "this nation is lost in our day and nothing can be done to save it."

"Immigrants came to this country before the civil war because the country had something to offer them. Now they come because we demand cheap labor."

"New York will never be Americanized in our day. It is ignorant and preposterous idea to think we can have a unified nation in a country where 35 languages are spoken."

"I have no animosity for the foreigner. We must educate him, teach him to speak English, and instill American principles into his thinking."

ANTI-UNIONISTS HIT TEXAS WITH 'CANT-STRIKE' BILL

Organized to Mould Sentiment in State for Hand-Cuff Law Like That in Kansas.

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 8.—To duplicate the Kansas "cant-strike" law in Texas is the purpose of the industrial equity league, which has opened offices in this city.

The league informs Texas citizens that the Kansas act "is a success," but modestly states that it has an improvement on Governor Allen's handcuff legislation. The final jailment of the worker, however, is no different from Kansas. In both cases the lands behind the bars, he refuses to work under conditions not satisfactory to him.

The league's idea is to establish an industrial court, with a judge who shall be elected. A jury of 12 persons shall hear evidence and make an award that shall be enforced by the peace officers of the state. The jury shall be drawn from the citizenship of the entire state and not from the vicinity where the dispute is located.

When an industrial dispute cannot be settled by the parties involved, the court shall act on complaint of either party or the county or district attorney.

The league's proposal is an extension of the vicious "cant-strike" law which passed the Texas legislature last year and became effective Jan. 2, 1921. This law has been given the chloroforming title "open port" bill, and was urged by Governor Hobbs, following the strike of Galveston longshoremen. The bill makes it unlawful to interfere with the "handling or moving or transporting" of commerce within the state.

This law not only makes a striker liable to a penitentiary sentence of one to five years, but another vicious proposal permits the attorney general of the state or a county prosecuting attorney to take the trial of a striker to another county in the event that this official believes he cannot secure a conviction. The law, however, denies the same right to a striker, if he (the striker) believes he cannot secure a fair trial in the county in which he is indicted.

These railroads are all operating under the Cummins-Esch law, whereby they are assured railroad and passenger rates that will guarantee them 5 1/2 per cent interest on their investment and 1/2 per cent interest for the purpose of making improvements.

GETS TIRED OF OPEN SHOP WAR

Cleveland Employer Sees Fallacy of Movement to Reduce Wages of Labor.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8.—At least one business man in this city is awake to the purposes of anti-union employers. Writing in the Cleveland res, he says:

"All this effort to force the 'open' shop into all lines of industry does not appeal to me now as it did in the beginning. We were swayed by flowery talk. I see the fallacy of such a plan now. Low wages will not adjust. The most prosperous period of my business life was when men were paid good wages. Every merchant must depend upon the patronage of the wage earners, whether employed in factory, office or store. If wages are forced down by the 'American plan' association to such an extent that the workers scarcely have enough with which to buy the actual necessities of life, how can the merchant ever hope to enjoy a prosperous business?"

MAJOR BERRY CARRIED GOMPERS' GREETINGS TO AMERICAN LEGION

The address of George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, representative of the American Federation of Labor at the recent convention of the American Legion in Kansas City, made a profound impression and continues to be the subject of favorable comment.

Mr. Berry was elected vice-commander of the Legion at the convention here. "While the purposes of organization of the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion are not the same in all respects, yet fundamentally the aspirations of the two organizations are identical," said Mr. Berry in his address to the Legion convention.

As the spokesman for the American Federation of Labor to the Legion convention Mr. Berry pointed out the identity of aims and interests in part as follows:

"It is not to be expected that in these two great American organizations—the Legion and the Federation—we shall be completely immune from irresponsible persons. Neither organization can boast of a state of perfection because there is no such

TRUST HEADS JAILED UNDER SHERMAN LAW

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Four months in jail and a fine of \$4,000 was imposed on three leaders of the "tile and marble trust" by Federal Judge Van Fleet. Another official was sentenced to two months in jail and fined \$3,500, and smaller fines were levied on other defendants who were charged with violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. It was shown that they apportioned contracts between them and then submitted "accommodation bids" to the customer to show him how lucky he was to give his work to the manufacturer who was assigned to supply him with material.

It is stated that this is the first time in the history of the Sherman anti-trust law that a business man has been sentenced to jail.

It might also be said that this is probably the first time a business man has pleaded guilty. The convicted men have made appeal impossible, it is said, because they acknowledged their guilt.

7,000 SPEAKERS LISTED TO MAKE PEACE CAMPAIGN

General Committee on Limitation of Armament, Formed by Gompers, Is Active.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—With its departments organized and functioning at high speed, the General Committee on the Limitation of Armaments is on the job for world peace in Washington.

The General Committee on the Limitation of Armaments was organized in response to a call issued by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers declined the chairmanship, but accepted the position of honorary chairman. William H. Short is executive secretary in active charge of work. Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance company, is treasurer.

A governing board of approximately twenty-five is in final authority. Aside from Mr. Gompers, labor is represented on the board by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor; John P. Frey, editor of the Molders' Journal, and Matthew Wolf, president of the International Photo Engravers' Union. Chester M. Wright, director of the A. F. of L. Information and Publicity Service, is a member of the editorial board and secretary of the Committee on Information and Publications.

The General Committee has begun the publication of an official bulletin. This bulletin expresses the viewpoint of the committee and conveys important information to the people.

A speakers' bureau has been organized under expert supervision, with a list of more than 7,000 speakers on duty in every section of the country.

It is announced that the General Committee desires to be of all possible assistance to local groups everywhere and desires to have and to give the fullest possible co-operation. The committee occupies a suite of offices in the International building, 1319-21 F street, Washington, in the heart of the downtown and hotel section in the midst of the international conference circle of activity. The work of the committee is supported by voluntary contributions which should be sent to the treasurer at the Washington headquarters.

organization of human beings in existence, but it can be held by both organizations, in my judgment, that there are a sufficient number of fighting men and women in both organizations to overcome the traducers within or from without and to hold aloft the standards of justice.

"It is my judgment not only as the president of an international trades union, but as a member of the American Legion from the date of its birth in France, that there is enough good in the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion to attract and to hold in membership every citizen of our Republic eligible to become a member of these two great organizations.

"It is to be expected that the American Federation of Labor should be the subject of a greater variety of attacks and criticisms than that which the American Legion may be subjected. The reason for this is obvious since the American Federation of Labor, in addition to being a legislative organization, is made up solely of International Unions that are fundamentally economic in character and by the very nature of things the discussion of money, of the division of

DAILY MAIL IS SORE AT WELLS AND FIRES HIM

Big London Paper Says He Is Not Impartial; Leads Group of Destructive Critics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—Discontinuance of the H. G. Wells articles on the Armament Conference by the London Daily Mail and editorial repudiation of Wells by the Mail is regarded by progressive observers here as a most important development in connection with the International Conference.

News of the repudiation of Wells by the Daily Mail reached Washington in a cable dispatch to the New York Times' dispatch quotes in part as follows from the Daily Mail:

"In the Daily Mail of Friday we indicated our grave doubts as to the propriety of our continuing to publish the articles of H. G. Wells on the Washington conference. It has been explained that the bill is 'temporary legislation' and the matter being given a 'comprehensive study' by the next congress.

"Comprehensive study" has a soothing sound and will be used to good effect in the congressional primaries next summer. The plan to create a commission to probe the question will be another good alibi.

"We regret having to say that he has not been an impartial reporter of the conference. While he has shown the utmost good will toward Germany and Russia, he has from the beginning displayed a marked aversion for France."

Wells is writing for a group of American newspapers, and considering that he is in Washington centers around the speculation as to whether the example of the Daily Mail will be followed by any of the American group of publications.

Wells is regarded here by a great many as the leader of a group of purely destructive critics sailing under the colors of "liberalism."

I. T. U. REVENUE STILL PILES UP

Million a Month Flows Into Treasury From Members' Dues and Assessments.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 8.—Receipts of the International Typographical union for the month of September 20 to October 20 totaled \$1,047,526.61. Of this vast amount \$883,057.47 was for the 44-hour week assessment, \$54,345.80 for the mortuary fund and \$50,738.42 for the old-age assessment.

With more than a million a month pouring into the treasury of this union, employers believe they can "get away" with their contract-breaking policy.

Two years ago these employers agreed with the union to install the 44-hour week on May 1, 1921. They have violated this agreement and their action is approved by every anti-unionist in the country, who lectures organized labor on the sacredness of contracts.

edge and association with the details of industry, best knows its physical conditions and that he should be permitted and should be required in the interest of all concerned to present the facts with regard to the condition of the industry to the end that truth might be the determining influence instead of the fluctuation in the standard of the cost of living.

"There unfortunately exists in this country the impression that the working men and women of America are responsible for the continuation of the high cost of living and the unsettled industrial conditions. Why such theories are accepted by the public is inconceivable to me in face of the reaffirmed declarations of the organized workers of America that they are willing to determine any issue that exists between them and the employers upon the basis of fact. It has not been said nor is it being said now that labor has closed its eyes upon the problem of readjustment. To do so would be shortsightedness. Neither the employer or the employe organization can ever close their eyes and disregard the value of readjustments. Readjustments should be made as often as the circumstances require

GOMPERS FORESEES PARAMOUNT NEED FOR CONFERENCE SUCCESS

Acceptance of America's Sea Proposal, He Says, Would Be Great Historic Event, But Would Not Destroy Causes of War for Which People of the Earth Have Long Hoped.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—(Special to The Labor World).—"If the great powers agree to the American program for limitation and reduction of naval armament it will be a magnificent achievement, and one of tremendous importance and significance," declared Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, today.

BRICKS HURLED AT INCOME TAX BILL BY LABOR

No One Can Be Found to Defend Measure Passed by Congress at Special Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Congress has passed the new revenue bill but no one can be found to defend it. When it passed the senate it was kicked around the chamber, even some of its authors hastening to disavow paternity for the act. It is now explained that the bill is "temporary legislation" and the matter being given a "comprehensive study" by the next congress.

"Comprehensive study" has a soothing sound and will be used to good effect in the congressional primaries next summer. The plan to create a commission to probe the question will be another good alibi.

Most of the bricks aimed at the bill come from labor and the farmers because of the elimination of excess profits. The large number of citizens who have incomes ranging around \$10,000 are also grumbling because their surtaxes are not reduced in the same proportion as incomes of \$500,000 and more.

Big business is the only element that has not joined the brickthrowing brigade. Big business has received its plum—abolition of the excess profits tax, which amounted to approximately \$20,000,000 last year and will amount to approximately half that sum this year. This indicates the tidy sum big business will put on the credit side of the ledger next year. Therefore, it has not joined the protesters, but like Uncle Eben's possum it is "jes layin' low."

The entire tax question will undoubtedly be reopened at the next session of congress and advocates of the sales tax will more strongly insist that their consumption-tax be adopted.

RECOMMENDS LONG RANGE PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senator Kenyon has introduced an unemployment bill which includes a policy recommended by the president's conference on unemployment. The bill provides for long range planning of public works.

The preamble states that a sound economic policy requires that a larger percentage of public works and projects of the United States be undertaken and carried to completion during periods of depression when capital and labor are not fully employed in private industry, and, on the other hand, that a smaller percentage of such projects should be undertaken when private industry is active.

Mr. Gompers speaks from a platform unique in this city now peopled by noted and important men and women. As president of the American Federation of Labor, member of the official advisory commission to the American Delegation in the international conference on limitation of armaments, and organizer and honorary chairman of the (unofficial) General Committee on Limitation of Armament, Mr. Gompers speaks not only from a position of unusual importance, but from one of varied contact and association right at the heart of events.

"But," he continued, "if the conference stops with the naval program, it cannot be said to have succeeded. That would be but a beginning of success.

Will Not End War. "Reduction of naval power will not end wars. Pruning off proportionate shares of the world's great navies will not get at the things that really cause wars. Relative naval strength will be approximately as it now is, the difference being that each will have less.

"I have no intention of anything except to pay the highest tribute for the American naval proposal. It was a courageous, constructive proposal and its adoption and execution will be a great historic event.

"But it would be idle to think that would solve the problem. Few authorities believe that ships of the line—dreadnaughts, super-dreadnaughts and battle cruisers—would be the chief reliance of any nation in another war. The weapons would be submarines, airplanes, gases and perhaps impending inventions of which we now know nothing.

Hit Causes of Wars. "Every person who sincerely looks for an end of wars must hope with the deepest fervor that the conference will go beyond naval limitation and strike hard and true at the causes of war.

"To destroy sixty-six ships and to fail on the Far Eastern and Pacific problem would be a transient victory in the shadow of disaster.

"The conference must go on to the deeper questions upon which the issue of continued peace really hangs. It is the duty of the American people to register their conviction and to repeat it over and over again.

"The people of America—particularly the working people—have made known to their representatives in Washington their views, their desires, their demands; they will continue to do so. This is a great dramatic hour in the history of the world. If the will of the people prevails the hour will end in a great, immeasurable triumph for humanity. If their will does not prevail we shall face tragedy such, I fear, as the world has never known."

RAILROAD WAGE FIGURES FALSE

Average Shown Is Too High, Brotherhood Chief Tells Rail Labor Board.

The Associated Press this week carried a story to the effect that the railroad wage figures, supplied by the railroads to the Interstate Commerce commission and the railroad labor board were branded as "statistical fallacies" by Frank J. Werner, economist for the railroad brotherhoods in a discussion of railroad questions before the Senate Interstate Commerce committee.

He charged that the railroads data in many respects was untrue, and in others entirely misleading, and intended to show a higher average wage than any employee had received.

The railroad heads, Mr. Warner asserted, made the higher wage showing by including in the wage figures the salaries of highly paid executives and general officers. He cited as one instance the grouping of an official with a salary of \$100,000 a year with 67 employees whose annual pay averaged about \$1,500. The witness added the ability of the executives to "get away" with the arrangement had resulted in tremendous increases in the salaries of general officers with a consequent showing of increases in the payrolls of the corporations and a higher general average.

Mr. Warner told the committee that these salaries of officials were not properly a part of the railway wage problem, and demanded that they be eliminated from wage statistics.

(Continued on page 2.)