

New York Politics.

In a public statement issued on July 23 Theodore Roosevelt endorsed the candidacy of former State Senator Harvey D. Hinman, who is seeking the Republican nomination for Governor of New York, and expressed the hope that the Progressives would nominate him also. In national politics, Colonel Roosevelt declared he would strive for the success of the Progressive party's principles and would "oppose the policies of the present administration, which I regard as deeply injurious alike to the honor and the interest of the American people." But in State politics, he declared that he hoped for a "good citizens' movement of all parties to overthrow the bi-partisan control of Barnes and Murphy. [See current volume, page 709.]



On the same day Chairman William Barnes of the Republican State Committee announced that he had instructed his counsel to bring suit for libel against Colonel Roosevelt. Mr. Barnes denied the truth of Roosevelt's charge that he has aided and abetted Charles F. Murphy and his sub-bosses. In answer to this announcement Colonel Roosevelt stated his intention to continue his attack on Barnes and that at the proper time he would prove every statement in court.



On July 24 Job E. Hedges announced his candidacy for the New York Republican nomination for Governor and further declared that he would accept no other nomination.

**Commission on Industrial Relations.**

The Commission on Industrial Relations began investigation of Chicago conditions on July 22. Mr. Charles Piez of the Link Belt Company told of trouble he had in dealing with unions. He had made contracts in New York with the structural iron workers while Sam Parks was business agent. He had agreed to employ members of that union for structural work and was to be allowed to employ his own machinists. But these machinists, he said, were interfered with, assaulted and abused by the structural iron workers. Finally tiring of this he started to do work in that territory with non-union men entirely. He told of a similar experience in Philadelphia. In his Chicago shops he had made agreements with the machinists' union and the molders' union and conducted a closed shop. The result, he said, was a reduction of 35 per cent in the output. He further claimed that the men were being continually called out on strike on the flimsiest pretexts. Finally a great strike occurred in 1906, since which time he has conducted an open shop. With the carpenters' and millwrights' organization he had maintained amicable relations for years. [See current volume, page 707.]

John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, followed Mr. Piez. The cause of industrial unrest he declared to be the double standard. A working man, he explained, is not supposed to ask more than a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. He is not supposed to ask for more wages than enough to support his family. While the business man is supposed, as a matter of course, to get as much as he can, and is given credit for getting the greatest amount of money with the least work. In answer to questions Mr. Walker told of a strike at Mt. Vernon, Illinois, on account of the discharge of two men for attending service at a church, in disobedience to the manager's orders—where a labor sermon had been announced. He further declared that the courts were largely to blame for industrial disturbance. In Great Britain, he said, every case is decided absolutely on the law and the evidence; but that is not so here. He further said that the courts had protected bribe-giving employers.



On July 23, Dudley Taylor, counsel for the Employers' Association, declared labor unions to be unpatriotic and un-American. Speaking of the strike of waitresses at Knab's restaurant in Chicago, he said that Knab had declined to renew his agreement with the union because it failed to supply him with competent help. He was contradicted in this by Miss Elizabeth Maloney of the Waitresses' Union, who said that Knab refused to renew because compelled to do so by the Restaurant Keepers' Association. On July 24 John G. Shedd of Marshall Field and Co. ascribed industrial unrest partly to agitation by politicians and by irresponsible agitators; and partly to desire for better conditions. His experience with collective bargaining, he said, has convinced him that it binds the employer but not the employe. He thought that organization of his employes would be detrimental to his business. Miss Agnes Nestor of the Women's Trade Union League attributed unrest to the fact that workers have nothing to say about working conditions. She advocated self-government in the workshop as the remedy. "We must educate the employer," she declared, "to where he sees he must deal with the worker." Concerning the waitresses' strike, now going on, she said, "The judges have ruled that the girls can do peaceful picketing. Silent picketing with no personal solicitation is going on, but the girls are arrested. The big abuse is the terrible police situation, the constant unjust arrests. The effort is to get the girls into court so that their resources will be used up in fees and in other ways."



George McReynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, declared industrial troubles to be largely mental ones. American

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