

given on February 25 by Charles Tanner. In answer to a question as to what effort he had made to settle the strike Moyer said: "I have offered to submit the questions to arbitration. I have offered to withdraw the Western Federation from the strike and allow the men to return to work and settle the dispute in their own way. I am now ready to settle the strike in any honorable way. The men can return to work any time they want to and if they ask the organization to withdraw I will call in all organizers and let them go to work under any agreement, or under no agreement at all." He denied having charged the Citizens' Alliance with responsibility for the Christmas Eve disaster. On the same day one of the mine guards, Henry Batters, testified that on arriving in the strike district he had been told to "keep up a fight" to make the "strikers look bad." The committee then adjourned to meet in Washington. On March 12 Congressman Taylor, the chairman, made a statement to the effect that the Michigan copper country is a kingdom of which James McNaughton, manager of the Calumet and Hecla Company, is king, and that the miners are practically serfs although not oppressively treated. Mr. Taylor further said that the committee can do nothing to end the strike since the operators will employ no union men, and that from 3,000 to 6,000 men still out on strike can only go back to work by surrendering their union cards. Press reports say that the majority of the committee will report as follows:

The conduct of the gunmen hired by the companies during the strike was outrageous and frequently criminal. Congress should enact legislation prohibiting the transportation of such bodies of armed men from one state to another.

Miners were imported to take the places of strikers and held under conditions virtually constituting peonage, but it is doubtful that the federal law was violated.

Access to postoffices by strikers was prevented in some cases and several miners were assaulted while seeking to get their mail, but there was no general interference with the mails. A law should be enacted prohibiting the location of postoffices on corporation premises.

The companies have employed a large number of immigrants, but these men were hired in this country, and the testimony showed no violation of the contract labor law.

About 100 members of the Citizens' Alliance were involved in the plot resulting in the assault on and deportation of President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, but inasmuch as the mob did not actually take Moyer over the state line, the state instead of the federal court has jurisdiction over the crimes.

The testimony did not support the charge that the fatal panic in Italian hall was started by a sympathizer with the copper companies.

[See current volume, page 252.]

"Mother" Jones, who has been held as a military prisoner at Trinidad, Colorado, since January 12, was taken on March 16 by Colonel W. A. Davis, of the Colorado militia, to Denver and there released. The reason for this action is said to be that the Supreme Court may not pass upon her appeal for a writ of habeas corpus. General Chase is reported to have declared that should she return to the strike district she will be again arrested. [See current volume, page 230.]



The jobless army under "General" Kelley, which was driven out of Sacramento into Yolo County, seems to have been a cause of much perplexity to the officials of both counties. Not wanted in either place and no provision existing to take care of them they have been allowed to remain encamped on the Yolo side of the river pending some decision as to what they might be allowed to do. The men have refused an offer of free transportation to San Francisco. It seems that to get rid of the army the men must be sent somewhere where their presence is equally undesirable. Governor Oddie of Nevada has warned the Southern Pacific and Western Pacific railroads against bringing the army into Nevada.



Frank Tannenbaum, who endeavored to lead a number of unemployed men into St. Alphonsus church in New York City, was indicted on March 10 for "participating in an unlawful assembly." Others arrested were released on suspended sentences. The task declined by the churches of caring for the men was to some extent undertaken by the University Settlement, where on March 11 the men were welcomed by the head worker, Dr. Robbins Gilman, fed and given lodging for the night. Governor Glynn began an effort on March 12 to find jobs for the men on farms. Positions for sixty-eight of them were found by March 16.



#### English Politics.

Discussion of the Irish Home Rule bill continues, in and out of Parliament, but there has been practically no approach to agreement. Premier Asquith, replying on the 16th to requests for details of local option under the provisions of which the nine counties of Ulster will be permitted to vote separately on the question whether they shall be left out of the control of the new Irish government at Dublin, said he did not feel much encouraged over the reception of his Ulster proposals. He said he was anxious in the interests of peace that the main principle of his proposals should be considered on their merits, unincumbered by minute details. But Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, declared it

impossible to debate the main proposals without the details. [See current volume, page 254.]

Sir Edward Carson continues his threats of armed resistance. Telegraphing to Belfast on the 14th, he said: "So far as our preparations are concerned, the pronouncement of the government, if anything, necessitates a still more forward movement this year. We are going to make good in action all we have been saying and preparing for during the last two years." Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, speaking in Yorkshire on the same day said: "The first soldier or coast guard who is attacked and killed by the Orangemen will raise such an explosion in this country as the Tories will little appreciate, and it will shake the foundations of society."

Rumors of all kinds fill the air, and predictions are freely made regarding the outcome. Though the Liberals present a solid front to the opposition, Unionists profess to believe the Premier will make further concessions to Ulster, some going so far as to say he will at the last moment abandon the Irish cause entirely. Predictions are also made that the King will exercise his long disused prerogative and veto the Home Rule bill, which would mean the resignation of the cabinet, and a new election.

The letter of John Galsworthy, the author, attacking Parliament for wasting time over non-essentials, while the great wrongs of humanity go unredressed, has attracted much attention, and drawn expressions of opinion from prominent men and leading newspapers. H. G. Wells says: "A new situation which confronts our liberal intelligence is the discontent of the enfranchised, the contempt and hostility of voters for their elected delegates and the government." Several critics declare the membership too large, and the rules antiquated. Frederick Harrison would have the membership of the House of Commons reduced to 500, or less instead of the present 670. Mr. Wells advocates sane voting as a remedy, and urges proportional representation with the single transferable vote.

#### Mexico and the United States.

General Huerta's government bank that was to issue fiat money has been delayed in starting. The government has not abandoned the idea, but the minister of finance, Mr. De la Lama, and the conservative element of the capital, have induced the radical members of the cabinet to first consider other means of securing funds. Foreign exchange sold on the 10th at \$3.50 for \$1 gold. [See current volume, page 253.]

The dispatch of two additional regiments of American infantry to Eagle Pass and Laredo, to more effectually guard the border, raises the number of troops in Texas to nearly 18,000, 3,000 more than General Shafter led into Cuba in 1898. The lack of recognized authority in a great part of the Mexican territory along the international boundary makes brigandage hard to prevent. A general store, containing the post-office and customs office at Tecate, Cal., near the boundary, was burned and the postmaster murdered the night of the 14th. Three men, said to be Mexicans, committed the act. Martial law was proclaimed along the border on the 16th, and anti-Mexican feeling runs high in the vicinity of the crime.

General Carranza has modified his position on international relations until he is practically in accord with the officials at Washington. Report is current that the Carranza commission has caused the arrest of Major Rudolfo Fierro, one of General Villa's officers, as the slayer of William S. Benton, the British subject. General Carranza has also appointed a commission to pass on forfeited estates that fall into the hands of the Constitutionalist armies. The military government issued a decree on the 11th, distributing public lands among soldiers of the present revolution, disabled veterans of the Madero revolt, and widows and orphans of the two uprisings. It is estimated that each beneficiary will receive a farm of 62 acres, which will not be subject to execution for debt, nor be sold by the owner within ten years.

Military operations center about Torreon, which is the key to the road to Mexico City. The Constitutionlists, under General Villa, have invested the place, but all dispatches are censored, so that none of the rumors of engagements can be verified.

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## NEWS NOTES

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—A memorial meeting in honor of John S. Crosby was held by the Philadelphia Singletax Society on March 12. Addresses were delivered by W. L. Ross and Frank W. Garrison.

—The federal census bureau reported on March 14 an amount spent by the different States for support of benevolent institutions in 1910. On 5,408 institutions the total spent was \$118,379,859.

—Omaha defeated a proposed new charter at a special election on March 10. At the same time an initiated proposal was carried requiring the local traction company to sell seven tickets for twenty-five cents.

—After addressing a meeting at Bloomington, Illinois, on February 28 in behalf of the commission