

the payment of miners on a run-of-the-mine basis instead of the screen payment plan.

Judges Baldwin, McGoorty and Windes of Chicago on April 6 enjoined the Waitresses' Union from picketing in front of the Henrici restaurant, against which a boycott has been declared, or from any way interfering with the business. The judges refused to enjoin the union from printing circulars announcing that a boycott had been declared. A cross-petition by the union was denied which asked an injunction against the Restaurant Keepers' Association and the police of Chicago from interfering with the union. [See current volume, page 301.]

A petition for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of "Mother" Jones was offered to the Supreme Court of Colorado on April 3. The court was asked to take original jurisdiction in the matter since the lower court denied a similar petition offered at the time of "Mother" Jones' previous arrest, and an appeal therefrom was pending on her release. [See current volume, page 277.]

Testifying at Washington on April 6 before the House Committee on Mines, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., said that his father owned 40 per cent of the stock in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and that he and three other directors represented this interest. He knew nothing, he said, of conditions in the strike district except from reports of local agents. He considered the fight against the unions as a contest in behalf of free labor, and that he and his associates would rather lose their entire investment "than that American workingmen should be deprived of the right to work for whom they pleased." While ordinarily in favor of arbitration he was opposed to such submission of the question of unionizing the mines. After further discussion of this point he finally said that he would consider arbitration of the dispute provided fair and unbiased arbitrators could be secured. Federal judges seemed to him to be best qualified for that function. He could see no analogy between labor unions and combinations of capital. [See current volume, page 301.]

Politics in South Africa.

That South African public sentiment responds ultimately to an appeal for justice is evident from the fact that in the Transvaal Provincial Council where Labor had two members previous to the recent elections, it now has twenty-three, while the Unionists, formerly in the majority, now have two members. This leads the Labor men to think the general election will give them instead of six out of 121 in the Assembly, at least forty. And

should the Labor Party obtain an absolute majority in Parliament, it proposes to inaugurate a bold program, including the removal of property and sex disqualifications, the improvement of elementary education, free secondary education, establishment of proportional representation and the taxation of land values.

English Politics.

A more conciliatory spirit has followed the army trouble. Premier Asquith held one political meeting in his district of East Fife, in which he took his stand squarely on the Home Rule bill. He declared the bill not only just but generous, and expressed the keenest desire for an amicable settlement. The talk of a federal form of government to include Scotland, Ireland, Wales and England was given fresh impetus by the endorsement of Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Sir Edward Carson makes it the basis for the permanent exclusion of Ulster until a federal plan has been introduced. [See current volume, page 324.]

An amendment to reject the Home Rule bill was defeated in the Commons on the 6th, by a majority of 80, after which, without division the bill was for the third time given its second reading. If it shall pass the third reading the bill will become law without the assent of the Lords.

The changed attitude of the Unionists and Ulstermen can best be understood from the London Daily News and Leader's account of the meeting of Parliament on the 24th. The discussion was on the mutinous army officers, and the high tension reached a passionate climax when John Ward, a Labor member sitting as a Liberal, rose to reply to the men who had tampered with the army in their efforts to oppose Parliament with force:

"If you want force," said Mr. Ward, in a voice that rang out, though hoarse it was with passion, "if you want it—my class will fight you tomorrow. If it is to be the point of the bayonet, we are ready."

Mr. Ward held up a newspaper—a leaflet—and read: "Comrades"—so, in effect, ran the recital—"watch this Home Rule business. The army is being taught to choose whether it will or will not obey orders. Watch and wait, brothers."

"There," cried Mr. Ward, "is the voice of Syndicalism. You and the Syndicalists are one. You preach rebellion for your purposes. They preach it for theirs. And if flesh and blood is still to be sold cheap, we'll tell the soldier, 'Never fire a shot against your own class.'"

How the officers had taught the lesson of "class consolidation," how they had become "the tools of the possessing class," how Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bonar Law, if in office, could never again use soldiers against strikers, and how the Curragh out-

break was merely a party move, aimed at scoring off opponents—as Mr. Ward proceeded, the Tories were dumb under the lash.

All save Mr. Amery. "These officers," he protested, "acted according to honor and conscience."

"Officers," answered Mr. Ward, "are not alone in having consciences. Soldiers have consciences, and poor men have honor as well as rich men. Do you agree that a private soldier may disobey orders?"

Mr. Amery pleaded civil war.

"You can't pick and choose," was the rejoinder. "We trade unionists will now consider setting up our military organization, and we have two millions of men. The Dublin Fusiliers were Catholics. They disliked the Boer war. But they did their duty. Why? Because those brave lads were soldiers, not officers. And do you want to break down their discipline?"

The speech was interrupted by cheers. But the final blow was to come. Wheeling round from the Tories to the Speaker, and raising his clenched fist, Mr. Ward uttered words that will be memorable.

"What we demand, Mr. Speaker, is the right to make laws absolutely without interference either from King or Army."

The demonstration that followed continued for minutes. It was renewed again and again. It was sustained by the whole coalition. But, most significant of all—there was not one whisper of protest from the Opposition.

NEWS NOTES

—Senator James P. Clarke of Arkansas won by a few hundred votes in the Democratic Senatorial primary on March 31 over his opponent, Judge William F. Kirby.

—The earnings of San Francisco's Geary street municipal railway for the month of March were \$58,969.50. The Union street municipal line earned \$29,715.10. [See vol. xvi, pp. 848, 850.]

—Frederick Weyerhaeuser, the millionaire lumberman, died on April 4 at his winter home at Oak Knoll, near Pasadena, California. He was 79 years of age. He leaves three sons and three daughters.

—A conference called by the Minimum Wage Commission of the State of Washington on April 1 recommended a minimum wage for female workers in mercantile establishments of \$10 a week. [See vol. xvi, p. 949.]

—The Chicago Board of Education approved by a vote of 14 to 2 on March 24 the new course of study which had been recommended two months previously by Superintendent Young and opposed by certain members of the Board. [See current volume, page 204.]

—The Democratic Senatorial direct primary in Alabama on April 6 resulted in a victory for Congressman Oscar W. Underwood over Richmond P. Hobson for the long term. For the short term the result is in doubt, between Roy Rushton and Frank S. White.

—Tom Mann, the English labor leader, whose trip to South Africa was thought to presage further labor

troubles, gave out an interview upon his arrival at Cape Town, in which he said: "I am not here to kick up a shindy. Nothing of a bellicose character is called for from me. I have come to solidify the labor forces."

—A compromise in the Toledo street railway war was offered by the company to the city council on April 4. The company offers to sell five tickets for fifteen cents, but to charge five cents for single cash fares. No action has yet been taken, and in the meantime all who so desire are still riding free. [See current volume, page 326.]

—The Supreme Court of West Virginia on March 31 upheld the action of Governor Hatfield in raiding a Socialist newspaper plant in the strike zone while martial law was in progress. At the same time the court forbade Judge Graham of Cabell County from allowing the paper's suit for damages to proceed. [See current volume, page 36.]

—Seventy-seven members of the crew of the sealing ship Newfoundland perished in a gale on the 30th, when the ice floe upon which they were hunting was driven out to sea, near Belle Isle Straits. The sealing steamer Southern Cross, with a crew of 173 men, operating in the Bay of St. Lawrence, and caught in the same blizzard, has been posted as lost.

—The use of liquor on naval vessels was forbidden in an order issued on April 5 by Secretary Daniels. The order applies to officers as well as to enlisted men and commanding officers will be held strictly responsible for its enforcement. It will even require a departmental order henceforth to secure permission to serve liquor in entertainment of foreign visitors.

—Members of the senior class at Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, at a meeting on March 29 passed resolutions demanding of the faculty the reasons for resignation of Professor Anson E. Morse of the department of political science. The resolutions state that Professor Morse declares his position "was made untenable for him because of his well known political views."

—The London Times quadrupled its circulation on the first day of its penny issue. As a result of reducing the price from six cents to two cents, three hundred thousand copies were sold. "The demand is the most amazing thing," says the London Daily Mail, "that has ever been known in the history of newspapers. Four or five hundred thousand people applied for the paper in vain."

—A committee of Chicago judges has reported in favor of the establishment of a psychopathic laboratory to be attached to the Municipal Court of Chicago, the duty of which will be to examine into the mental and physical condition of the accused, and to discover whether he may not be an irresponsible defective or degenerate whose proper place of confinement is an asylum instead of a penal institution.

—At the third conference of the Mississippi Valley Equal Suffrage Association, held in Des Moines, Iowa, March 29, 30 and 31, the chief topic was campaign methods centering about the success in Illinois and the coming campaigns in five western States. Some opposition to the Shafroth Federal Suffrage Amendment was expressed; and Miss Kate Gordon, who announced the organization of a South-