

leaving it optional with the carrier to determine the percentage to be allowed annually.

The Baltimore & Ohio increased the allowance for renewals and depreciation of locomotives 44 per cent per engine in 1913 over 1912. Another remarkable increase on the Baltimore & Ohio occurred just before the 1910 rate case was heard. For the year ending June 30, 1910, there was an increase in the total renewals and depreciation of locomotives amounting to 73 per cent. The Pennsylvania system increased its total allowance for renewals and depreciation of locomotives in the year 1913 over 1912 by \$2,083,203, or 113 per cent. The average increase per locomotive in this one year was 110 per cent. It increased its allowance for renewals and depreciation of freight cars 33 per cent per car. The total maintenance allowance for way and structures and equipment in 1912 was greater than ever before in its history, and maintenance in 1913 was \$22,000,000 greater than in 1912.

Every railroad in the eastern district which shows any decline in net revenue in 1913 over 1912 has increased its maintenance allowance more than the decline in net revenues, with the exceptions of the Western Maryland and the Bangor and Aroostook.



Cost of Living.

According to a report of the Department of Labor issued on March 6 the cost of living in the United States reached the highest point it has so far attained on November 15 last. Since then there has been a slight decline. Compared with retail prices on December 15, 1912, it appeared that on the same date in 1913 potatoes had advanced 43.7 per cent; fresh eggs, 21.9 per cent; pork chops, 16.8 per cent; round steak, 13.1 per cent; rib roast, 10 per cent; sirloin steak, 8.9 per cent; ham, 7.9 per cent; hens, 6.7 per cent; corn meal, 6.6 per cent; bacon, 4.5 per cent; milk, 1.9 per cent; and lard, 0.7 per cent. Sugar, however, declined 8.6 per cent; butter, 2.9 per cent; and flour, 0.6 per cent. Prices in Chicago and New York on Dec. 15, 1913, were:

	Chicago.	New York.
Sirloin steak	\$.35	\$.30
Round steak .....	.22	.28
Rib roast .....	.24	.25
Chuck roast .....	.18	.18
Pork chops .....	.20	.24
Bacon .....	.35	.30
Ham .....	.32	.32
Lard .....	.16	.18
Lamb .....	.22	.23
Hens .....	.18	.25
Flour, one-eighth barrel.....	.75	.85
Cornmeal, pound .....	.04	.04½
Eggs, fresh .....	.45	.65
Eggs, storage .....	.32	.45
Butter .....	.42	.44
Potatoes, pound .....	.30	.30
Sugar .....	.05½	.05¼
Milk .....	.08	.08

[See vol. xvi, p. 1141.]

The Labor War.

Many arrests have been made daily by Chicago police in endeavoring to stop picketing by woman trade unionists in pursuance of the boycott against the Henrici restaurant. One of the arrested ones was Miss Helen Gates Starr, settlement worker at Hull House, and co-founder with Jane Addams of that organization. On account of Miss Starr's activity a business men's committee, consisting of the most prominent in the city, met on March 5, and on motion of Mr. John T. Pirie, of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., adopted resolutions of which the following is a part:

Whereas, The public has received an impression that the waitresses of Henrici's restaurant are on a strike, while, as a matter of fact, not a single waitress has left Henrici's employ during the past three weeks for any cause whatsoever, and consequently there can be no waitress' strike on at Henrici's; and

Whereas, A vicious boycott has been instituted against Henrici's restaurant by women who have no connection with said firm and, said boycott has been encouraged by a prominent representative of Hull House, a Chicago charitable organization, presided over by Miss Jane Addams, to the satisfaction and pride of every loyal Chicagoan. . . .

Now, Therefore, be it Resolved, That the mayor take immediate steps to keep the people from gathering in the vicinity of Henrici's restaurant, and forbid any loitering on said block; and,

Be It Further Resolved, That Miss Jane Addams be requested to withdraw the representative of Hull House from further participation in this conspiracy, and to have said representative resume her customary work with the Hull House organization, for which she has proved herself so well fitted by many years' service.

Miss Addams being in Asheville, N. C., telegraphed the following reply to this demand:

All of the residents of Hull House are, of course, free to act as individuals. Miss Starr as a member of the Women's Trade Union League is naturally interested in its affairs. She is not acting as an official representative of Hull House. Is not peaceable picketing allowed under the Illinois law?

On being released on bail Miss Starr promptly returned to picket duty. [See current volume, page 230.]



Application for an injunction against the Waitresses' Union was made on March 6 to the Cook County Circuit Court by the Chicago Hotel and Restaurant Keepers' Association. The petition claims that the picketing and boycott interferes with all business in the neighborhood of Henrici's restaurant. A cross petition was filed by the Waitresses' Union on March 7, asking that the police be enjoined from interfering with peaceful picketing. While these cases are under consideration the judges advised the union members to refrain from picketing. On account of a misunderstanding of this request picketing continued, how-

ever, for a short time, since which the truce has been observed. On March 9 a committee of the Employers' Association called on the mayor and demanded that he suppress the boycott. The argument was stated as follows by the spokesman, Mr. Robert J. Thorne, of Montgomery-Ward & Co.: "The women who parade in front have nothing to do with the restaurant, and their only legal claim seems to be the right of free speech." The mayor replied that the police were doing all that they could.



Unemployed men in New York City to the number of several hundred, on March 3 marched to the chapel house of St. Paul's Church and asked for food and lodging for the night, as an alternative to being furnished jobs at good wages. They were fed and allowed to spend the night in the church. On the following night they marched to St. Alphonsus Church and made a similar request, but were denied by the priest in charge, who sent for the police and had the leader, Frank Tannenbaum, arrested, together with a number of his followers. Since then the police have broken up meetings of unemployed on the streets and arrested speakers.



A march of unemployed men from San Francisco under "General" Kelley, with the intention of proceeding to Washington, was stopped by militia at Sacramento on March 7. A delegation was permitted to call on Governor Johnson, who is said to have offered them work, which the men refused until their mission to the city of Washington should be completed. Upon this the Governor declared that while in sympathy with men who want work, his callers did not present an unemployed problem, but only a particular propaganda. On March 9 violent measures were taken by the authorities of Sacramento to drive the men from the city. Having been refused food for several days they were attacked on starting some disorder by deputy sheriffs with clubs and by firemen with fire hose and driven from the city.



Denials of the charges of brutality and misconduct toward Michigan copper strikers on the part of the militia were presented to the Congressional investigating committee on March 9. The committee met in Chicago. Brigadier General Abbey testified that Governor Ferris had ordered a policy of the greatest forbearance toward the strikers. Captain Blackman, who had commanded the militia when a parade of strikers was stopped laid the blame for disorder on the paraders. Other witnesses entered denials of charges against the militia. [See current volume, page 229.]

The Supreme Court of the United States on March 9 affirmed the sentences of Frank M. Ryan and twenty-three other members of the International Association of Structural Iron Workers, who had been denied a new trial by the Circuit Court after conviction of conspiracy to transport dynamite at Indianapolis in December of 1912. Originally 33 were convicted. Two did not appeal and seven were granted new trials by the Circuit Court. [See current volume, page 59.]



In announcing the plan of the Federal Industrial Commission for public hearings on plans for solution of industrial difficulties, the chairman, Mr. Frank P. Walsh, announced on March 7:

"Why industrial war?" is the question for which the commission is seeking an answer. Why so many strikes and riots and so much talk of dynamiting? Why have organizations that denounce patriotism and religion gained such a hearing in some of the big industrial centers? Why have so many thousands of workers a distrust of the courts? . . .

Industrialism has come on us like lightning out of a clear sky. Fifty years ago we were an agricultural people, living in rural districts and small towns in the most part, and having a chance of getting into the firm whenever we took a job. And now! Huge and still huger cities, sucking the very marrow out of the country—a chance in employment from the small store to some monster corporation that squats in one state and exercises tentacular activities in twenty.

It has come so suddenly that we have not had time to adjust ourselves to the new conditions. We are still going along as though there has been no economic earthquake. Of course, there is trouble, and it is not at all improbable that this trouble may assume the shape of revolution unless our industrial, political and social institutions are changed to meet the new demands.

Take the rights of man, for instance. Yesterday they were rhetorical; today they are economic—the right to work, the right to a decent home and comfortable living, and the right to bring children into the world without wondering how in the name of God you are going to bring them up.

Living wage has come to be as much of a catchword as infant industries and pauper labor of Europe. What is a living, anyway? I know what it is for me, and that's all. Progress has made many new pleasures and privileges, and these must be shaped equitably. There is neither sense nor justice in the calm assumption that the refinements and beauties of life are only capable of being enjoyed by a certain upper class, and the mass of people have no higher aspirations than a full belly, a warm back and a sheltered head.

Industrial training, vocational guidance, blind-alley trades, the hideousness of slums, the curse of involuntary poverty—all things that must be looked into, for in them we may find germs of class hate and reason for discontent.

[See vol. xvi, p. 638.]