

tion of arbitrary refusal to sell mineral products; prohibition of contracts by which purchaser or lessee of goods is barred from dealing in competing articles; prohibition of interlocking directorates and control by one corporation of a competing concern, and allowing decrees of federal courts in suits brought by the government to be used as conclusive evidence in private suits against the same defendants



The Covington bill establishes a trade commission with great inquisitorial power but little else. All corporations of not less than \$5,000,000 capital, other than common carriers, must report to the Trade Commission, which may also require any corporation of less capital to report. There are to be three members of the Commission to serve for six years at a salary of \$10,000 a year each. The Rayburn bill gives to the Interstate Commerce Commission power to regulate the issue of railroad stocks and bonds.



By a vote of 8 to 6 the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations ordered on June 3 a favorable report on the proposed amendment of Senator Sutherland of Utah to the Panama Tolls repeal bill, referring the whole controversy to arbitration. This recommendation will force the Senate to vote on the amendment before it votes on the bill itself. Senator Simmons of North Carolina, who has charge of the original bill, in the hands of the committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals, has offered a compromise amendment in the form of a declaration that the United States in repealing the exemption surrenders no right to exempt American ships at any time. [See current volume, page 439.]



The naval appropriation bill carrying \$141,000,000 passed the Senate on June 2. It provides for the building of three battleships. The House had only provided for two battleships. [See current volume, page 460.]



Former Senator Bourne, chairman of the Commission on Railway Mail Pay, presented a report to Congress on June 4. The report condemns the present system of paying the railroads by weight for carrying of mails and recommends that the basis of payment be changed to space. The proposed change, it is estimated, will increase payment to railroads for mail transportation from \$51,000,000 to \$61,000,000. [See vol. xvi, p. 1187.]



The committee of the House investigating Federal Judge Emory Speer of Georgia reported on June 7 recommending that he be censured but not impeached. The committee finds "that in many

cases he exceeded his prerogative by unduly favoring one of the parties to the litigation; that he sought to sway juries in their judgments; and that frequently his conduct in this respect was so extreme as to place the judge in the attitude of acting attorney for the litigants at the bar of his court. That he rewarded friends and relatives with appointments as trustees and receivers and allowed them extravagant fees for their services."



#### Municipal Ownership in Washington.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia voted on June 6 to recommend favorably the bill of Representative Crosser of Ohio providing for municipal ownership of Washington's street railroads. Of the 17 members of the committee present, nine voted for the bill and eight opposed. Three out of four absent ones wrote or wired their approval. Opposition to the measure was voiced by Ben Johnson of Kentucky, chairman of the Committee, Winslow of Massachusetts and Caraway of Arkansas. Crosser's success is said to be without precedent inasmuch as he is a new member and has nevertheless secured a favorable report on a bitterly contested measure from an important committee, against the efforts of its chairman.



#### Mexico and the United States.

Negotiations between the American and Mexican delegates to the Conference at Niagara Falls continue. The important features brought out during the week are the growing tractability of General Huerta, and the insistence of General Carranza that he have a voice in settling the external affairs of Mexico. The Mediators have opposed General Carranza's admission without his agreement to a cessation of hostilities. The Washington Administration, however, has insisted that some voice be given the Constitutionalists. [See current volume page 539.]



The Mexican delegates on June 2 submitted General Huerta's declaration that he "is willing to withdraw from the government on condition that at the time of his withdrawal Mexico shall be politically pacified, and the government succeeding his shall be such as to count on the acquiescence of the governed, and on the support of public opinion, which constitute the real basis for peace and stability in any country." This plan was considered by the Conference, but the American delegates continued to insist upon a hearing for the Constitutionalists.



Negotiations were rendered more difficult by the clearance of the Steamer Antilla from New York on the 2nd with a large shipment of arms for the

Constitutionalists at Tampico. General Huerta, who has two small gunboats in the Gulf of Mexico, ordered the port blockaded. Since the United States had declared Tampico a free port, the Administration was confronted with the alternative of using force to restrain the Mexican navy, and thus break the armistice, or allow the Constitutionalists to be deprived of arms. Relief came on the 8th, when the Mexican government countermanded its blockading order. This is taken as an indication of General Huerta's desire to surrender his post as soon as possible. A small cargo of arms was shipped from Galveston to Tampico on the schooner Sunshine.



Colima, capital of state of same name, and one of the most important cities in southwest Mexico, was taken by the Constitutionalists on the 3d. Colima, which is thirty miles east of Manzanillo, commands a considerable territory as well as the line of communication between Mexico City and the beleaguered Federal garrison at Manzanillo. General Ohregon, with a force of 10,000 men, has effectually surrounded Guadalajara, which he is expected to take in time to join General Villa's army on its march toward Mexico City.



Captain W. A. Burnside, formerly military attache at Mexico City, and now intelligence officer of Brigadier General Funston's forces, estimates General Huerta's forces, including police, students, and civil service employes at 60,000. He estimates the Constitutionalists at 70,000, and the forces of Zapata at 15,000.



#### The Industrial Commission's Hearings.

The Federal Commission on Industrial Relations began on June 4 an investigation of the ready made clothing industry in New York city. Testimony offered in regard to percentage of work done in so-called sweat shops differed widely. William Goldberg of the New York Clothing Men's Association estimated the amount at 25 per cent. William Eisenberg, a baster, stated that it was 85 per cent. That such work can not be efficiently regulated was the opinion expressed by Miss Lillian D. Wald, who held therefore that it should be prohibited. [See current volume, page 540.]



#### The Labor War.

The trial of Carl Person, editor of a labor paper at Clinton, Illinois, will take place in Chicago. Person is charged with killing of a strike breaker at Clinton several months ago. His version of the affair is that he was lured by a telephone call from his office to a lonely place, where he was assaulted and was compelled in self defense to shoot his assailant. He has been in jail at Clinton for five

months without bail and without prospect of an early trial. On June 8, Judge Walker of Chicago issued a writ of habeas corpus, ordering that he be turned over to the Cook county sheriff.



A strike of 10,000 workers at the plants of the Westinghouse interests in Pittsburgh began on June 5. The men's demands are reported to be recognition of the union, better working conditions and elimination of the bonus, premium and piece systems. Company officials in a statement say that falling off of business made it necessary to reduce either the working force or the working hours, and that the latter alternative had been put in force.



Many sensational reports have come from Tarrytown concerning prospective invasion of the place by I. W. W. crowds. All of these seem to have been without foundation. On the strength of them, however, detective agencies in New York city are reported to have tried to secure contracts with the sheriff of Westchester county for the furnishing of deputies, and the guards on the Rockefeller estate have been increased. The trial of the street speakers has been set for June 12. [See current volume, page 539.]



The charges of conspiracy and disorderly conduct brought by the Chicago Restaurant Keepers Association against members of the Waitresses' Union during the picketing of Henri's restaurant, were dismissed on June 5. There were 134 cases. On June 6 Judge Baldwin of Chicago refused to issue an injunction forbidding silent picketing of Knab's restaurant by striking waitresses. [See current volume, page 466.]



#### More Light on California's Hop-Fields.

A minority report of the California Commission of Immigration and Housing was made on June 1 by its secretary, Paul Scharrenberg, in regard to the Wheatland Hop Fields' investigation. Mr. Scharrenberg approves of the majority report presented by Dr. Carleton H. Parker as far as it describes existing conditions in the hop-pickers' camp, but differs with it in the conclusions drawn therefrom. He finds particular fault with the failure of the majority to recommend satisfactory remedies for the state of affairs found to exist. Concerning this phase of the matter he says:

The real remedy can only be applied by the workers themselves. But the Commission of Immigration and Housing, can, if it will, help to point the way. If the suggestion here offered—that of encouraging this class of labor in the essentially necessary duty of self-help—will serve to make conditions better, then it ought to be made public plainly and emphatically. If on the other hand, it is believed