

mony of nearly 600 employers, trade unionists, economists and other witnesses. The Commission has been unable to publish any of these reports, but copies are available at field headquarters and information desired by reputable writers can in many instances be supplied by mail. [See current volume, page 900.]



### The Labor War.

That he was hired by the Merchants', Manufacturers' and Employers' Association of Stockton, California, to plant dynamite and discredit organized labor, was the substance of a confession made on Oct. 2 by A. P. Emerson, under arrest at Martinez, California, for having explosives illegally in his possession. He named men, who, he said, had directed his actions.



The Chicago Federation of Labor on October 4 by a vote of 256 to 62, refused to remove Roger C. Sullivan, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, from its "unfair list," on which he has for some time been placed. The cause was explained in an address by President John Fitzpatrick as follows:

Time after time the executive board of this federation has called on Mr. Sullivan and asked him to employ union men in his biscuit factory, in his electrical shops, and in numerous other of his organizations, and time after time we have been referred to some subordinate, who ridiculed us.

Sullivan came to me the other day and asked me to help him in his campaign. He patted me on the shoulder and "kidded" me. But I told him that I couldn't support him, that I wouldn't use my influence to get him off the unfair list, that the delegates of this federation put him on and they would have to take him off.

He is opposed to union labor, always has been and will be. Let's keep him on the unfair list.



After a long imprisonment Carl Person, editor of the Strike Bulletin of Clinton, Illinois, was finally acquitted on October 4 of the charge of murder. Charges of libel are still pending against him. Person, as editor of the Strike Bulletin, was prominent in a strike of employees of the Illinois Central. The testimony showed that he had been lured from his office by a telephone call to a lonely place where he was assaulted by a strike breaker, named Tony Musser, and obliged, in self-defense, to kill him. He was kept in jail for five months before his release on habeas corpus could be secured. A fund for his defense was raised by the Chicago Federation of Labor, and he was thereby enabled to secure attendance of witnesses who had left for distant places. [See current volume, page 562.]

### Roosevelt on the Nebraska Progressive Platform.

In an address at Lincoln, Nebraska, on September 22, Theodore Roosevelt vigorously endorsed the Progressive party state platform, declaring it "one of the best and wisest platforms I have ever seen promulgated in a state." The declarations thus commended are the following:

The business world must change from a competitive to a co-operative basis.

The burdens of taxation should be distributed in accordance with privileges and benefits received.

The platform endorses the constitutional amendment for greater legislative latitude in framing a taxation system; for progressive inheritance tax; for graduated state income tax discriminating sharply in favor of earned as compared with unearned incomes; for municipal home rule in taxation.

Public utilities should be owned and operated by the public at actual cost.

The public should not alienate the fee title to the water power of the state and the people should have a monopoly on the sale of all energy generated by water power.

For the short form ballot.

For the recall.

For the recall of judicial decisions.

For preferential voting.

For equal suffrage, both state and national.

For a constitutional convention.

For rural and industrial credits.

For prohibition of injunctions in labor disputes when injunctions would not apply if no labor disputes existed.

For compulsory arbitration in disputes between labor and capital.

For state and national minimum wage laws.

For a national child labor law.

For state insurance.

For adequate employer's liability.

For state civil service.

For prison reform, and national law prohibiting interstate traffic in convict made goods.

For abolition of unnecessary offices.

For a new form of county government and a state scientific budget.

For rural high schools.

For option to counties to change to county as unit of school administration.

For non-partisan election of school officers.

For uniform marriage and divorce laws.

For a law prohibiting the traffic in narcotic drugs.

For national constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Mr. Roosevelt called especial attention to the planks regarding co-operation, fee of water power sites and taxation of unearned incomes. [See current volume, pages 755, 901.]



### Wisconsin Politics.

On the ground that his duty and obligation requires him to remain in the Senate Senator La Follette on October 4 declined an urgent request of a conference of progressive Republicans, that he become an independent candidate for Govern-