EULOGY, TRIBUTE PAID MERCHANT DULUTH PIONEER

Masonic Services Mark Rites at Funeral of Silberstein.

Impressive services marked the last tribute of friends, beneficiaries and relatives over the body of Bernard Silberstein one of Duluth's leading citizens and head of a local business house, who was laid to rest at Woodland cemetery Wednesday.

Eulogy and tribute came from every quarter to this man who has been a fixture in Duluth's progress for more than a half a century. Services were conducted both in the Jewish faith and at the Masonic temple, where his former fellow lodgemen paid their last respect to a member of the Palestine lodge.

Following short and private services for a limited number of close friends and relatives, the body was removed from the residence 21 North Twenty-first avenue East to the Masonic temple, where it lie in state until 2 p. m. Masonic services were then conducted.

At the temple Rabbi Alvin Luchs, of the Temple Emmanuel congregation, delivered a short eulogy. Following the Masonic services, the body was taken to Woodland cemetery for interment. Here Dr. Maurice Lefkovitz of Minneapolis, formerly a Duluth rabbi, delivered an eulogy over the grave. Dr. Lefkovitz was a personal friend of Mr. Silberstein for many years.

BACKING A SURE THING.

The race was about to start. Suddenly a spectator broke bounds and dashed up to one of the straining steeds.

"Is this horse Pink Peony?" he asked, breathlessly.

"Yes, you blankety-blank-blank," roared the jockey; "clear out!"

The intruder stretched up his arm and laid a silver coin on Pink Peony's glossy back.

"There," he said, "my pal told me to put a dollar on this horse. Thanks so much. You'll see it doesn't fall off, won't you?"

AT THE ORPHEUM

MORGAN DANCERS NEXT WEEK.

Ever since Mrs. Marion Morgan first presented her famous ultra-artistic ensemble of dancers before a vaudeville audience, and they are announced as next week's attraction at the Orpheum, she has always made them the animated figures in a colossal setting of bewildering beauty—a picture of gigantic proportions and an achievement in the art of stagecraft. She has given several masterpieces in pantomic art, notably "Attila, the Hun," but her greatest effort has unquestionably been realized in "Helen of Troy," which brings her company to the Orpheum theater next week. It is a presentation worthy of a Hippodrome, a riot of beauty, grace and color, and mounted with mammoth designing.

The dance drama is in a prologue and three scenes, with costumes and stage settings based on Flaxman's famous illustrations of Homer and the results of recent excavations in Greece and Troad. The graceful young Californians, who might have passed for the figures on the Parthenon frieze, portray Helen, Menelaus, Paris, Achilles, Juno, Minerva, Venus, Greek maidens and Asiatic slaves.

It is one of the super-productions of the season, beautiful and interesting in every detail and arresting in its appeal.

Performance every afternoon at 2:15 at popular prices and every night at 8:15.

NEW MINERS' TRIALS IN WEST VIRGINIA ON AGAIN

With more than 100 witnesses from the coal section, the trial of Walter Allen, charged by the coal owners with attempted to "overthrow the state" opened last Monday at Charles Town, W. Va. The state's attorneys are practically all in the pay of coal owners. These attorneys state that with the conclusion of the Allen trial, they will try Frank Keeney and Fred Mooney, president and secretary-treasurer of district No. 17, and William Blizard, president of subdistrict No. 2, on indictments chraging them with being accessories before the fact of the murder of Logan county guards.

UNIONS REPLACE SALOONS WITH LABOR TEMPLES

Former Duluth Man Gives Effect of Prohibition.

By RICHARD T. JONES,
Director Fourth District, United States Employment Service,
Kansas City, Mo.

Members of organized labor generally are in favor of prohibition. They have observed its operation and have come to regard the Eighteenth Amendment as a blessing. Strikes and lockouts have not increased as a result of its enactment, as was so freely predicted by the wet element in the unions. Widespread unemployment did not result because some thousands of bartenders and brewery workers were temporarily thrown out of work.

On the other hand the benefits have been many. Labor temples have been erected in every part of the country as a direct result of the dry law.

The writer campaigned in Michigan in the fall of 1916 when that state voted dry. He found that organized labor in Detroit had been trying for many years previous to that time to build a labor temple, a home of its own. Headway was made slowly, when at all. During 13 years of agitation on the subject, prior to 1916, the group having the temple project in charge had been able to secure a building lot but little progress had been made toward building the temple until the city was rid of its saloons and the local labor movement was freed from saloon politics.

Chief Patrons of Saloons.

As in many other American cities the working classes of Detroit were the chief patrons of the saloon. Meeting places of the unions in many cases were in saloon buildings or else very close by. The writer recalls a meeting of the iron molders' union when he was billed to speak on behalf of the Trade Union Dry League of Detroit, representing a group of men and women who thought the labor movement should be rid of saloon domination. When the owner of the building, who also owned the saloon below, learned that a prohibitionist was holding forth upstairs, he notified the iron molders that they would have to stop the speech or get out of the hall. The speech came to an abrupt end.

The molders were getting free rent, or at least, thought they were.

Dozens of other organizations were in the same predicament. Because of the "free" rent feature, or for a comparatively small monthly amount, it was difficult to interest these local unions in a proposal to build a temple owned and controlled by all the unions in the city.

But with the ousting of the saloons from Detroit, things began to take a turn. The temple advocates got busy and the following item taken from a recent issue of the Detroit Labor News, official organ of union labor in that city, tells the story:

"The present revenue of the building amounts to $900 a month, which will meet all operating expenses, interest, payment on mortgage, taxes insurance, etc., and leave a monthly balance of $100."

The above was not written for the purpose of making out a cause for the Eighteenth Amendment, but it offers a striking argument in favor of prohibition to those who know the labor situation in Detroit, and Detroit is only typical of the average American city in this respect.

Valuable Property Purchased.

St. Paul, Minn., is another example. Since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment the local labor temple committee asked one day's pay from every member of a trade union. There was no compulsion about it and a valuable property has been purchased which when remodeled will accommodate every union in the city. Here, then, is another instance, common throughout the country, where, with the removal of the saloon influence the labor movement is left to develop along legitimate lines. St. Paul, too, had many local unions receiving "free" rent.

Mention could be made of other cases. But the average city, heretofore without a labor temple owned by the local organizations, tells the same story. The liquor interests had nothing to gain by the erection of labor temples but, on the contrary, had a great deal to lose. They feared loss of patronage, and that was all they cared about. They did not want to see the unions "bunched."

Ownership of labor temples by the unions in the dry southern states was the rule rather than the exception, and T. J. Greer, president of the Louisiana Federation of Labor, is authority for the statement that these temples were influence from trade union politics.

Take the case of Denver. Its 128 local unions had been meeting in 30 different halls, most of them located adjacent to saloons. This was during the wet days in Colorado. For 20 years the unions had been trying to get together to build a labor temple, but the saloon influence was always on hand to check the move. When the state voted dry, however, the unions were able to get together with the same result as in Detroit, St. Paul and other cities—a magnificent home of their own.

Local secretaries invariably report prompter payment of union dues under prohibition. The average secretary of a local union is a strong advocate of prohibition for this reason. The union treasury now gets much of the money that formerly went to the saloon. Ask the next local secretary you meet. He knows.

WAGE "BULL" ETINS

By J. M. BAER,
The Congressman-Cartoonist.

The National Industrial Conference board is an organization of employers. It publishes a bulletin which presents things that employers value.

Latest bulletin says that on Jan. 1, 1922, average hourly wages in 26 industries were 98 per cent above July, 1914, wages, while average weekly earnings were 80 per cent higher.

But don't let this frighten anyone; don't let it make anyone feel rich.

The same bulletin figures it out that in terms of purchasing power wages on Jan. 1, 1922, were only 11 per cent higher than in July, 1914.

There's a difference between the face value of money and the real value of money in its purchasing power.

Now to do some figuring out on our own hook. The difference between the 11 per cent added purchasing power and the 98 per cent face value, which is 87, was the percentage that went into the pockets of profiteers, speculators, middlemen and the whole crew of pirates that were behind the game of inflation and deflation robbery.

Of course these figures were made by men hired by employers. We can't gamble on their accuracy, but taking them at their face value, they show that somebody got away with murder.

The way to prevent more murder of that kind is to resist wage reductions—to stick by your guns and hold every inch of ground that you've got.

COLORADO STATE POLICE CAUSE STRIKE TROUBLE

State cossacks are attempting to create turmoil in the coal fields of this state, Secretary Pogliano of district No. 15, United Mine Workers, says cossacks were mobilized in Fremont county, and began whispering: "The radicals are going to dynamite the mines."

"The whole trouble," said the miners' official, "is that the men are leaving the mines by the hundreds and the coal owners are desperate There has been no trouble up there and there will be none unless it is started by outsiders."

MONOPOLY'S GREED

Let us corner up the sunbeams,
Lying all around our path;
Get a trust on wheat and roses,
Give the poor the thorns and chaff.
Let us find our chiefest pleasure
Hoarding bounties of the day,
So the poor will have scant measure
And two prices have to pay.

Yes, we'll reservoir the rivers,
And we'll levy on the lakes,
And we'll lay a trifling poll-tax
On each poor man that partakes.
We'll brand his number on him,
That he'll carry all through life,
We'll apprentice all his children,
Get a mortgage on his wife.

We will capture even the wind-god,
And confine him in a cave;
Then through our patent process,
We the atmosphere will save.
Thus we'll squeeze our poorer brother
When he tries his lungs to fill,
Put a meter on his wind-pipe,
And present our little bill.

We will syndicate the starlight
And monopolize the moon,
Claim royalty on rest days,
A proprietary noon.
For right of way through ocean's spray
We'll drive our stakes around the lakes;
In short, we'll own the earth.

—Harriet Hunt Carus.

DEFENSE OF UNIONISM WRITTEN 32 YEARS AGO

The Labor Call of Melbourne, Australia, reprints an historical defense of trade unionism written 32 years ago by the late Chief Justice Higinbotham. In forwarding a donation to a woman to assist the wives and families of workers on strike, this jurist said:

"I do not think that despondency should be allowed to damp the energy or to divert the purpose at this juncture of any true unionist, who knows how much and how long labor has suffered for want of union, and how much labor has gained through union, though still imperfect and far too limited in its operations.

"I think it is clear that recent defeat has been caused by the want of more complete and extended union amongst the classes that labor, and this lesson, if it be well understood and remembered, will prove a greater benefit to labor than present victory. Nor should we forget that strikes are, and must continue for a time, to be the only weapon in the last resource, that labor can use in waging lawful war with capital.

"I share with you in the belief and hope that time will bring peace between those two factors of human industry, but that time will not come until labor shall attain, by means of union, equal power with capital, and shall be able to insist on terms of honorable and lasting peace. In the meantime there must be conflict, with all its consequences. In this conflict individuals, for the most part, can do little, but I think that you and your fellow-workers in the matter of this bazaar are entitled to find satisfaction in the thought that you have done what you could, and that what you have done has been in the right direction, and I do not know of any human effort that rests upon a more solid basis than this."

PAPER SCREEN PLANS FOR PEACE DO NOT CONSIDER WAR CAUSES

"We shall not abolish wars by passing pious resolutions or having processions against wars, or by saving ourselves from the torture of hard thinking by subscribing liberally for the relief of the distressed or even in the long run by international conferences at Washington or The Hague," said Phillip Kerr, for five years confidential secretary of Lloyd George, in a speech before the institute of politics.

The Britisher said resolutions and anti-war processions were good, provided they are recognized as a process of getting up steam "for the real thing."

"Lord Balfour once said to me that he was almost more disturbed by peace movements than by talk about war. 'For,' he said, 'these demonstrations do not deal with the real causes of war. They just put up a paper screen, painted to delude the people of good-will all over the world into thinking that something is really being done to prevent war, while in reality behind the paper screen the forces of militarism are sharpening their knives all the time.'

"Today the civilized world is standing in relation to this problem of war exactly where England and America stood in regard to the great war before 1914. It is talking about it. It made a feeble effort in the covenant of the league of nations. It has run away from this slender hope. It has now come back to passing resolutions against the use of poison gas, resolutions which will be just as effective as the resolutions of the congress of Paris in 1918, which disappeared like snow in the face of the fiery heats of the world war. It is again in the amusement of building paper screens."

The speaker warned against the trend toward another war, which he prophesied would exceed the past in its weapons of destruction if the leading nations do not give "consistent and constructive thought as to how it may be prevented."

"The question I have been asking myself for the last two or three years has been this: Have we, as the result of the terrible experiences of the late war, and of the victory of the allies, any real security against a repetition of a world war? To this question, I have to answer, No!

"If we look back through history we shall see that what happened in the last eight years is not a unique or isolated phenomenon. For example, there was a world war for the first 15 years of the last century, ending with Waterloo. We can trace back through the ages an ever-recurring procession of devastating wars, engulfing the whole of the civilized world, followed by peaces of exhaustion, which, in turn, gave way to new eras of war. Moreover, at the end of each of these eras of war, men as in 1918, turned feebly to the creation of some machinery which would prevent the repetition of the catastrophe."

HARD COAL VEIN STRUCK IN MAINE

Drillers for Oil Find Anthracite at Great Depth.

Renewed interest in the oil drilling project at Dover Foxcroft, Me., has been awakened by the fact that the drillers, during the past two days have gone through a nine-foot vein of hard coal and have encountered several pockets of gas at a great depth beneath the earth's surface. The drillers, all men of experience in the Pennsylvania coal and oil fields, say that the coal and gas closely resemble that located in their own state and that conditions of earth surrounding the pockets and veins, as shown by the drills, are the same.

The drilling for oil began at this place last year and continued through the summer until winter conditions necessitated a suspension of work. The hole has now reached a depth of 1900 feet. The prospect was being made for oil, but the finding of coal will be equally agreeable for the local men who are financing the experiment. The greater part of the coal samples have been carried off by souvenir hunters. It is said that the 1900-foot hole is the deepest ever drilled in Maine soil, the nearest approach to it being a hole 1000 feet deep sunk by the Great Northern Paper company in the Moosehead Lake region in an effort to reach a water supply.

Many visitors are flocking to the oil well at the present time and it is expected that the interest will become keener as the drill sinks to the depth of from 2200 to 3200 feet, which is the depth where oil is struck in the New Brunswick oil regions.

Y. M. C. A. NIGHT SCHOOL TO OPEN IN TWO WEEKS

The Y. M. C. A. night school, in charge of John Samuel as educational director is scheduled to open Monday, Sept. 18 at 7 p. m.

The various courses to be taught are given in an advertisement which appears in this number of The Labor World. The subjects to be taught are calculated to meet the practical needs of men employed in the different plants and factories of the city.

A special course in public speaking with Harvey Hoshour as instructor is designed to meet the needs of those who wish to become more proficient in the lodge room, union hall or on the public platform.

The course in citizenship will be in direct charge of Mr. Samuel, a Welshman by birth and an old time tin mill worker with real sympathy for those who seek citizenship.

GLIMPSES OF HARDING

The glimpses of our great men which the author of "The Mirrors of Washington" gives us in his new book "Behind the Mirrors," are quite as interseting and in some cases quite an enlightening as those in the first named work. From "Behind the Mirrors" take a peek at President Harding and his cabinet:

President Harding—"Feebler than Taft."

Secretary of State Hughes—"Mr. Hughes' mind is distinctly inferior to Mr. Harding's, which is one reason why he never became president and Mr. Harding did."

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon—"The shyest and most awkward man who ever rose to power."

Secretary of War Weeks—"Nearer akin mentally to the president than any other member of the cabinet but with more industry and more capacity for details than his chief."

Secretary of the Navy Denby—"Has a big heart and more enthusiasm than he has self-command, judgment and intelligence."

Secretary of the Interior Fall—"He has the frontiersman's impatience. From his kind, lynch law springs."

Attorney General Daugherty—"In physique, burly, thick-necked, his eyes are unsteady, his face alternately oval and minatory—I should say he bluffed effectively—rough in personality. His view of the world being highly personal, his instinctive idea of office is that it, too, is personal, something to be used, always within the law, to aid friends and to punish enemies."

Secretary of Commerce Hoover—"The practical utility of his mind, is conditioned upon the minds of Mr. Harding, Mr. Weeks and Mr. Daugherty."

CO-OPERATIVE GARAGES POPULAR IN SUBURBS

What is declared to be the largest co-operative garage in the world has just been opened by the co-operative society at Banbury, County Oxford, England. The housewarming included a tea, a concert and a dance, coupled with a co-operative mass meeting and addresses by the leading co-operators of the district.

The new co-operative garage contains 7,500 square feet of floor space, and is the largest building within twenty miles of the city. It is supported by a co-operative society with 31 branches, which owns a flour mill, a bakery, a confectionery works, and a farm of 791 acres, and doing an annual business exceeding $1,170,000.

Co-operative garages have already been instituted in this country in Morganhill and Modesto, Cal., and by various other co-operative groups. Certainly every man who has had to pay a stiff auto repair bill will appreciate the savings thus effected.

VIOLATE CONTRACT; FIRM PAYS HEAVILY

New York, Sept. 7.—Violation of its contract with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union cost Dorfman & Wiesen $1,000 and a $5,000 deposit that hereafter they will abide by their agreement.

The firm is one of the largest dress jobbing establishments in this city. It has been sending work to anti-union contractors, which is prohibited by the agreement. After a three-weeks' strike, involving more than 1,000 workers, mostly girls, the firm agreed to abide by its pledged word, and made the following statement in a local trade paper:

"We regret that we were drawn into this trouble with the union. The fact is that this conflict would not have taken place but for the negligence of some of our employes which brought us into contact with non-union shops.

"We have finally arranged not to have anything to do with open shops. We want our work to be done in union shops only, and we have given a substantial guarantee that we will carry out this agreement."