

TRADES UNIONS RETARD COMING OF SOCIALISMS

Opinion of Hugh O'Neill in Organ of the National Association of Employers.

Story of Destruction of Trade Unionism in Australia and Political Events.

It was Malcolm McEachern, shipowner and capitalist who delivered the commonwealth of Australia to the Socialists. He is the one conservative on the continent that the Socialists fight without notice. They are under a debt of gratitude to the shipping millionaire, and the bitterest of his enemies is the occasional reminder of the fact.

Of course McEachern didn't want Socialism. He only wanted to break the power of the trades unions. He thought that their exactions had become intolerable and that there was some justification for that view. Strikes were common and frequently the cause of the quarrel was trivial. But the strikers were always successful because the country was being flooded with British money, and the voice of the boomster was abroad in the land. The union leaders were ignorant of the economic laws, and they mistook the existing condition for one of natural prosperity. (That's where they made their mistake.)

McEachern knew better than that. He knew that the burst would come sooner or later, and he prepared to attack labor on a falling market. He figured to smash the unions and remove the heel of the aggressive democracy from the throat of capital. A partial victory was not what he wanted. He was after the whole hog. He got it. (That's where he made his mistake.)

The unionists were lions led by asses. McEachern knew that. Time after time the shipping union made demands upon the company; time after time he granted these demands with smiling readiness. But day after day he went on building to gather the units of a force to fight trade unionism and that was destined to sweep organized labor out of existence. The plan was colossal but the stupid party with which in the meantime he bore the galling exactions of the trades was quite as great.

And then one day he loosed his thunders and struck hard and straight and true. He chose the time of battle, the cause of battle and the place of battle. The union chose nothing. They were arrogant with riches.

The cause of the strike was the demand for a higher wage on the part of the coasting vessels over the charms of the stewardess. The captain to settle the difficulty—as he thought, poor man—discharged the sailor. The union demanded his reinstatement. McEachern, knowing what the reply would be, offered to put him on another ship. The union demanded reinstatement on the same ship. McEachern in very courteous terms pointed out that it was impossible. Then the asses that led the lions told him that unless the reinstatement was effected within twenty-four hours they would call off all his ships and order a general strike.

Then, like a flash McEachern unmasked his guns. Back went the reply that the unions might strike and be damned. The strike was ordered and then there followed a battle grim and great. Union after union was called out, ship after ship was laid up, state after state was involved in the quarrel, until the whole continent stood under arms. In less than four weeks the fires of nearly every coasting steamer were drawn. The trade of Australia was paralyzed. Four hundred thousand unionists were idle, and every man of them was drawing half pay. Also every unemployed man who looked like becoming a free laborer was paid a weekly allowance from the general fund, to prevent remaining the ships.

But the ship owners' union that McEachern had organized didn't even try to remain the ships. The land boom had reached its limit, trade was declining, very large coal reserves had been laid up, the funds and membership of the unions were known to a dollar and a man. The shipowners simply sat down on their hunkers and waited.

The trades leaders organized pickets, but there was nothing for them to do. The problem was a new one. They couldn't solve it. The owners were not apparently trying to run their ships at all. Patterson, who owned one fleet wrote to a strike committee and in a vein of powky Scotch humor offered to sell them his ships.

Then it dawned upon the union that the strike had become a lockout. The besiegers were besieged. The weapon of capital was not free labor but starvation.

Starvation won easily. Ten weeks after the first shot the union capitulated to the grim foe hunger that before then had bowed the neck of many a proud city. McEachern had meant to break the unions. And they were broken all right.

Funds gone, membership decimated, courage wilted, the once great trade unions of Australia were counted out. The capitulation was announced in the biggest public hall the labor leaders could get. John Hancock, big bodied and big hearted—the finest platform man in Australia—rose in that hall of silent hundreds to tell the men that they must return to work on the best terms they could get. It was the shortest and most pregnant speech he ever made in his life. "Friends," he said, "men of Australia, he have not been beaten; we have been starved into submission. Unionism is dead, but anything can happen in a democracy, and from the ashes of the funeral pyre that the shipowners have

lighted will rise the phoenix of our liberties."

Nobody knew what he meant. It is doubtful whether he knew himself, but it sounded large and fine, and something with that sort of sound was just what those depressed people wanted that night.

But one year later John Hancock took his seat in parliament—the new labor member sent in by the first political party in Australia.

Vanquished in the industrial war, the members of the battered trades unions had recognized their forces on a political basis and sought to win by the ballot the privileges capital had denied them. Someone discovered that where all men have votes and the bulk of men are wage earners they only have to decide among themselves what they want from the state to get it.

That was only ten years ago. And now they have gotten nearly all they wanted. Think of it. Eleven years ago the unions were battered, dead, done for. Today their direct lineal successor owns the whole blessed commonwealth of Australia.

They attacked municipal councils first and enforced the minimum wage and eight hour days on all of them. They attacked the state parliaments next and passed factory legislation and old age pensions and compulsory education. No factory in the country can now employ child labor, or work its people more than eight hours per day, or pay less than the minimum wage fixed by the wages board. In two of the six states the labor party are the government in office, in two others they hold the balance of power; and in two others they are the direct opposition.

But it is their success in the commonwealth parliament—the national assembly that marks out Australia as a Socialistic nation.

In the senate half the members are pledged Socialists—definite servants of the labor party. In the representatives the direct opposition are pledged Socialists also—members of the same party. Compulsory arbitration in labor disputes and that extends from one state to another.

McEachern, the lord mayor of Melbourne, the man who smashed unionism was defeated last year by a labor candidate in the contest for election of a member of the house of representatives.

Twelve years ago in Australia there were two parties, the freetraders and the protectionists. Today there is but one party—the labor party—and the dragged remnant of another that occasionally totters helplessly before a tired public and tries to get itself taken seriously as the anti-Socialist party. But it has no power. It never had a policy, and its friends are ashamed to recognize it in the daylight. Some day a man may arise in Australia who will evolve a policy big enough to cover the entire continent and the world, but so far as the writer knows, he isn't sent word of his coming. And the gentleman who precipitated all this on the country has sought his country seat and the tiresome seclusion of a friendless man.

The writer paints no moral. But he has heard the suggestion that Socialism was the coming force in America, politics treated with derision, and he thinks that perhaps this story may be worth thinking over because manhood suffrage prevails in America, and the great bulk of Americans are wage earners, too.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND FARMERS.

They Propose to Reduce the Price of Beef by Competing With the Trust.

The consumers and the farmers are being ground between the upper and nether millstone by the trust and corporations. This is especially true of the consumers of beef and the cattle growers. Cattle were never lower than now and beef and other meat was never much higher. To overcome this disparity between the price of beef on the hoof and meat on the table, it is proposed by William C. Wellman, president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' association of America to secure cheap beef for the workingmen of New York city by combination with the farmers of the West, who are to establish slaughter houses and ship the dressed beef. Two million dollars has been pledged to build slaughterhouses and establish 2,000 butchershops in New York and thus circumvent the beef trust.

Although there is such a large margin between the price of cattle and the price of beef trust charges on meat, it will be found unprofitable for the proposed combination of farmers and butchers to compete with the trust until all can stand on the same level at the stockyards and the supply of cars and railroad rates. There is also the large profit the trust makes on the by products, which would not be available to competitors that were not prepared to build ice houses or ice plants and to go into the canning business, the manufacture of fertilizers and other products. The beef trust is so protected by its alliance with the railroads and its control of stockyards and terminal facilities, that the most powerful competitor would find it difficult to compete with the trust, which would undoubtedly cut prices below the cost of production, as long as competition existed.

Laws must be enforced and other more stringent ones enacted, before there can be competition with the trust, and the only sure way of obtaining state and national legislation to curb corporations and trusts is through the referendum system, so that the people can initiate legislation which their representatives have refused or neglected to pass.

If the farmers and the butchers and other labor organizations will unite their forces for the initiative and referendum, they will soon be able to curb the trusts and obtain equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

BRITISH LABOR MEN GIVEN FRONT SEATS

House of Commons Gives Representatives of Union Labor Seats of Honor.

Strong Speeches Made By New Members in Behalf of Wants of Workingmen.

LONDON, ENG., March 22.—The laborists have already established their position in the House. They have secured the two front benches below the gang way, and as a prescription is easily obtained in the House their right to these benches is not likely to be disputed, though on special occasions they will surrender them to the Irish members.

They have however, done better than obtain a local habitation in the House. They have proved that they can speak with clearness, force and moderation. Though Mr. Keir Hardie is their leader he is by no means their best speaker. His voice is a little hard and monotonous, and though sometimes he speaks with a certain emotional fervor, his style, is on the whole, rather dry. His speech on Monday suffered from contrast with the powerful speech of Mr. Redmond, which preceded it, and the very brilliant one of Mr. Herbert Paul which followed it, but it was on the whole, a very clear statement of the views of his party. They are to give the Government a fair trial, but at the same time, he said they were to hold aloof from the ordinary struggles of party. He made a false step when he said that the pocket interests of all the three parties in the House were opposed to those of the working classes. For this he was rebuked the next night by Mr. Maddison, the Liberal-Labor member for Burnley, who told him that he and his friends had no monopoly in the interests of the poor.

Mr. Welsh, the Labor member for Ince, in his speech on Chinese labor showed a command of style which greatly charmed the House. He argued that 13,000 licenses mysteriously issued in November should be cancelled. It might be a breach of contract, but he thought that the Government to do a great right should do a little wrong, and curb these cruel devils of their will. Mr. Barnes also made an excellent impression. His manner was easy, dignified and forcible, and the plea which he put in for old age pensions was heard with the keenest interest. Mr. Maddison, one of the Liberal-Labor members, also made an excellent speech, and had the good sense to tell his fellow workmen, that after all, it was little that Parliament and Governments could do for the people.

Mr. Keir Hardie has been interviewed on the subject of the Labor measures foreshadowed in the King's Speech. But the chairman of the new Labor party is a cautious Scot. "I hesitate to express an opinion until I have seen the promised bills in print," was Mr. Hardie's reply. "But may say that if the rumors we hear about them are true they are likely to be exceedingly satisfactory to us. This is especially true of the Workmen's Compensation Bill. But the Trades Dispute Bill will also, I hear, be a good one. I am afraid I cannot say the same about the prospects of the Unemployed Act Amendment Bill. If what I hear is true, we shall be disappointed, in which case we shall use our most strenuous efforts to amend it."

Mr. Hardie, speaking for the Labor party, stated on Monday, in the discussion on the Address, that the program of the Government on Labor questions was fairly gratifying. They could not prejudice the legislation of the Government, but he hoped that the measures they would bring in would be thorough in their character. With regard to the Trades Disputes Bill, he insisted that Trades Unions should be absolutely free from damages from any mistake committed by their officials.

John In Gold Lane. The Royal command is imperative. Mr. Burnes objected to appearing in the picturesque garb affected by courtiers, but the King would not sanction any departure from the accustomed rule, and at the levee at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday the President of the local Government Board attended in gold lace uniform.

The crowd who watched the arrival and departure of the distinguished personages awaited with special attention for a sight of Mr. Burnes. The President charmed his admirers with the ease and distinction with which he bore himself. "There's John Burnes!" was the shout with which his emergence from the Palace was hailed. Mr. Burnes smiled slightly when he heard the shout, and walked to wards the gate, glancing this way and that in search of a handsome cab. Unfortunately there was no cab handy at the moment, and the crowd, seeing the delay, surged excitedly across from one gate to the other to get nearer Mr. Burnes. It was an awkward moment for the member for Battersea, but a police inspector came to his rescue, and piloted him to his cab. He was driven off amid the loud cheers of the crowd.

Democratic League. Several members of the National

Democratic League, a body which was founded some years ago, have seats in Parliament. One of them is Mr. John Ward, who will be its representative in the House of Commons. Mr. Ward has placed an amendment on the paper in favor of payment of members. Mr. Ward's amendment is very simply in character, but Mr. Rutherford, the Conservative member for West Derby, who, curiously enough, is associated with the founder of the Democratic League in his amendment asks for the payment "of an adequate sum for members of the House of Commons, and free traveling to and from their constituencies." It is well known that some years ago Mr. Gladstone offered to make provision for the payment of members provided they declare that it was necessary to their support. They declined to place themselves in a position which they regarded as invidious, and it is now admitted that it must be equally given to all. In the course of his election campaign the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he had no money for this purpose.

CONGRESS AND LABOR.

The Non-partisan Plan of Pledging Candidates for the Initiative and Referendum.

Organized Labor Must Initiate the System Recommended by the American Federation of Labor.

The legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor is again trying to induce congress to pass the eight hour bill, the anti-injunction bill and other legislation that Organized labor stands for. For ten years the same effort has been made without success as far as legislation is concerned, although occasionally through the earnest efforts of the committee either the house or senate has passed one of the bills well knowing it would not come to a vote in the other branch of congress. This whipsawing is a political dodge to induce organized labor to believe that the Republican party is its friend, and to lead it on just before a congressional election, to again stand by the Republican candidates. The legislative committee urge, and present their views to the Judiciary committee, or the committee on labor, but it is "love's labor lost" to appeal to politicians who nearly all really favor the masters against the printers in their strike for an eight hour law and most of whom secretly at least favor the open shop.

If the political parties were more evenly balanced in congress there would be more attention paid by the dominant party to the petitions of the committee of the American Federation of Labor, but with a large majority of Republicans feel secure in turning down the wishes of the labor unions. The American Federation of Labor being a non-partisan organization, it is helpless, as an association of voters to change these political conditions, but the Initiative and Referendum offers a way out of the dilemma through the non-partisan line recommended by the American Federation of Labor. There are being organized in nearly every state Referendum Leagues whose platforms declare and plans proposed, to question the candidates of all parties for congress and state legislatures and vote only for those candidates who pledge themselves to vote and work for the Referendum system. The plan has been endorsed by the three last national conventions of the American Federation of Labor and was fully presented by the executive committee and the recommendations approved by the Pittsburgh convention of last year.

That plan has also been approved by most of the state federations of labor, and was used with great success in Ohio last fall where the referendum vote was massed for the candidates who replied favorably and a reform legislature was the result. The plan adopted there was to join the referendum leagues and other organizations of citizens in questioning the candidates, thus combining business and professional men and farmers with the labor unions in the patriotic purpose of electing the patriots and rejecting the grafters.

What was accomplished in Ohio can be duplicated elsewhere and only requires the plan to be talked up in the unions and instruct the delegates to the next meeting of the State Federation to order the legislative committee, or a special committee elected for that purpose, to question the candidates of all parties for congress and state legislatures in the manner above described. The conventions of the State Federations will soon be held, the date for Pennsylvania being some time in March and other states following in due course, so the time is fast approaching for action.

The Referendum system is the open system for reform legislation. It is no more difficult to obtain than any other particular measure, for the advisory system requires but a majority vote and then by pledging the legislature to abide by the will of the people, the necessary petitions can be circulated calling for a Referendum on the proposition to amend the constitution, which in most states requires a two-thirds vote of the legislature.

In the mean time while awaiting the amending of the constitution, the advisory initiative can be used to secure urgent legislation. But it is a majority of congress pledged to the Advisory system that is most important for organized labor to strive for, and by the systematic questioning of the candidates of all parties and publishing the replies, so that the members of the unions will know who are pledged and who are not, they can thus mass their votes on the candidates who reply, irrespective of party. That is the non-partisan plan recommended by the American Federation of Labor.

Smoke Purifiers, Clear, Clear Havana, Union Label and Home Made.

CHICAGO UNIONS SEND CHILDREN TO SCHOOL

They Must Spend at Least Three Months Each Year in Getting Suitable Education.

Carpenters' and Bricklayers' Unions Compel Their Apprentices to Attend School.

BY LUKE GRANT.

Chicago, Ill., March 22.—When the secretary of a labor union a few days ago went to one of Chicago's public schools and lectured the pupils on their unruly conduct and threatened to have them expelled from the union if they did not obey their teachers, the incident called attention to one phase of trades unionism in Chicago about which little is known.

Few persons outside of the particular unions know that there is an apprenticeship system in force in both the carpenters' and the bricklayers' unions which compels apprentices to attend school three months in each year. In order to perfect this system it is necessary for the board of education, the employers and the labor union to co-operate and do so in a manner that completely refutes the arguments of the opponents of unions who contend that organizations of labor deprive the American boy of the opportunity to learn a trade.

As the school season for the apprentices in both trades mentioned begins January 1, the matter has been under discussion several times during the last three weeks and heroic measures have been adopted to compel observance of the rules. This is due largely to the fact that trade is brisk at this time, and the boys, who range in age from 17 to 21 years, are more anxious to work than go to school, although their employers are compelled to pay them the minimum scale of wages each week during the second period.

When the joint arbitration board of the Carpenters' and Builders' association and Carpenters' union met January 4 to consider the enforcement of the apprentice rules more than 60 youths asked permits to allow them to work instead of attending school. Two of the boys who showed that they were married were given permits, while two or three cases where the apprentices showed that they were the support of aged parents, the necessary permits were given with the stipulation, however, that the boys should attend night school and produce a certificate from the principal to that effect before they would be given their next quarterly working card.

Refer to Work.

Many subterfuges were tried by the boys themselves, as well as by some of the smaller contractors to evade the rules. The reason for this is apparent. The minimum scale of wages for carpenter apprentices runs from \$5 a week for the first year and \$8 the last year of the four year term. While at work some of the boys got 30 cents an hour and even as much as 40 cents. As soon as they go to school the contractors usually cut them down to the minimum scale provided in the agreement. This makes most of them prefer to remain at work if they can do so.

Makes Pitiful Plea. "Do you think I'm going to school and let the children starve?" said one of the boys before the arbitration board a few days ago.

"How many children are in the family?" asked one of the contractors. He was told there were eight, and that the apprentice was the means of their support. An investigation was ordered which showed that the youngest of the family was 17 years of age, while the oldest was 30. The permit was not issued. The apprentice, who is 19 years of age had to attend school on pain of being refused his next working card.

In spite of all the precautions taken, both by the large contractors and the union, a number of indetured apprentices escape going to school. In the Carpenter's union there are 240 indetured apprentices, while the records show that only about 190 are attending school so far this season. Notices have been sent by the secretary of the Carpenters' Executive Council to all the local unions in Cook county requesting them to furnish the names and addresses of apprentices in their respective localities and to see that no working cards are issued to them next April unless they can show a principal's certificate with an average of 90 per cent for attendance and deportment.

Forced to Complain.

The schools which the apprentice boys attend are located at Twenty-sixth street and Wabash avenue and at Cass and Illinois streets. Principal Bogan, who has charge of the schools had to complain of the boys taken up by the joint arbitration board. The following resolution was adopted and printed in large type and hung up in the class rooms:

Any apprentice absenting himself from school without a satisfactory excuse, or whose conduct while at school is ungentlemanly, or who does not obey his teacher, will be reported to this union and by order of the above board his April working card will be withheld and in aggravated cases the apprentice will be excluded from this union.

Following the adoption of the resolution, J. J. Brittin, secretary of the Carpenters' Executive Council, went

to the school on the South Side and lectured the boys.

"If there are any more complaints about your conduct, boys," he said, "you will be thrown out of the union. You will be treated just the same as a journeyman would be if he brought his organization into discredit. We don't propose to stand for any of this sort of business."

Fear Union Discipline. Two days later Principal Bogan said it was remarkable what a change had come over the pupils. They did not fear the discipline of the school teachers, but they did fear being disciplined by their union.

The system of apprenticeship in force in the unions of carpenters and bricklayers followed the building trades lockout in 1900. The author of the plan is A. Landquist, a large building contractor, and it may be said to be the result of years of study. The contractors originated the scheme, but they found the unions ready to fall in with the idea and to do all in their power to make it a success. After three years' trial greater efforts are being put forth this year to make the system more successful than ever before. The boys attend school six hours a day and are taught drawing, languages, algebra, and geometry.

"We want to have our apprentices able to spell 'carpenter' by the time they become one," said John Metz, president of the Carpenters' union. "After persistent efforts of three years we have really created a genuine interest in our apprenticeship system, which undoubtedly is the best in the country."

Means Better Workmen.

Records that the apprentice carpenters from Chicago Heights and Materson, Ill., attend school, and while the effects of the system are not yet discernable in the trade to any great extent because few of the boys have had time to graduate in journeyman, the officers of the union and the contractors agree that under the system a better class of workmen will be produced.

A suggestion made to introduce manual training in the schools for the apprentices did not meet with the approval of either the union officials or the contractors. They were agreed that nine months' actual experience on buildings was sufficient for the boys, and that the school period should be devoted to other branches of education. Most of the practical mechanics in the training school in some contempt, as they say a workman can never become proficient in his trade unless he actually works at it.

Under the system of apprenticeship described a limitation is placed on the number of apprentices which one contractor may hire. This limitation, which exists in practically all skilled trades, is often severely condemned and in some instances not without reason. But a study of the question will show that some limitation is absolutely necessary if the boy is to be protected.

REVISION OF THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

The old time honored "Ten Commandments" as handed down to Moses on the Table of Stone have been warped and twisted until they read something like this:

I. Thou shalt have no other Boss but me.

II. Thou shalt not take to thyself any comfort or the likeness of anything to thine own interest, either on earth above or in the pit below. Thou shalt bow down to me, for I am thy Boss, and a zealous Boss, and I will show thee no mercy, but endeavor to make thee keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of thy Boss in vain, lest I discharge thee from short order from the time of so doing.

IV. Remember thou shalt work from 7 in the morning until 6 in the evening, 6 six days in a week with all thy might and strength, and to do all I asked of thee. And on the Sabbath thou shalt stay at home and do no manner of work, but shalt do all thou canst to rest and recruit thy strength for my service for Monday.

V. Honor thy Boss that thy days may be short and few, for I shall not want thee when thou art old, and have to spend thy days in the poorhouse.

VI. Thou shalt not belong to any union or labor organization, whether it be for social purposes or not, for it is against my will.

VII. Thou shalt always speak well of me, although I oppose thee and cut thy wages. Thou shalt be content if I only find thee work and pay thee \$1 per day, and advise thee to save half of it.

VIII. Thou shalt not naked and starve with thy family, if it is to mine interest; thou shalt earn money to pay my salary, and furnish my house with costly furniture, and my stables with sleek horses.

IX. Thou shalt hold no meetings to consider thine own interest, or protest against a reduction of wages. Thou shalt not have union papers, or Socialist papers in the house, for they speak the truth and are not afraid to say that my belly is filled with choice roast beef and plum pudding while the poor are lucky to get the offal of my pantry. Thou shalt not read anything, as I wish to keep thee in ignorance all days of thy life.

X. Thou shalt not convert thy master's money, or his comforts, or his luxuries, anything that is his, nor object to him when he shall tyrannize over thee, and keep thee in bondage all the days of thy life.—H. H. Meyer, Sandusky, Ohio.

UNION GIVES \$24.55. Forth Worth Typographical union No. 198, with a membership of about eighty, has sent to national headquarters at Indianapolis in aid of the fight for the eight hour day and the closed shop for the five weeks of January last the sum of \$24.55. The contribution is for the general benefit of the unions which have direct fights on, their hands, but, of course it is also to advance the general principle involved in the controversy from the Typographical union's side of the difference.

ARCHBISHOP KEANE ON LABOR UNIONS

The Noted Prelate Misrepresented in a False Dispatch Sent Out Recently.

He Did Not Call the Trade Union a "School of Thievery."

Editor Labor World: Will you kindly permit me, through your columns, to call the attention of the readers of your valuable paper to an Associated Press, which appeared recently in the principal papers throughout the country. It is in justice to the speaker, who was misrepresented, and thus put in a false light before trade unionists, and in justice to the members of the union themselves, that I wish to place before them the truth in this matter. Here is the dispatch as it appeared:

"Archbishop Keane, metropolitan of the Dubuque archdiocese, in a sermon at St. Raphael's cathedral, at Dubuque, Iowa, denounced the trade union as a 'school for thievery.'"

When the archbishop's attention was called to it he lost no time in repudiating it in the most emphatic manner. A president of labor union in Kansas City wrote to him asking him if he had branded labor unions as a "school for thievery." This inquiry drew from Archbishop Keane the following letter, which clearly defines his position on the labor question:

"I think you might have done me the justice to take it for granted that I had been misrepresented by that enterprising (?) reporter. The only correct part of the report is that part which says: 'The employer who does not pay his employees the amount of their hire is a thief. The employee who does not give to his employer the labor he is paid for, is also a thief.' Throughout I laid down principles; as to existing facts I did not pretend to say what they are, but said, conditionally, that any organization, either of labor or capital, which ignored the fundamental principles of justice and good will, was wrong. I have always been a staunch and outspoken friend of organized labor. It is as its friend that I would warn it against ignoring of principles."

"The United Mine Workers' Journal, from which the above letter is taken, in commenting in the way in which Archbishop Keane was misrepresented," says the Associated Press and the daily papers, which gave such prominence to the denunciation accredited to Archbishop Keane should correct the false statements, but of course, it will not be done.

Unfortunately what the Journal says is true. The lie with its seven league boots has got the start of the truth and it will be hard for the latter to catch up with it. It is even to the interest of members of organized labor to be on the alert for false statements of the kind referred to. The enemies of organized labor are always on the watch for every opportunity to do injury to the cause of trade unionists and many of them are not particular what means they seek so as to accomplish their desired result. Let us always have the truth. No man fears the truth. The lie must be nailed at its infancy for as it travels along it grows to larger proportions and then it is a mighty obstacle to overcome. There is no doubt but that the archbishop will be quoted by our enemies for years to come on the false statement attributed to him. It is as a trade unionist, who has the interest of the cause at heart and as one who does not fear the truth and desires it at all times that I have called your attention to the above. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and thanking you Mr. Editor for giving publicity to the above. I am, yours respectfully,

AUGUSTINE MURPHY, Sec. Treas.
Duluth Typographical Union.

PERMANENT REFORM NEEDED.

Secretary Taft in his letter to the republican club of Cincinnati, March 13th, said:

"The truth is that the victory will be worse than fruitless unless some means are devised to make its effects permanent. It is idle to hope that people may be aroused at every political contest to defeat machine states unless there are counter organizations made up of young men actuated by patriotic desire to select only good candidates."

The proposed remedy is to continue in the party organization the sovereign power and to organize one machine to fight another machine. This is machine politics. The up-to-date system is that the sovereign power shall not be lodged in any machine but in the people themselves, through the right to demand a direct vote through the initiative and the referendum. This direct power of the people in combination with action through representatives is Guaranteed Representative Government, while the other system is Party Government, the dominant political party is the government and it is also the sovereign power.

The whipping post for wife beaters in the District of Columbia was ridiculed out of congress. That was rather a course joke of Langworthy's that he was too near matrimony to consider such a measure; but Stanley, the Kentucky congressman, did the worst when he said he would not interfere if a man were beating his wife, if she had red hair. He is trying to explain that he meant red-headed women had so much grit he would be afraid, but it won't go. Kentucky women in politics other than the red-headed are taking it up and Mr. Stanley wishes he hadn't tried to be funny.