

Constitutionalists at Tampico. General Huerta, who has two small gunboats in the Gulf of Mexico, ordered the port blockaded. Since the United States had declared Tampico a free port, the Administration was confronted with the alternative of using force to restrain the Mexican navy, and thus break the armistice, or allow the Constitutionalists to be deprived of arms. Relief came on the 8th, when the Mexican government countermanded its blockading order. This is taken as an indication of General Huerta's desire to surrender his post as soon as possible. A small cargo of arms was shipped from Galveston to Tampico on the schooner Sunshine.



Colima, capital of state of same name, and one of the most important cities in southwest Mexico, was taken by the Constitutionalists on the 3d. Colima, which is thirty miles east of Manzanillo, commands a considerable territory as well as the line of communication between Mexico City and the beleaguered Federal garrison at Manzanillo. General Ohregon, with a force of 10,000 men, has effectually surrounded Guadalajara, which he is expected to take in time to join General Villa's army on its march toward Mexico City.



Captain W. A. Burnside, formerly military attaché at Mexico City, and now intelligence officer of Brigadier General Funston's forces, estimates General Huerta's forces, including police, students, and civil service employes at 60,000. He estimates the Constitutionalists at 70,000, and the forces of Zapata at 15,000.



#### The Industrial Commission's Hearings.

The Federal Commission on Industrial Relations began on June 4 an investigation of the ready made clothing industry in New York city. Testimony offered in regard to percentage of work done in so-called sweat shops differed widely. William Goldberg of the New York Clothing Men's Association estimated the amount at 25 per cent. William Eisenberg, a baster, stated that it was 85 per cent. That such work can not be efficiently regulated was the opinion expressed by Miss Lillian D. Wald, who held therefore that it should be prohibited. [See current volume, page 540.]



#### The Labor War.

The trial of Carl Person, editor of a labor paper at Clinton, Illinois, will take place in Chicago. Person is charged with killing of a strike breaker at Clinton several months ago. His version of the affair is that he was lured by a telephone call from his office to a lonely place, where he was assaulted and was compelled in self defense to shoot his assailant. He has been in jail at Clinton for five

months without bail and without prospect of an early trial. On June 8, Judge Walker of Chicago issued a writ of habeas corpus, ordering that he be turned over to the Cook county sheriff.



A strike of 10,000 workers at the plants of the Westinghouse interests in Pittsburgh began on June 5. The men's demands are reported to be recognition of the union, better working conditions and elimination of the bonus, premium and piece systems. Company officials in a statement say that falling off of business made it necessary to reduce either the working force or the working hours, and that the latter alternative had been put in force.



Many sensational reports have come from Tarrytown concerning prospective invasion of the place by I. W. W. crowds. All of these seem to have been without foundation. On the strength of them, however, detective agencies in New York city are reported to have tried to secure contracts with the sheriff of Westchester county for the furnishing of deputies, and the guards on the Rockefeller estate have been increased. The trial of the street speakers has been set for June 12. [See current volume, page 539.]



The charges of conspiracy and disorderly conduct brought by the Chicago Restaurant Keepers Association against members of the Waitresses' Union during the picketing of Henrici's restaurant, were dismissed on June 5. There were 134 cases. On June 6 Judge Baldwin of Chicago refused to issue an injunction forbidding silent picketing of Knab's restaurant by striking waitresses. [See current volume, page 466.]



#### More Light on California's Hop-Fields.

A minority report of the California Commission of Immigration and Housing was made on June 1 by its secretary, Paul Scharrenberg, in regard to the Wheatland Hop Fields' investigation. Mr. Scharrenberg approves of the majority report presented by Dr. Carleton H. Parker as far as it describes existing conditions in the hop-pickers' camp, but differs with it in the conclusions drawn therefrom. He finds particular fault with the failure of the majority to recommend satisfactory remedies for the state of affairs found to exist. Concerning this phase of the matter he says:

The real remedy can only be applied by the workers themselves. But the Commission of Immigration and Housing, can, if it will, help to point the way. If the suggestion here offered—that of encouraging this class of labor in the essentially necessary duty of self-help—will serve to make conditions better, then it ought to be made public plainly and emphatically. If on the other hand, it is believed