HYMEN CLAIMS WELL KNOWN NEWSPAPER MAN

Among the Twin City newspaper men who made the Pure Food convention in Duluth last week was A. L. Woolridge, representing the St. Paul Pioneer and Dispatch. Mr. Woolridge is known best in newspaper and political circles by the endearing name of "Jack." When we were serving the good people of the state as commissioner of labor, "Jack' had the capitol run, and we are indebted to him for a number of complimentary notices in the St. Paul Dispatch on the achievements of the Bureau of Labor under our administration.

He never permitted an opportunity to pass that did not give us a good boost. So we are under many obligations to him, in addition to liking him for his loveable qualities.

"Jack" has been leading a lonely life about the Saint Paul hotels, so lonely that he has concluded to make a change. The news comes from the Twin Cities of the announcement of his engagement to Miss Dorthy Orbison of Kansas City. The wedding is to occur in that city Oct. 25.

So long, old pal, and may your future life be as happy and prosperous, as your past has been useful and generous.

KIDNAPPER WILL BE TRIED FOR OFFENCE

California's Governor Has Honored Requisition for Return of James Hosik.

The state of Indiana may yet regain its good name and fame, by administering well deserved punishment to the kidnappers of the McNamaras.

According to a dispatch from Sacramento, Cal.

James Hosik, the Los Angeles detective, who assisted private detective Burns in kidnapping John J. McNamara from Indianapolis, will be brought back to that city to stand trial for his unlawful act. He will not be kidnapped but will be carried to the scene of his crime in a lawful manner.

Governor Johnson of California has honored a requisition from Governor Marshall of Indiana for the return of the kidnapper.

The representatives of the American Federation of Labor have been persistent in their efforts to bring Hosick to justice, and the requisition was secured by their attorney.

MNAMARA DEFENSE FUND.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Two international unions in convention last week have contributed liberally to the fund which will be used in the defense of the McNamara brothers.

The convention of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers union in session at Chicago levied an assessment of $1 per member, and the convention of the International Typographical union in session at San Francisco adopted a resolution favoring an assessment of 25 cents a member.

Trade uions are the only force through which the working classes have been able to obtain their rights.

NO CHARITY APPEALS FROM UNION MEMBERS

Oscar Leonard Noted Social Welfare Worker Makes Remarkable Statements.

Says Unions Tend to Remove the Necessity for Needs of Assistance.

We were so favorably impressed by an article entitled "The Labor Leader and Family Rehabilitation," from the pen of Oscar Leonard of St. Louis, which appeared in a recent number of The Survey, a journal of constructive philanthrophy, that we concluded we would be rendering our readers good service by reproducing it in the Labor World in full.

Mr. Leonard's Article.

Only a small percentage of families whose heads hold membership in labor organizations come within the keen of charitable agencies. There are several reasons for this. The organized worker receives a better wage therefore he can care for his family better than his less fortunate brother, and he can lay by something for a rainy day.

Standards of Unionism.

The members of labor unions are, as a rule, skilled workers. Their caliber as men is generally higher than that of the unskilled. A labor union represents collective ambition. The professional man forges ahead, or tries to, at least, single-handed. The mechanic, as a rule, can progress only with the other mechanics in the same kind of work. He can only rise as his fellow-workers rise. The very banding together of persons of the same trade means foresight. It means that these workers realize individually that they must forego some liberties, give up part of their earnings in order to gain more liberty and better earnings in the end. The organized worker has not the "what's-the-use?" state of mind. He has certain ctandards to which he strives to live up. He has certain ideals for his family and for his children.

Pardonable Pride.

There is a wholesome pride in connection with membership in a labor organization which leads the organized worker away from ordinary relief agencies. His union stands ready to help him in distress. His help there comes as it would from brothers from next of kin. If it becomes necessary for him to ask for more help when the resources of his organization have been exhausted he often receives such help from individual members.

Occasion of Need.

From time to time, however, it does become necessary for a member of a trade union to apply for relief, or more often for the wife to do so. Perhaps the man is out of work for a long period. Mayhap he has the "failing," and has it too frequently, as a result of which his earnings go to the saloon. Proud as the mother may be, remembering the days when her husband's earnings were handed to her every Saturday evening and sufficed for the needs of the family, she may have to knock at the door of "the relief." Many questions are asked and she answers them all. The children need bread. The coal is all gone. Johnny is in need of shoes. Mary has no coat. As for herself—but she forgets herself entirely. As the neatly dressed interrogator plies her with questions she recalls the days of long ago when she, too, wore white waists and was young and pretty and hopeful. But that was so long, long ago. Now she begs for the sake of her children.

Possible Emergencies.

Perhaps the husband lost a hand in the factory and with it, of course went the job. Perhaps he had been too active during a strike and was "spotted." The law does not allow black-listing, as we all know. But the results are the same no matter under what name the "listing" goes. Perhaps—but what is the use of enumerating the many reasons for which a worker may find himself on the streets helpless and miserable and wretched?

Applying for Aid.

The fact remains that he or his family has opplied for aid. Something must be done to adjust matters. Investigators are sent. A diagnosis is made. A remedy is to be applied. The abnormal must be made normal again. The family, the individuals composing it, society, demand it. As a rule many agencies are called into co-operate. The priest is appealed to, perhaps neighbors are approached, of course after due attempts have been made to arouse relatives to their duty.

Erroneous Views.

In many cases, perhaps in most cases, particularly in smaller communtites, the labor union is forgotten Often it is deliberately shunned. There are those who will even hold the labor organizations responsible for the "failing" in one of its members. Such individuals believe that beer-guzzling and whiskey imbibing are part of the regular order of business.

Union's Hold on Labor.

As a matter of fact, the labor organization, in most cases, has a strong hold upon the worker because it means much to him. He is attached to it more than he is to his church, because it takes cognizance of his present needs. With the "Do it Now" which we parade everywhere has come a kind of "I live Now." The labor union is here to serve that New. The church is concerned with a hazy future of which the worker knows little and about which he cares less. The smattering of knowledge of the laws of nature picked up in the Sunday newspaper magazine section, the mechanical processes connected with his daily, work, the fast-coming inventions, have made the worker skeptical.

Supplies Spiritual Needs.

His spiritual nourishment no longer comes from the pulpit. It comes rather from his union, if it comes at all. The priest or minister has no longer the respect and admiration he had. In his place has risen the labor leader, the man who has been in the ranks, has educated himself to be of help to his fellows, has been placed by the ranks at the head of the organization. He does not prattle about things that are far off. He speaks the language of the worker. He is ready to help the workers better his condition. His influence is far-reaching.

Social Worker's Duty.

These things must be recognized by the social worker who touches the lives of artisans. A clear understanding of the mission and the influence of the labor organization is necessary to all those who wish to work successfully in rehabilitating families of workers. They must come to see in it one of the most valuable agencies for family rehabilitation. Most social workers come from "good families." Their point of view is bound to be different from that of the worker. Their language differs from his. They cannot see his problems through his eyes. They are often preachy. They cannot see why a man should do thus and so when by doing differently he may remain socially normal.

Labor Leader's Advantage.

Not so the labor leader. He understands the man who is to be rehabilitated. He can see things through the eyes of that man. He understands the reasons for his downfall. He can speak to him in his own language. He can touch the spot which remains hidden to the average social worker. He has the advantage of personal acquaintance, often of friendship, of fellow yokemanship always. He does not have to lay out a special scheme for gaining the confidence of the man in whose rehabilitation he is to assist. He has that confidence. He can do his work in an off-hand manner. He does not preach. He simply advises, counsels, and is patient, for patience is the basis of leadership everywhere, and most of all in labor circles. The social worker who would work efficiently and effectively among those who "fall below the line" for a time and who hold membership in labor organizations should make use of these peculiar gifts of the labor leader, by co-operating with him, or rather by gaining his co-operation.

SCALE FOR DETERMINING A CHILD'S INTELLIGENCE

Every mother is anxious about her child's intelligence—eager to know if it is comparing favorably with other people's children. Recently a French professor has devised a scale which enables a mother to test her child and see if, at a given age, it possesses the powers considered normal by this particular professor, at any rate, who has worked out the following scale, officially for the French government:

Mentality of One and Two Years.

1. Eye follows light.
2. Block is grasped and handled, when placed in the hand.
3. Suspended spool is grasped when seen.
4. Candy is chosen instead of block.
5. Paper is removed from candy before eating, child having seen the wrapping.

Mentality of Three Years.

1. Touches nose, eyes, mouth and pictures of these, as directed.
2. Repeats easy sentences of six syllables, with no error.
3. Repeats two numerals.
4. Enumerates familiar objects in pictures.

Mentality of Four Years.

6. Knows own sex.
7. Names key, penny, knife.
8. Repeats three numerals in order, when heard once.
9. Tells which is longer of lines differing by a centineter.

Mentality of Five Years.

10. Discriminates weights of 3 and 12 grains, 6 and 15 grams.
11. Draws, after copy, a square that can be recognized as such.
12. Rearranges a rectangular card that has been cut diagonally into two triangles.
13. Counts four pennies.

Mentality of Six Years.

14. Shows right hand, left ear.
15. Repeats easy sentences of sixteen syllables.
16. Distinguished pretty from distinctly ugly or deformed faces in pictures.
17. Defines, in terms of use, the words fork, table, chair, horse, mamma, three satisfactorily.
18. Performs three commissions given simultaneously.
19. Knows own age.
20. Knows whether it is forenoon or afternoon.

Mentality of Seven Years.

21. Notes ommission of eyes, nose, mouth or arms from as many portraits.
22. States number of fingers on right hand, left hand, both hands, without counting.
23. Copies written phrase, with pen, so that it can be read.
24. Draws diamond shape, from copy, so that it can be recognized.
25. Repeats five numerals in order, when pronounced once at half-second intervals.
26. Describes pictures shown in No.4.
27. Counts thirteen pennies.
28. Names penny, nickel, dime, silver dollar.

Mentality of Eight Years.

29. Reproduces correctly two facts after once reading seven lines about a fire.
30. Counts values of six stamps, three ones and three twos in less than fifteen seconds.
31. Names red, green, blue, yellow.
32. Counts from 20 to 0 in twenty seconds, with not more than one error.
33. Copies easy dictation, so that it can be read.
34. States differences between paper and cloth, butterfly and fly, wood and glass, in two minuutes, two satisfactorily.

Mentality of Nine Years.

5. Names the day and date.
36. Names days of week in order, in ten seconds.
37. Gives correct change from a quarter paid for an article costing 4 cents.
38. Defines in terms superior to statements of use, in No. 17.
39. Reproduces six facts from seven lines read once, in No. 29.
40. Arranges, in order of weight, boxes of same size and appearance weighing 6, 9, 12, 15, and 18 grams, in three minutes, two out three trials.

Mentality of Ten Years.

41. Names the months in order, allowing one ommission or inversion, in fifteen seconds.
42. Names a penny, nickel, dime, quarter, half dollar, two, five and ten dollar bills, in forty seconds.
43. Uses three given words in not more than two sentences.
44. Tells what one should do if misses train, if unintentionally struck by playmate, or if breaks an object belonging to others. Two satisfactorily.
45. Tells what should do if late for school, or before undertaking an important affair, and why we should pudge by acts rather than by words. (Two other questions may be asked).

Mentality at Eleven Years.

46. Detects incongruities in three out of five statements, in about two minutes.
47. Uses three given words in one sentence.
48. Names at least sixty words in three minutes.
49. Defines charity, justice, goodness, two satisfactorily.
50. Rearranged shuffled words of eight-word sentences, two out of three, with one minute for each.

Mentality of Twelve Years.

51. Repeats seven numerals in order, when heard once.
52. Names three words that rhyme with "obey" in one minute.
53. Repeats, with no error, sentences of tweny-six syllables.
54. Infers a fact from given circumstances which indicate the fact.

Initiative and referendum and recall, what are they but the actualization of Linciln's Gettysburg phrase: "Government of the people, for the people, by the people shall not perish from the earth"? But, of course, Lincoln was what our privileged people today would call a crank.—St. Louis Mirror.

"How do you think would be the best way to settle this trouble about Morocco?"

"For somebody to get a good leathering."—Baltimore American.

"The latest ocean greyhound, the Aquitania," says a contemporary, "is to be over 900 feet long." That's not a greyhound; that's a dachshund. —Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

GREETING FROM THE M'NAMARA BROTHERS

Addressed to the Workers Yet Out in the Open Sun Shine.

(By National Socialist Press.)

The following greeting is from J. J. and J. B. McNamara and a dozen other labor leaders in the county jail —political offenders against capitalism: "We are in prison, behind steel bars. You are out in the open sunshine. We are here because we are what you are—workingmen and none knows the day when you may be forced to join us—when you may by virtue of the fact that you are toilers, offend the masters who hold the key to the prisons. The only solution is the workingman's ballot. It is the strong right arm of the working class. Capitalism controls the courts, the jails, makes the laws and enforces them; makes the conditions under which you toil and takes from you what you create. Labor is in the overwhelmning majority. Standing together labor can make the laws, abolish the jails and bring in an era of economic freedom, the right of man to what he creates. To you, our comrades who have left to you a measure of liberty we say, vote as you strike; vote together for yourselves, your wives, for your children and for the children of all the ages to come. Show the world your final supremacy over all things.

NOTABLE FOURTEEN MISTAKES IN LIFE

Examine yourself impartially and see if any of the mistakes are yours:

1. To expect to set up our own standard of right and wrong and expect everybody to conform to it.
2. To try to measure the enjoyment of others by our own.
3. To expect uniformity of opinion in this world.
4. To look for judgment and experience in youth.
5. To endeavor to mould the dispositions of everybody alike.
6. Not to yield in unimportant trifles.
7. To look for perfection in our own actions.
8. To worry ourselves and others about what cannot be remedied.
9. Not to alleviate if we can all that needs alleviation.
10. Not to make allowaces for the weakness of others.
11. To consider anything impossible simply because we ourselves happen to be unable to perform it.
12. To believe only what our finite minds can grasp.
13. To live as if the moment, the time, the day were so important that it would live forever.
14. To estimate people by some outside quality, for it is that within which makes the man.

Privilege is to walk the plank. That fact is written in the spirit of the age. Trade unions are not to be idle spectators at the ceremony.

A recent report from the State Federation of New York contains a list of bills enacted into law during the present session of the legislature. Twenty laws bearing on labor were passed by the legislature and signed by the governor.

"So you heard the bullet whiz past you" asked the lawyer of the darky.

"Yes, sah; heard it twict."

"How's that?"

"Heard it whiz when it passed me and heard it again when I passed it." —Everybody's Magazine.

The labor movement is entitled to the loyalty of its members and to the respect and admiration of all mankind.