

Life, strife—these two are one,
 Naught can ye win out by faith and daring.
 On, on—that ye have done,
 But for the work of today preparing.
 Firm in reliance, laugh a defiance,
 (Laugh in hope, for sure is the end).
 March, march—many as one,
 Shoulder to shoulder and friend to friend.

During the singing there were dispatched into the Capitol 531 women, bearing to each Senator and Representative a resolution calling upon him to vote for a woman suffrage Amendment to the Federal Constitution. These petition-bearers were introduced by Dr. Cora Smith King, Treasurer of the National Council of Women Voters, to a committee of twenty-two Senators and Congressmen, headed by Senator Bristow of Kansas, which officially received the petitions and resolutions and was to lay them before Congress later.



In the parade the executive committee of the Congressional Union immediately followed the grand marshal; next came a large chorus and several hundred children preceding divisions made up of women grouped according to vocations, political affiliations and States. Two prominent suffrage organizations represented in the procession, besides the Congressional Union with whom the project originated, were the National Council of Women Voters and the National American Suffrage Association, the latter with a conspicuous float announcing that organization to be "Supporter of the Bristow-Mondell Resolution, Drafted by Susan B. Anthony in 1874. First, Last, and Always." A mass meeting of the suffragists held the same morning had resolved unanimously to "call upon Congress to pass immediately the Bristow-Mondell resolution, which is now before it, proposing an Amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women." [See current volume, page 440.]



Washington Happenings.

Investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of affairs of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad continues. J. L. Billard testified on May 7 concerning purchase of a large block of the road's shares in the Boston and Maine. He bought these from the New Haven at 125 and later sold them at 150, making a profit of \$2,748,700. [See current volume, page 439.]



Richard Olney of Massachusetts, who had been asked by President Wilson to take a place on the new Federal Reserve Board, declined on May 5. Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, also asked to be a member, had not announced his acceptance up to May 12. [See current volume, page 439.]

Home Rule in Taxation Endorsed.

The City Council of San Rafael, California, on May 4 unanimously endorsed the pending Home Rule in Taxation Amendment to the Constitution. Similar action has been taken by city councils in Alameda, Chico, Palo Alto, San Jose, Santa Cruz, Vallejo, Tulare and several other places. [See current volume, page 394.]



Municipal Ownership News.

Labor and commercial organizations of Grand Junction, Colorado, have appointed committees during the past two weeks to consider the matter of having resubmitted at a special election the municipal ownership proposition defeated last fall. A dispatch from Grand Junction in the Denver News of May 5 attributes this action to the circulation of a pamphlet by former State Senator James W. Bucklin entitled "Nature City; an Ideal Municipality," which describes a city under municipal ownership and singletax. [See vol. xvi, p. 1111.]



Los Angeles, California, on May 8 by a vote of more than two to one decided in favor of a bond issue to acquire and operate a municipal electric light plant.



English Politics.

Public interest during the past week has been divided between the Home Rule bill and the new budget, which has led to somewhat milder criticism of the financial proposals than would have followed such action of the Chancellor of the Exchequer under normal conditions. While the budget contains nothing so radical and startling as that of 1909, yet it follows similar lines, and is likely to lead to sharp controversies before it is passed. The mere fact that \$50,000,000 is taken from the class with incomes of over \$5,000, and devoted to raising the standard of health, comfort, and education of the poor, while consistent with Lloyd George's social policy, repeatedly proclaimed, is held by some of his critics to be a sop to Labor. Another striking fact in the new budget is the shifting of taxation from the indirect to the direct tax. The Morning Post says that since 1906 direct taxes have increased 10 shillings per head, while indirect taxes have fallen nearly one shilling per head. This, while very disconcerting to certain schools of political economy, and made much of in their criticism of the budget, will be looked upon otherwise by the new school. [See current volume, page 440.]



Home Rule for Ireland marches on its way, apparently with little deviation from the original course laid down. Many rumors have been spread

abroad, both as to the importation of arms by Ulstermen and by Nationalists, and concessions offered by the Government, but little reliance can be placed upon them. Positive assurances are given out by the Unionists that Ulster will be given what she asks, and equally emphatic denials come from the Liberals and Nationalists. The general expectation is that the bill will be put through the Commons in substantially its present form within the next two weeks; and that when rejected by the Lords, some concessions to the Ulstermen may be agreed upon.



German Constitutionalism.

Indignation of the German public over the Zabern affair has resulted in a new order governing the military forces in case of internal disorders. Colonel von Reuter, who set aside the civil authorities in Alsace, based his action on the famous cabinet order of 1820, which provided that if the commander of troops "decides, according to duty and conscience, that the civil authorities are delaying too long their requisition for troops, in view of the fact that they are no longer able to restore order, it is his duty and his right to intervene without the requisition of the civil authorities, and to assume command, and the civil authorities must obey his orders." [See current volume, page 109.]



The new regulation provides that the military forces may not intervene without requisition except "in cases of pressing danger for the public security when the civil authorities, as a result of uncontrollable circumstances, are not in position to issue the requisition. That is to say, so long as the civil authorities are still in power troops may not intervene without a direct request." Although this is a concession on the part of the government, the liberals regret that the order could be changed without consulting the Reichstag.



The Labor War.

The work of disarmament in the Colorado strike regions is proceeding slowly. Both sides seem reluctant to comply with the federal order. The number of arms so far surrendered seem to be only a small proportion of those on hand while fighting was in progress. An order issued on May 11 by Colonel James Lockett, who has assumed command in the strike district, gives all persons up to five o'clock in the afternoon of May 13 to deliver their arms, after which a search of all suspected individuals will be made. In accordance with a proclamation issued on May 10 by President Wilson, Colonel Lockett on May 11 also issued an order forbidding the operation of any mine closed when the strike began last September

and not in operation on April 20. Those in operation on the latter date may continue with the men who were then employed there, but no new men may be imported into the district. [See current volume, page 437.]



A statement concerning events connected with the battle at Ludlow has been furnished by Captain Philip S. Van Cise of the Colorado militia, who was one of a board of three officers appointed by Governor Ammons to investigate the affair. He says:

The facts are that the Ludlow colony contained about 500 to 600 persons, and that at a ball game, where four of the members of Company B, 2nd Infantry, were spectators, a wordy war ensued between the women of the colony and the troopers, which was no different from similar instances in all strike controversies, where the strikers' wives give vent to language found only in restricted districts of the cities. In brief, it was a "rag chewing match" and nothing else. The soldiers, at Cedar Hill, a mile and a half from the post at Ludlow, had the only machine gun in the county (not three). This was not brought over until Monday morning when Louis Tikas had refused to deliver over a man said to be detained in the colony. The fighting was started by the strikers about 9 a. m. and Louis was not killed until about 8 p. m. that night. The woman quoted by the "Day Book" was probably Mrs. Snyder, as only one person was shot in the colony, and this was the Snyder boy. She, her husband and two children, a boy and a girl, were in a cellar all day during the fighting. The boy got out (as stated by the husband to the station agent, a neutral and in fact a union sympathizer) and was shot in the forehead, while facing towards the rear. Her other child was about 10 years of age, and there were no babies as stated by her. No woman was shot in any way. Further, Mrs. Snyder and her family did not run to the arroya for refuge, but were taken by the soldiers to the depot and cared for, and a collection of \$18 taken up among the men, none of whom had been paid by a bankrupt State since January. No one deplors the death of the poor women and children more than the guard. The briefest statement is that the strikers started the battle and the soldiers finished it.

Adjutant General John B. Chase ordered on May 7 a courtmartial to convene May 11, to try all military cases growing out of the Ludlow affair, in compliance with the report of the investigating commission.



The Colorado legislature is in special session. The House passed on May 11 the bill authorizing a million dollar bond issue to pay military expenses, and also passed a bill already passed by the Senate authorizing the Governor to close saloons in riot districts. The bill creating a state constabulary was defeated on the same day in the Senate.