

State Committee, which has sent him the following letter:

Dear Mr. Kent:

The Democrats who advocated the writing in of your name in the recent primaries believe that whether through inadvertence or ignorance of the election laws that you have not received credit for the Democratic votes for your nomination. We, therefore, ask you, as a vindication of the election laws and also in the belief that you are our party nominee to ask for a recount of the vote, and to take such steps as are necessary to obtain the result of an accurate canvass. Yours truly, J. O. DAVIS, J. W. PRESTON, J. B. HOLOHAN, ED E. LEAKE, WALTER MACARTHUR, A. E. CAMPBELL, J. B. SANFORD.

[See current volume, page 877.]



The regular State election in Maine on September 14 resulted in election for Governor of the Democratic candidate, Oakley C. Curtis of Portland, by about 3,300 plurality over the present Governor, William T. Haines. The three Republican and one Democratic Congressman appear to be re-elected. The legislature is apparently Democratic. [See current volume, pages 591, 871.]



#### Mrs. Fels on Rangel-Cline Case.

In contributing to the fund for defense of Rangel and Cline, charged with murder at San Antonio, for killing a deputy sheriff who had lawlessly attacked them, Mrs. Joseph Fels sent the following letter:

Rangel-Cline Defense Publicity Committee,  
Rm. 108, Labor Temple,  
Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Sirs:

Taking it for granted that the explanation of the case given in your printed matter is an accurate statement, I desire to contribute \$25.00 to your fund, and enclose check for that amount.

I can the more readily believe it since the number of cases is becoming alarmingly large, of efforts to railroad to the penitentiary or gallows uninfluential persons who have made themselves obnoxious to influential ones.

Nothing shows more plainly the failure of our courts to protect the rights of moneyless persons charged with crime than the fact that it is necessary to make such appeals as you are making to make a fair hearing possible. Even at that it is not certain.

Without the fund you are attempting to raise, even a candid upholder of existing conditions will admit the prisoners would surely be convicted and punished regardless of their guilt or innocence. Such a state of affairs is as disgraceful as it is dangerous.

Yours truly,

MARY FELS (Mrs. Joseph Fels).

[See current volume, page 666.]

#### Using Judicial Power to Block Recall.

John Murray and A. Marrians were convicted of contempt by Judge Strong at Trinidad, Colorado, on September 9. Murray was sentenced to one hundred days in jail and a \$100 fine and Marrians to a fine of \$50 and costs and to remain in jail until paid. Marrians is the Socialist nominee for Governor. Their offense was the circulation of a petition for recall of Judge A. B. McHendrie, in which specific charges of misconduct against the judge were made. Judge Northcott, attorney for mine owning interests, pressed the charge.



#### Commission on Industrial Relations.

Harrison Gray Otis, publisher of the Los Angeles Times, appeared before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations at Los Angeles on September 8. His testimony was to the effect that he found the open shop and dealing with his men as individuals more satisfactory than carrying on business under unionized conditions. A number of other employers testified to the same effect. One employer, Fred L. Baker, president of an iron works, employing both union and non-union men, testified differently. He believed it to be advantageous to employers to deal with union labor alone and hopes conditions in Los Angeles will soon change to permit it. Representatives of labor organizations testified on September 9 that open shop conditions in Los Angeles have caused low wages, long hours, inefficient work and increased financial profits for employers. On September 10, J. E. Timmons, president of the Central Labor Council, testified that any employe of Baker's iron works or of the Union or Llewellyn works who attends a union meeting imperils his job. Non-union iron workers in Los Angeles receive from \$1.75 to \$2 a day, he said. The union scale is \$4 a day in Los Angeles and \$6 a day in San Francisco. [See current volume, page 878.]



#### The Labor War.

President White of the United Mine Workers notified President Wilson on September 12 that a meeting of the mine workers would be called on September 15 to take up discussion of the three-year truce plan proposed by the Department of Labor. J. F. Welborn, representing the operators, notified the President on September 14 that they would consider the proposition at a meeting called for September 19. [See current volume, page 879.]



The Michigan copper mining companies involved in the strike of 1913 filed a brief on September 8 with Congress giving their side of the controversy. It charges that "the Western Federation of Miners preaches continuously and in all

places the doctrine of discontent and class hatred. It urges its members to carry on the conflict by any means which may seem effective, whether lawful or unlawful, and its preaching, when interpreted by the ignorant, necessarily means violence, bloodshed and sudden death. Its effect upon labor is sinister and debasing. It transforms good citizens into anarchists and criminals, and brings shame, disgrace and untold misery upon those who are induced to follow the bloody trail of its red flag." It further denounces Charles H. Moyer, president of the Federation, for placing the blame of the Christmas tragedy at Hancock on the Citizens' Alliance, and ordering bereaved families to refuse aid from that body. "The outburst of indignation which resulted," continues the brief, "carried the 'captain of humanity' out of the copper country." This has reference to the assault on, kidnapping and forcible deportation of Moyer. [See current volume, page 204.]

---

## NEWS NOTES

---

—The discovery of a ninth satellite of Jupiter was announced by Professor S. B. Nicholson of the Lick Observatory at San Jose, California, on September 13.

—As a result of the Australian general elections the Labor party will be in power. In the House of Representatives Labor has 41 members, Liberals 33, and one Independent. In the Senate Labor has 32 and the Liberals 4 members.

—Judge Killits of the Federal District Court of Toledo, Ohio, enjoined on September 12 the city from enforcing the three-cent street car fare ordinance which became effective on March 27 last. The court found the ordinance confiscatory. [See current volume, page 565, 784.]

—On the ground that William Barnes dominates the politics of Albany county and that a fair trial before a local court is therefore impossible, Theodore Roosevelt on September 12 asked for a change of venue on the \$50,000 libel suit brought against him by Barnes. [See current volume, page 732, 831.]

—Federal Judge Kohlsaat on September 14 at Chicago enjoined the Illinois State Board of Public Utilities from enforcing its order to the receivers of the Oak Park Elevated Railway Company to elevate their tracks. The order had been issued after a series of accidents had occurred in Oak Park due to grade crossings.

—The Washington State University, through its librarian, Mr. J. M. Hitt, is endeavoring to supply high school students throughout the State with literature on the singletax question from both favorable and unfavorable points of view. The subject was also included by the State Board of Education in the list of topics recommended for debate. The Seattle school board, however, in a meeting on September 8, ordered the subject excluded from debate in the Seattle schools this year.

—The Mexican Bureau of Information, with headquarters in Suite 335, 17 Battery Place, New York

City, says in its bulletin of September 10: "The Mexican people are in advance of the Americans in one respect, at least, and that is: they are firm believers in the principle of national ownership of all public service mediums. Thus the railroads in Northern Mexico, under the control of the government, gives better service and charge far less than their American neighbors. Telegraph tolls in Mexico are about one-fifth of what the Americans are forced to pay."

—Statistics of exports and imports of the United States [see current volume, page 757] for the seven months ending July, 1914, as given by the statistical sheet of the Department of Commerce for July, 1914, were as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.	
Merchandise ..	\$1,200,925,440	\$1,141,094,215	\$59,831,225	Expt.
Gold .....	117,643,959	34,135,137	83,508,822	Expt.
Silver .....	29,463,126	13,828,568	15,634,558	Expt.
	\$1,348,032,525	\$1,189,057,920	\$158,974,605	

The imports of merchandise for July, 1914, were \$160,178,133, of which 59.24 per cent were entered free of duty; for July, 1913 the imports of merchandise were \$139,061,770, of which 51.66 per cent was admitted free of duty.

---

## PRESS OPINIONS

---

### Reflections While on the Verge of War.

Bodenreform (Berlin), August 5.—Arising before us is an historical epoch of world-wide dimensions. No one knows how matters will have shaped themselves by the time this issue reaches the hands of our readers! But this one fact must today be impressed on every mind and every conscience: Every nation that wants to live and grow must arrange its existence to best advantage that purpose.

Such decisive periods, as definitely determine conditions for a lifetime, make manifest what a sin it is from the viewpoint of national well being, for society to allow any of its members to suffer want. At such a time determination of events does not rest with a few groups of speculators who have somehow become rich, however shrewdly these may have managed to push themselves into the foreground during times of peace. At such a time a nation must depend on its last man, however much he may have been overlooked and forgotten before! Then the call goes through the darkest of our tenement dwellings; it reaches the last laborer in the fields, in the hope that the call for the Fatherland will bring into life spiritual, moral and physical powers which we must have, lest we perish. Then will be demonstrated whether the sentiment concerning fatherland and home of one's sires can still instil power into the people, a genuine living power, a source of strength and of willingness to make sacrifices. Such periods enable us to note how truly patriotic, in the most significant meaning of that word, is the work of all those who in times of peace and plenty did not content themselves with leading a life of comfort, but who unafraid undertook the role of advisers and monitors, and did not weary of toiling in order to keep in sound condition the basis of na-