

stated to have been misconstrued as hostile. The four new members took part in the Board meeting of December 24 against the protests of the members whom they succeeded, and all voted for the re-election of Mrs. Young. The final vote—an open roll-call—stood 13 for Mrs. Young, 7 not voting and one absent, the non-voters having made clear their opposition to Mrs. Young. The deposed four members were present but were refused recognition by the president and secretary; and Mr. Sonstebly—one of the two most prominently active opponents of Mrs. Young still remaining on the Board—objected to the proceedings throughout as wholly illegal, and announced that the matter would be carried into court. Mr. Shoop was at this same meeting by the same vote as Mrs. Young elected to his former position of first assistant superintendent. [See vol. xvi, p. 1230.]

On December 26 Mrs. Young, who had been in North Carolina when notified of her re-election, returned to Chicago and announced to President Reinberg over the telephone her acceptance of re-election and her intention of resuming her duties the next morning. She was called upon in her office next day by Mr. Shoop and after an unreported conference, each spent the day at work as if nothing unusual had happened between December tenth and twenty-seventh.

The Illinois Woman Suffrage Law.

A suit questioning the constitutionality of the Illinois woman suffrage law was entered in the Superior Court of Cook County on December 10. Attorneys Levy Mayer and Alfred S. Austrian—who have often been employed as counsel by the liquor interests—brought suit in the name of William J. Scown, a contractor, who denied that his case had any connection whatever with the saloon interests. Members of the board of election commissioners are made defendants in the suit, which demands that an injunction be issued to prevent the board from buying separate ballot boxes and ballots for the new women voters. The restraining order also is asked to prevent women participating in the questions of public policy to be passed upon at the next election—which includes the saloon issue in many districts. The grounds on which the appellant's case is based were summarized in the press as follows:

(1) That permitting women to vote in Illinois will cause an expenditure of \$200,000 for extra judges and clerks of election, and \$60,000 for ballot boxes and ballots.

(2) That the equal suffrage act is a direct violation of Section 7 of the State constitution.

(3) That the granting of the right of women to vote on special questions to come up at the 1914 elections, is a violation of the constitution.

(4) That the naming of specific officers for which women may vote, as is done in the act, is unconstitutional.

(5) That the suffrage act does not specifically name the bill or bills that it is intended to amend.

After hearing brief arguments on the 13th Judge Foell of the Superior Court sustained the demurrer of the defendant and dismissed the suit, that is, judged the law constitutional. Appeal was immediately taken to the State Supreme Court and final decision is predicted for February. Charles S. Cutting and John J. Herrick have been retained by the suffragists to assist the regular attorney for the election board in defending the law.

The citizens of Pekin, Illinois, who on November 19 entered suit to enjoin the bond issue carried under the woman suffrage law, withdrew their petition with the statement that they had signed it under a misapprehension, and the case was therefore dropped from the calendar. [See vol. xvi, p. 1162.]

The Illinois "High School Act" was on the 17th adjudged constitutional by the State Supreme Court, a reversal of its own decision a month ago. This case not only involved the existence of 36 township high schools, but was further of interest because it sought to invalidate this school law on the same technical ground as the woman suffrage law is being questioned, namely, that it violated the provision of the State constitution which reads:

No law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title only, but the law revised or the section amended shall be inserted at length in the new act. The court held that the school act was not an amendment to the act of 1909 and therefore need not include that statute in its text.

The Labor War.

The report of shooting of three strike breakers at Calumet, Michigan, on December 7, was incorrect in some details. The affair occurred at Painsdale, not Calumet, and the victims were not strike breakers, two of them having but come to town for a brief visit. These two, Arthur and Harry Jones, were stopping at the home of Thomas Daley. During a fusillade outside of the house the two visitors were shot while in their beds and their host struck by a bullet while endeavoring to ascertain the cause. All three were killed. The Citizens' Alliance places the blame for this on the agitators of the Western Federation of Miners, while the latter declare it to have been the work of "gun men" employed by the mine operators. [See vol. xvi, pp. 1188, 1229].

At a Christmas Eve entertainment at Calumet, Michigan, for the benefit of children of strikers, a false cry of fire caused a panic, resulting in the loss of seventy-two lives. All but five of the killed were children. The identity of the person responsible for the panic is unknown. Union officials place the blame on agents of the Citizens' Alliance, which is denied by that organization. Measures for relief of the stricken families were started by the Western Federation of Miners and by members of the Citizens' Alliance. The relief committee of the Federation urged its members to refuse acceptance of any aid from members of the Alliance. Although \$25,000 was collected by the Alliance the sufferers refused to accept any of it.

Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, arrived in Chicago on December 27 from Hancock, Michigan, with a bullet in his back and otherwise injured by an assault. He was accompanied by Charles Tanner, auditor of the federation, who was also badly battered. Moyer's account, corroborated by Tanner, is that on December 26 he was visited at his hotel at Hancock by a delegation of the Citizens' Alliance, who demanded that he retract a charge he was reported to have made that a representative of the Alliance had raised the cry of fire at the Christmas eve celebration. They also demanded that he urge the bereaved families to accept aid from the Alliance. He refused, and the delegation left. Immediately thereafter a mob entered his room seized him and Tanner, who was also present, beat them up, dragged them to the street and to the railroad station at Houghton. During the struggle Moyer was shot.

They were put on a train for Chicago. Moyer declares he recognized in the mob a mining company official and a deputy sheriff. The latter, he says, bought the tickets and handed them to the conductor. On the train Moyer was put into a berth and two men, he declares, wearing deputy sheriff's badges accompanied them to the Wisconsin line, having told the conductor that they were protecting their prisoners from a mob. On arrival in Chicago he was taken to St. Luke's Hospital. He says he had asked Sheriff Cruse of Houghton County for a guard several days before, in anticipation of such trouble, but his request had not been granted.

Some denials of Moyer's account are reported from Hancock. James McNaughton, the mining company official charged by Moyer with having been one of the mob, is said to have denied it and to have produced evidence of an alibi. Sheriff Cruse of Houghton County, declares that Moyer

and Tanner went to the station alone. Governor Ferris telegraphed the sheriff to call a special session of the grand jury for an immediate investigation and the sheriff has complied. But lack of confidence in the grand jury is reported to be felt by members of the union since among its members are said to be railroad and mining officials and persons subject to their influence.

Moyer declares that he had on December 25 presented to the general managers of the mining companies a basis of negotiations for settlement of the strike as follows:

That the President of the United States and the Governor of the State of Michigan together select a committee of arbitration composed of five or seven members; that all matters in dispute be submitted to said board, and that upon the acceptance of this medium of arbitration the miners on strike shall be re-employed by you without discrimination, and that all at interest shall be bound by the findings of this board.

John B. Densmore, agent for the United States Department of Labor arrived at Lansing, Michigan, on December 28, to confer with Governor Ferris before proceeding to Calumet to make another effort to settle the strike. Senator Martine of New Jersey, has asked the Department of Justice to institute an investigation of the Moyer affair. A resolution for a congressional investigation of the strike was introduced recently by Representative McDonald of Michigan. No action has yet been taken thereon. Mr. McDonald declares he will endeavor to push it on reassembling of Congress.

A threatened strike of telegraph operators on the Frisco railroad system seems to have been forestalled by the company which is reported on December 28 to have substituted the telephone for the telegraph and discharged the telegraph operators.

NEWS NOTES

—Judson C. Clements was reappointed by President Wilson on December 23, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

—Puck, the comic illustrated weekly, was sold on December 26 to Nathan Strauss, Jr. No statement as to the future policy of the paper has yet been made.

—More than 800,000 horsepower has been developed from streams in national forests under government regulation. This represents the output under conditions of lowest stream flow.

—The city commissioners of Springfield, Ohio, on December 27 elected as city manager Charles E.