

spectacular parts of the program were a roll-call of wards—the ward with the greatest number of women present being given a prize flag—and the singing of “Illinois,” with its added verse written for the new voters by Miss Addams.

Through the world the news is ringing,

Illinois! Illinois!

Hear thy daughters gladly singing,

Illinois! Illinois!

By the word of thy command,

Citizens at last they stand;

Honor to thy heart and hand, Illinois!

Honor to thy heart and hand, Illinois!

On Registration day, the names of 153,897 women were added to the Chicago voting lists. [See vol. xvi, pp. 636, 1094, 1162, 1209; current volume, pages 11, 110.]



At the polls, 750 out of the 7,000 precinct judges and clerks of election were women,—they having been duly appointed, and instructed in their duties by the election commissioners; and 3,000 more women had been certified as watchers and challengers.



Several women have announced themselves as candidates for aldermanic nominations, one, Miss Marion Drake, having been endorsed by the Progressive Party organization of her ward, the First, as its candidate against the present incumbent, “Bathhouse John” Coughlin.



The Labor War.

Charges and denials of personal misconduct marked the proceedings of the United Mine Workers' convention on January 30 and 31 at Indianapolis. This related to a discussion of the attitude toward the striking miners of the American Federation of Labor. The federation was criticized by Charles A. Moyer and other speakers for refusing to levy an assessment to help the strikers. President Samuel Gompers, of the federation, replied, showing the federation to be in no position to take such action. It was in the course of this discussion that the wrangling over personal matters took place. On January 31 United States Senator John W. Kern of Indiana addressed the convention, saying he brought “a message of good will from members of both sides of the United States Senate, from that stalwart fighter for liberty, Jim Martine; Henry Ashurst, William E. Borah, W. S. Kenyon and others.” He said efforts were being made to influence Congressmen into hostility toward organized labor. He told of what had been done to prevent investigation of the West Virginia strike and said that that investigation had disclosed facts, such as the illegal arrest and trial of “Mother” Jones, which the news agencies had suppressed. A vote of

thanks was tendered Senator Kern at the conclusion of his address. On February 2 the convention ordered the various districts to levy assessments for the benefit of the Michigan copper mine strikers. [See current volume, page 108.]



The House of Representatives, by a vote of 151 to 15, on January 27 adopted Congressman Keating's resolution for an investigation of the strike situation in Colorado and Michigan. The subjects of inquiry specified in the resolution are as follows:

Whether the postal service is interfered with.

Whether the immigration laws are being violated.

Whether citizens have been arrested and tried contrary to the Constitution or laws of the United States.

Whether conditions have been caused by agreements and combinations contrary to law for controlling the production, sale and transportation of coal or copper.

Whether arms and ammunition have been shipped into the fields for the purpose of excluding the products of the mines from competitive markets in interstate trade.

Whether peonage exists or has been maintained.

If these conditions, or any of them, exist, what causes led up to them.

Congressman Kelly of Michigan led the opposition to the investigation. [See current volume, page 108.]



The trial of six deputy sheriffs at Houghton, Michigan, charged with murder on August 14 of two copper mine strikers at Painesdale, was set for February 2. When the cases were called only five responded. All six had been under \$10,000 bail each, and one-half the bond of the missing prisoner, Thomas Raleigh, was declared forfeited. There are two charges of murder against each of the prisoners which is the reason why only one half of the bond was forfeited. The other prisoners announced themselves ready for trial. [See volume xvi, page 804; current volume, page 108.]



South African Labor Troubles.

The South African Government has followed up its summary action in proclaiming martial law and arresting strikers by deporting ten of the principle labor leaders, including President Watson and General Secretary Bain of the Trades Federation. The men were taken from Transvaal to Natal on the 27th under a strong guard, and put aboard a steamer that will make no stop until it reaches England. [See current volume, page 85.]



This drastic remedy of General Botha for labor troubles has produced a sharp division in public sentiment, both in South Africa, and in Eng-