

men, attended by the most prominent reactionaries of the city. Mayor Gill said:

In the last ten years there has worked a revolution in the political affairs of this country greater than the French revolution, though not one drop of blood was shed. That revolution left you, Mr. Business Man, with one vote, no matter how great your business may be, while the little business man in Green Lake, whose trade amounts to but \$2.75 a day, is your political equal inasmuch as he has one vote. You have not come to see this yet. You did not see it in the last election. But I did and that is why I am mayor. I was not known as a radical in the past. When I was in the council I was the man upon whom you business men leaned; you had confidence in me, but that is all. You did not fight the battle. I was opposed to these new fangled notions, but you attended only to your business. Now the change has come. I am not here to say whether or not it is a change for better. Only time can tell that. But I am here to say that the change has been made. It is over and completed and you might as well recognize it now as any other time.

[See current volume, page 249.]

The Labor War.

Eighteen of the members of the Structural Iron Workers' Union, convicted in 1912 at Indianapolis in the dynamite cases, filed applications on March 17 with the Department of Justice, for pardon. Those signing the application were Frank M. Ryan, Michael J. Young, Edward Smythe, Paul J. Morrin, Frank J. Higgins, L. E. Munsey, Fred Mooney, John H. Barry, Peter J. Smith, George Anderson, William E. Reddin, Frank E. Painter, Henry W. Legleitner, Ernest W. Basey, Eugene A. Clancy, Michael J. Hannan, William Shupe, Michael J. Cunnane.

The petition declares that the men are innocent and that Judge Abert H. Anderson denied them a fair trial. [See current volume, page 252.]

Suit for one million dollars damages was filed on March 19 at Trinidad Colorado, by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company against the national and state officers of the United Mine Workers of America. Counsel for the company said that similar suits will be instituted by the Victor American Fuel Company and the Rocky Mountain Coal Company. The suit is the outcome of the coal miners' strike. In its petition the complainant asserts that the defendants engaged in a conspiracy to viciously persecute it and to ruin its business. [See current volume, page 230.]

The congressional committee investigating Michigan strike conditions on March 23 ordered Quincy A. Shaw of Boston, president of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, to appear before it at Washington and explain the position of the

stockholders toward the strikers. [See current volume, page 277.]

Seventy unemployed were brought from New York City to Fonda, N. Y., to obtain work on farms. Associated Press reports say that they demanded \$45 a month with board and lodging while \$20 and \$25 a month were offered by the farmers. Only twenty are said to have accepted offers of work. A parade of unemployed in New York City along Fifth Avenue took place on March 21. A mass meeting was held at Union Square and addresses delivered by Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman and others. The Associated Press considered non-interference by the police with the meeting and parade as worthy of mention. [See current volume, pages 252, 277.]

One hundred and fifty men of "General" Kelley's jobless army in California succeeded on March 18 in securing a years lease of an acre of land in Sacramento County, four miles from the city of Sacramento, and have established a camp thereon. Deputy sheriffs, unaware of the legality of their tenure, attempted to enter the camp but were ousted as trespassers. Fifty men who encamped in the river bed near Los Angeles on March 20 were arrested for violating an ordinance forbidding encampment on public land. [See current volume, pages 252, 277.]

"Mother" Jones, in defiance of military orders, left Denver for Trinidad, Colorado, on March 22, saying as she left: "I certainly expect to be rearrested the moment I step from the train, and I will go back to the hospital since the soldiers have the bayonets and I have nothing but the Constitution." Her prediction was verified. A militia officer boarded the train at Pueblo, arrested her as they reached Walsenburg and placed her in jail there. Her attorney, Horace N. Hawkins, said he would apply to the Supreme Court to take original jurisdiction in an application for habeas corpus. [See current volume, page 277.]

Miss Ellen Gates Starr of Hull House, Chicago, arrested for protesting against arrest of pickets of the waitresses' union during the boycott of Henrici's restaurant, was acquitted on March 21 after a jury trial. The technical charge against her was disorderly conduct. Commenting on the acquittal, Miss Starr said:

Those of us who are working for standardization of the industries are now assured of the right of free speech and all the rights of citizenship that are enjoyed by the rest of the people. We have been told by the courts that we have the right to express our opinions in honest language even to a policeman.

I do not feel that the police were to blame in the matter at all, but I do feel that the system is at fault. The police are still laboring under the delusion that the most efficient officer is the one who makes the most arrests. They have practiced on me.

[See current volume, page 251.]

Labor Unions in South Africa.

The commission appointed to enquire into the condition of labor in the Union of South Africa gives little comfort to the men who used political power to suppress an industrial strike. If satisfactory agreements are to be made, the Commission says, and existing labor unrest is to be allayed, it is essential that employers shall recognize trade unions. The report urges the establishment of voluntary conciliation boards, with a view to preventing strikes and lock-outs, and to settling disputes. It regards hours of labor as excessive in not a few cases, and proceeds to make recommendations involving shorter hours, and a higher rate of pay for overtime. And it "cannot conceive why the Federation officials should be refused recognition as the men's professional representatives." Nor does the Commission sympathize with the fear of employers that if a "large number of white men are employed on the Rand the same troubles will arise as are now prevalent in the Australian Colonies, i. e., that the combination of the laboring classes will become so strong as to be able to more or less dictate." The Commission's report is, on the whole, a rebuke to the administration for its actions during the recent strike. [See current volume, page 132.]

England and Ulster.

Ulster politics reached a crisis when Sir Edward Carson made his dramatic departure from the House of Commons, and assumed personal charge of the situation in Belfast. Then followed such a flood of sensational reports of British affairs as has not been seen since the Boer war. Rumors of warrants for the arrest of Ulster leaders were accompanied by reports of the movement of troops into Ulster. [See current volume, page 277.]

Two definite points seem to have risen into view in the midst of rumors and reports. One is that many officers of troops ordered to Ulster, tendered their resignations rather than be put in a position where they might be called upon to oppose Ulstermen. Just how wide this defection of officers was is not known, some reports placing it as high as 200. The government, apparently fearing to proceed in the face of this opposition, altered its policy, and sent the officers back to the

troops. This shifted the interest from Belfast to London.

The full import of the government's action is not yet apparent. Sir Edward Carson taunts the Liberals with surrendering. And the Unionist papers ridicule the idea of coercing Ulster into accepting the Home Rule bill. The Liberal papers, on the contrary are indignant, and declare the question is no longer Home Rule for Ireland, but whether the country is to be ruled by Parliament or the Army. "If the Army is to be a Tory institution," says the Daily News and Leader, "to coerce the House of Commons when the Liberals are in power, then we will break the Army as we have broken the Lords, and make the Army as democratic as we have made Parliament." The Daily Chronicle declares that the whole future of British freedom depends upon the answer to the question, "Are the army officers to dictate to Parliament what bills shall pass?"

Political Storm in France.

At the moment when the French political situation seemed to be clearing, and the coming April elections promised greater stability to the Doumergue-Caillaux cabinet, all has been upset by the assassination of Gaston Calmette, editor of Figaro, by Mme. Caillaux, wife of the Minister of Finance. The Figaro has maintained a bitter warfare upon the Minister of Finance, which culminated on the 16th in the death of the editor. Joseph Caillaux immediately resigned from the cabinet, and on the 19th Ernest Monis, Minister of Marine, resigned. [See vol. xvi, p. 1188.]

The royalists, who never fail to take advantage of disorder, seized upon the incident of the shooting, and the political scandal that lay back of it, to make a "demonstration." The outbreak, however, was but temporary, and the excitement has for the most part, subsided; but speculation is rife as to the effect the incident will have in the April elections.

The 133 casinos authorized by the Ministry of the Interior last season show such large profits, \$10,000,000, from gambling, that the French government seeks to obtain a larger share. Instead of the old tax, which amounted to 15 per cent of the gross receipts, a new law has been proposed by a parliamentary commission, which will levy a graduated tax running from 3 per cent on incomes of less than \$2,000 up to 45 per cent on incomes exceeding \$1,000,000.

Mexico and the United States.

Want of revenue to maintain his government