

as police and prevent "undesirable" persons from trespassing on the land of the mining companies.

The elastic term, "trespass," has been interpreted to mean all manner of organizing activities. . . .

Regarding the use of injunctions the report states:

Judge Dayton of injunction fame issued a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction forbidding the officers and all persons who now are or hereafter may be members of the United Mine Workers of America to organize the mines or to strike or to aid in a strike against the company.

Eighteen employes of the company and organizers were charged with contempt and haled before Judge Dayton. They were found guilty and sentenced to pay fines and serve jail sentences.

These are distressing proofs of how even the judiciary may be used by the mine operators as a strike destroying agency.

Speaking of Colorado it says:

In Colorado the same feudal conditions prevail in the coal mining fields. The mining companies owned all the dwellings; caused county commissioners to vacate parts of roads in their favor; required passes of those using public highways; controlled stores, churches and schools, and maintained their regulations by the use of armed mine guards. The mine operators' policies have been determined by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which is controlled by the Standard Oil Company. There, too, all the organized agencies of the state were subservient to the corporations.

The laws of the state affecting miners were broken with cynical disregard.

Civil authority in Colorado broke down under the contest that ensued. The state militia was put at the service of the coal companies. The striking miners, driven from their homes, were collected in camps to endure the long siege.

These industrial struggles in the coal fields are most vigorous illustrations of a great menace to industrial justice and peace.

The detective agencies have made of the gunmen's work a specialized occupation or profession. The nature of the work attracts a daring and venturesome, lawless class of rovers who followed some of the predatory methods of gaining a livelihood. The men are shipped from one state to another whenever corporations may have need of their services.

Secretary Wilson of the United States Department of Labor called attention to this in his first annual report.

The report praises the Clayton bill, saying that "it contains the most fundamental, the most comprehensive enunciation of industrial freedom found in any legislative act in the history of the world." Reference was made to the European war and the conditions and policies condemned which led thereto. The following suggestion was offered:

Militarism and competitive armament must be abolished, and tribunals for awarding justice and agencies for enforcing determinations must be instituted. International interests and issues exist. Political institutions should be established corresponding to political developments. Those most interested

should lead in demands for world federation and the rule of reason between nations.

The working people of all lands bear the brunt of war.

[See volume xvi, page 1091, current volume, pages 515, 925.]



Cattle Quarantine in Chicago.

The Illinois State Board of Health on November 4 seconded the action of the Federal Government in ordering the Chicago stockyards closed under a nine-day quarantine. Beginning with November 5 all shipment of animals to or from the yards was stopped and all animals affected with or exposed to foot and mouth disease were killed, except some prize cattle which have been isolated. After the yards have been thoroughly disinfected they will again be opened. [See current volume, page 1069.]



Mexico and the United States.

General Carranza withdrew from Mexico City with his cabinet and set up his government at Puebla when the Provisional President, Eulalio Guterrez, was chosen by the Aguas Calientes Convention. He refuses to recognize the action of the Convention. On the 9th he issued an ultimatum, declaring himself the chief head of the Republic, and calling upon the military chieftains attending the Convention to return to their posts on pain of being supplanted by the next in rank. [See current volume, page 1065.]



General Guterrez, the new President, who took the oath of office on the 7th, has proclaimed himself the chief executive, beginning November 10th, and has appointed the following cabinet: Foreign Minister, Fernando Iglecias Caderon; Minister of Communications, General Antonio Villareal; Minister of War, General Juvencio Robles; Minister of Interior, General Jose Blanco; Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Soto y Gama; Minister of Justice, Jose Vasconcelos; Minister of Progress, Pastor Roaix; Minister of the Treasury, Felicits Villareal. Enrique C. Llorente will be appointed Washington representative of the constitutionalists. The new government threatens to treat General Carranza as a rebel unless he recognizes the action of the Convention. General Villa adheres to the Guterrez government.



The European War.

Little change in the general situation has followed the fourteenth week of fighting. The fall of Kiao-Chau, though of minor importance as compared with the whole, is the most striking incident. It marks the passing of the last of the German