

pany, but of the industry as a whole, and we want that inquiry to be in charge of the committee on labor, of which Mr. Wilson is chairman and in the membership of which we have entire confidence."

Golden said the alien contract labor law was being violated wholesale by the big labor employing interests of the country.

"Isn't it true," Representative Wilson asked, "that these big concerns placard Europe with alluring posters showing the American workmen with a bag of gold over his shoulder returning from work to his beautiful home?"

"Oh, yes," replied Golden, "and I have no doubt that some of these striking Lawrence operatives have kept those posters as relics."

Representative Campbell wanted to know why Golden persisted in speaking of the Lawrence strike as a revolution

"Our conception of a strike," explained Golden, "is one that is brought about in a systematic and orderly manner. But in this instance there wasn't a soul on God's earth who knew five minutes before the pay envelopes were issued with the first reduction taken from them as a result of the 54-hour law that there was to be a strike."

Golden turned toward Representative Berger and shook a rigid forefinger at that gentleman. "And it is all the fault," he declared dramatically, "of your Ettors and your Haywoods, who have gone there to Lawrence and poisoned the minds of the mill workers. They have not preached trades unionism to them but absolute anarchy."

"That's a lie!" shouted several of the girl strikers loudly, and again the committee room was in an uproar. Chairman Henry again threatened to clear the room unless the disorder ceased.

"Is the industrial workers of the world an organization of anarchists?" asked Representative Pou, of North Carolina.

"As a result of their conduct in Lawrence, we so claim," said Golden. "Have they urged violence?" asked Mr. Campbell.

"Yes," replied Golden. "One man said the gun shops had better get busy, because he was going out and buy a revolver."

"Who was that?" "Ettor," replied Golden. "He never said that! That's a lie?" came the chorus from the strikers.

Again Mr. Henry insisted upon order, and it appeared that he meant business.

Representative Berger took a shot at Mr. Golden's demand for a general investigation of the textile industry.

"You surely don't think," he said, "that there is any chance to get an investigation of cotton mills by this democratic house?"

The southern members on the committee resented Mr. Berger's remark.

Timothy Healey, president of the brotherhood of stationary firemen, was the last witness. The hearing was continued.

UNEXAMPLED COURAGE

He was the small son of a bishop, and his mother was teaching him the meaning of courage.

"Supposing," she said, "there were twelve boys in one bedroom, and eleven got into bed at once, while the other knelt down to say his prayers, that boy would show true courage."

"Oh!" said the young hopeful. "I know something that would be more courageous than that! Supposing there were twelve bishops in one bedroom, and one got into bed without saying his prayers!"—Truth Seeker.



Newspaper dispatches brought out the fact and friends of Mr. Taft emphasized it that George W. Perkins, associate of J. Pierpont Morgan, had visited Mr. Roosevelt and that he went as the messenger from Roosevelt's political manager, Senator Dixon. Congressman William B. McKinley, manager of the national Taft headquarters, made the statement that George W. Perkins, of the Harvester and Steel corporation directorates, would have lost his positions with Pierpont Morgan had it not been for Theodore Roosevelt's friendship for him.

Anthracite coal operators in session in New York decided to reject the demands of the miners for an increased pay. A committee of operators was appointed to notify union officials of the result.

Secretary of War Stimson spoke at Chicago declaring he was for Taft, although, he said, he had entered public life under the inspiration of Theodore Roosevelt.

Bert H. Franklin, the former McNamara detective, told the grand jury the money he had used as bribes was given him by Clarence S. Darrow, the McNamara attorney.

Senator Dixon, chairman of the Roosevelt committee, challenged the Taft campaign forces "to a test by means of primaries in every state in the union."

Eugene Schmitz, former mayor of San Francisco, was acquitted of a bribery charge. Former Boss Abe Ruef refused to testify against him.

The Kentucky house went on record by the vote of 57 to 22 as opposing legislation looking to curtailment of free railroad passes.

The Kentucky senate appropriated \$7,500 in aid of the purchase of the birthplace of Jefferson Davis and the erection of a monument thereon.

El Paso is being filled with Americans, who are coming in on every train from Mexico in response to the proclamation of President Taft.

The Kentucky senate passed the bill to prohibit the sale in local option territory of all beverages upon which internal revenue taxes are paid.

London police raided the offices of suffragette leaders and will file conspiracy charges against the women.

J. P. Lightfoot, attorney general for the state of Texas, has commenced an investigation to learn if it is true that the Waters-Pierce Oil company is still operating in Texas, although ordered to leave that state and fined \$1,808,000 for the violation of the anti-trust laws.

Forty-two children were permitted to depart from Lawrence, Mass.

A dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal says: Former President Roosevelt made public a letter to Frank A. Munsey, January 12, 1912, in which he stated he

would not then go on record as saying he would not accept a nomination for the presidency.

London newspapers say that Captain Scott, leading the British expedition reached the South Pole.

Theodore Roosevelt made heated reply to the attack made upon him by his old friend Secretary of War Stimson.

Mary E. Lease has announced that she will support Theodore Roosevelt. She says he has adopted every idea of the populists. She promises to take the stump for the former president.

Roosevelt men captured the Garfield county, Oklahoma, convention.

THE RIGHT TO DISCHARGE

Denver News: These United States are dedicated to the proposition that all men are equal and that sovereign power is vested in the people. Yet we are now asked to believe that the servant, once elected, becomes the master. The people, having named a representative, are supposed to sink out of sight and let him do as he pleases. Any attempt to retain control or exercise authority is bitterly resented as an insult, an attack on representative government. In plain words, the people are intelligent enough to elect but too untrustworthy to direct.

Only in public life does this absurdity pass muster. No private employer surrenders authority over his employes, but enforces his orders by the power of discharge. Can anyone imagine a business representative speaking to his superior in this fashion: "I do not recognize your right to give me instructions and will act according to my own judgment. Of course, I promised to do certain things, but that was before you hired me."

Yet this is what we are asked to endure from our public servants. As a consequence of our surrender of the power of discharge, our commands and desires are disregarded by councils, legislatures and officials. It is to meet this situation that the recall has been invoked. It is the right to discharge for disobedience, dishonesty or inefficiency—the privilege possessed by every private employer, and without which the performance of duties can not be enforced.

The recall is not a new thing. It was in the bill of rights in every one of the thirteen colonies, nor was the judiciary excepted. All of the early judges held office "on good behavior," and instead of destroying fearless impartiality, as is now claimed, the revered forefathers held that the recall was "necessary to the independency of the judiciary."

The recall does not mean that the people have ceased to respect the courts, but expresses a growing feeling that the courts have ceased to respect the people. It is not with the adjudication of private disputes that there is complaint, for it is inconceivable that any individual litigant, no matter how just his grievance, could gather 25 per cent of the electorate to his support.

It is with regard to such decisions as effect public policies that the people complain—those decisions that do not rest on law or precedent, but are the personal opinions of the

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