

THE LABOR WORLD

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HENRY DWORSHAK, JR., Editor.



THE REAL OFFENDERS.

Race rioting, which broke out in East St. Louis, Ill., on May 28, resulting in several deaths and more than fifty injuries, besides the destruction of much property, within a few weeks, has again become serious, continuing with unprecedented fury, causing enormous property loss in the burning of several of the negro quarters of the city, and deaths estimated as high as 250, mostly blacks.

Although martial law has been declared and more than twenty companies of the National Guard are on duty to quell the disturbances, indications are that the rioting will be but temporarily abated, and that there will be more clashes between the whites and blacks.

The principal cause of the trouble is alleged to be the importation of between 3,000 and 6,000 negroes from the south during the last six months, according to Mayor Mallman of East St. Louis, to replace striking workmen in the factories and machine shops. This was done under the subterfuge of "war necessity" by avaricious employers who have but one consideration—that their profits squeezed from the products of the toilers may be incessantly increased.

The Ethiopians are lured to the industrial centers and then compelled to labor for niggardly wages—far, far below that required by the standard of the average white workman—and that is generally exceedingly low. The latter are unable to compete on these terms, and the outcome is inevitable: a feeling of resentment and hostility on their part, and of repugnance and vindictiveness on the part of the invaders—and race rioting is bound to continue just so long as those conditions are tolerated by the authorities.

If Governor Lowden would curb the uprisings (or the Illinois State Council of Defense), let him assail the real instigators—the employers who are responsible for the deplorable industrial conditions in East St. Louis.

MUST PROVIDE SUBSTITUTE.

On June 30 the saloon was relegated to history—most likely never to return.

Regardless of its many apparent distasteful and irremediable features, the saloon—like almost everything else—was not without a few commendable traits, and it did render the community a real service.

When the transient workman arrives in a strange city he generally seeks out the place where he may find companions—men like himself—and although sometimes this companionship costs a great deal, he is almost certainly sure of a warm reception by the proprietor of "the poor man's club." The saloon also provided other accommodations.

The municipality owes it to its citizens—and those who visit it at intervals for useful purposes—to provide a place where these migratory workers may assemble, where proletarian hospitality and congeniality may abound—where lunches may be procured, good reading material obtained, and lounging rooms provided—in short a social center expressly for men, but which must eventually be made self-supporting and in no way be considered a charitable institution.

Also it is necessary that the city provide several public comfort stations, similar to the one located on the Duluth side of the Aerial bridge.

In Hibbing a reading room branch of the library was established in the section formerly infested by saloons, as a substitute for workingmen, and the annual report of the library board states that it has proven an unqualified success.

These suggestions may seem fanciful, and incapable of consummation on account of the expense incurred, but in view of the city commission's past action in appropriating money for such purposes as establishing a zoo back of Lester Park, it is not irrelevant to ask the commissioners to undertake this project, and The Labor World is confident—in view

of the public sentiment expressed by the vote last April—that they will receive the support of the citizens of Duluth.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

At the present time industrial trouble, made manifest by the strikes occurring in various sections of the country, including the copper producing sections of Arizona and the northwestern states, is more pronounced than at any time in recent years, and of far more precarious consequences at this time, when the government is assiduously engaged in war preparations and is demanding the utmost from its producing agencies.

The allegation has been made that "German intrigue" is mainly responsible for this unrest of the workers. This is a fallacious belief, for although German influence may be the instigation of some strikes, there is a far greater cause of the present trouble.

Businesses which have sprung into existence, or have been accelerated and enhanced because of the extraordinary war demands, have, in the main, reaped—and are reaping—enormous profits. Labor, which is producing this wealth, is sharing very little in this "prosperity" and wages have been increased in no proportion to the returns which capital is exacting.

Then must be taken into consideration the fact that living costs have soared far beyond the limits of justification and reason, so that the meager increases in wages are insufficient to meet wartime prices—with the result that labor is less able to cope with its problems than it has been in the past—which must inevitably cause dissatisfaction and, incidentally, the last resort of labor—strikes.

Give the workers their just rewards, and there will be fewer stoppages in the production of those things which are most vital to the welfare of the nation and its people.

Do you smoke union-made cigars? They're the best kind—ask for them.

THE ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR.

The Minnesota Public Safety commission recently notified the brewers of the state that, unless the illegal sale of liquor by boot-leggers and blindpiggers ceased, it would take steps to suppress the entire sale of liquor, either by a mandate of the commission or that an extra session of the legislature would be called for that purpose.

At a meeting attended by virtually all of the brewers of the state, held in St. Paul last Sunday, a committee on law enforcement was appointed, whose duty shall be to co-operate with the safety commission in its endeavor to stamp out the illegal traffic.

Judge John F. McGee of the commission was present at the meeting, and told the brewers of the serious aspects of the illegal sale of liquor, stating that this had accelerated labor troubles, particularly on the iron ranges, where violations of the liquor laws are alleged to be more numerous.

In view of the enormous powers vested in the public safety commission and its determination to eliminate any obstacle in the way of Minnesota doing its utmost to assist in a successful prosecution of the war, it is well that the brewers take all possible steps to carry out its orders as far as possible, otherwise there will be but one outcome, and that is the prohibition of the sale of liquor in this state—and the brewers would have none but themselves to blame for such drastic action.

Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, charged that the excess profits of the United States Steel corporation during the last year were a quarter of a billion dollars. And then to think that the corporation subscribed a few paltry millions for Liberty Loan bonds!

A news dispatch recently recited that a man was arrested and fined for making malicious and defamatory statements about President Wilson. The offense was committed in a Neenah, Wis., saloon, and "National Guard officers testified as to the language used." Are officers in the habit of frequenting such places?

The Bakers' Local No. 26 of Denver, being unable to settle its differences with the three large bakeries there, is operating a bakeshop in competition with the unfair firms, and indications are that it may become a permanent institution.

It has been conservatively estimated that \$10,000 was spent in saloons in Superior on the opening day of the wet regime. Just think how many worthwhile things this would buy!

Have you a label on that pair of shoes, Mr. Union Man? If not, why not?

Who will venture a prediction as to the status July 4th, 1918, will find the United States of America?

What Other Papers Say.

HUMANITY MUST PAY.

San Antonio Weekly Dispatch:—Labor slakers have become a familiar phrase in these days of preparedness and military urgency. It is not a little of honor, and no halo crowns the head of him who bears it. But why confine the name, or limit the shame to the man who falters and falls in the militant relations of government?

For a half century a contest of mightily import has been waged in this country.

A contest for the uplift of labor, for the emancipation of the wage slave, for the rescue of womanhood from industrial and moral degradation, for the restoration to childhood of its just opportunity for mental and physical development. To destroy the juggernaut of greed crushing into the mud, maiming and slaughtering millions of helpless victims; and restore to mankind its equal inheritance of the good gifts of God, of the "earth which He has given to the children of men." To all the children, not to a few self-selected, selfish and arrogant.

This task is most humane in its conception, just in purpose, and glorious in its high idealism.

But there have been slakers, many of them, multitudes of them.

Men who have not contented themselves with evading duty but who have constituted a traitorous force of handy aids to the powers of malignant selfishness, and often prevented, universally retarded, the success of the holy cause of labor unionism, of labor united, organized, disciplined, waging war against a mammoth industrial autocracy.

Yet notwithstanding the slakers, union labor has written into the laws of the states and the nation a record of achievement for human uplift, such as all the bloody wars of history cannot match.

It has lightened the burden of toil for all, it has cleansed the avenues of industrial life, secured a more equitable distribution of the earnings of labor, and forced recognition from the unwilling lords of capital.

Today unionism stands forth respected by the worthy and feared only by the selfish and the unjust.

The slakers we have known by another name, the suggestive title of "scab"—fit designation for degeneracy and moral putridity.

While the union stands for the only organized force enlisted in defense of the worker, and striving for his advancement, it has a right to demand that all workers enlist, and if they will not, why then by the closed shop, or the closed mine, to conscript by force of necessity the slacker, the sneak, the strikebreaker, who fails to meet the issues of the hour, the demands of the time, as honorable men should and will.

GOOD BOOKS.

Peoria Labor News:—No home is complete without a bookcase full of good books. Nothing is more useful to tired nerves than a good book. There is an old saying "that the worth of a man is judged by the books he reads." It is probably a good way to judge a man, and not only keep you informed as to the various ways of life but they develop the brain power.

The business man always has the latest book on his line of business—and on business in general, for that matter. The worker, too, should keep himself informed as to the progress of the labor movement and what the workers are doing and have done on other parts of the globe.

The government sends out free a great many books of value to the average workman. They are intended to be of benefit to the workman.

By spending sixty cents a week for books you will have a library in five years from now that any man ought to feel proud of. They will never deteriorate in real value. A good book is always good. Good books will give you a new idea of life. They make you forget the sordid things in life. They give you the inspiration to appreciate beauty and nature. Get in the game and be a reader and a thinker. If you stay down in the mire too long, you'll never be able to rise.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

When Freedom from her mountain high

Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the stars of glory there,
And set the stars of glory there,
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldrick of the skies,
And striped its pure celestial white
With streakings of the morning light:
Then from his mansion in the sun
She called her eagle bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand
The symbol of her chosen land.

Flag of the seas! on ocean wave
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave;
When death, careering on the gale,
Sweeps darkly round the belted sail,
And frightened waves rush wildly back
Before the broadside's reeling rack,
Each dying wanderer of the sea
Shall look at once to heaven and thee,
And smile to see thy splendors fly
In triumph o'er his closing eye.

Flag of the free heart's hope and home!

By angel hands to valor given;
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us?

—By Joseph Rodman Drake.

WILL FISH FOR FISH.
When prohibition reigns supreme,
then men will go fishing for fish.

HOME LIFE.
Make the home what it should be—the abode of happiness. There is no better way of loving and proving our love than by showing all those all the comrades, sunshine and "better side" of our nature that most of us reserve for company use. We love that takes these things for granted in either courtship or marriage.

A BOND FOIBABY.

By Scott Nering.

At the outset of the war the president urged congress to pay for the war as they went. The evident means of doing this lay in income taxes, inheritance taxes, lat taxes, taxes upon war profits, and other financial measures directed at the surplus income of the community. Had this policy been followed, the American people had every reason to suppose that it would be followed, the war would have been a "pay-as-you-go" affair.

The many millions of people who heard that the war would be put on such a pay-as-you-go basis were rudely awakened during the early days of the campaign to buy Liberty bonds by being urged to "buy a bond for baby."

One paper published a large picture of a charming baby, and underneath was an inscription.

"Buy a Bond for Baby. There you have the three B's of joy. Little Jimmie or Jane is no tiny, but 13 years from now will be at an age where money will be useful, maybe needed."

"Uncle Sam has offered the American people a \$2,000,000,000 Liberty bond issue. These bonds will help to pay for the great war for world freedom. If you buy a bond for baby you will be doing two good things—helping America in the war and giving baby a stake in life."

"In case of necessity baby's bond can be sold at any time. If the government does not wish to take up the bonds at the end of 15 years it may let them run for 15 years more, which case baby's bond will continue to accumulate interest."

"A \$50 bond bearing interest at 3 1/2 per cent will yield 1.75 a year. A \$100 bond will yield 3.50 a year. In 15 years the government will pay in interest \$52.50 on a \$50 bond. If the interest is deposited in baby's account regularly, the compounding will increase this amount. If only 3 per cent is paid on the interest, the sum thus earned added to the \$52.50 paid by the government will make baby's interest \$61.82, or his total wealth \$161.82 at the end of 15 years."

"And it is the safest investment in the world. It is as secure as the United States itself, as it has back of it all the boundless resources of the nation."

"Buy a bond for baby—a liberty bond. Make baby a little patriot and a little banker."

The war is not to be paid for as we go. Baby and baby's companions for the next 30 years will continue to pay interest on the war bonds, and then the principal must be met at some time in the future by them or their descendants.

Is it bonds or bondage that we are being urged to buy for baby?

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

By the Rev. Charles Steidle.

It has long been acknowledged that the voice of the people is the voice of God. The undersigned may hear in the people's voice only a great roar of discontent, or the mutterings of the misguided mass. But he who has understanding will hear the "still, small voice," which speaks the will of God.

By spending sixty cents a week for books you will have a library in five years from now that any man ought to feel proud of. They will never deteriorate in real value. A good book is always good. Good books will give you a new idea of life. They make you forget the sordid things in life. They give you the inspiration to appreciate beauty and nature. Get in the game and be a reader and a thinker. If you stay down in the mire too long, you'll never be able to rise.

No class of men have a broader experience than the "common people"—no class knows quite so well what it means to toil and to suffer and to sacrifice. None have higher aspirations, none exhibit deeper consecration. It is because of this that God speaks through them.

Sometimes the people's expression of God's will is crude. Sometimes it comes as a shock to men who have become accustomed to things as they are, who, quite satisfied with present conditions, are unwilling to be made uncomfortable by a change which may mean a readjustment in their way of doing business. But to stand in the way of progress is futile. It may be that it is necessary to oppose certain features—man-made and man-inspired—which have crept into the plans which the people present, but back of them, all along beneath them, will be found the hand of God.

This has been proved in history. As Gladstone once said, "In the beginning of every great fight for the right and for progress, the leisure classes, the so-called upper classes, have been on the wrong side of the battlefield." The common people—the men of an uncommon sense—to these the world owes a debt of gratitude. If you would hear the voice of God, keep close to the people.

FIRST LABOR STRIKE.

The first labor strike in America occurred in Philadelphia 120 years ago, when 300 shoemakers quit work and refused to return until their employers had granted their demand for increased wages. After this successful struggle there were no further important demonstrations of the solidarity of labor until 1848, when a great strike of weavers was declared in Fall River, marking the beginning of the long series of labor troubles in industrial New England.

A GREATER CALAMITY.

A small boy who had been slipped by his maternal ancestor and set out on the front porch to cool off, asked his little chum, "Is there anything you hate worse than to have your mother spank you?" "Yes," was the prompt reply, "To have dad do it."

GLEANED AT JOHN B'S OBSEQUIES.

Saturday, June 30, the final day of the legalized saloon's career in Duluth, was a gala occasion in the downtown section of the city. Boisterous and jovial throngs of men and youths thronged the thoroughfares from early in the afternoon until after midnight, although the various thirst emporiums ceased to dispense liquid refreshments at 10 o'clock. At that time the groups of exuberant celebrants were unceremoniously and rudely ejected by the morose and downcast saloon proprietors, although the latter were somewhat cheered by the enormous eleventh-hour business, which resulted in the passage of a large amount of money into the coffers of the barkeepers.

There was virtually no disorder of any kind, but one or two disturbances were reported. Those who were displeased with Duluth entering the dry column exhibited good sportsmanship, being resigned to their fate without any malice or ill-feeling. Superior street had the appearance of a summer carnival affair—with one significant difference—many, yes a great many, men carrying packages which looked as though they might contain the wherewithal to alleviate parched throats in the future.

Local breweries and saloons did probably the largest one-day business in their history, nearly all delivery vehicles in the city being called in the frantic endeavor to fill all orders before the ban was effective. It was reported that many were unable to be accommodated, and, should a like occasion occur, it is certain that these would "go to their shopping early."

A few minutes past 10, near a Third Avenue West third floor, men were seen emerging from a willow merry place carrying glasses which had hitherto been used to serve the "suds"—but which now, relegated to the discard, had evidently been distributed to be retained as a memento of the occasion.

Out in West Duluth, just before closing time, a belated shopper was seen laboriously pushing a wheelbarrow toward a brewery, evidently not wishing to take a chance on getting left. After obtaining his supply, he started for home, intermittently pausing to refresh himself, and, incidentally, lessen his visible load. Early Sunday morning pedestrians witnessed a strange spectacle—a wheelbarrow, heavily laden, being used as an improvised bed, the occupant, with bottles protruding from his pockets, sleeping soundly—till not having reached his destination.

All in all, it was a great evening—both for the saloon men and those who attended the last rites of an institution which had, since there was a village at the northern end of Lake Superior, been licensed to engage in its nefarious traffic.

And may its slumber be uninterrupted and perpetual!

AN AMBITIOUS MAN.

Some pessimists are continually deploring the fact that the old-time all-around man, that was really useful, is fast disappearing and that it is nowadays almost an impossibility to get one of the good old sort. Such, however, is not the case, for a Cleveland newspaper some time ago stated that the manager of a life insurance company in that city advertised for a stenographer. He sent one applicant following the elements: Ability to dictate and transcribe, file and index, operate an oscillating mimeograph, hitch pony to cart and drive to town twice daily with mail, sweep and dust.

A few days later the insurance manager got this reply:

"Dear Sir—Yours of recent date at hand. I beg to state that I am a typist with a speed of 100 words a minute. I am 42 years old, have been connected with British embassy at Madagascar, am not only an expert biographer, linguist, telegrapher and college grad, but have several other desirable accomplishments.

"The light duties you enumerate would not serve to keep me busy. I fear I would get homesick. I am an expert snow shoveler, first-class peanut roaster and have some knowledge of removing superfluous hair. Also, I have a medal for reciting 'The Curfew Shall Not'."

"Am a skilled chiropodist, can cook, take care of horses (your pony cart would be a sinecure), crease trousers, open oysters, repair umbrellas and cane chairs and am also the champion tobacco chewer of Louisiana. My spitting record is 3 1/2 feet.

"Being useful as well as ornamental and my whiskers being extensive and luxurious, doubtless would be useful as pen wiper and feather duster.

"By the way, I might ask if it would be objectionable if I should practice with my cornet during leisure hours?"—Exchange.

APPRECIATE MOTHER'S LOVE.

The trouble about mothers is, that we get so used to them that we don't half appreciate them until we lose them. Then we realize what all that divine care and tenderness meant. No matter how much you do you can't begin to return all they have done for you, but do the best you can. Now that vacation is here let mother see that you appreciate all that she has done for you. Your shoulders are young and strong; help lift the burden from the tired shoulders. Take the heaviest part of the housework. Send her out to enjoy herself while you do your share. And the daughter employed can give mother many little pleasures. So, eh, pretty things as well as you do. Spend more time in the home, confiding in her, telling her your hopes and ambitions, for she is better than all the girl friends in the world. As for the girls who talk and act disrespectfully toward their mother, no criticism is too harsh. If only they knew what outsiders think of them they would stop it.—Fox River Leader.

TO THE PUBLIC

STORE HOURS DURING JULY AND AUGUST

In order to give our employees greater opportunity for outdoor recreation and enjoyment during the summer months, we, the undersigned Retail Merchants, have agreed upon the following store hours during the months of July and August, to take effect Thursday, July 5th

FROM 8:30 A.M. TO 5:30 P.M. DAILY (Except Saturday)
SATURDAY FROM 8:30 A.M. TO 6 O'CLOCK P.M.

We earnestly request the active co-operation of YOU—the public—in this movement in order that the closing of retail stores during July and August may become general in Duluth. MAKE IT A POINT TO DO ALL YOUR BUYING WITHIN THE HOURS INDICATED ABOVE and so give your personal and necessary support to a most worthy cause—one which will be of practical benefit to the many employees of the retail stores of this city.

SHOP ONLY IN THE HOURS INDICATED ABOVE
DO YOUR SHARE IN A WORTHY MOVEMENT

Firms that have agreed to the above store hours during July and August

Glass Block	Fremuth's
George A. Gray Co.	Silberstein & Bondy
The Leiser Co.	J. M. Gidding & Co.
Oreck's Store	Bruen's Apparel Shop
Stack & Co.	Miller-Albenberg Co.
Abram's Store	Oriental Shop
H. S. Wenger	Beckman's Fur Factory
Kreske 5c and 10c Store	Sample Cloak & Suit Co.
Woolworth 5c and 10c Store	

LABOR NOTES.

The New York legislature adjourned without taking action on the full train crew law repealer, which passed the state senate.

Seven hundred unorganized machinists of Chicago struck for an eight-hour day and the union scale of wages. Many joined the union.

Coppersmiths in Cincinnati suspended work to enforce the eight-hour day, which has been granted by several large concerns. These workers are affiliated with the Sheet Metal Workers' union.

The Bartenders' union of Pittsburgh has reduced the work week of seventy-two and eighty hours to not over sixty and raised wages \$3 a week.

James C. Cronin, president and business agent of the Molders' union, local 15, of Philadelphia, was arrested in Chester, Pa., recently charged with "inciting to riot, agitating and causing trouble for the government in time of war."

WILL POWER.

Develop your will power and learn to use it. The education of the will is really of far greater importance as shaping the destiny of the individual than that of the intellect. Theory and doctrine and inculcation of laws and precepts lead to the uniform habit of right action.

French & Bassett Co.

What Furniture have You Planned for the New Home?



The New Home! Your Own!

Your most cherished possession—built according to YOUR OWN IDEAS!

Now, most important of all—you will select YOUR OWN FURNITURE and furnishings according to YOUR OWN ideas of the beauty and comfort that go to make a liveable, "homey" Home.

And in planning the furniture and furnishings, you can best carry out your own ideas, both as to quality and price, by making your selections from this splendid collection of reliable furniture assembled for your inspection.

Perhaps, too, we can assist with valuable suggestions.

CASH OR OUR NEW EASY TERMS.

French & Bassett Co.
GOOD FURNITURE

Established 1884. First Street and Third Avenue West.