

forthcoming battle against "bossism," financialism and reaction. Let us sound the advance, all along the line, and, in a spirit of friendly emulation, see who can do most between now and next September to advance our common Cause and build up in this state a permanently victorious progressive Democratic party.



The active campaign on the progressive side was opened on January 6 at Austin, when both John Z. White and Carl S. Vrooman, leading candidates of that wing of the party spoke.



#### Illinois Public Utilities Commission.

The members of the new Public Utilities Commission of Illinois were announced by Governor Dunne on December 30, as follows: Richard Yates of Springfield, Republican, Governor from 1901 to 1905; Frank H. Funk of Bloomington, Progressive party candidate for Governor in 1912; James E. Quan of Chicago, Democrat; Walter A. Shaw of Chicago, Democrat, and Judge Owen P. Thompson of Jacksonville, Democrat. None of the appointees, excepting Mr. Funk, has recently been politically prominent. Ex-Governor Yates has held no office since termination of his gubernatorial term; at which time his affiliation was with the Lorimer wing of his party. Mr. Quan is a wholesale grocer, and is said to have always been in sympathy with Governor Dunne's policies. Mr. Shaw was at the time of his appointment a member of the State Rivers and Lakes Commission. Judge Thompson is known as a long-time follower of William J. Bryan. The new board will have control over all public utility corporations of the State. It began its official existence on January 1. Governor Dunne holding it unnecessary to call the State Senate in special session to confirm the appointments. [See vol. xvi, pp. 636, 653; current volume, page 4.]



#### Suffragists and Federal Amendments.

Dr. Anna H. Shaw, president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, issued the following letter on December 28 to "Unfranchised American Women":

The enactment of an income tax law has caused assessors to be more insistent in their demand that an accurate statement of all personal as well as real properties shall be listed and returned within a specified time, in order that no property may escape the government tax collectors. Here women may make their passive protest and decline to aid the government in levying taxes upon them by refusing to render an account of their property. In this manner we can show our loyalty to those who struggled to make this a free republic and who laid down their lives in defense of the equal rights of all free citizens to a voice in their own government.

On the 31st the Congressional Union for Woman

Suffrage—a body organized last year to carry on an active campaign for a Federal Suffrage Amendment—gave out a statement of its attitude toward the income tax. No widespread resistance would be organized, it is reported as announcing, but "if any society or individual, however, should refuse to pay income tax or to give information as to amount of income, the Congressional Union would have every sympathy with such action," and, it continues, "Resistance to the income tax law would have excellent educational value, and would be thoroughly justified morally."



The Congressional Committee of the National Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago is chairman, opened headquarters in Washington on December 30, whence will be directed the work of pressing Congressmen through influence in their home districts to advocate a Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment. [See vol. xvi, p. 1185.]



#### The Labor War.

The efforts of the United States Department of Labor to settle the Michigan copper strike have apparently been without result. Mr. John B. Densmore, solicitor of the Department, who has been representing it in this case, announced on January 3 that he had been unable to bring about a truce and that negotiations were off. The officials of the union, he said, would have been willing to call off the strike and withdraw from the district if the strikers would have been re-employed without giving up their membership in the union. This the mine officials refused but demanded that the miners take a secret vote on the question of returning to work. To this the union officials would not agree. [See current volume, page 12.]



An open verdict was rendered by the coroner's jury at Calumet, Michigan, on December 31, concerning the Christmas eve panic which cost seventy-two lives. The jury rejected the charge that the Citizens' Alliance was responsible for the raising of the false alarm.



The Houghton county, Michigan, grand jury was specifically charged on January 3 by Judge O'Brien of the Circuit Court to investigate the kidnapping and shooting of Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners. On this grand jury are several mine superintendents, a chauffeur in the employ of James McNaughton, general manager of the Calumet and Hecla, and two men said to be socialists.



Since issuing an order of dissolution on Septem-

ber 29 of a previous injunction against the strikers, Judge O'Brien has been socially ostracized. This ostracism extends to members of his family. The Supreme Court of the state at the time promptly ordered the injunction restored. [See vol. xvi, pp. 996, 1212.]



Clarence Darrow of Chicago, attorney for the Western Federation, called on Governor Ferris of Michigan on January 1, to secure his endorsement of a plan of arbitrating the strike difficulties. Accompanying him were John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, and Charles H. Tanner, auditor of the Western Federation of Labor. The Governor announced on January 4 that he would personally investigate conditions in the copper country. "I am not going," he said, "as representative of the labor unions, of the miners, or of the mine owners, I am going as the representative of every citizen of the State—workmen, farmers, business and professional men—to learn all I can. I want to find the exact truth. I can use no coercion in my investigation, but will hear all sides and all factions impartially. After that I may be able to suggest a plan for settling the strike." The Governor arranged for a conference on January 6 with the sheriffs, prosecuting attorneys and other officials of Houghton and Keewanaw counties.



Seven members of the United Mine Workers were on January 3 driven out of Steamboat Springs, Colorado, by a mob said to be composed of members of the Routt County Taxpayers' League. This league was formed a week before with the declared object of "maintaining industrial peace." It has issued a notice that every miner in the county must work or leave. Two of the deported men wired a protest to Congressman Edward Keating and to Secretary of Agriculture Houston. They charge that the mob which deported them was led by Harry Ratcliff, superintendent of the forest reserves at Steamboat Springs.



On arrival at Trinidad, Colorado, on January 4, to deliver an address, "Mother" Jones was at once taken charge of by a detachment of militia acting under orders of Adjutant-General Chase, placed on a train and forced to go to Denver. She was informed that General Chase had ordered that she be kept out of the district while the strike lasts. She announced her determination to return and General Chase has declared that she will be promptly imprisoned and held incommunicado if she does. Governor Ammons of Colorado was interviewed and upheld the action of General Chase. [See vol. xvi, p. 1229.]

Senator Borah, made public on January 4, his report as a member of the sub-committee of the United States Senate which investigated the West Virginia coal miners' strike. It must still be passed upon by the full committee. He declares that during the reign of martial law in West Virginia a number of persons were arrested, tried, convicted, sentenced and punished by the military courts without warrant of law. There was no trial by jury. Proceedings were by court martial. In some instances arrests were made by civil authorities outside of the zone of martial law and the prisoners turned over to the military nevertheless for trial and punishment. The punishments in many cases were unknown to the statutes. The civil courts could have handled all cases of crime and the resort to courts martial was not justified. [See vol. xvi, p. 900.]



The trouble between the Frisco railroad and its telegraphers was finally settled on December 31 by a grant of concessions by the company. The telegraphers will be given an increase of from five to six and a half per cent in pay, a nine hour working day, extra pay for overtime, and double pay for Sundays. [See current vol., page 12.]

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## NEWS NOTES

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—John Purroy Mitchel was inaugurated mayor of New York City on January 1. [See vol. xvi, p. 1113.]

—Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, well known author and physician, died at Philadelphia on January 4. He was in his eighty-third year.

—Two Japanese women, millionaire residents of Tokio, have gained the right to vote at municipal elections through their property qualifications.

—John Z. White is announced to address a meeting at Oak Park, Ill., on the evening of Saturday, January 10, at the Municipal Building on the Commission Form of Government.

—Text-books for the schools of Kansas will hereafter be printed by the State, the legislature last winter having appropriated \$250,000 for the purpose. [See vol. xvi, p. 1134.]

—Toronto, Ontario, voted on January 1 to extend the municipal franchise to married women, spinsters and widows having at a previous date been given the vote. [See vol. x, p. 1139.]

—The completion of the Triennial assessment in the District of Columbia on December 31 shows an increase of \$40,000,000 in real estate values. The total value will be approximately \$380,000,000. [See vol. xv, p. 827; vol. xvi, pp. 939, 1231.]

—The Italian Minister of Public Works has authorized the expenditure of \$4,500,000 for public improvements to meet the problem of increasing unemployment. Naval estimates have been increased to \$20,000,000, with a yearly increase up to a total of \$24,000,000 in 1917. Armorplate has been imported from the United States, and armaments from