KNOWLEDGE IS MANKIND'S Greatest Benefactor; False Teaching Is Civilization's Greatest Handicap.

THE LABOR WORLD

AMERICAN LABOR WILL NOT BE OUTLAWED OR ENSLAVED

WE WANT EVERY PERSON of Liberal Thought in Duluth and Elsewhere to Be a Patron of The Labor World.

VOL. 20, NO. 20. DULUTH MINNESOTA, JANUARY 14, 1922. FIVE CENTS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NEW CITIZENSHIP BUREAU BILL TO SET UP ALIEN SPY SYSTEM

Labor Men at Washington See in Measure Scheme to Deprive Foreign Born Workingmen Who Are Not Citizens of Rights if They Become to Active in Labor Movements.

The so-called citizenship bureau bill has aroused the suspicions of the leading men at Washington. It is alleged that the bill in fact is designed to intimate workers and to spy upon them for the purpose of depriving them of citizenship rights in case they, like Joel Lichten in Duluth, become too active in unions.

Davis Favors It.

The bill is sponsored by Representative Albert Johnson of Washington, chairman of the house committee on immigration. It is endorsed by Secretary of Labor Davis on the ground that "the government will annualy register all ailens and maintain a complete system of directing their education which will make for their Americanization."

The annual registration of aliens son bill, writes Laurance Todd of Washington to a number of labor papers, means that the alien must take oath each year as to his disblief in all violent overthrow of the government, his disblief in the assassination of officers of foreign countries as well as of the United States, his disblief in anarchism, his respect for the right to hold propeity in one's own name, and his intention to uphold the laws of the United States. Further than that, he would have to swear that he did not belong to any organization which unlawfully injured, or believed in or taught the necessity of unlawfully injuring, private property.

What the Aath Means.

This sounds all right until examined. Then it appears that the trade unionist whose organization conducts a strike is a violator of this test, for his union is, under recent picketing decisions of the United States Supreme court, liable to punishment for injury to the business of the employer; it is unlawfully injuring private property, which now includes business.

The Johnson bill contains a list of classes of persons who may not be admitted to citizenhip. Among them are anarchists and persons who do not believe that individuals should own property in their own private capacity. This last class includes those Catholic orders, such as the Franciscans, dedicated to proverty by their vows, and believing in the holding of all of their property in common by the group. Of course Johnson did not mean to strike at the Catholic orders, but in a clumsy attempt to exclude all Socialists from citizenship his fanaticism led him to it. He was determined to impress upon the minds of all alien workers, seeking the privilege of voting in this country, the idea that the dollar and the profit system are the cornerstones of the government, and all who question them are liable to severe punishment.

Bill Goes Labor Editor One Better.

In this venture Johnson has gone even further than the editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal, who has published the remarks of a Tory judge, denying citizenship to a Kansas mine striker, as a warning to all "radical" members of the U. M. W. A. This Kansas miner was disloyal to Lewisism, but Congressmen Johnson would deny citizenship to all alien workers who do not swallow capitalism of every sort, under the phrase "private property."

In order that the alien may not think himself safe in holding unorthodox economic opinions as soon as he has sucured his final papers, the bill provides that he may be deprived of his citizenship at any time within five years after they have been issued, if it be found that he has really been a radical of the proscribed variety, or has gone abroad to live and has remained there a certain period. Information as to his activities and standing when abroad is to be furnished by the American diplomatic and consular officers, who will be the agents of a vast international spying system, based upon the annual "registration" requirement.

Fine Opportunity for Labor Baiters.

There are great possibilities—for the steel trust, the coal operators and other exploiters of alien labor—in the annual compulsion upon the worker to present himself before a federal officer and give an accounting of his views, his business and his intentions. The information given by him to the registration officer could be used with effect by the employers to determine the character of the men in their plant, and to warn them of the movements of alien radicals from job to job over the country.

"Every registration should include the wife and children, if any," says Secretay Davis, in his letter to Johnson. "The purpose of the registration shall be primarily to provide for the education of the registrant, to assign to him education facilities, and to furnish him such information as would be helpful in promoting Americanization. It should be impressed upon the alien from the very first registration that its purpose is not to create an espionage system, but it is to provide a means of bettering his conditions thru education for citizenship, and that it is strictly and only for his benefit that the system is created."

Davis Admits Purpose of Bill.

However, Davis frankly admits that "Such registration would nevertheless automatically bring into notice the alien who declares himself or

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GOVERNOR WOULD CONCEAL HUNGER

West Virginia Executive Attempts to Discredit Plea of Miners For Food.

Governor Morgan of West Virginia has notified a Baltimore newspaper that Minden (Fayette county) miners are not in need of assistance, and the Huntington Advertiser proves this statement is incorrect.

"Now that Huntington has responded to the appeal of Mayor Campbell and the commissioners, and Minden's very narrow escape from a deplorable situation has been forestalled, a brief resume of the entire situation would not be amiss," says the Advertiser.

"When the pinch of proverty first hit Minden practically only a dozen families were affected. This increased rapidly day by day. As many as six families were being added to the destitute list every day before conditions at Minden were disclosed to the people of Hungtington.

"There was one prevalent comment at Minden last week. It was reflected in every statement for help sent out. It was this: If Minden had gone without outside assistance for another 10 days conditions would have been such as to shame the heart of every citizen of West Virginia."

Mayor Campbell urges further contributions, and calls on West Virginia cities to aid.

HINES DECLARES RAILROAD HEADS MISLEAD PUBLIC

Director During Control Upholds National Agreements With Unions as Just.

The railroad workers' national agreement which has been subject to a great deal of criticism by railroad management, was defended by Walker D. Hines, former director of transportation, in an address before the American Economic Association at Pittsburgh.

Declaring that the public has a faulty knowledge of railroad conditions, due to widespread misrepresentation of facts, Mr. Hines declared:

"I believe the thing which has caused more discussion in public hearings and addresses and in the press than anything else has been the national agreement which I signed with the shop crafts on September 20, 1919, to remain in effect 'during Federal operation.' One of the most costly branches of railroad operation is the maintenance of 000 in 1919 and was $345,000,000 equipment. Its cost was $1,230,000, more or $1,575,000,000 in 1920. I believe the impression has been created that a very large part of this heavy cost and particularly nearly all of the great increase in 1920 over 1919 is due to the national agreement, and that upon the Labor Board's correcting the undesirable features of that agreement many hundreds of millions of dollars will be saved in the cost of maintenance of equipment.

"The fact is that practically all the basic rules which have a proportionately large bearing on cost and which were incorporated in the national agreement were not initiated at that time, but represented rules or practices which the experienced railroad men in the railroad administration (adopting what prior to the war was in effect on numerous railroads), had already made applicable to all the railroads in 1918. Therefore, in the respects involving especially large amounts of operating cost, these rules, contrary to the popular impression, figure in the operating cost for 1919 and do not account for the increase in maintenance of equipment of nearly $350,000,000 in 1920. Furthermore, the features of these rules which have the most significance in dollars and cents have been approved by the Labor Board."

WAR ON UNION LABOR PAYING HAVOC WITH SMALL MERCHANTS

Colorado College Professor Declares Local Dealers Abetting Unfair Employers Suffer Heavily From Loss of Patronage; Business Gradually Going to Mail Order Houses.

The "open shop" movement, in addition to denying workers the right of collective bargaining, has done incalculable harm to business, and will in the long run be harmful in its effect upon society in general, declared Prof. W. Lewis Abbott, of the business administration and banking department of Colorado College, in an address made recently at Colorado Springs, Col.

Professor Abbott declared that he based his opinion on an impartial investigation and the reports of examiners everywhere.

To illustrate his point, Professor Abbott recited the experience of business men in Oklahoma City. There he said, the "open shop" movement was started and vigorously prosecuted by employers with the assistance of business men, through their Chamber of Commerce.

Quit Home Merchants.

"Naturally," said Professor Abbott "union leaders could not maintain their principles and continue to trade with merchants and business houses backing the movement. The result was that much of the merchandise was ordered from mail order houses or from other cities. The business men of Okiahoma City suffered, the workers themselves suffered and the cause was none other than the adoption of the 'open shop.'"

The "open shop" movement, Professor Abbott declared, is bound to pass away, because it is bad. "All groups of disinterested parties," he continued, "have come to the conclusion that the plan is detrimental to collective bargaining, on which the basis of unionism rests, and also the foundation of the individual workers rights.

"On the rolls of the National Open Shop Association appear the names of many large establishments which have for 15 or 20 years openly antagonized unions, despite their avowed declarations embodied in the constitution of their organization.

There are only two ways for working men to treat with employers. One is through the unions, another is by shop committees or industrial workers' councils. The 'open shop' men are opposed to bargaining with the unions and, generally speaking, most of them refuse to consider the only other method of collective bargaining—that of shop committees. Without either method of dealing with employers, workers would be at the mercy of corporations and other establishments.

Praises Gompers.

"The American Federation of Labor, which is the national mouthpiece of American unionism, is a conservative organization—the most conservative of any labor movement in the world. It has as its leader a man who recognizes the necessity for cooperation between employer and employe. Should this conservative organization and its leaders be discredited among union men by the growth and spread of the 'open shop' movement, then workers, in order to protect their interests, will turn to more radical methods. That is another reason why disinterested persons and organizations are condemning the 'open shop' movement.

Commenting on the charge that the unions systematically restrict production, Professor Abbott said that he did not believe that it was entitled to much consideration. "A tendency well founded in human nature," he continued, "is to limit production in order to sell at a higher price." He cited examples of trusts and other employers who created an artificial shortage in order to enhance the price of their products. He also maintained it was natural for a man to make a job last as long as possible, especially if he were facing unemployment when he completed the task.

ESPIONAGE LAW VIOLATOR WITH 'PULL' IS FREED

Harding Pardons and Restores Citizenship to Banker Who Spoke Worse Than Debs.

While Attorney General Daugherty is busy explaining that Debs was not pardoned that his sentence was merely commutted he is saying nothing about the unconditional pardon granted by President Harding to J. Herman Dierks, a Cincinnati banker, who was convicted under the espionage act and sentenced to five years in prison.

The attorney general does not extend hope to the other political or war prisoners. He takes the position that "there is no real reason why they should be treated any differently than any other class of criminals," aside from the fact that many of them, as well as their friends and associates in the outside, actually believe, and are sincere in their belief that they have violated no just law.

Other countries long ago released every political prisoner. The United States is the last. Most of the men in prison were pacifists and against war. They did not favor Germany. They probably have not much love for the United States, but neither had Dierks, the German-American whom the president fully pardoned.

During Dierks' trial it developed that he had remarked in the hearing of men about to enlist in the army, "I would rather go to jail than wear a uniform in Wilson's Wall street war." He was also charged with having called a soldier a "poor boob" for enlisting in the army.

Through political pull Dierks succeeded in staying out of prison until President Harding issued his pardon. The records shows that he was never deprived of his freedom for a single day.

Dierks is restored to full citizenship by the President. Debs and the other political prisoners whose sentences were commuted on Christmas day have been deprived of their citizenship.

Attorney General Daugherty recommended the pardon of Dierks but he has issued no "explanation." It is because it is impossible for him to square his conduct in one case with the position he took in the others?

NEWBERRY'S SPEECH PLEADING IGNORANCE LOST HIM FRIENDS

Michigan Man Was Boob in Senatorial Fight; Vast Sum Expended to Elect Him Recalls Campaign of Senator Kellogg; Opposition Would Re-open Investigation and Call Emery.

"I didn't know," said Senator Newberry's defense made on the floor of the senate Monday, is as old as crime. "I didn't know"—it was perfectly certain that this would be his defense if he made any. It was the only defense he could make, as the expenditure of a vast sum of money in his senatorial campaign was admitted.

Newberry the Boob.

Of course he did not know. The records available for every senator to read, prove that he did. But let's assume that he is the boob, or worse, that he tries to make himself out to be. Then consider the situation.

Any man who desires to buy a seat in the senate has only to absent himself from the state and give his agents free rein. They may spend all they please—it is immaterial whether it is his money, his family's or their own. It is for him that it is being spent.

Can common sense or common honesty condone a course of that kind? Think of the possibilities. Think how the moneyed interests will be prepared to use such a precedent. They want their own man in the senate, so they keep him ignorant of their activities. They are free to spend all the money necessary, so long as he can stand up in the senate and say with a straight face that he knew nothing about it.

Lorimer Not So Raw.

We submit that the founding fathers—to borrow President Harding name for the framers of the constitution—did not conceive that they had planned anything that could be subverted to such a purpose. Even Lorimer didn't attempt anything so raw; it remained for Turman Newberry.

It will be interesting to watch the conduct of Senator Kellogg of Minnesota in the Newberry case. He probably will vote to exonerate the Michigan man. He can do nothing else. There was no Ford in Minnesota to question his right to sit in the senate of the United States.

But as the Newberry case is being reviewed and strange stories are told of the proven expenditure of $195,000 in the Michigan campaign to elect him, one recalls that the Kellogg campaign was no five-cent picture show. The page advertisements in the big city daily papers, in the country weeklies in doubtful counties, the expensive billboard advertising, the de-lux stationary upon which all matter was printed, the tremendous amount of literature and the army of wire-pullers, workers and henchmen were not purchased for a song.

Kellogg's Costly Campaign.

It was estimated at the time that the Kellogg campaign cost anywhere from $150,000 to $250,000. The flaunting of the wealth behind Kellogg before the voters of this state was a matter of common discussion in all sections of Minnesota, but there was no one to raise a point about his election. There was no Henry Ford game enough to start a contest. Kellogg is to be a candidate again this year. It is a safe bet his committee will be watched closer than it was in the last campaign.

Senator Borah is the chief Republican to throw emery dust into the Newberry bearings. He holds that any man who has any respect for decency in politics will say: that if Newberry didn't know what was being done for him he should have known, and his guilt is exactly the same as if he had known.

Wanted An Alibi.

If Newberry was not in touch with the expenditures being made in his campaign the obvious conclusion is that it was because he did not wish to be in touch, that he wished to be able to plead ignorance under the fire of investigation.

There isn't any question but that the majority report of the senate committee recommending the seating of Newberry is purely a partisan report. That is why the News Tribune here in Duluth is supporting him. He is a regular Republican, insists the morning paper, and that covers every sin against the political decalogue. It would condemn to perdition the enemy of our social order, but it would lodge in the highest legislative body in the land the man who would pollute our election system. On who would corrupt our political life is infinitely a great menace to good order and the country that all the I. W. W. agitators in and out of federal prisons.

May Be Partisan, Too.

It is possible to say that the minority report against Newberry may in some measure be prompted by partisanship, but that fact does not excuse the admitted crime that was committed against honest elections.

The vote on the report was to have been taken Thursday, but a poll of the senate indicated that it was too close for safety. Several Republican senators who are inclined to retain their self-respect have stated that in view of his weak defense they will not vote to seat a multi-millionaire who corruptly bought his way into the United States senate. When the vote is taken there will be an honor roll of such senators given to the press.

Result Is Uncertain.

Three of the uncertain Republican senators announced Wednesday that they would not vote for Newberry, one has decided to vote with him

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MILITIA TACTICS CAUSE PROTEST

Guardsmen are Molesting Citizens in St. Paul, Charges Chief of Police Crepeau.

Minnesota militia men on duty at South St. Paul in the packing house strike are supposed to be guarding the property of the packing companies, but they are doing more. This week they went to St. Paul to make arrests and molest citizens in that city. Citizens were then taken to South St. Paul and brought before the officers in charge of military headquarters.

Such tactics have aroused the ire of city officials. Since when, they ask, have the guardsmen been clothed with power to make arrests in a place where they are not on duty and where the custody of the peace is left with civil officers?

Chief of Police Henry Crepeau and Commissioner of Safety A. E. Smith lost no time in going to the state capitol to protest against the conduct of militia men. Governor Preus was out of the city and they could get no satisfaction from his office. They next visited the attorney general who was also away. They had a conference with his assistant, Albert S. Pratt. The legal status of their complaint was discussed, particularly as to whether the guards had the right to do police duty in St. Paul.

The guard has cost the state thus far $35,000 at South St. Paul where it has been on duty for 38 days, with an average of 300 men.

CYCLICAL UNEMPLOYMENT SOCIAL CRIME SAYS PRESIDENT GOMPERS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Public credit for public purposes is one of the major suggestion by President Gompers in a program issued by him for the purpose of solving the problem of seasonal and cyclical unemployment.

The trade unionists shows that public credit can be based on obsolutely sound security which will pay for themselves many times over in the increased productive capacity of the nation.

The chief fields for the extension of public credit for public purposes are: Land reclamation, water conservation, inland waterways (canals, rivers, harbors), public highways (roads), forestry, housing, railroads.

The following portion of the program indicates its possibilities:

"Development of such part of the 200,000,000 undeveloped water horsepower in this county as would find an immediate market. This development to include the powers at Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee and Long Sault on the St. Lawrence, and others in the Appalachians, the Rocky mountains and the Pacific coast ranges."

President Gompers is opposed to doles, known as unemployment insurance, and quotes the experience of British trade unionists to support his position.

"The problem of unemployment can be solved," he says. "Seasonal unemployment can be almost eliminated. Cyclical unemployment is a social crime of the highest order and no society which permits it to continue can expect to survive.

"As long as men and women, eager to work, in a country filled with untold riches of materials and land, are denied the opportunity to work and maintain themselves properly, our society is bankrupt in its most important essential."

COURTS HOLDS POLICE CAN'T JAIL WITNESS

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Justice Benedict of the supreme court in Brooklyn has ruled that the state criminal code which provides for the detention of material witnesses is unconstitutional and is an "unwarranted interference with the liberty of the individual." He said persons against whom there was not even a suspicion of wrong doings were sometimes imprisoned for long periods when they were unable to furnish bail in large amounts.

St. Louis thieves who stole a minister's silverware must have enjoyed his service.

FINAL SELLERS HELD BY COURT

Appellate Court of Brooklyn Maintains Last Dealing Handling Milk is Responsible.

The appellate court in Brooklyn has ruled that milk distributors and retail dealers are responsible for the quality of the produce they sell, whether it be sealed, canned, bottled or boxed. A new trial was ordered in the case of an 18-months' old baby made sick by milk of "certified grade A" quality that the parents bought from a milk concern that has joined with other dealers to smash the union of milk wagon drivers.

The parents of the baby claim that the milk contained worms, or "dragon fly larvae." A lower court dismissed the complaint but the appellate court held the company's attempt to fasten the blame on the farmer is no defense, as it furnished the bottles and the labels. A new trial was ordered.

The teamsters have notified city health authorities that they can prove by affidavits and other evidence that the milk companies are selling alleged fresh milk that has been recapped and relabeled as many as four consecutive days.

FARMERS STRAT TO SHIP DIRECT

Coast Growers Eliminate Middle Men and Sell Grain to Foreign Buyers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—"For the first time in the history of American agriculture, farmers have sold their wheat direct to Europe without the aid of brokers, commission agents or other middlemen," says the All-American co-operative commission's news service.

"The steamer Texan has left Portland, Ore., with 40,000 bushels of wheat for London and Antwerp, shipped by the northwest wheat growers, the farmers' co-operative marketing agency of the four northwestern states. While this is the first co-operative shipment of wheat to the center of the world's grain market, the northwestern farmers have already shipped nearly a million bushels of wheat to the Orient under special contracts. The valuable connections thus established will save hundreds of thousands of dollars for the farmers in commission fees and speculative profits and at the same time reduce the cost of wheat flour to the consumer by eliminating the speculative element."

NEWSPAPERS RUN FOR PROFITS; WILL NOT PROBE THEMSELVES

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Let the newspapers of the country probe their attitude on industrial questions, says the bureau of industrial research in its "Challenge to the Press," issued to 700 editors and publishers.

When asked for his comment on this plan, President Gompers replied:

"I regret that I can offer no optimistic opinion as to the outcome. Proprietors of great newspapers are primarily employers. Their chief source of income is from other employers, by whom I mean the large advertising interests. It is my opinion that first of all no serious self-examination on the part of the press can be secured, and if it could be secured it would be an examination by a party of biased character and therefore fruitless so far as the general welfare might be concerned."

The bureau of industrial research was assiciated with the interchurch world movement's investigation of the steel strike. The report states the public press "failed notably to acquaint the public with the facts." This general policy of the press has caused the bureau to issue a questionnaire to editors relative to securing information on industrial questions and on the standard, ability, ect., of reporters assigned to labor matters.

Workers have lost faith in the public press and are establishing publications of their own, says the bureau.

"The press challenged by recent events to investigate itself in regard to labor news."

"The gravest duty that confronts the American press to day is to bring these questions that have come out of the war into the forum of public discussion. The competent, independent, investigating reporter must come back to his own."

SOCIAL WORKERS BREAK DOWN ON GIRLS' WAGES

BOTON, Jan. 12.—Three women social workers broke down when they attempted to test the state minimum wage commission's rule that a working girl can live on 78 cents a day.

Not one of them was able to carry the test as they orginally intended "You can exist, but you cannot live," they declared.

The 78 cents a day for meals is part of the $12 a week minimum which the commission declares is sufficient for working girls.

Fastest things on earth must be clues; they are rarely run down.

CONTEMPT CHARGES FILED AGAINST UNION OFFICERS

HUDSON FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Supreme Court Justice McPhillips has cited John T. Burke and Frank Berry to show why they should not be punished for contempt of court in violating a labor injunction. The former is president and the latter is vice president of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers' union. The injunction was issued at the request of the International Paper company.

Cletus Sweeney a striker, was fined $50 by Justice McPhillips for throwing a snowball at a strikebreaker.

CO-OPS. HAVE GOOD YEAR.

Savings or profits made by co-operative farm associations 43 counties of Minnesota during the year amount to $2,045,725.

PARLEY IS A FAILURE IF SIZED BY VISIBLE RESULTS

The arms conference which yearns to be a peace conference draws to a close. Years afterward we shall know how much it accomplished toward the goal of nations, toward that reign of law in which alone is security from war and violence. Its concrete results, which are considerable, are partial and temporary and are not meant to be more than that.

The leading naval powers agree to lessen the number of their battleships and to restrict their future building. The leading powers agree to this and the rest will proportion their programs to that agreement.

An agreement is reached that submarines shall not be used for promiscuous assassination and that poison gas shall be outlawed.

Agreement is reached by the powers that have chief interest in the Pacific coast and islands not to prey on one another.

If we judged the conference by those who write in praise of its achievements we must conclude that it has been occupied with frivolous details. To restrict the number of battleships is not to remove the cause of war; it is at best an attempt to arrange a system of handicaps and to cut down the intolerable burden of war costs in time of peace. To make rules about the use of submarines and poison gas is not to remove the cause of war; to declare a particular mode of killing unfair is of little importance when men go out to kill one another. As well say that when men fight with razors they shall not slash one another's faces or that if a man puts out another's eye in a gouging match, it doesn't count to his advantage. No, those who praise the results as momentous beyond all the efforts of Christianity for two thousand years are really writing it down a failure.

It is not a failure. That process in which it is a step must go on to success.

Measured by the work of its principal participants it is an attempt by Great Britain, by France, by Japan, to get some advantage over the other. It is an attempt by the United States to gain its own ends. It is an effort by each member of the conference to put itself forward and push the other into an inferior position.

One reads what Simonds says about it, who is called the wisest of the critics. If what he says is the whole truth, the principal powers have been jockeying for position and exerting themselves to get the most and give the least. The peace of the world will not be made secure on that basis. The sere wisdom of these statesmen is a continuation of that struggle which brought on the World war, which threatens the next war, even in the movement to stave off wars. If the conference were measured by its tangible results it would be written down a failure in the records of retrospect.

But it does not end with the visible results. First of all, the nations did come together in this conference with the purpose of mutual accommodation. They did talk together in a spirit of mutual understanding. They have developed a larger fund of common concern on a broader basis of common needs.

They have been handicaped by their sere wisdom. "Except as ye become as little children," said Jesus, "ye cannot enter into the kingdom." If they could have come together as plain people, as simple folk, without all that burden of solemn stupidity which statesmen acquire, they would have gone further toward the reign of law. It is their misfortune and ours that they could not. They have done all that their wisdom would let them do. And the gain is more than we know, though so much less than those who praise the conference suppose it to be.

Go back to last Armistice day. Remember how all the people of the United States came together in their home towns as Duluth assembled in the armory. Remember how those meetings all over the country and like meetings all over the world were a prayer for peace. We do not maintain through the days of the year the fervor of Armistice day. But no momentum is ever lost. The world wants peace. The people will not rest till there is established among nations as surely as in the city of Duluth or in the state of Minnesota or in the United States the reign of law—"the reign of law, resting on the consent of the governed, sustained by the organized public opinion of mankind."

MR. 'FACING-BOTH-WAYS' OLD NAME FOR HOOPER

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 12.—In commenting on the "can't-strike" suggestion by Ben W. Hooper, vice chairman of the railroad labor board, the Labor World of this city says:

"His present attitude recalls a former campaign in this state when he was dubbed by a political opponent, 'Mr. Facing-Both-Ways.'"

Mr. Hooper is an ex-governor of this state. He was appointed a member of the public group on the railroad labor board, and is supposed to be neutral. While addressing a New York gathering or railroad executives he lined up with the railroads by favoring legislation to outlaw strikes.