MR MERCHANT

HAS it occurred to you that this paper goes into the homes of the best paid workingmen in Duluth and surrounding territory? It is carefully perused by every adult member of the household. There is no better advertising medium anywhere.

VOL. 28 NO. 18.

THE LABOR WORLD

MAN'S LABOR IS NO LONGER AN ARTICLE OF COMMERE COR TRADE

DULUTH AND SUPERIOR, JANUARY 1, 1921

MR. WORKINGMAN

FIVE CENTS.

FORTY-TWO STATES ADOPT COMPENSATION LAW UNION LABOR TAKES STEPS TO GPI CENT ORDINANCE

Federated Trades Assembly at Special meeting Hears Street Railway Issue Discussed and A ppoints Committee to Contest Action of City Council; Believes Charter is Violated.

The Federated Trades assembly has by unanimous vote declared against the six-cent ordinance.

The delegates are convinced that provisions of the city charter dealing with franchises and the referendum have been ignored and violated by the city council.

A committee of 10, consisting of John E. Jensen, Henry Perreault, Elling Munkeby, Henry L. Morin, George B. Cooke, John A. Barron, Ernest R. Rickard, A. G. Catlin, P. F. Demore and W. E. McEwen and coercion will not be tolerated. will co sult attorneys on a proposition to carry the case into the courts ad test the legality of the call for the election.

s was decided upon at a special meeting of the assembly held at Ow / hall Wednesday evening. It was one of the largest meetings of the assembly held in recent years, more than 100 delegates and visitors bing in attendance. President John E. Jensen presided.

H. W. Cheadle Speaks in Favor of Ordinance. H. W. Cheadle of the Duluth Realtors' association was present and addressed the delegates and visitors in behalf of the ordinance. He was given respectful attention. It was due him. Mr. Cheadle as a state senator was a mighty good friend of labor. At the conclusion of the meeting he was given a rising vote of thanks for the fair and frank manner in which he presented the side of the street railway

"The Real Estate exchange," said Mr. Cheadle, "is interested in the passage of the six-cent ordinance because we believe the city's growth and prosperity depend upon good street car service and the building of extensions.

"The Real Estate exchange is bound to no special interest. We inaugurated the fight against the steel interests for the abolition of the 'Pittsburg Plus' system of basing steel prices. We began the deep waterway movement. We believe that good street railway service is

"I have looked into this question very thoroughly and I am convinced the street railway company cannot function on a five-cent fare. I sat in on the draft of this ordinance and I believe it to be a fair and equitable to the company and

HEALTH DEPENDS

Better Wages and High Food

Standards Lessen Death

From Pellagra.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—That pel-

lagra varies inversely with the family

South Carolina is the conclusion drawn

after a three-year study by the

United States public health service.

This is the first reported study in

poverty and pellagra is definitely

As the income fell the disease was

found to increase and to affect more and more other members of the same

family. As the income rose, the dis-

ease decreased and was rarely found

in families that enjoyed the highest

incomes, even though this highest was

Differences among families with the

same incomes are attributed by the

report to differences in the expendi-

tures for food, intelligence of the

housewife, and ownership of cows, gardens, etc. Differences among vil-

availability and condition of food in

A recent statement by one of the

largest life insurance companies in the

United States indicates that the food

standards of southern wage earners

local markets.

1915 to 2.3 in 1919.

ON LIVING WAGE

the city. It does not remain in force. longer than two years. It provides for the regulation of service and for makessary public improvements. Can It Be Done?

The whole question is, can the company do these things on a fivecent fare? Every city but two in the north in Duluth's class has granted higher fares to traction companies, running from 6 to 10 cents. I believe it is the duty of the people to come to the relief of the company which is not making any money on a five-cent

When Mr. Cheadle concluded Com missioner P. G. Phillips was invited to address the assembly. "The pro-posed six-cent ordinance," declared Mr. Phillips, "is a tax on wage earners and their wives and children. I don't believe the company needs the money. They have never come clean to the city. They are always holding something back.

Where's That Report? "What became of the report of the experts they employed some months ago to go over their books?" asked Mr. Phillips. "The city has never heard from them. We haven't any authentic information on the finances or condition of the company. Its officers say that they need more than five cents. Its president declares six cents is not enough. All we have is their word for it. If they were on the level they would lay all their cards on the table, and we would be fair

enough to give them a square deal. "They are and have been holding out on the city. Over in Wisconsin this company is doing business. Its rates may be changed by the state railroad commission. Why is it, if the company has such a good case, that the Wisconsin commission has not authorized the six-cent fare in Supe-

Took All the Fat.

"I'll tell you why. This company in 10 years has paid more than the amount of its capital stock in dividends. It took all of the fat when business was good and now when earnings are lean they want us to pay them more money.

"During those fat years the city asked the company to issue six tickets for a quarter. It wanted school children carried for half fare. It was paying good dividends in those days, but it refused the request of the city, holding that the franchise would not permit them to carry people for less/than five cents. It was then held that the franchise could not be amended.

"Now it is different. Oh yes, the franchise can be amended now in the interest of the company, but it could not have been in the interest of the city. If there is any attempt to investigate the financial condition of the street railway company I am in favor of going over its books from the

In Bad With People.

"And finally, the company is in bad with the people. It has had everything its own way for so long that it does not know how to please them now. Mr. Warren, the manager, is out of touch with the people. If he were out of the way and a more sympathetic man was put in his place 90 per cent of the grievances against the company would fade away."

W. E. McEwen was the next

WARN THUGS TO **KEEP HANDS OFF**

Union Cigarmakers at Tampa Veterans of Late War, Refuse to Stand for Lawlessness.

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 29.—The 1,500 union cigar makers who took part in the world war and are now resisters to deunionize this industry, have given notice to these employers and other business men that their bluff

The ex-service men are members of the Cigar Makers' union. In an attempt to drive back to work the 12,000 cigar makers a committee of self-appointed business men called at strike headquarters and attempted to intimidate officials in charge.

In an open letter to these thugs the ex-service men call attention to the principles they fought for in

"We are just as loyal to these principles now as we were then, and certainly we do not propose to desert our leaders in a fight for a just caus as a result of threats and bulldozing intimidation of a handful of men oct ing for the manufacturers under the guise of 'the citizen's committee.'

"We also want to inform you that when you attempt to carry into execution your threat against certain members of the unions and their international representative you will find these 1,500 ex-service men as persistent in their opposition as they were in their defense of just principles in France.
"We do not seek trouble, indus-

trially or otherwise, but, upon the contrary, will endeavor to promote peace, harmony and progress upon all occasions and it is upon this basis that we now pledge our best efforts ements as 'the citizens' committee.'

VERY FREE WITH PEOPLE'S MONEY

Congress Grants Railroads Extension of Time to Have Work Done By Controlled Firms.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.-Railroad owners have been handed additional income in the cotton mill villages of millions of dollars as a result of legno publicity.

The bill postpones the law effective January 1 next which prohibits railwhich the long-suspected relation of roads from dealing with concerns that will receive for their product. are connected, through interlocking directorates, with the railroads. This law was passed to stop the grafting of millions of dollars which stockholders lost, but the loss has been shifted to the treasury of the United States, which is called upon, under the Cummins-Esch act, to guarantee dividends to stockholders.

Now railroad owners may enter into any contract they see fit with concerns that are controlled by them. They may abolish repair shops, for instance, and turn this work over to privately owned companies in which hey are interested. These companies have a free hand in making charges lages which were economically similar to the railroad for their work, and if are attributed to differences in the the railroad has a deficit, the government comes to the rescue, and pays 6 per cent to stockholders.

POLISHERS RAISE WAGES. Metal polishers and buffers employed must have improved remarkably of by the Westfield Manufacturing comlate, for the death rate from pellagra pany have raised wages to 90 cents has fallen from 6.7 per 100,000 in an hour. The old rate was 721/2 cents.

WASHINGTON MINIMUM

WAGE OF \$18 UPHELD BY HIGH STATE COURT

ODYMPIA, Wash, Dec. 29.—The \$18 minimum wage rais for women employed in the hotel and restaurant industry, ordered by the state industrial welfare commission, has been upheld by the state supreme court. The court reaffirmed a former decision sustaining the legality of the act itself. Hotel men were also defeated in their attempt to annul the six-day order of the com-

mission."
"The statute," said the court,
"provides the commission shall specify a minimum wake and stan-dard conditions of labor for women and this provision is clearly broad enough to justify the commiss

BUSINESS VOTES TO HAVE STRIKE

Bankers, Merchants, Growers to Launch Huge Cotton Strike Next Year.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 29.—Busiss men who continually denounce strikes by workers, and demand the passage of "can't-strike" legislation. have agreed with cotton growers to launch a huge cotton strike next year. At a conference of southern bankers, merchants and farmers in this city, a cut in 1921 cotton production was agreed to.

The conference declared that no farmer shall plant to extron the coming year more than \$3 1-3 per cent of his lands under actual cultivation against such illegal and disturbing in yield may be made effective. Comfliance with the strike decision will be made effective mainly by bankers and merchants, who will refuse credit to any farmers who refuse to strike. State executive committees will organize the various cotton states with votng or school districts as the unit. Land owners are asked to share in

whatever crops may be raised on their ands on a percentage basis and not require any fixed sum or pounds of The public press, law makers and publicists treat this general strike of cotton growers in a manner that contrasts with a strike of wage earners

who are forced to suspend work that their living or working standards may not be reduced. In the case of the cotton farmers islation that was quietly rushed there is no hue and cry for legisla-through congress with no debate and tion to compel them to work against their will, even though the farmers announce that their strike is for the purpose of increasing the price they

STREET RAILWAY HAS PAID 100 PER CENT IN 10 YEARS

According to Commissioner P. G. Phillips the Duluth Street Railway company has paid dividends to its stockholders in 10 years, \$1,271,000, which is more than 100 per cent on the capital stock of the company allotted to the Duluth system.

The Duluth Street Railway company is capitalized for \$1,800,000 of which \$600,000 is chargeable to the Superior system. Its bonded indebtedness is \$3,500,00, of which \$1,00,000 is charged to Superior.

CALL FOR PRODUCTION. CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.-"We now demand," says Editor Atherton of the Metal Polishers' Journal, "that the manufacturers remove the limit and der to maintain their exorbitant where families of worthy blind may

NO-STRIKE PLAN IN CUMMINS ACT

Organizations Condemn Poindexter Act to Handcuff Railroad and Other Workers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.-The Poindexter anti-strike bill, that was railroaded through the senate, is opposed by representative farmers' orranizations. The national board of farm organizations, at a meeting in St. Louis, condemned the attempt to handcuff labor and the farmers' national council has taken the same position. In a public statement, Director George P. Hampton of the latter body

"Farmers, I believe, as a body, do not like strikes, recognizing that they interrupt production, but farmers do not blind themselves to the self-evident fact that under our present-day industrial organization strikes, even on railroads after due notice has been given and negotiations have been held, may be necessary to protect labor, and to enable labor to secure its just

"Strikes should be a last resort, but last resorts sometimes have to be resorted to, and it is un-American and contrary to sound public pelicy to make striking a felony under any and

"Farmers realize also that if striking by labor is made a felony the next step logically would be to have the urtailing of acreage or the commodity marketing of farm staples, which is necessary to secure fair prices for farmers, made a felony as well. This would result in enforced labor on the part of farmers and render them help-less under the exploitation of men-opoly interests."

OPEN SHOP GANG IS ORDERED OUT

Professional Anti-Unionists Held In Contempt By New York Investigating Committee.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.-Walter Drew, attorney for the National Erectors' association and other antiunion organizations, was thrown out of the committee room at which the nearings against the building trust were being held. Drew insisted on interrupting proceedings that showed the workings of these anti-union employers. Later W. W. Corlett, attorney for the anti-union American Bridge company, and A. L. Davis, an official of the steel trust, were evicted for attempting to prompt witnesses.

Captain Robert J. Foster, head of strike-breaking bureau, was adjudged in contempt for his refusal to produce reports of his secret agents in the steel industry and union organizations.

Charles E. Cheney, secretary of the National Erectors' association, admitted that Attorney Drew instructed him to omit from the minutes any reference to a meeting of the association which discussed relations with the steel trust.

MODEL LANDLORD, TRULY. HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 29.-P. H. Vaughn, "model landlord," who refused to raise rents during the war, cease restricting the output in or- in his will set aside ten of his houses live rent free.

FARMERS OPPOSE LABOR MADE ADVANCES IN 1920 IN SPITE OF WAVE OF REACTION

MINNESOTA

HISTORICAL

Output of Productive Legislation During Year Shows Gains Despite Small Number of States Holding Legislative Sessions; Social Insurance Leads: Liberal Compensation Granted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The output of protective labor legisla-tion in 1920, particularly in the field of social insurance, shows continued advances despite the small number of states holding regular legislative sessions during the year and scattering setbacks due to "a wave of reaction," according to a summary of the year's labor laws by congress and eleven states issued last night by the American Association for Labor Legislation.

"With the adoption of workmen's compensation this year by Georgia," says Secretary John B. Andrews, "there is now a total of forty-two states having compensation laws, in addition to Porto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii, as well as the federal government with a model act for its half million civilian employees. The six states still remaining without this form of social insurance are largely in the non-industrial south.

One more chapter was added to the shame of Missouri when that state in a referendum at the recent election overturned the compensation law. This adverse action is credited to the activities of ambulance-chasing lawyers who succeeded in holding down the vote in industrial centers despite the joint efforts of the organized employers of the state and the federation of labor in support of the law.

More Liberal Compensation Is Provided For. "The trend among the states," he continues, "is steadily toward more liberal cash payments and adequate medical care for injured workers. Rapid progress has been made by the states in providing for the vocational rehabilitation of industrial cripples through federalstate co-operation under the law recently enacted by congress. The movement for old age assistance laws in the states was given an impetus through the enactment this year by congress of a law for compulsory, contributory old age and disability insurance for the government's 300,000 employees in the classified civil service—a significant extension of social insurance legislation. New York came into line

WAGE CUTS ARE NOT JUSTIFIED

Investigation By Bureau of Labor Shows Prices Are Not Coming Down on Necessities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29. - The wage reductions in unorganized plants that are based on reduced food costs are not justified according to figures made public by the United States bureau of labor statistics.

Newspapers are creating a public stantially reduced, but the bureau shows that during the year period. November, 1919, to November, 1920, prices in some cities have actually increased. The greatest decrease was 7 per cent in Memphis and Seattle, with a 3 per cent decrease in Birmingham, Dallas, Denver, Little Rock, Louisville. Milwaukee. Minneapolis, Mobile, Omaha and Portland, Ore.

There was a 2 per cent decrease Atlanta, Charleston, Indianapolis and St. Louis, and 1 per cent decrease in Kansas City and St. Paul.

In Chicago, Columbus, Detroit and Jacksonville the boasted reduced prices for food was less than five- taking to rehabilitate their industrial tenths of 1 per cent.

During the year food prices in creased 6 per cent in Boston, 5 per cent in Scranton, 4 per cent in Buffalo, Fall River, Los Angeles and that have taken action looking to such Manchester, 3 per cent in Bridgepor Newark, New Haven, Portland (Me.), Providence, San Francisco and Spring- proclamations of acceptance by their field; 2 per cent in Butte, Cincinnati | respective governors, accepted the and Rochester, 1 per cent in Baltimore, Cleveland, New Orleans, New York, Norfolk, Peeria and Pittsburgh, and less than five-tenths of 1 per cent increase in Philadelphia and Wash ington.

with a pension system covering old employees of both city and state. "In the field of trade disputes, Kansas, with an industrial court, and Texas, with an extraordinary emergency law to prohibit interference with transportation, attempted to control strikes by mandatory legislation. Further recognition was given by congress to the need of protection for the increasing army of women wageearners by the creation of a women's bureau in the department of labor. In one state, Massachusetts, advanced action was taken looking to the early adoption of a law for maternity pro-

Social Insurance.

ed existing compensation laws, shortening the waiting period, extending provisions for medical care and bringing private casualty companies doing workmen's compensation business brought within the compensation law thought that prices have been sub- a limited number of occupational diseases, and legislated against the evil of compensation "runners." Kentucky and Virginia found it possible to reduce the tax needed for administrative expenses. Louisiana made accident insurance compulsory. North Carolina authorized a commission to men's compensation legislation. Congress extended the principle of the federal employer's liability act for railway employees to cover actions by injured seamen in admiralty.

In line with the new developments in workmen's compensation, a United States law offers federal aid on a dollar for dollar basis to states undercripples. New York, New Jersey. North Carolina and Georgia this year passed bills accepting the federal act, making a total of twenty-four states rehabilitation, eighteen states having by legislative enactment or through provisions of the new federal law. Massachusetts authorized the appointment of a commission on rehabilitation.

Further advanced action was taken by congress in the final passage of a bill providing for the retirement of superannuated employees in the federal civil service. New York established pension systems for employees of New York city, New York state and state charkable institutions. Massachusetts and New Jersey liberalized existing pension laws.

A step forward in the field of maternity insurance legislation was taken by Massachusetts in authorizing a leg-islative commission to investigate the problem of prenatal and postnatal care for mothers and their children. Safety and Health.

Child labor restrictions were extended in Massachusetts by a law forbidding children under sixteen to can or repair freight elevators, while Virginia granted children permission to work in canneries when the schools are not in session. Oregon enacted a safety code, Maryland created a board of boiler rules and Kentucky required mines, steel mills, foundries and machine shops to provide wash-rooms. Maryland, Kentucky and New York authorized the appointment of commissions—in the former to revise the industrial laws and in the two latter to revise child welfare

Hours of children in factories, workshops and mercantile establish-ments were reduced from ten to eight (Continued on Page 500)

YEAR 1921 OPENS WITH UNION LABOR FACING MOST SERIOUS CRISIS The foundations of American or- whether labor organizations come un- it went to the president, which they organization.

ganized labor are being subjected today to the severest strains they have anti-trust law as it provides for damundergone in many years. Here, in a word, are some of the developments of recent weeks that are putting amalgamated workers to the supreme test:

the laying off of thousands of employes and rehiring of men at reduced wages.

2. Flat wage scale reduction orders in many industries. 3. Nation-wide propaganda designed to restore the open shop.

4. Direct and effective eqorts by big steel interests represented in the National Erectors' association to force open shop policies in construct on work involving fabricated steel. This has ramifications in many different trades, that are strongly unionized.

5. Sudden and unexpected passage

by the United States senate of the Poindexter anti-strike bill.

6. The United States supreme

der the jurisdiction of the Sherman ages from action in restraint of trade

7. Evidence revealed in state housing probe hearing here indicating that labor leaders were profiteering 1. Curtailment of industry, with on organized labor to the expense of contractors and the public. The developments have thoroughly

aroused labor. Samuel Gompers. president of the American Federation of Labor, stated Friday that the work ers "must accept the challenge." "They cannot drive back the Amer-

fcan labor movement," said the old leader with characteristic vehemence. "Those fighting us today represent a new awakening of the old idea of master and servant, master and slave. In reply, we challenge them on the manhood."

There is no great fear among labor

believe wholly unlikely, it would be

In the steel industry movement and court on the Arkansas case, they are were in frequent clashes with the distinctly concerned, however. The union miners and scores of non-union steel interests not only directly affect a huge bulk of workers, but in driving to force open shop policies on construction work, they indirectly affect a great many trades. That such policies are now being pursued under blanket resolutions adhered to by many steel manufacturers has been developed in testimony before the New York housing probe committee. Next to the open shop movement,

perhaps the most striking threat at In reply, we challenge them on the principles of savareignty, freedom and involved in the suit of the A. F. of L. versus the Coronado Coal company, et al., now awaiting decision of the amenable to Section 7 of that law, leaders as a result of the senate's United States supreme court. The which define "persons" that may be speaker. He attacked the validity of the special election. The substance the special election. The substance (Continued on Page Two).

Continued on Page Two).

The case grew out of a miners' strike in the Hartford valley. Dynamiting, burning and killing featured in the possibility of an adverse de- the progress of the strike in and cision of the United States supreme about the mines. Strike breakers

> cality. A loss, estimated at many thousands of dollars by the Coronado Coal company and eight associate companies, was made the subject of companies against the A. F. of L. on the ground that under the Sher-man anti-trust law damages incurred from action in restraint of trade can be collected from the offenders sever-

The immediate question, therefore, is whether labor organizations are

the United States or any state," and the court will decide whether organized labor, a voluntary institution comes under this heading. Labor, in its contention, held that the Clayton act specifically exempted workers were driven from the lo-

it. The coal companies contended that the fact that labor was recognized as an institution in provisions of the Clayton act, proves that it is recognized as "existing under the laws of the United States," and, therefore, suit in the lower courts by the coal is covered in the Sherman act's definition of persons amenable to violations of that law.

> Tremendous damages, amounting to scores of thousands of dollars were swarded the coal companies by the ower courts and the case is now before the supreme court on appeal of labor. If organized labor is held to be amenable, to the Sherman act it naturally would suffer not only a staggering financial blow, but would lay itself open to scores of other spits that might be awaiting the court's decision.