

conditions, he declared, to be so much better than in other lands that so much criticism is unwarranted. Troubles like those in Colorado he attributed to agitators. Charles W. Gindele of the Building Construction Employers placed the blame for business troubles on the uncontrolled business agent of the unions. James Mullenbach, superintendent of the Cook County Institution, advocated an impartial tribunal to hear and pass on the facts in labor disputes. Miss Grace Abbott of the Immigrants' Protective League advocated a national labor exchange.



On July 25, Mr. Charles W. Fry, business agent of the machinists' union, criticized the testimony of Mr. Piez. He declared that though the Link Belt Company claimed to run an open shop it discriminated against union men. The cause of industrial unrest, he attributed to the feeling that the employers have the benefit of the courts which favor big business in strike cases. George W. Perkins of the Cigarmakers' Union attributed unrest to immigration from southeastern Europe.



The commission adjourned on July 25 to meet again at Lead, S. D., on August 3 and 4.



Governor Harrison and the Anti-Imperialists.

The Secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League, Mr. Ewing Winslow, has received the following acknowledgment from Governor-General Harrison of the Philippines:

Permit me to thank you, and through you the Anti-Imperialist League, for your letter to me of March seventeenth conveying the sentiments of the Anti-Imperialist League upon the present current of events in the Philippine Islands.

Your letter reached me last week upon my return from a trip in the Mountain Province, and it was a very great gratification to me as an official and personally to receive the appreciative and complimentary approval you expressed. The presence of the two races here in the Islands renders the conduct of an administration in the Philippines subject to unusual difficulties, and there is need for all of us here to exercise great calmness and prudence in the handling of the many questions that are presented to us. We have all done our very best to carry out the announced policy of President Wilson in the Philippine Islands, and your words of appreciation are a very great satisfaction indeed to me. An extraordinary amount of misrepresentation of the accomplishments of this administration in the Islands has appeared in some of the newspapers in the United States, but I am glad to see that you and your associates have not been misled by the publication of these inaccurate reports.



Mexico and the United States.

Quasi recognition was given the Constitutionalist

cause on the 21st when President Wilson received Fernando Iglesias Calderon, a special commissioner of General Carranza, and named for minister for foreign affairs in the Constitutionalist government. It was strongly impressed upon the commissioner's mind that there must be peace among the Constitutionalist, before anything can be done for the country. Particular stress was laid on the recent friction between General Carranza and General Villa. General Villa must be placated in order to prevent a revolt in the north. [See current volume, page 705.]



An armistice between the Federals and the Constitutionalist was reported on the 22d. Dr. Reginaldo Cepeda, one of the three commissioners named by Provisional President Carbajal to arrange for the transfer of the government, met General Carranza at Tampico on the 27th and agreed to hold the conference with the whole commission at Saltillo. General Lauro Villar and Judge David Guterrez Allende are the other two Federal commissioners. Carbajal waives all demands except two: Complete amnesty for political offenders, and guarantees of protection for the lives and property of the Mexican people generally. General Carranza is not disposed to make any agreement of general amnesty before entering into possession of the government, though he promises to establish peace, order and justice.



General Zapata has promised to co-operate with the Constitutionalist in the work of pacification, which makes the fourth principal military agent to put itself in harmony with the Washington Administration, the other three, Provisional President Carbajal, General Carranza and General Villa, having already signified their intention of working in harmony with each other.



Investigation of the Huerta administration by President Carbajal, according to report, indicates that gross mismanagement obtained. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the former general treasurer, charged with misappropriating 2,000,000 pesos.



Washington Happenings.

President Wilson withdrew on July 23 the nomination of Thomas D. Jones for member of the Federal Reserve Board. At the same time the President made public an interchange of letters with Mr. Jones. Writing from Chicago, under date of July 20, Mr. Jones asked that his name be withdrawn on account of the unexpected bitter contest that had arisen which he felt would impair his usefulness as a member of the board and make him a cause of embarrassment to the administration. In