

abroad, both as to the importation of arms by Ulstermen and by Nationalists, and concessions offered by the Government, but little reliance can be placed upon them. Positive assurances are given out by the Unionists that Ulster will be given what she asks, and equally emphatic denials come from the Liberals and Nationalists. The general expectation is that the bill will be put through the Commons in substantially its present form within the next two weeks; and that when rejected by the Lords, some concessions to the Ulstermen may be agreed upon.



#### German Constitutionalism.

Indignation of the German public over the Zabern affair has resulted in a new order governing the military forces in case of internal disorders. Colonel von Reuter, who set aside the civil authorities in Alsace, based his action on the famous cabinet order of 1820, which provided that if the commander of troops "decides, according to duty and conscience, that the civil authorities are delaying too long their requisition for troops, in view of the fact that they are no longer able to restore order, it is his duty and his right to intervene without the requisition of the civil authorities, and to assume command, and the civil authorities must obey his orders." [See current volume, page 109.]



The new regulation provides that the military forces may not intervene without requisition except "in cases of pressing danger for the public security when the civil authorities, as a result of uncontrollable circumstances, are not in position to issue the requisition. That is to say, so long as the civil authorities are still in power troops may not intervene without a direct request." Although this is a concession on the part of the government, the liberals regret that the order could be changed without consulting the Reichstag.



#### The Labor War.

The work of disarmament in the Colorado strike regions is proceeding slowly. Both sides seem reluctant to comply with the federal order. The number of arms so far surrendered seem to be only a small proportion of those on hand while fighting was in progress. An order issued on May 11 by Colonel James Lockett, who has assumed command in the strike district, gives all persons up to five o'clock in the afternoon of May 13 to deliver their arms, after which a search of all suspected individuals will be made. In accordance with a proclamation issued on May 10 by President Wilson, Colonel Lockett on May 11 also issued an order forbidding the operation of any mine closed when the strike began last September

and not in operation on April 20. Those in operation on the latter date may continue with the men who were then employed there, but no new men may be imported into the district. [See current volume, page 437.]



A statement concerning events connected with the battle at Ludlow has been furnished by Captain Philip S. Van Cise of the Colorado militia, who was one of a board of three officers appointed by Governor Ammons to investigate the affair. He says:

The facts are that the Ludlow colony contained about 500 to 600 persons, and that at a ball game, where four of the members of Company B, 2nd Infantry, were spectators, a wordy war ensued between the women of the colony and the troopers, which was no different from similar instances in all strike controversies, where the strikers' wives give vent to language found only in restricted districts of the cities. In brief, it was a "rag chewing match" and nothing else. The soldiers, at Cedar Hill, a mile and a half from the post at Ludlow, had the only machine gun in the county (not three). This was not brought over until Monday morning when Louis Tikas had refused to deliver over a man said to be detained in the colony. The fighting was started by the strikers about 9 a. m. and Louis was not killed until about 8 p. m. that night. The woman quoted by the "Day Book" was probably Mrs. Snyder, as only one person was shot in the colony, and this was the Snyder boy. She, her husband and two children, a boy and a girl, were in a cellar all day during the fighting. The boy got out (as stated by the husband to the station agent, a neutral and in fact a union sympathizer) and was shot in the forehead, while facing towards the rear. Her other child was about 10 years of age, and there were no babies as stated by her. No woman was shot in any way. Further, Mrs. Snyder and her family did not run to the arroya for refuge, but were taken by the soldiers to the depot and cared for, and a collection of \$18 taken up among the men, none of whom had been paid by a bankrupt State since January. No one deplors the death of the poor women and children more than the guard. The briefest statement is that the strikers started the battle and the soldiers finished it.

Adjutant General John B. Chase ordered on May 7 a courtmartial to convene May 11, to try all military cases growing out of the Ludlow affair, in compliance with the report of the investigating commission.



The Colorado legislature is in special session. The House passed on May 11 the bill authorizing a million dollar bond issue to pay military expenses, and also passed a bill already passed by the Senate authorizing the Governor to close saloons in riot districts. The bill creating a state constabulary was defeated on the same day in the Senate.

Silent picketing continues before the offices of the Standard Oil Company in New York and before Rockefeller's Tarrytown residence. At Calvary Baptist Church, of which the Rockefellers are members, a disturbance occurred on May 10. Mr. Bouck White, the author, requested the pastor, Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, to answer a question, but before he could put his question he was seized by ushers and forcibly ejected, together with a number of companions.



The Socialist executive committee of New York on May 5 denied all responsibility of the party for the acts of irresponsible free lance agitators. Its resolutions are in part as follows:

Whereas the recent horrible events in Colorado result from the very nature of the capitalist system, not from the peculiar wickedness of any individuals, and demonstrate the necessity for speedily educating the masses of the people and especially the wage workers to the point where they will abolish exploitation and class rule; and

Whereas nothing could at this time better serve the interests of the most reactionary elements of the capitalist class than to have the nature of the issue obscured by some violent outburst of resentment against individuals, which would give the authorities a pretext for drastic measures of repression throughout the country and would make more difficult the task of enlightening the masses to their true interest; and

Whereas, certain persons, some of whom call themselves Socialists, while others are mistakenly associated in the public mind with the Socialist movement, have been indulging in spectacular actions and ranting speeches, calculated to center attention upon the personality of one particular capitalist and so to distract it from the evils of the capitalist system—actions and speeches, moreover, which might have the effect, whether so intended or not, of exciting hot-headed persons to acts of individual violence which would bring disaster upon the organized working class of the nation; therefore

The Executive Committee of the Socialist party of New York County feels it a duty to warn all members and friends of the party against the danger of being misled either by irresponsible free-lance agitators or by capitalist spies and provocators;

It emphatically and unreservedly repudiates all persons who have indulged or may indulge in loose talk of assassination, insurrection, and the like; and it calls on all loyal Comrades to rebuke such utterances wherever heard.



A strike of waitresses against a number of restaurants has for some time been in progress in Chicago. These restaurants have been picketed, but the pickets have refrained from violating an injunction forbidding conversation with employes or patrons. They have merely remained in silence in front of the places, wearing printed cards calling attention to the strike. To stop this, Judge Windes on May 9 issued on behalf of restaurant

proprietor, George Knab, an injunction forbidding the following things:

Meeting and talking to employes of the Knab restaurants.

Intimidating or coercing employes of Knab.

Walking up and down the street before Knab restaurants with no other occupation apparent than to watch the restaurant.

Urging or compelling deliverers of milk, ice or other provisions to refuse to serve the eating places.

To interfere with the ingress or egress of patrons of the dining-house.

To threaten, coerce or intimidate patrons.

[See current volume, page 346.]



The Supreme Court of the United States on May 11 set aside the conviction and sentence for contempt by Justice Wright of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison. The court held the proceedings void on account of the statute of limitations. Original proceedings began in 1907 and the defendants had once been convicted and sentenced. The Supreme Court reversed this sentence in 1911 on a technicality. Justice Wright immediately instituted new proceedings, but the Supreme Court now holds that these were begun at too long a time after commission of the act complained of. To make the statute of limitations applicable the Supreme Court held contempt to be a crime. [See vol. xvi, p. 611; current volume, page 61.]

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## NEWS NOTES

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—Lillian Nordica, famous American prima donna, died in Batavia, Java, on May 10.

—The International Conference on City Planning will meet in Toronto, May 25, 26 and 27. [See vol. xvi, p. 446.]

—George F. Cooley, a prominent advocate of Singletax and municipal ownership, was elected on April 30, to fill a vacancy in the city council of Seattle.

—The London Times, which attained a circulation of 53,130 in 1913, when the price was 4 cents, jumped to an average of 170,000 copies a day at 2 cents a copy.

—There was held in Chicago on May 10 a memorial service for Mrs. Corinne Stubbs Brown, prominent Chicago educator, woman suffragist and Socialist, who died recently in New York.

—Two women, Miss Catherine Goggin and Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout were appointed by Mayor Harrison as members of the Chicago City Council's permanent charter commission, a body composed of fifteen aldermen and fifteen private citizens.

—A decision of interest to existing public utility corporations was rendered on April 29 by the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania in denying an application of a company for permission to compete in furnishing of electric light in the Borough of Ashland with a subsidiary corporation of the Eastern