THE LABOR WORLD

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MR. WORKINGMAN

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DULUTH AND SUPERIOR CEMBER 3, 1921.

FIVE CENTS.

VESON.

NO ROOM HERE FOR SECTIONAL HEATING FRANCHISE

OUSTED FROM OFFICE FOR ONE REASON; IN JAIL FOR ANOTHER

Officers of United Mine Workers Tell Why Howat and Associates Were Removed; Not Square With Cause.

MINERS' CHIEFS GIVE

FACTS IN HOWAT CASE

ever attempted to test validity of

Kansas anti-strike law in the courts.

court, but they have not, even up to

this hour, made any attack upon the

"The International union has of

fered to assist Howat to make a full

legal test of the law, but he did not

"The convention of the United Mine Workers ordered Howat and

his asociates to live up to their agree-

ment with the mine owners....They refused to abide by the decision of

the convention and the law of the

International union....For that reason,

and that alone, they were removed

ANTI-UNIONISTS

New and Flowery Warwick Ap-

pears on Stage to Lead Hosts

of Open Shoppers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The latest

addition to the anti-union forces is

Alfred J. Beveridge, former United

States senator from Indiana. The

ex-lawmaker has posed as a "liberal."

but his speech shows how easy this

brand of "liberalism" slips into reac-

In a speech before the state cham-

ber of commerce he said he denounced

ment" has appeared.
"This new assailant of ordered lib-

close and closed corporations of thos

In his most flowery style, Bever-

idge reeled off his citizens alliance

conditions listed with organized capi-

John J. Cornwell, former governor

ters of labor unions," he said.

coal owners a free hand.

WOOL TRADE ADVANCES

WHILE STEEL DECLINES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.-In com-

paring employment figures of Octo-

ber, 1921, with those in October, 1920,

The largest increase, 52.5 per cent, is

BEVERIDGE WITH

accept the offer of assistance.

law creating the court.

from office."

tion's camp.

"They have fought the industria!

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 1.-Alexander Howat, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, District 14, is in jail at Columbus, Kan., for one reason and he was removed from office as president by John L. Lewis, international president, for an entirely different reason, according to an article appearing in the current issue of the United Mine Workers Journal, official publication of the international union. The Journal says:

Only Kick Up Dust.

"Some of those men who are in open rebellion against the laws of the union are spreading the word that the autonomy of District 14 was suspended by the international organization and the officers of that district removed from office because those district officials were making a fight against the Kansas industrial court

"Nothing could be farther from the truth and, of course, those who make such statements know they are untrue. It is only an attempt on their part to kick up a lot of dust to hide their illegal and indefensible conduct in violating the fundamental laws of the union and the basic provisions of their agreement with the coal operators of that district. There is nothing else to it.

Union Law Breakers.
"These district officers were not removed from office because of their fight against the Kansas industrial law. They were removed because they refused to obey the laws of their own union and the decision of their own international union. They called strikes that were violations of "The international union directed

them to put the striking miners back and then take up the grievances in the regular way, as provided by the joint agreement. They refused to do this, but defied the international officers and international union. Then the international con- but now another "invisible govern- them, on October 31: "There will be vention, the highest authority in the organization, decided by an overwhelming vote that they should put erty and American institutions is the are turning the tables. the striking miners back at work. Still they refused and defied the con-

"For that reason, and that reason alone, they were removed from office and the autonomy of District 14 speech to the delight of business men was suspended. The Kansas industrial court was not involved in the case in any manner whatever also conditions listed with organized capital COMMUNISTS AID case in any manner whatever, although some of these men have at- talists, whose goal is profits. tempted to hide behind their awn shadows and make the people believe of West Virginia, followed. He picthat they were being persecuted be- tured the dangers if the government cause they were fighting the Kansas takes over the coal mines of West industrial court law.

Never Fought Kansas Law. "The bald fact is that the officers of District 14 never have fought the

Kansas industrial court law. They zation" is the same tepid stuff he dealt have fought the court, but they have in while governor of West Virginia, not, even up to this hour, made any attack upon the law creating the court nor have they made any effort whatever to have the Kansas industrial court law set aside or repealed.

"Throughout all of their dramatics and heroics they have merely denounced and defied the Kansas industrial court and then paraded before the public, with the spotlight turned on, beating their breasts and shouting, 'I am a hero.' It was a clear case of playing to the grandstand, all of which was at the expense of the Kansas miners and the good name of the union

Validity Not Tested. "Sometimes the thought arises that perhaps the officers of District 14 were not as anxious to have the Kansas industrial court law knocked out per cent. as they appeared to be from their declarations. As above stated, they never made any effort to have the

"They violated the industrial court law numerous times and had them-selves arrested, but in no case did they start any proceedings that could test the constitutionality of the law itself. And when the international union offered to co-operate with and assist Alexander Howat to make, a full legal test of the law Howat did

not accept the offer of assistance. "Sincerity of purpose would have prompted him to accept the help of the international union, instead of completely ignoring the offer. Just cept Howat himself knows.

"Recent developments, however, would seem to indicate that he had a burning desire to go to jail instead, and thus attain the self-imposed distinction of being a martyr with the limelight shining brightly upon him.

Indulge in Deception. "Howat and those who support him are indulging in bare-faced deception of the membership when they make the statement that the officers of District 14 were removed from office because of their activities against the Kansas industrial court. The Kansas

industrial court law had nothing to (Continued on page 2.)

BRING GRIEF TO **GARMENT TRADES**

Manufacturers Who Broke Trade Agreements Now Busy Explaining to Public.

UNION SMASHERS

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.-Organized cloak manufacturers have been outgeneraled in an effort to smash the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union. The bosses broke their contract and would establish piece work, wage reductions and the long work week. As a result, 60.000 employes suspended work following a

referendum vote of 38,672 to 162. The broken agreement cannot be answered by the employers, who are tide against them. They first attempted to conceal their purpose by claims that their success would mean lower prices for women's cloaks, but the unionists destroyed this alibi. by showing the small labor cost in these garments. The bosses then insisted that the uniou interferes with greater productivity, but again the union put the employers on the defensive by showing that the joint production commission, created under the agreement, was considering this question, and that before its report was made the employers precipitated the present.

The employers talk about "an honest day's work," which is referred to by President Schlesinger of the garment workers as a "commonplace truism that can be applied in every industrial dispute."

"The union will not allow the issue monious manner," said the workers' representative. "The union insists upon the full performance of the existing agreement, not for the enforceas a matter of vital practical concern. In the 11 years of contractural dealings between the employers' association and our union, the employers have four times openly repudiated their agreement with the workers."

To prove the union-smashing purpose of the employers, attention is "invisible government" 10 years ago, called to this public statement by no conference, no negotiation. The manufacturers have decided it. We e are the doctors.'

The broken agreement cannot be nswered by the employers, and the union is driving this point home,

PRINTER BOSSES

Virginia. No one in that state is seriously advocating this plan, but Cornwell's speech "went big," just the same. His reference to "" just the fort and Support to Enemies same. His reference to "Americaniof Printing Trades. in while governor of West Virginia when he gave gunmen and anti-union

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The Typographical union is circulating an amswer to the local typothetae, which has Boston Typographical union and the International Typographical union. pothetae is reprinted from the Work- year's tax will total about one-half the bureau of labor statistics reports ers' Challenge, organ of the commun-that in eight of the industries employ- ist party, and attacks the union exment increased and in the remaining ecutives because they insisted on consix less employment was recorded. tract observance in this city.

In its reply the local union says: in the woolen industry. Men's ready-made clothing increased 30.5 per cent. The iron and steel industry shows the "such propaganda on the part of the typothetæe is significant. Have their leaders joined hands with 'Big Bill' largest decrease in employment, 37.8 Haywood and the Moscow internaROCKEFELLE S "UNION" MEETS PREDICTED FATE

DENVER, Dec. 1.-The 1914 miners' strike in southern Colorado was followed by a company "union," approved by John D. Rockefeller, jr., and hailed by President Welborn of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company as industrial democracy. The company is a Rockefeller unit. ...

Tons of valuable white paper was used to explain the new system that would end strikes. Hard headed trade unionists were called cynics and joy killers when they predicted failure of the new "union," but their prophecy has been fulfilled.

The company has reduced wages 30 per cent, in violation of an award by the government's bituminous coal commission, and in violation of the state industrial law which provides that 30 days' notice must be given before wages we reduced or workers strike.

The commission took no action against the company and the coal miners suspended work. The com-pany "union" has been forgotten and martial law proclaimed, as in the days of Ludlow.

The commission will appreciate information whereby it can jail these workers without being censured for not taking action against the company when it violated the law.

COMMON PEOPLE MUST SHOULDER BURDEN OF WAR

to be sidetracked in such uncere- Big Business Has Won Long-Waged Fight for Repeal of **Excess Profits Tax.**

> WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Big business has won its fight for repeal of year the merry game of gouging will first step we ask the co-operation of be clear velvet without contributions to the treasury department.

For months the people have been told that this tax is a check on business initiative, and men who pose as leaders of the nation have joined in the confusing hubbub, ignoring the law, which provides a tax not on normal profits, or large profits, but on

"That the excess profits credit shall fact-finding agency." of a specific exemption of

This means that after a business man pays salaries to himself and associate managers, wages to his employes interest on his bonds, sets aside substantial sum for depreciation of plant, provides for a sinking fund to care for outstanding indebtedness, etc., he may then set aside \$3,000 of his profits, and then an additional amount equal to 8 per cent of his invested capital.

Then and not till then are his profits subject to an 8 per cent tax under the excess profits tax.

Even under these conditions the capitalist can conceal large amounts tory his plant at the present market printed an attack on officers of the price rather than the original cost, The treasury department estimates that the excess profits for 1920 will

> of that amount. them will assist in paying the nation's

on to pay the staggering war debt, paid \$10,000 a year.

COAL INDUSTRY SICK; REFUSES TO FACE FACTS

Want to Reduce Wages But Refuse to Permit Government to Examine Books.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The coal inlustry is sick and refuses to let the doctor make an examination, said Iohn Brophy in an address before the public ownership league.

The speaker is president of coal miners' district No. 2 (central Pennsylvania). He is also chairman of the nationalization research committee of the United Mine Workers of America, which has declared for the nationalization of mines.

The address was a challenge to coal owners. The unionist charged these business men with profiteering and quoted their own figures to prove it. He charged them with waste and officials and coal owners to prove it. He charged them with producing coal for the stock market and not for use, and presented statements

stock brokers to prove it. Despite this array of facts speaker said that the miners do not ask for a verdict from the public until every source of information is

"When the miners ask that all the facts be put at your disposal, the operators start a publicity campaign against facts through paid advertisements in the newspapers.

'What facts are needed? First, facts are needed on costs and profits. The federal trade commission started to collect this data. In 1920 congress asked the commission to investigate and report the cost of mining coal, and \$150,000 was appropriated for the job. The national coal association asked for an injunction stopping the investigation. The injunction was granted because mining coal was not Literstate commerce.

"We miners stand for nationalize tion of the coal industry and as a the American people in securing a centralized continuous and compulsory fact-finding agency. In demanding this I am talking as an American citizen. It is in the interest of the great class of American 000. coal consumers that as a representa-

to 8 per cent of the invested capital for the taxable year."

Security of the invested capital to the taxable year." PROFIT ON MILK

> Washington Investigation Show Up Profiteering Among Milk Distributors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- Pity the poor milk dealer-not the little felthrough a ruling that he may inven- low with one or two cows, but the concern that deals in this commodity by the carload.

CITY CAN BUILD ITS OWN PLANT AND GIVE HEAT TO ALL AT COST

Private Company Must Not Be Granted Right to Pick Cream of Business and Neglect Other Sections of City.

CITY FULLY ABLE TO **BUILD HEATING PLANT**

The city of Duluth is abundantly able to finance and build public heating systems that will supply the needs of every dwelling and business

block at cost.
Fuel in Duluth is a big item in cost of living. Wood, once the poor man's fuel, is now on the luxury list. Homes must be heated for nine months

every year.

Heating pipes are only laid be-neath the surface of the ground. There is no serious problem of con-struction involved. It is more simple

than gas and water construction.
The cream of the heating business is in the heart of the city. No one would want to build plants in other sections which would bring in nominal returns. The city incinerator and private power plants are equipped now to sell steam to city as we now

SUPREME COURT SWATS JUGGLING

Declares Rockefeller and Du-Pont Must Pay Millions Into U. S. Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- Stock divi-States supreme court.

The decision means that John D. Rockefeller and Edith Hale Hark- a measure helping to solve the probness must pay the government \$16,-000,000 and the Dupont Powder company must turn in about \$24,000.

Stock dividends means that the light and air and water. tive of the United Mine Workers of capital stock of a concern is increased mal profits, or large profits, but on America I ask you to urge congress when profits are so large that they lege of serving the people with but law says: practice has been upheld by the United States supreme court.

The scheme has been enlarged to include reorganizations, but the court issued in this manner, shall be classed as income, and are subject to the income tax.

The amount of money the defendants are called upon to pay the gov ernment will give some idea of profits that have been made during the past

STOPPED WORK TO KILL RAT; INJURED AND WAS REFUSED COMPENSATION

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 1.-The state The manager of one of these con-workmen's compensation commission The article circulated by the ty- amount to \$850,000,000, and that this cerns in the nation's capitol told a reports a queer compensation case congressional milk investigating wherein a worker engaged in movcommittee that he has made a profit ing a house chased a rat from under These vast sums will be increased of \$200 every day for the last nine the building. In attempting to kill beyond computation in the coming months. His total profit during that the rat with a piece of board a sliver days of prosperity, but no portion of period was \$38,900. This does not pierced the hand of the worker and include annual salaries aggregating blood poisoning developed. In reject-\$37,000 which his family draws out ing a claim for compensation it was The repeal of this law will put an of the business and of which he re- ruled that if the worker was employed added war tax burden on the com-mon people, who are being called up- on the payroll and two of them are be compensated, but not under present. conditions.

The city commissioners are advised to go slow in granting a franchise to certain private parties for a central heating plant. They will undoubtedly give the matter careful consideration before taking any action, which of course in any event will be finally passed upon by the people. None want to stand in the way of city progress, but this is no way to advance the interests

Duluth needs a public heating plant as much as it needs anything in the world. No item in the cost of living except food approaches that of the cost of fuel. Even cordwood, once the poor man's boon, is now on the luxury list. Fuel for heating is used in nearly every home for the greater part of nine months a year.

Rent, clothing, food and fuel constitute the chief items in a family budget. A local government has no power to regulate the price of any such articles. The state and federal governments have not assumed any power to regulate prices, except in time of war, and we are to have no more war, let us hope.

Cannot Hit Rents. A city can do much to influence rent through taxation and we have not reached the time yet when it would be regarded as good city business to build homes. . In some foreign cities that is being done by the municipalities. In America we are learn-

ing how to build homes much better

through the medium of co-operative building and loan associations, With regard to clothing and food there is little opportunity for relief from high prices through any agencies the city might set up. seems to be too unseasonable to ascorganization and this stock extends sure success to city markets. We are not disposed to open city-owned stores for the sale of clothing and food. It is not desirable. The workers are in lem for themselves by organizing co-

operative stores. Heating at Cost.

When it comes to heating, it is luth we have farmed out the privireceiving these excessive profits the and life. We give the people water stockholder is given additional stock and gas at cost. We permit a priupon which he pays no income. This vate company to make a profit in supplying us with electric light, and as that company has been very fair with the people it has continued to now holds that stock dividends, when spite of the fact that the sentiment do business without interruption in here is in favor of municipal ownership.

Duluth needs a public heating plant or plants. On account of the topography of the city the unit system of heating would seem the most practice able, just as was recommended by Commissioner Merritt some years ago with regards to the electric lighting

It Would Be Folly. Would it not be folly to grant to

private parties a franchise to supply the central portion of the city; to take the cream of the business, and to permit the rest of the folks in other sections to look on with envy while they are being denied such a luxury? The proposed franchise extends from Third avenue east to Seventh avenue west and up the hill to Third street. It can be depended upon if the people living below Third street in the central portion of the city enjoy the convenience of a public heating plant a demand will be made from other sections for the same convenience.

What company would want to take the responsibility and the risk of furnishing heat to the lean sections of the city? To grant such a franchise as is asked for at this time would be but another municipal blunder which we would live to regret. It is true the central plant could be purchased at any time, but if such were done we would be ferced to pay for valuation, going value, good will and a lot of other trash. There is nothing

Will Not Reduce Rents.

Is one foolish enough to believe that the granting of the franchise would result in reducing office rents in the public buildings down town? In the upper section of the district it would result in increasing rent. We know. of a private boarding house where it is necessary to employ a man to take would not be necessary when heat is to be supplied by a private company: The landlord would soon find it out and he would only exact that much more in rent that is if we are to judge

The installation of a public heating system in Duluth, one that would extend from Lakeside to New Duluthi is no physical or financial problem. It would pay for itself in twenty-five ears. It is not necessary to lay steam bipes as deep in the ground as water men indicate that they will be willing and gas pipes. There will be very (Continued on page 2.)

Wages Before Profits in Canadian Rail The Board of Arbitration appointed on the assumption, that employes either party, the comment contained parlor car employes, the report sug- a minimum wage. It does think that

to hear the dispute between the Cana- earning \$125 a month and more are dian National Railways and certain able to stand a cut of approximately of its employes respecting a reduction of its employes respecting a reduction of wages has rendered an award that is interesting in that it takes the position that cost of living shall have first and Harold Fisher, Sepresenting the consideration in the adjustment of men, signed the report, to which wages and that when reductions are George D. Kelley, representing the wages, and that when reductions are made they shall bear due relation to the amount that will remain for each

class of workers. This is completely at odds with the position of American railroad owners, who insist that the Doorest paid workers shall sustain the biggest cuts, and who were recently sustained by the United States Railroad Labor Board, which established wages for certain railroad workers averaging not more than \$9.60 a

The Canadian board made its award

should be less in the case of lower paid workers.

Chairman, (Rey.) Byron Stauffer Canadian National, dissented and submitted a minority report.

The effect of the award was to sustain the proposed reduction in the case of employes receiving \$125 or more per month and to suggest a sliding-scale reduction in the case of other employes, on the following basis: Employes receiving \$80 per from them a considerable amount of month, \$5; employes receiving \$81 to \$95 per month, \$7,50; employes receiving \$96 to \$35 per month, \$10. This basis is similar to that put into effect in the Toronto accounting department of the Canadian National.

in the verdict is important in that it gested that "if the management and the railways of the country, and more takes a position completely reversing the employes will seriously undertake especially, perhaps, the government railroad practice on this continent. the pioneer reform of abolishing gratto the fact that cleaners would earn \$19.20 per week, and ashpitmen, firebuilders and coalmen, \$20.64 per week. and said: "The board thinks that it is almost impossible for the average family to live on these wages. All of unskilled isbor, in a sense. It is not

necessary for these employes to go through a long training, but most of them are permanent employes, and we think that their positions require intelligence and reliability. "It would not be merely decent treatment, but good business, to see that these perm ployes get wages which will make

hem contented and willing."

reduction, the award drew attention a supplementary report." maximum decrease for hourly paid

these employes are little more than Stenographers and sleeping, dining and parlor car employes are not affected by the recommendation for reductions for monthly paid employes getting \$125 or less. "We can not believe that the

fixing of wages should be left entirely to the hard and fast law of supply and demand," the award states. "This implies struggle, with possible strikes and lock-Outs."

onts."
"This board would not be prepared

Dealing with the proposed general uities this board will be glad to offer da, in fixing wages, must have some supplementary report." regard to the minimum cost of living.

The sward recommended that the under frugal but decent conditions. regard to the minimum cost of living While remarkable in many respects men, such as loaders, freight truckers the award was none the less of a juor porters, locomotive cleaners, ash- dicial and impartial nature. It assert even with the reduced cost of living, pitmen, firebuildrs and coalmen be ed that, unpleasant though it might

not greater than 10 per cent of the be, railway employes should not be care of the furnace. His services wages, paid before the reductions, exempt from making their contribution to the lowered cost of living. On the other hand, it stated that the board was not greatly impressed with the statement made regarding the financial condition of the Canadian National.

"The board," the award says on this ponit, "is not interested in causes of the deficit, for which the employes can not be

Statements made by leaders of the

While the award is not binding upon

Referring to sleeping, dining, and as a board to indorse the prniciple of to accept and abide by the sward.

by his habit.

