

BIG FIVE HITS SNAG ON RULES FOR SCRAPPING

American Delegation Wants Dismantled Vessels Rendered Entirely Useless.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The "big five" made further progress today in their final revision of the naval treaty...

For the American delegation, it was proposed that the surplus vessels be rendered entirely useless.

The question remained unsettled and will be taken up again tomorrow.

Except for the article dealing with Pacific fortifications, all of the text of the treaty proper already has been virtually approved and should Tokyo's reply on the fortifications provision be received in time, a plenary session for public discussion is expected to be held Saturday or Monday.

Indications that an agreement will not be difficult were supported by a declaration of a Japanese spokesman tonight that he saw no objection to including Bonin island and the Oshima group in the "status quo" agreement on fortifications.

While the delegation chiefs were continuing their discussions today, the Japanese side, however, today interrupted negotiations over Shantung and reached a tentative agreement regarding withdrawal of the Japanese troops stationed within the province.

Far East Negotiations. Meantime, also, some members of the various delegations began to discuss their plans for resumption of the general far eastern negotiations, which will follow completion of the naval treaty.

There was increasing evidence, however, that the American delegates regard settlement of the pending Chinese questions as of great importance and that actual signing of the naval treaty probably will be delayed until the far eastern treaty also is ready for approval.

Separate Agreements. It is presumed that all the other engagements growing out of the conference, including the treaty of agreements relating to Siberia, submarine and gas warfare, will also be brought to conclusion at the same time.

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The American view was said to be that use of the abandoned warships as harbor station ships or for gunnery training would not accords with the spirit of the scrapping agreement since it would in a measure permit the vessels to continue as naval units.

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DEBS DOES NOT STAND ALONE AS AN INDICATOR OF SOCIAL SYSTEM

Many Strong Men Have Condemned With Equal Force Injustices and Wrongs Under So-Called Capitalism; But They Would Not Destroy It; They Would Rather Abolish Privilege.

The criticism offered by unfringed lips and persons against the commutation by President Harding of the 10-year sentence of Eugene V. Debs so that his prison term ended on Christmas day last seems to be based more on class prejudice than on a desire for justice.

In its place, he would banish an industrial system founded on profit and existing through avarice and greed, and he would substitute for it a new system with service as its propelling force, which would thrive through love and co-operation.

In some respects we are all revolutionists against the present social order, firing at it only in our hearts while Debs is shooting cannon shots. He is at war with a system that produces abundance and starvation, millionaires and paupers, an idle, useless rich and an over-worked, hapless poor, pinched faced children and stunted men and women, a system that knights with wealth one set of criminals and jails another.

Such a social order has been condemned by leaders of every school of liberal and radical thought. Henry George indicted it. Theodore Roosevelt scorched it. Woodrow Wilson scored it. Samuel Untermyer, for one, as La Follette, E. V. Rieu, Borah and great many other high-minded, patriotic men.

When the evils that have grown up under the present social system are enumerated it will be found that Debs, the indicator, is in mighty fine company, from whose ranks he is largely parts when he becomes Debs, the builder of a new order. Debs attributes all evils which tend to oppress and enslave men to Capitalism.

To him and to his adherents Socialism and perhaps Communism for the great cure-all. He is met with the answer that it will not work; that men must have some material incentive to develop their initiative. There are, it is true, a small number of men and women in every community who do some work for the great cure-all. It is alone, but the great mass of the folk, every laborer from necessity with gain as their object.

Russia's Experiment. The great experiment made in Russia has shown that enforced labor under Communism is but the substitution of state slavery for so-called industrial slavery. Men are required to labor at such work and at such places as the commissariat dictates. There is no free action. Given sufficient time to work Communism may be able to supply certain material wants and needs of the worker, but it will unquestionably rob him of the liberty for which his heart hungers. It can't be otherwise. Lenin has admitted he has never talked of or promised liberty. In his mind that is but a shadow. The substance, he holds is in getting the full fruit of one's labor.

It will be impossible for Socialism or Communism to make any greater inroads into America than it has already made unless and until the character of our population completely changes. Some of the larger corporations, particularly those of the "open shop" kind, are assisting in directing the thought of their employees in the paternalistic direction with their welfare plans, model cities, insurance schemes and other benevolent enterprises.

Privilege The Curse. The larger number of American workers and liberals go with the Socialists in many of their complaints against the present social order, but there they stop. They are not prepared to abolish Capitalism. They do not believe that Capitalism in itself is the root of the many evils and injustices of which we complain. They rather charge them up to Privilege and to Autocracy in industry.

There is not and there will not be any chance for a class party, Socialist, labor or other, to win in America for many, many years. Socialism can only come to us by revolution and a dictatorship. It can not be hoped for through the ballot. It is too slow. The people will not suffer through a progressive, transitory period. The ratification of constitutional amendments by three-fourths of the states, the two-thirds vote in Congress, the make-up of our courts and numerous other barriers stand in the way of a peaceful Socialist revolution.

Americans did not go to the old world for their political government nor will they go to Europe for their social order, even if the large American corporations have found it convenient to tear page from the book of European corporations to copy their palliative welfare schemes. Any change in our social system must include the preservation of human liberty and the lawful right of the individual to work out his own destiny in his own way.

But it is Organisms. And that is why the constructive liberal thought of America, largely unorganized though it is, but growing stronger every day, stands first for the abolition of special privilege, the parent of monopoly, the assessor of competition and the destroyer of opportunity. Privilege is the foe of a healthy social order, not private property, so-called Capitalism or the wage system.

The clear thinking men and women who recognize this truth are democrats of the first rank. They believe in freedom and in justice for all. They stand for the abolition of autocracy in industry as they do in government. They would supplement the wage system with voluntary co-operation by which every person in industry would be enabled to withdraw therefrom his exact portion in accordance with his contribution thereto. They are not for more government; they would be content with less. They would protect all persons in their right of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." That's the first and last word in their philosophy. And that too is the road to take if we would get out of our present state where the shedding of blood and loss of life. It is the substance and not the shadow.

What is regarded as one of the outstanding vaudeville attractions of years is the unusual headliner attraction a the Orpheum theater starting Sunday. It is Langdon McCormack's sensational melodrama "The Storm" a condensed version of the famous play of the same name which had a record run of one year in New York City and played almost as long in the legitimate theaters of Chicago and London.

The big punch act of the play has been utilized for the vaudeville presentation. A cast of five headed by Edward Arnold appears in it. The full length play only had one additional character.

Here is the story of the act: David and Bert were former pals and partners in their forest exploits near Calgary but Mannette the French maid came between them which suited in bad blood. This situation is worked up to a terrific climax when she must choose the one who must risk his life fighting his way back to Calgary through a raging forest fire. Who turns out to be her hero and who the weakling comes as a complete surprise.

Critics everywhere say that the forest fire scene is a certain "knock-out." It is shown with all its elaborate and spectacular effects. Blazing branches falling trees and an indescribable confusion make the scene one that will be remembered for weeks to come.

Six other acts will be seen upon the supporting bill which the Orpheum management promises will be one of the theatrical treats of the season.

Pat Rooney and Marlon Bent, in their big revue "Rings of Smoke" are announced as headliners for the week starting January 22.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A workmen's compensation law for the District of Columbia is favored by the United States employees' compensation commission. There is no provision for compensation to workmen in the nation's capital, although compensation laws exist in 43 states.

WORKERS START CO-OP LAUNDRY

Los Angeles Unions Open One of Finest Equipped of Its Kind in the Country.

After months of careful planning, organized workers of Los Angeles, Cal., have opened the first union labor laundry in the city and one of the finest co-operative plants of its kind in the country.

The laundry is the outcome of the efforts of the Southern California Co-operative association, composed of representatives of various labor groups, who have already established a successful co-operative broom factory, and are striving for a co-operative bakery, co-operative bank, and other workers' co-operative institutions.

According to James F. Brock of Troy, N. Y., president of the International Laundry Workers' union, who was present to help at the opening of the enterprise, "The Union Co-operative Laundry will be a success from the first day, because it is in the line of practical men and women, and the service will be first class."

The manager of the laundry is a member of the Los Angeles Laundry Workers' union with more than 20 years' experience in the business.

Another link in the chain of successful co-operative laundries that stretches across the continent. The largest of these is the Mutual Laundry of Seattle, with a plant covering an entire block. Pacific Coast organized labor has also established co-operative laundries in Portland, Washington and San Bernardino, Cal., the latter one earning over \$400 a month for the co-operators. Others are located in El Paso and Breckenridge, Texas, Little Rock, Ark., Greenwich Village, New York City, and Lynn, Mass.

Every one of these laundries is a success, providing employment under the best possible conditions for the workers and turning out superior laundry work for the co-operators at cost.

REDUCTION FOR WORKING GIRLS

California Manufacturers' Association Wants State to Reduce Minimum Wage.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The California manufacturers' association has asked the state to reduce the women's weekly minimum wage from \$16 a week to \$12.50.

Organized labor is resisting this demand. "Working girls cannot live on the proposed schedule, I do not care how hard they try," said Miss Sarah Hagen, member of the Garment Workers' union. "It is almost impossible for the girls to get along on the \$12.50 minimum, and if this is reduced I do not know what will happen."

Last year, when the state set the minimum at \$16 every need of working women was heralded to the public by the state commission. "It is almost impossible for the girls to get along on the \$12.50 minimum, and if this is reduced I do not know what will happen."

While the District of Columbia is not an industrial center, the commission insists that congress should pass compulsory compensation legislation.

FRANCE GRANTS AMNESTY TO MILITARY PRISONERS

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—According to an Associated Press dispatch from France, all French soldiers under single court martial convictions for purely military crimes committed in the war period have received amnesty.

Exceptions were made in the cases of those convicted of treason, spying, correspondence with the enemy, desertion and embezzlement of army funds.

EMPLOYEES OWN LITTLE OF STEEL TRUST STOCK

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The "partnership" fairy tale that steel trust publicity agents love to relate, when defendant Garyism is not sustained by the steel trust's report on common stock ownership.

It shown that the holders of this stock total 107,439 persons. The number of workers employed by the trusts in normal times approximates 250,000. If all the stock was held by employees, every share would be divided between more than two workers.

BLUE RIBBONERS. "What?" screamed the irate woman, "ten cents for one of those disgusting little hot dogs?" "Them, lady," retorted the indignant roadside restaurateur, "them ain't no ordinary dogs; them's pedigreed pups."—Buffalo Express.

HOW DID IT GET THERE? Mrs. Clarke came running hurriedly into her husband's office one morning. "Oh, Dick," she cried, as she grasped for breath. "I dropped my diamond ring off my finger, and I can't find it anywhere." "It's all right, Bess," replied Mr. Clarke. "I came across it in my trousers pocket."—London Tit-Bits.

MUNICIPAL MILK DELIVERY URGED

New York Health Official Believes City Should Take Over Distribution of Milk.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The municipalization of the milk supply of this city is urged by William Karlin, attorney for striking milk wagon drivers. In favoring this action that a higher and safer grade of milk be assured, the attorney said:

"The findings of the city alderman committee are: That the delivery of milk at the present time is poor in some sections of the city and very poor in others; that the sanitary conditions in the pasteurizing plants are either bad or very bad; that the companies have uniformly maintained a stubborn and contemptuous attitude towards all those who attempt to bring about an amicable settlement of the difficulties between the union and the companies. These tend to show the present milk distribution is in the hands of a greedy and unscrupulous group of men who are a menace to the population and a source of corruption in various city departments of the city government."

"SUGAR COATED BUNK" IS FED TO WORKERS

It would profit workers if they supported and read their labor press rather than swallow the "sugar coated bunk" that is daily fed to them, says George W. Perkins, president of the Cigar Makers' International union, writing in the official magazine of that organization.

"The privileged few and big interests know the value of propaganda," says the author. "It is said that a lie travels faster than the truth; that half truth is often worse than a whole lie. There people know that the constant teaching of false news and erroneous ideas creates a psychology that it takes years to destroy."

"The people, the public generally, are really hungry for news. They swallow without analysis false statements made for ulterior purposes. It would be much better if the workers got their views on economics from the labor press and from their own official journals. It would be better still if the most of us got down to rock-bottom facts and did our own thinking instead of swallowing the sugar coated bunk that we get on the news stands for 2 or 3 cents per."

"Newspapers are useful as a time-killer, for baseball scores etc. Some like them for divorce news, murders and dinner parties given to trained monkeys. They have no objection to anybody reading the daily press. We think they should, but when it comes to our own best interests let us be guided by facts and our own deductions."

"The most of us know that a good bill of prices, reasonable working hours and fair shop conditions are the proper things for us—and we, moreover, know that the only way to get these things is through the trade unions. On this there is no argument. Any one who disputes it has an ax to grind or has space to rent in the top of his head. He might as well be a pig, for he has heard from those with interests divergent from those of the workers."

NON-UNION MOTORCYCLE. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 12.—The Hendee Indian motorcycle is manufactured under anti-union conditions. The Hendee manufacturing company has discontinued an agreement with its organized employees and will hereafter operate an anti-union shop.

The Japanese government is now filling telephone orders that were filed in 1907, nearly 14 years ago. We presume that will be another "reason" against public ownership.

A bird in good is worth two in bad.

PACKERS' GREED AND AVARICE IS EXPOSED BY PRESIDENT OF UNION

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Rescued the wage reduction order and restore the former wage, pending arbitration proceedings.

The above plan will end the nation-wide strike of butcher workmen, says C. J. Hayes, general president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, in a memorandum of the strike submitted to Secretary of Labor Davis.

"The packing house workers," says President Hayes, "listened to the appeal of the government in the winter of 1917 and signed an agreement with the president's mediation commission to submit all disputes to arbitration during the war period."

"Had they exercised their economic power during the period of actual warfare and during the years of 1919 and 1920, these workers could have exacted wages 100 per cent higher than they obtained through the process of arbitration."

"In March, 1919, the 'five big' packers addressed Secretary Labor Wilson on their own initiative requesting that the Alschuler arbitration agreement be extended for a period to run one year after peace had been signed and gave as their reason for desiring an extension of the agreement 'that they desired peace in the industry during the reconstruction period.'"

"The packing house workers again listened to the earnest appeal of the department of labor and went along with the principal of arbitration."

"On February 21, a few days prior to the exit of the Wilson administration, the packers arbitrarily attempted to withdraw from their agreement with the department of labor. It was only after most earnest persuasion by Secretaries Davis, Hoover and Wallace that they were induced to return to that agreement for a period of six months, expiring September 15, 1921. The packers, however, before agreeing to return, compelled the employees to agree to accept a reduction of 12 1/2 per cent in their wages. This was the March of this year."

"In July of this year the packers petitioned Judge Alschuler, the arbitrator, for another reduction of 5 cents an hour. After hearings and consideration, Judge Alschuler denied the request, setting forth in his award that the cost of living and the labor market did not warrant such a decrease."

"Following the expiration of the Alschuler agreement, the Butcher Workmen's union waited upon the 'five big' packers and presented an agreement on that basis for negotiations."

"The demands contained in that agreement provided that the wage scale and working conditions then in effect should continue and that no change should occur except upon mutual agreement or through the progress of arbitration. The agreement did not contain any demand for the union or so-called 'closed shop.'"

"The packers refused to negotiate with the union. 'November 19 the packers announced that the reduction would take effect November 23 and that unskilled labor, which constitutes 65 per cent of the total employees, would be reduced 7 1/2 cents an hour—from 45 cents to 37 1/2 cents. The semi-skilled workers would be reduced 5 cents an hour and the skilled workers 3 cents an hour.'"

GARMENT WORKERS WIN 44-HOUR WEEK STRIKE

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—After a month's strike more than 6,000 members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' union have reached an agreement with employers.

The 44-hour week is retained, as is the week work system and former wage rates. The question of production has been referred to a joint committee and an impartial chairman.

The settlement was made possible when the employers abandoned the New York war cry: "Down with week work, the 44-hour week and the wage standards." Prior to the strike the greater production, but the unionists nullified this cry by their offer to discuss the matter in a sensible manner when peace was restored.

LONG BEACH, Cal., Jan. 12.—The Typographical union's new contract provides for \$45 a week, day work, and \$48, night work, with a 7 1-2 hour shift for day or night. The rates were an increase of \$3 a week and date back to November 1.

20% DISCOUNT ON All Boy's Suits. The Big Duluth.



WHY AUTOMOBILE OWNERS RIDE ON STREET CARS

Next time you see your automobile-owning friend riding a street car, don't grin and ask him if the Old Lizzie has gone back on him.

Chances are he's just taking a rest. Motor car owners everywhere are doing it.

Dad grins and says he enjoys driving—when the whole family wants to go—but, just the same, he welcomes being able to lean back in his street car seat, glide over smooth rails and ride without working.

Carburetor, spark plugs, differentials and all can go hang for all he cares. HE'S RESTING—THAT'S ALL.

And there's such a difference between getting ready to take out the family car and going by street car.

If you don't believe it, ask Dad next Sunday morning when you meet him, smeared with grease from eyebrows to ankles, coming in from the garage.

He'll agree that stepping on a clean, heated, comfortable street car, that somebody else takes out of the barn and puts back, has decided advantages.

Go by trolley—it is much cheaper and a whole lot less trouble.

TWIN PORTS ELECTRIC LINES

Now Is the Time to Buy Farm Lands!

THEY NEVER WERE CHEAPER—THEY NEVER WILL BE!

Here are Bargains That Come to But Few in a Life-Time. 40-ACRE TRACTS AT \$25 AN ACRE Easy Payments

\$1 AN ACRE DOWN AND 25c AN ACRE PER MONTH We have ten 40-acre tracts, 39 miles from Duluth, one mile from the Miller Trunk Concrete Road, close to a beautiful lake; land well timbered with birch, maple, spruce and balsam; good roads leading to most of the tracts.

The soil is rich and fertile, with practically no rocks or stones, and is adaptable for any kind of a crop suitable to this climate.

The state will help you clear the land and will give you 15 years to pay for the improvement. Forty Dollars Down will give you the right to go on the land. You pay the balance as you go along, less than 1 cent a day per acre.

No Interest and No Taxes for the First Three Years. You can pay up at any time and get a clear title and you will be allowed a 7 per cent discount. Isn't this a Bargain? These Tracts must be sold at once. Don't permit this wonderful opportunity to pass. For further particulars write or call—

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Now Is the Time to Buy Farm Lands! THEY NEVER WERE CHEAPER—THEY NEVER WILL BE! Here are Bargains That Come to But Few in a Life-Time. 40-ACRE TRACTS AT \$25 AN ACRE Easy Payments \$1 AN ACRE DOWN AND 25c AN ACRE PER MONTH We have ten 40-acre tracts, 39 miles from Duluth, one mile from the Miller Trunk Concrete Road, close to a beautiful lake; land well timbered with birch, maple, spruce and balsam; good roads leading to most of the tracts. The soil is rich and fertile, with practically no rocks or stones, and is adaptable for any kind of a crop suitable to this climate. The state will help you clear the land and will give you 15 years to pay for the improvement. Forty Dollars Down will give you the right to go on the land. You pay the balance as you go along, less than 1 cent a day per acre. No Interest and No Taxes for the First Three Years. You can pay up at any time and get a clear title and you will be allowed a 7 per cent discount. Isn't this a Bargain? These Tracts must be sold at once. Don't permit this wonderful opportunity to pass. For further particulars write or call— THE LABOR WORLD 610 MANHATTAN BUILDING MELROSE 1288. DULUTH, MINN.