

throws luster on the Jewish race," said Rabbi Moses. "Are we to disclaim him because we feel that he was not entirely in sympathy with certain forms and ceremonies? It is to our best interests to claim him as our own." The conference was rebuked at a later session by Rabbi Stephen Wise of New York, especially for its attitude toward the palliative measures. Dr. Wise said: "What you want us to do is to cater to the wealthy employers of labor who so largely support the synagogue. You are afraid of what the rich may say if we take a stand for social and economic justice. You quote the scripture that 'Justice, justice, shalt thou pursue,' but you are afraid to practice what you preach."



The Labor War.

The sentence of Bouck White to six months at Blackwell's Island was affirmed on June 22 by Judge Malone, in the General Sessions Court. Mayor Mitchell was reported to have announced that he would not interfere by granting a pardon. [See current volume, page 492.]



In one branch of the Westinghouse Company at Pittsburgh, the switch and signal department, the demands of the strikers were granted after a conference on June 23, with the exception of the eight-hour day which both sides agreed to submit to arbitration. The men decided to return to work in this department. In other departments the strike still remains unsettled.



An incident of the internecine fight in the miners' union at Butte was a murderous assault on Mayor Duncan on July 3. The Mayor was compelled to kill his assailant in self defense.



Investigation proceeds in Chicago of blackmailing tactics by some business agents of the unions. The investigation has not yet resulted in any indictments, or in any libel charge against the newspapers which have published names of certain agents and plainly charged them with blackmail.



Bomb Explosion in New York.

The explosion of a bomb in a tenement house at 1626 Lexington Avenue, New York City, on July 4 killed Arthur Caron, Carl Hanson, Charles Berg and Marie Chavez, all said to be members of the I. W. W. No satisfactory evidence has yet been produced as to who is responsible for either the bomb or the explosion. A theory reported by the press that the bomb had been made by the victims and was intended to be carried by them twenty miles to Tarrytown to be used against the Rocke-

ellers remains so far a theory unsupported by evidence.



Reactionaries Defeated in Pueblo.

The proposition submitted by the public service corporations and other reactionary elements of Pueblo, Colorado, to abandon the commission form of government and revert to the old mayor and council system, was defeated at the election on June 30. The vote was 5219 to 1689. Had the proposition carried the act of last November providing local singletax would have been automatically repealed, as would all other policies which can under the law be undertaken only by commission-governed cities. [See current volume, page 591.]



Illinois Senatorial Situation.

Raymond Robins of Chicago announced on July 3 that he will be a candidate for the Progressive party nomination for United States Senator from Illinois. An unauthorized statement regarding John Z. White has appeared in papers throughout the State, saying that he has withdrawn from the Democratic race in favor of Congressman Stringer. Mr. White has denied the report and declares his position is still the same as when first announced.



Chicago School Board Changes.

Mayor Harrison named six members of the Board on the 29th to fill the places of members retiring July 17. Three of the appointees, Harry A. Lipsky, Jacob W. Loeb and Mrs. John MacMahon, succeed themselves. Joseph A. Holpuch, John W. Eckhart and Mrs. William E. Gallagher are new members. A strong effort was made by members of the women's clubs to secure the appointment of Mrs. George Bass, former president of the Chicago Woman's Club, and chairman on public affairs, in place of the seventh retiring member, Charles O. Sethness. But the Mayor on the 2d appointed Mrs. Charles O. Sethness to succeed her husband. Mr. Sethness opposed Mrs. Young's policies; Mrs. Sethness is in favor of them. [See current volume, page 468.]



Protest Against Segregation.

A mass meeting of colored people was held in Louisville on July 5 to protest against a segregation ordinance recently passed in the city. The principal address was by Dr. J. E. Springarn of New York, chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Dr. Springarn, in arguing against the logic of the claims that the ordinance does not discriminate because it forbids the mov-

ing of white families into black neighborhoods, said:

Imagine the justice of a law which denied the right of poor men to borrow from rich men, and then, to make the matter wholly equitable, denied the right of rich men to borrow from poor ones! We white men hold all the coigns of vantage, and this legislation is merely an effort to prevent others from ever disputing our rights to hold them. The result of such an arrangement can be only one—to develop a permanently inferior civilization in our midst, which must serve forever as a corrupting force in the movement of the larger civilization of which it must continue to remain a part.



Mexico and the United States.

Ambassador Da Gama of Brazil, in formally commenting on the understanding arrived at between the United States and the Huerta regime, declared the purpose of President Wilson had been accomplished, of aiding "the contending parties in Mexico to reach an agreement among themselves, thus obtaining a Mexican solution of the Mexican question." And he expressed the opinion that in doing so there had been "created a more favorable atmosphere in international politics in America." [See current volume, page 634.]



The three mediators and the American delegates left Niagara Falls on the 2d, and the Huerta delegates left on the 3rd. The next step in carrying out the terms of the protocol is to set up a provisional government by agreement between the Huertistas and Constitutionalists. General Carranza, who asked for more time in which to discuss the matter with his supporters, is still asking for more definite statements as to what will be the scope of the new conference.



Charges and counter-charges have been made regarding American interests that are alleged to be supporting the Constitutionalists. General Carranza says, in denial of the charge: "I have received no pecuniary assistance from foreign governments or citizens, and from the beginning of the present revolution it has been solely sustained by national funds and will be until the end."



Friction between General Carranza and General Villa led to the appointment of a joint commission to adjust the situation created by General Carranza's refusal to supply the coal and ammunition needed by General Villa to continue his campaign to Mexico City. The agreement so far as announced states that General Carranza is to be recognized as the supreme head of the revolution, with General Villa second in command, with

full charge of the campaign at San Louis Potosi and the south.



The special election held on the 5th resulted in the choice of General Huerta for president and Aureliano Blanquet for vice-president. Only three per cent of the vote was cast, and that was mainly confined to Mexico City. As Huerta and Blanquet were already in power the election makes no change either locally or internationally.



An Unconventional Diplomat.

The unrestrained indignation of George Fred Williams, American Minister to Greece and Montenegro, due to the deplorable conditions in Albania, has again drawn attention to that unhappy country. Mr. Williams was so wrought up over what he found in Albania, that he disregarded all diplomatic forms, and issued a statement to the world. And to save his government from embarrassment, and to be free to devote himself to ameliorating the conditions of the oppressed people, he resigned his post. [See current volume, page 639.]



Regarding conditions at Durazzo consequent upon the incompetency of William of Weid, who was appointed by the Great Powers to rule Albania, Mr. Williams says:

I found a state of anarchy and that the sovereignty of Albania remains where it belongs—in the people of the country. I found a prince calling himself a king with no powers, no territory and no subjects, except his wife and children.

It was at this point that I determined to take upon myself the responsibility for this statement, which the United States Government cannot and will not indorse. I doubt not that my government will be as much shocked by it as will be all diplomatic authorities.

I am impelled to this statement by two considerations: first, that the people of an inoffensive nation are being murdered in cold blood; and second, that the so-called Government of Albania is merely a state of anarchy. The Government has shown skill and success in one respect only. It has been able to prevail upon the various religious and racial forces of Albania to set upon each other with murderous purpose. Hundreds of Albanian lives have thus been sacrificed at the hands of Albanians.

Any Christian Prince assigned to govern Albania, who had a breath of Christ's spirit would have first announced a purpose to bring all races and religions into accord and cause old animosities to be buried.

Instead of this the Prince of Wied, has started a religious war throughout Albania.

I could not await the acceptance of my resignation by my government to denounce these cruel and inhuman policies practiced upon a people which has committed no offense and is the victim of an international conspiracy against its liberty.

I will not conceal the fact that I have taken mea-