

and every new circumstance, and what is needed will be adequately done.

I close, as I began, by reminding you of the great tasks and duties of peace which challenge our best powers and invite us to build what will last, the tasks to which we can address ourselves now and at all times with free hearted zest and with all the finest gifts of constructive wisdom we possess. To develop our life and our resources; to supply our own people, and the people of the world as their need arises, from the abundant plenty of our fields and our marts of trade; to enrich the commerce of our own states and of the world with the products of our mines, our farms and our factories, with the creations of our thought and the fruits of our character—this is what will hold our attention and our enthusiasm steadily, now and in the years to come, as we strive to show in our life as a nation what liberty and the inspirations of an emancipated spirit may do for men and for societies, for individuals, for states and for mankind.

[See current volume, page 1045.]



Progressive Party Meeting.

The Progressive Party National Committee in Chicago on December 3 decided to maintain the party organization. In its public statement it declares that at the recent election it received 1,750,000 votes and had made encouraging progress in southern States, especially Louisiana and Georgia. It states farther:

The industrial depression and the consequent reaction against the Democratic tariff was undoubtedly the issue which primarily determined the reactionary results of the recent elections.

Both the Republican and the Democratic parties have passed tariffs by the old method of log-rolling and the people have now successively repudiated them both.

As long as the tariff is made in politics and log-rolling there can be no stability of industrial conditions and business can have no peace. The way to provide stable industrial conditions and business peace is to accept the principle of protection as a fixed national policy and take the tariff out of politics.

The Progressive party specifically declared this doctrine in its platform of 1912 and pointed out that the only way to take the tariff out of politics was by the creation of a permanent expert non-partisan tariff commission.

We call attention to the necessity of prompt action on the Murdock tariff commission bill introduced in May, 1913.

Progressive principles are permanent, and now more than ever it is evident that the Progressive party is the necessary organ for their realization.

It was also decided that the committee be called to meet again in January, 1916, to prepare for the presidential campaign. [See current volume, page 1096.]

Militarists Become Active.

The National Security League was formed at New York on December 1. It is designed to carry on an active propaganda for increasing the army and navy and strengthening of the coast defenses. To that end it passed resolutions urging prompt action on a resolution to be introduced in Congress by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts for an investigation of the condition of the armament of the United States.



Commission on Industrial Relations.

In a statement to the Commission on Industrial Relations at Denver on December 2, Governor Ammons of Colorado gave his views on happenings during the strike. He said that since the last of the million dollar bond issue had been sold to pay expenses of the militia, the President has been asked to withdraw the federal troops. He thought that there would have been no trouble had the miners not insisted on recognition of the union. He declared himself in favor of a mediation act. J. C. Osgood, president of the Victor American Coal Company, told of the hiring of mine guards and purchase of machine guns by the company. He said that no miner employed by his company had made any complaint about wages or conditions before the strike. The majority of the men, he said, object to an eight-hour day that curtails their earning capacity. Governor-elect George A. Carlson declared his intention to recommend to the legislature an act to create an industrial commission to handle all strike troubles in the future, and also to draft labor legislation that would seem to be needed. John McLennan, president of the local miners' union, testified on December 4 and retold the whole history of the strike. Former United States Senator Thomas M. Patterson declared that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company had intentionally employed foreign miners of different nationalities to prevent co-operation among the men. He said that in elections the coal camps returned almost unanimous majorities for whatever the companies wanted. Jesse F. Welborn, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, took the stand on December 5. He was questioned by Chairman Frank J. Walsh, who asked him concerning instructions said to have been sent regarding conduct of the strike by directors of the Rockefeller Foundation. Walsh also asked him concerning the identity of the press agent who has prepared the matter justifying the company's attitude which has been sent in pamphlet form to legislators, congressmen, editors, teachers and others supposed to have influence. He admitted that this press agent is private secretary of a railroad president in Pennsylvania, but declined to say anything more. He told of having ordered \$25,000 worth of arms and ammunition to be used against