

## BUILDING TRADES TO HOLD ANNUAL SESSION

Call is Issued for Eighth Convention of National Building Trades Council.

## Strong Statement Made by Secretary Steinbeis About Purposes of Organization.

St. Louis, Mo., July 20.—Secretary H. W. Steinbeis in this week's issue of the call for the eighth annual convention of the International Building Trades Council, which will be held in Denver in September.

This organization is being given quite a severe test by the organization of a rival in the Structural Building Trades Alliance. The latter organization has been doing some exceptional work and this fact will undoubtedly make the coming convention most interesting. Referring to the building trades situation the call says:

"Never before in the history of the labor movement has there been more cause for united action of unions composing the building industry than today, when the National Citizens' Alliance and Employers' Association are using every means at their command to divide the building trades and disrupt organizations of labor. The unfortunate promotion of the National Structural Building Trades Alliance as a dual organization to the International Building Trades Council but adds to the chaos in the building industry and is to be deplored.

"There can be no possible excuse for an additional general central body in the building industry. The International Building Trades Council, organized successfully since 1897, has stood the test of time and proved successful under the most trying ordeals and oppositions. It is here to stay. If its system and management is not satisfactory to all; if improvements are thought by some to be necessary, surely the best and only way to bring about reformation from within, instead of propagating another organization for the same object on different lines that can never be successful except in causing factions and disrupting the solidarity of the building trades."

## BOOK TRUST IS GIVEN SEVERE JOLT BY COURT

Federal Judge Tells Scribner and Other Publishers They Are Criminals.

And Are Doing Considerable Wrong in Forcing a Monopoly on Their Books.

New York, July 20.—A decision was handed down yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by Judge Ray, in the action of Charles Scribner & Sons and the Bobbs-Merrill Company against R. H. Macy & Co., for an injunction to restrain Macy's from selling copyright books at less than the retail price fixed by the Publishers' Association, which will have a far-reaching effect on all trade combinations.

Stephen H. Olin and ex-Attorney-General W. H. Miller appeared for the complainants and ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle and Edmond E. Wise for the defendants.

Judge Ray gives a sweeping decision in favor of R. H. Macy & Co., dismissing the complaint of Scribner & Sons and the Bobbs-Merrill Company, and severely criticizing the combination of publishers and booksellers, which he holds to be illegal and in violation of the Anti-Trust law. The attitude of R. H. Macy & Co. in refusing to submit to the dictation of the Book Publishers' Association to sell books at the retail price fixed by the association is thus upheld.

Judge Ray in the course of a lengthy opinion says:

"When all publishers of and dealers in copyright books—and nearly all new books are now copyrighted—combine to exact a fixed, arbitrary price, etc., the readers of books become powerless, if they would read at all, not because of the monopoly granted or sanctioned by the Government in granting the copyright, but because of the monopoly (the conspiracy of monopolists) created by the agreement and combination of these monopolists, one that is forbidden and denounced by the act of July 2, 1890."

Judge Ray further says that if the Northern Securities and kindred cases "are to be respected as law and followed in cases where there is no hue and cry against railroads, this combination is illegal and in restraint of interstate commerce."

The opinion concludes: "The combination is seeking to enforce against the defendants an unlawful combination agreement, to which such defendants are not parties and by which they have not consented to become bound in selling books of which they are the absolute owners."

## PAYMASTER SHOT AND MONEY TAKEN

SHERBROOKE, Que., July 19.—Paymaster Percy of the Orford Mountain railway, has been held up by two highwaymen, shot and severely wounded, and relieved of a large sum of money intended for employes of the road, who are doing construction work up the St. Francis river. His horse was shot from under him and he received one bullet in the shoulder and another in the leg and was left bleeding on the ground. A posse composed of employes is hunting for the robbers.

## GOMPERS AND DUNCAN TALK WITH ROOSEVELT

Chief Executive Tells Labor Leaders His Position on Chinese Exclusion.

## President Gompers Forcibly and Logically Defends American Labor.

New York, July 20.—Undistricted immigration into the United States and the Chinese question in particular brought about a meeting at Oyster Bay, N. Y., Wednesday between President Roosevelt and President Gompers and Vice President Duncan of the American Federation of Labor. The conference was devoted particularly to a consideration of the order recently issued by the president regarding the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion law. An impression had been gained by many members of labor organizations that the order, to an extent, at least, let down the immigration bars, so far as Chinese are concerned. The president assured his callers, however, that no such construction properly could be placed on the order, and that he was just as vigorously opposed to the admission to this country of Chinese coolies as they could be.

Mr. Gompers urged upon the president the desirability of an intelligent, practical and humane consideration of the general question of immigration by the people and by congress. The people of this country and of the whole civilized world are entitled, he maintained, to such a consideration of the problem.

"We directed the president's attention," said Mr. Gompers after the conference, "to the interpretation placed by some persons on his recent order, issued at the instance of the American Asiatic Association, concerning the admission to the United States of Chinese. By many of our own people and by many Chinese that order was looked upon as a letting down of the immigration bars, so far as the Chinese are concerned. The president assured us that no proper reading of the order would warrant such an interpretation, and that nothing was further from his intention than that such an impression should be gotten from the order. His determination is that both skilled and unskilled Chinese laborers shall be excluded from the United States, and he says the law will be rigidly enforced."

"His order related only to the so-called exempt classes—merchants, students, travelers and the like—who heretofore have had difficulty in gaining admission to this country because of the many fraudulent certificates issued to them and to coolies, who are not entitled to certificates in any event. We went over the entire matter thoroughly, the conference being perfectly satisfactory to us.

"The president suggested that in the course of five or six months we again bring the matter to his attention in the light of the experience of that length of time in working under the order.

"The president said he was determined that the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in China should perform their duties thoroughly and impartially, and that the law as to the issuance of certificates to members of the exempt Chinese classes should be complied with absolutely. He added that any officer of the United States who issued a false certificate would lose his official head the instant his misconduct was discovered.

"We also considered with the president the Eight-Hour law and the difficulties which we encountered in securing its enforcement on government work. We instanced violations of the law and requested him to consider them. He asked us to present the facts in a formal document, he refusing to take up the subject at once. Meantime he expressed himself as being in entire sympathy with the law and insisted that it must be observed. We pointed out to him that officers of the War Department, under whose direction much government work is done, were not inclined to insist upon an observance of the law, and many of them had declined to regard it as their duty to bring suit to compel its enforcement. The president agreed with us that the government officers ought to see to it that the law is obeyed.

"Our talk with the President was most satisfactory. We discussed generally the condition and interests of labor, considered the subject of more rigid regulations for the exclusion from this country of vicious and illiterate immigrants, and talked of some legislation along these lines which we regard as desirable."

Messrs. Gompers and Duncan left on the afternoon train for New York. They had expected to be accompanied to Oyster Bay by John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, but he was unable to meet the engagement.

## IS WAITING TO STEER PEARY TO THE POLE

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., July 19.—Captain Bartlett, who is in command of the steamer Roosevelt in the Peary Arctic expedition, has arrived here to await the arrival of the Roosevelt. Commander Peary is expected tomorrow. It is thought that the Roosevelt will sail from here on Thursday. Captain Bartlett stated today that he hoped to pilot the Roosevelt to a point 300 miles north of Etah, latitude 83, or to a point farther north than any steamer has previously reached, except the Fram, in which the Nansen expedition drifted to latitude 84.

## EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION HIRES THUGS TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT DONNELLY

Leader of Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen Is Cruelly and Frightfully Beaten in Union Hall. His Associates Held Off at Point of Guns.

Were Then Marched from Hall and Donnelly Was Found Later Bleeding and Unconscious. Will Carry Scars and Be Maimed for Rest of Life.

Chicago, July 20.—Sluggers of the "wrecking crew" type invaded the Chicago Federation of Labor at its semi-annual election Sunday, and after holding up the judges at the point of revolvers and tearing up the ballots used brass knuckles and slungshots on Michael Donnelly, prominent among the conservative labor leaders, and left him for dead on the floor of Bricklayers' Hall.

The assault by the thugs, which was carried out with a "Wild West" audacity and a precision that showed careful drilling, was the method adopted to block "anti-machine" reforms in the organization.

The assailants are unknown—they were not even recognized by the men they held up, but circumstantial evidence indicates that in attempting deliberate murder they were acting at the instigation of the employers' association.

Old foe of Driscoll. In picking Michael Donnelly, who is president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America as a victim, the thugs selected the labor leader who was directly responsible for the reputation of John C. Driscoll by the federation three years ago.

Three years ago Donnelly was the victim of a similar assault, when he was beaten severely by sluggers and had carbolic acid poured in his mouth. Driscoll confessed recently to the grand jury that he paid hired thugs \$50 each to put Donnelly away. Donnelly will recover, but probably will lose the use of his right eye.

After breaking up the election, the sluggers made an attempt to get at President Dold of the federation, but were frightened by the presence of friends of the labor leader. This was taken as an indication that the "wrecking crew" was under instruction to "attack several of the men who have taken a prominent part in the reorganization of the federation on the lines that would result in the disposal of the present conservative officers.

An hour before the polls opened Sunday morning an anonymous message was received by President Dold. It ran:

"If O'Neil is not elected there will be hell to pay and no election."

The attack occurred at noon, two hours after the polls were opened, and at a time when Bricklayers' Hall was deserted except for the judges of election and the watchers and sergeant-at-arms. The saloon beneath the hall was crowded with delegates, while the streets outside were packed with labor men discussing the probable outcome of the election.

Asks for a Ballot. About 200 votes had been cast at noon, when a man entered the hall and sauntered up to the balloting table. He asked for a ballot, but was challenged, and left in an assumed rage. Judges noticed that the visitor took a deliberate survey of the hall, but paid no attention to the matter.

A minute after the unknown had left the hall by the rear entrance on Peoria street Sergeant-at-arms Henry Rittman, who was at the door, felt the cold muzzle of a revolver pressing against his right temple, while a hoarse voice whispered in his ear: "Be quiet or I'll blow your block off."

The next instant Dennis O'Toole, delegate from the printers, raced up the stairs to find himself confronted at the door by eight men, one of whom said: "Are you a Dold man?" Before O'Toole could reply he was knocked off his feet to the landing below, where he was stood in a corner while a thug stood guard over him. J. F. O'Neil, "opposition" candidate for president, who came upstairs at this time, also was held prisoner in a similar manner.

Hall Scene of Hold-up. While this little episode was occurring on the stairway the hall upstairs had become the scene of a hold-up with all the features of a "Wild West" train robbery. Seven men had entered the hall, each with a revolver in his hand, and had covered each of the judges and guards present.

"Throw up your hands," shouted the leader of the gang, and the victims obeyed without quibbling. "Get up from your seats," was the next order, and the inmates were marched over to the front of the stage and lined up in front of the row of ballot boxes. In the line-up were the following judges:

Barney Berlin, of the cigarmakers. J. A. Saunders, of the painters. F. E. Corrigan, of the commission wagon drivers. W. H. White, of the carpenters. Chris Larson. Thomas Denmark.

Charles Asmusen and five other delegates who had been appointed as "watchers" also were in the line-up. At this point Sergeant-at-arms Rittman started to take his coat from a peg on the stage.

"Plug him," yelled the leader of the "wrecking crew." "Plug him. He's reaching for a gun." A short man jumped upon the platform and held a revolver at Rittman's chin. "Throw up your hands," he said, and Rittman obeyed. Whether it was from the wind or whether it was because it was because his hair was standing on end, Rittman's hat began to fall off and he clapped his hands on it. The pistol was shoved almost down his throat this time.

"You do that again," said the short man, "and I'll blow your block off." "Plug him anyway, Shorty," admonished the leader.

The sluggers then went carefully down the line scrutinizing each man's face and comparing it with a portrait evidently clipped from a newspaper. "These guys don't look like Donnelly," one of the thugs was heard to observe.

Smash Ballot Boxes. Donnelly had left the hall a few minutes before. The raiders then moved toward the ballot boxes, which they smashed into kindling wood. They seized the slips inside, which they tore into shreds, right before the eyes of the judges.

"I guess they'll hold youse guys," remarked one of the "wreckers" pleasantly. "Youse guys need education. Right, about face, now."

Those in line swung on their heels with the precision of a squad of soldiers, and were then forced to march to the right of the stage, hands still high in the air. Here they were packed into a little cubby hole. The door was locked and a thug mounted guard on the inside with a revolver in each hand.

"Nothin' doin' if youse guys behave," he said roughly. "If youse move, I'll blow your blocks off."

"You are sergeant-at-arms; it's your duty to clear these gentlemen out," remarked one of the prisoners to Rittman.

"Not when they've got cannon like these gentlemen possess," retorted the sergeant-at-arms.

"Shut up," growled the sentinel. "Say another word and I'll plug you anyway."

Look for Their Victims. The remainder of the "wrecking crew" then proceeded to search the hall for Mr. Donnelly. They walked toward the main entrance, and as they neared the hallway at the end of the hall, opposite the stage, they came out of a side room.

"Some one wants you outside," said a voice, and Donnelly turned. The moment he did so he was struck with the brass knuckles by his foremost assailant. He dropped to the floor stunned and bleeding, his nose crushed in and his cheek lacerated.

The moment he fell five heavy boots kicked him in the ribs, and then tramped over his prostrate form. The thugs danced on his face until his features were a pulpy mass of bleeding flesh. They jumped up and down on his chest until it seemed that life had been extinguished.

"I guess he's all in," remarked one of the thugs. "I'll teach these guys a lesson."

Two Are Released. The guard on the stairway poked his head into the hall; just then and received a sign. He released O'Neil and O'Toole, both of whom took to their heels. O'Toole fled up the street without spreading the alarm in the saloon downstairs, which was crowded with delegates.

The sentinel that guarded the prisoners inside the room at the side of the stage was then notified that all was over. He opened the door and backed out, leaving this threat: "The first guy that opens that door or makes a sound gets plugged from eight guns. That's all."

The "wrecking crew" then gathered at the end of the hall and disappeared together. Arriving on the street the members vanished rapidly toward the south. They had done their work so quickly and so quietly that three officers of the federation who were in a small room within a few feet of the main hall, had heard no sound of the disturbance. These officials were Secretary Nockels, Financial Secretary F. D. Hopp and Treasurer Robert Noren. Their room opened on the short hallway leading from the main room, all the doors were open and the table was less than thirty feet from the spot where Donnelly was slugged into insensibility.

Found by a Friend. A few minutes after the departure of the thugs Nicholas Gier, president of the Cattle Butchers' Union and one of Donnelly's lieutenants, walked into the hall and at entrance stumbled over the prostrate form of his friend.

"Donnelly has been murdered," he shouted, bursting into the little room in which the three federation officials were seated.

The men rushed out and dashed cold water over Donnelly, who recovered consciousness in a little while, and walked for the wash bowl. His right eye was on his cheek and his face had lost all resemblance to the countenance of a human.

A cab was summoned and Donnelly was removed to the office of Dr. W. C. Caldwell, 170 Halsted street, where his injuries were treated. He was taken to his home at 315 Fifty-fourth place. The surgeons, after examination, said he would recover from his injuries, but that he would probably lose the use of his right eye. His nose was broken and great gashes, that

No Labor motive Can Be Attributed to the Cause of the Assault. Opinion is General That the Act Was the Last Attempt of Employers'.

Once Before Driscoll Paid Sum of Money to Put Donnelly Out of Business. Driscoll Recently Confessed Crime to the Grand Jury.

will be scars for life, were cut in his cheeks.

Election Called Off. After the alarm had been spread the hall was crowded with excited labor men. The judges held a caucus and decided to call the election off and to hold another later on. All the afternoon the hall was filled with delegates who discussed the assault and voiced their conjectures.

Most of them were inclined to think it was the work of the employers. Some thought it had been arranged by President Dold, but this was scoffed at for the reason that Dold was winning the election.

The theory held by most of the labor men was that the gang element was at the bottom of the "Driscollism." They based this conjecture on the history of the organization. For years prior to six months ago the federation was in the grasp of a "machine" that ran the elections to suit itself. A revolt on resulted in the election of President Dold, who since has made himself unpopular with the old element by cutting down extortionate bills they have turned in and refusing to permit the mulcting of the funds.

Does Not Know Thugs. "I have no idea who attacked me," said President Donnelly at his home last night. "I had been sitting at the table with the other judges and went to a room in the rear of the hall. During my absence a crowd of men entered, and what transpired immediately after I did not witness. When I returned someone called to me and told me I was wanted in an anteroom. As I opened the door I was struck in the face, and that is the last I remember until I recovered my senses. I cannot even give a description of my assailants."

Driscoll's Confession. Driscoll, for a long time has been regarded as one of the most influential of the conservative and honest element among the labor leaders of Chicago. Driscoll passed a \$500 check to a labor man, so the story goes.

"Put Donnelly out of the way," he said. The man Driscoll had attempted to bribe, however, was Donnelly's friend. He told the labor leader how he had been approached. Together they bearded Driscoll, flung the money back in his face and eventually, after many visits, obtained a receipt. Donnelly then busied himself in the Federation of Labor with a view to exposing "Driscollism" in all its hideousness.

## FUNSTON'S FATHER MUST PAY FINE

IOLA, Kas., July 19.—E. H. Funston, former congressman from this district and father of General Frederick Funston, was today in police court found guilty of disturbing the peace and with having carried concealed weapons. He was fined \$5 on each charge, and the costs of the suits were charged against him, making a total of \$31.50.

## DELMAR PARK CARD IS SPLIT EVEN

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Three favorites and three second choices divided the card at Delmar park today.

## TWO SQUADRONS BAIL

NEWPORT, R. I., July 19.—The first and second divisions of the North Atlantic squadron, sailed today for Hampton Roads. Later the fleet will unite with Admiral Sigsbee's squadron to escort the body of Admiral John Paul Jones to Annapolis.

## PORTLAND ORE., July 19.—After remaining in secret detention for more than twenty hours, the Williamson and Messrs. Van Gesner and Biggs, charged with subornation of perjury, reported to Judge De Haven in the United States circuit court, that it was unable to arrive at a verdict and asked for additional instructions. Judge De Haven read some further instructions and requested the jury to retire and deliberate further.

## A GLORIOUS CHANCE.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer: If Mr. Carnegie will kindly loan Russia the cash to buy her indemnity obligations, he will have a most glorious chance to die poor.

## GREAT SMASHER.

From the Chicago News: Gunner—That chauffeur you engaged is a very reckless chap. Guyer—Yes; he reminds me of Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia. Gunner—How so? Guyer—He is so good at smashing a machine.

## WASHINGTON'S QUEER IDEA.

From the New York Tribune: Washington policemen have been warned to keep their helmets on straight, cease twirling their batons, and "not under any circumstances to engage in conversation with coachmen, footmen, or other like menials." Washington seems to have an idea that a policeman's chief duty is to earn salary, and to do it in a becoming and dignified way.

## NEW UNION DOES NOT LOOK GOOD TO BERGER

Rather Hurts Debs Socialists to See Old Union Wrecker in Control.

## De Leon Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance Captures Industrialists.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 20.—Perhaps the most severe criticism of the Industrial Movement of America comes from the pen of that sturdy old socialist, Victor Berger, of Milwaukee. His latest contribution is as follows:

The so-called Industrial Convention in Chicago has finally adjourned after ten days or more of continual talking and very little working, and has launched what has been styled as the Industrial Workers of the World.

As to the outcome, I will quote from the report of the Chicago Socialist. It was evidently written by a man who participated in it and who was in close touch with all that has been going on. He says:

"Up to the time of going to press the De Leon and Hagerly factions have dominated the convention. There is an old proverb which says that extremes meet, which seems to hold good in the alliance effected between Hagerly and De Leon to control this convention. We find Daniel De Leon, who has for many years been the oracle of the Socialist Labor Party in all its political contests, working hand in hand and consulting chiefly by Jowl with T. J. Hagerly, who deprecates all political action on the part of the working class as a means of emancipating themselves from wage slavery."

"From all present appearances when the convention now in session finishes its work the real workers represented there will have just what they had when they started: The Western Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union, plus an absurd and ridiculous name, and one of the utopian wreaths from the head of Delegate T. J. Hagerly, to which will be added the dead weight of De Leon's scab organization, the S. T. and L. A."

"We are of the opinion that the experience of the bona fide workmen in this convention, who see the necessity of industrial organization, will teach them, when they call conventions in future, to seat delegates who represent labor organizations and leave the ex-priests, ex-cathedra."

The strike came on promptly as it was advisable, under the circumstances, not to patronize the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway system in progress ever since that time. The officials have used their usual methods in their attempts to break the strike, but so far they have not been successful, and there is very little prospect of them doing so. Their offices are filled with scabs, students, and the usual riff raff that usually follow in the wake of a strike.

In referring to this H. P. Perham, president of the O. R. T. said yesterday: "It is advisable, under the circumstances, not to patronize the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway system in any manner until such time as they see fit to treat their employes in the telegraph and station departments with some degree of fairness. The increase in wages asked for by the committee was very moderate indeed, and could easily have been afforded by the company. We know this, because they have spent fabulously the sum when in their attempt to break the strike, when they would have cost them merely a nominal amount to have settled with the committee. The membership asked for a minimum of \$50 per month north of the Indian Territory lines and \$60 per month south of there. Even if such wages were paid, I think you will agree with me that it would not afford the men a very luxurious style of living. It must be remembered that these men worked twelve hours per day and every day in the year, including Sundays and holidays, this living in a state closely bordering upon starvation."

"For these reasons, we seek to enlist the moral support of organized labor and ask it to do everything in their power to direct all passenger and freight business from that line and make it known to their friends that the company is unfair to organized labor."

A PECULIARITY. There is a peculiarity which is noticeable in the editorials of almost all daily papers, when they feel called upon to comment on a labor trouble. They generally say something like this: "We do not care anything about the merits of the controversy; we do not care which side may be in the right," etc. Right there is where they jump the track. It is with the merits of a controversy that the papers and the public should deal. There is too much of this business of concealing the merits of cases. The real cause of a strike or lockout should be the point on which the light should be shed. You can nearly always conclude that the merits of the strike is a just one when the daily press attempts to cover up the cause in this way. If there is no merit in it, you may rest assured that that fact will be paraded before the public.

## BANK CLOSURE

DAYTON, O., July 19.—The Farmers' bank of Spring Valley, O., a private bank owned by George W. Smith, closed its doors today and a receiver has been appointed. The losses are \$100,000 with liabilities in excess. The failure was precipitated by the recent closing of the Yellow Springs bank.

## UNION LABOR TO PASS UP M. K. & T. RAILWAY

Is Decidedly Unfair and Arbitrary With Telegraphers and Station Agents.

## President Perham of O. R. T. Gives Statement of Strike and Present Situation.

St. Louis, Mo., July 20.—The Order of Railway Telegraphers have resolved to continue the war against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, instituted last August. The telegraphers and station agents employed on this road have been dissatisfied with their rates of pay and general working conditions for many years past. In 1898 their committee went before the managing officials of the company, but they would not permit the committee to represent station agents, although they were willing to treat with them as representing the telegraphers. The committee did not consider this a fair arrangement, because it actually represented 50 per cent and more of the station agents employed by the company and no good reason was shown for the station agents being denied the right of representation. The result of the conference was that the committee succeeded in getting a slight increase in pay for the telegraphers, but after the contract was signed and the committee refused, the income of the station agents was reduced in about the same proportion that the telegraphers had been raised. This was an economical proceeding for the railroad company, but it naturally caused ill feeling between the station agents and telegraphers and made a breach between the company and the men. It also had the effect of disorganizing the road, but by strenuous efforts it was reorganized, and in November, 1905, the committee again visited the general officers and this time insisted upon its right to represent its constituents, the station agents, as well as the telegraphers. The officials again denied them this right. During a period covering eight months the committee endeavored to settle its grievances by conferences with the managing officials.

After every device known to human ingenuity had been tried with the object of getting a satisfactory and amicable settlement of the case, the company without result, the question at issue were referred back to the membership and a strike vote taken. By a very large majority the telegraphers and station agents voted in favor of a strike.

The strike came on promptly as it was advisable, under the circumstances, not to patronize the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway system in any manner until such time as they see fit to treat their employes in the telegraph and station departments with some degree of fairness. The increase in wages asked for by the committee was very moderate indeed, and could easily have been afforded by the company. We know this, because they have spent fabulously the sum when in their attempt to break the strike, when they would have cost them merely a nominal amount to have settled with the committee. The membership asked for a minimum of \$50 per month north of the Indian Territory lines and \$60 per month south of there. Even if such wages were paid, I think you will agree with me that it would not afford the men a very luxurious style of living. It must be remembered that these men worked twelve hours per day and every day in the year, including Sundays and holidays, this living in a state closely bordering upon starvation."

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