

as police and prevent "undesirable" persons from trespassing on the land of the mining companies.

The elastic term, "trespass," has been interpreted to mean all manner of organizing activities. . . .

Regarding the use of injunctions the report states:

Judge Dayton of injunction fame issued a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction forbidding the officers and all persons who now are or hereafter may be members of the United Mine Workers of America to organize the mines or to strike or to aid in a strike against the company.

Eighteen employes of the company and organizers were charged with contempt and haled before Judge Dayton. They were found guilty and sentenced to pay fines and serve jail sentences.

These are distressing proofs of how even the judiciary may be used by the mine operators as a strike destroying agency.

Speaking of Colorado it says:

In Colorado the same feudal conditions prevail in the coal mining fields. The mining companies owned all the dwellings; caused county commissioners to vacate parts of roads in their favor; required passes of those using public highways; controlled stores, churches and schools, and maintained their regulations by the use of armed mine guards. The mine operators' policies have been determined by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which is controlled by the Standard Oil Company. There, too, all the organized agencies of the state were subservient to the corporations.

The laws of the state affecting miners were broken with cynical disregard.

Civil authority in Colorado broke down under the contest that ensued. The state militia was put at the service of the coal companies. The striking miners, driven from their homes, were collected in camps to endure the long siege.

These industrial struggles in the coal fields are most vigorous illustrations of a great menace to industrial justice and peace.

The detective agencies have made of the gunmen's work a specialized occupation or profession. The nature of the work attracts a daring and venturesome, lawless class of rovers who followed some of the predatory methods of gaining a livelihood. The men are shipped from one state to another whenever corporations may have need of their services.

Secretary Wilson of the United States Department of Labor called attention to this in his first annual report.

The report praises the Clayton bill, saying that "it contains the most fundamental, the most comprehensive enunciation of industrial freedom found in any legislative act in the history of the world." Reference was made to the European war and the conditions and policies condemned which led thereto. The following suggestion was offered:

Militarism and competitive armament must be abolished, and tribunals for awarding justice and agencies for enforcing determinations must be instituted. International interests and issues exist. Political institutions should be established corresponding to political developments. Those most interested

should lead in demands for world federation and the rule of reason between nations.

The working people of all lands bear the brunt of war.

[See volume xvi, page 1091, current volume, pages 515, 925.]



Cattle Quarantine in Chicago.

The Illinois State Board of Health on November 4 seconded the action of the Federal Government in ordering the Chicago stockyards closed under a nine-day quarantine. Beginning with November 5 all shipment of animals to or from the yards was stopped and all animals affected with or exposed to foot and mouth disease were killed, except some prize cattle which have been isolated. After the yards have been thoroughly disinfected they will again be opened. [See current volume, page 1069.]



Mexico and the United States.

General Carranza withdrew from Mexico City with his cabinet and set up his government at Puebla when the Provisional President, Eulalio Guterrez, was chosen by the Aguas Calientes Convention. He refuses to recognize the action of the Convention. On the 9th he issued an ultimatum, declaring himself the chief head of the Republic, and calling upon the military chieftains attending the Convention to return to their posts on pain of being supplanted by the next in rank. [See current volume, page 1065.]



General Guterrez, the new President, who took the oath of office on the 7th, has proclaimed himself the chief executive, beginning November 10th, and has appointed the following cabinet: Foreign Minister, Fernando Iglecias Caderon; Minister of Communications, General Antonio Villareal; Minister of War, General Juvencio Robles; Minister of Interior, General Jose Blanco; Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Soto y Gama; Minister of Justice, Jose Vasconcelos; Minister of Progress, Pastor Roaix; Minister of the Treasury, Felicits Villareal. Enrique C. Llorente will be appointed Washington representative of the constitutionalists. The new government threatens to treat General Carranza as a rebel unless he recognizes the action of the Convention. General Villa adheres to the Guterrez government.



The European War.

Little change in the general situation has followed the fourteenth week of fighting. The fall of Kiao-Chau, though of minor importance as compared with the whole, is the most striking incident. It marks the passing of the last of the German

possessions in Eastern Asia and the Pacific. In Eastern Europe the Russians have continued their successful campaign against the Germans and Austrians, and have thrown a small advance army into Armenia. Desperate fighting, with heavy casualties, has marked the contest of Germany and the Allies in France and Belgium; but only slight changes have been made in the long battle line that still extends from Ostend to Switzerland. Great Britain and France announced officially on the 5th that a state of war existed with the Ottoman empire. [See current volume, page 1066.]

Italy.

The new cabinet was announced on the 4th. Signor Salandra, the former Premier, retains the posts of Premier and Minister of the Interior. Baron Sidney Sonnino is Minister of Foreign Affairs; Paola Carcano, Minister of the Treasury; Vittorio E. Orlando, Minister of Justice; and the remaining posts are retained by the men who held them during the former ministry. No indication is yet given that Italy will break her neutrality. [See current volume, page 1067.]

Japan.

The German fortress of Tsing-tao surrendered on the 7th to the Japanese and British forces. The garrison is said to number about 7,000, while the attacking forces are given as 30,000 Japanese, 800 British, and 400 Sikhs, or Indian troops. The naval force has not been made public, nor the losses. Nearly three months were required to subdue the place. Kiao-Chau, of which Tsing-tao is the stronghold, is a small province, 200 square miles in extent, on the south side of Shantung Peninsula, China, seized by Germany in 1897 as an indemnity for the murder of two German missionaries by Chinese mobs. The population is given as 192,000. The white population, including the garrison, in 1913, was 4,470, of whom 3,806 were Germans. Japan announced at the beginning of hostilities that she would give the territory back to China. She now says she will administer the province till the close of the war. The fall of Tsing-tao releases the Japanese and British forces, and permits them to give all their attention to the few German cruisers that are still raiding commerce in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The Campaign in Western Europe.

The struggle between Germany and the Allies has continued along the same lines, and with small outward results. More re-enforcements have been brought into action, but the greater desperation of the Germans to break through to the coast cities, and the more dogged determination of the Allies to hold on, have resulted only in greater casualties. Fighting continues more or less along the entire line from Ostend to the Swiss border, but the most

determined efforts of the Germans have been directed against the Allies' line in Southern Belgium and the extreme north of France. The scene of the chief attack has been shifted from the banks of the Yser and the immediate neighborhood of Dixmude to points near and on the Franco-Belgian border. Large German re-enforcements are reported gathering for another effort to break through the Allies' lines at Ypres, Armentieres, and Arras; but it is also surmised by military critics that forces will have to be withdrawn from the West to relieve the pressure of the Russians on the East. It is estimated that the strength of the Allies is increasing faster than that of the Germans. No decisive action is known to be impending.

Belgium.

The second week's report of the American Commission for the relief of Belgium shows that besides the 2,283 tons of cereal foodstuffs delivered it has in hand food to the amount of 17,000 tons that will be delivered by November 13. The requirements after December 1 will be 30,000 tons monthly. The Commission now has assurances of 32,000 tons for delivery in December and January.

The Campaign in Eastern Europe.

Russian successes have marked the week's activities. The German forces have continued to retreat without offering any resistance since they left the vicinity of Warsaw. It is apparently their plan to fall back upon their fortified lines in Silesia, Posen and East Prussia, where better railroad communication will enable them to operate to better advantage. The Russians have again entered East Prussia, and the advance guard is reported to have occupied Pleschen, Prussia, ten or fifteen miles west of the boundary. Frost is in the ground, and Russians report unburied dead in following the retreating German forces. Nothing decisive is expected in this scene of activities until the Germans have settled in their new position. The Austrian forces also continue to retreat before the Russians in Galicia, having been separated from their German allies, and forced back to the Carpathian Mountains. The Russians now threaten Cracow. The Austrians on the South continue operations within the borders of Servia, in which they claim victories that are denied by the Servians. Much interest now centers about the diplomatic struggle over the Balkan states. Bulgaria is offered Macedonia, which is largely Bulgarian, and which she expected after the war with Turkey, if she will oppose Turkey in the present war. Greece is reported to have annexed Epirus, now the southern part of the new state of Albania, which was denied her by the London conference that arranged the boundaries after the last Balkan war.

Turkey.

Hostilities are enveloping Turkey. War was formally declared by Great Britain and France on the 5th. The advancing Russians who crossed the Armenian border have met only slight resistance from the Turks, who seem to have made little preparation for the invasion. The Russian force is supposed to number from 90,000 to 120,000. The action against Turkey will be at a great disadvantage unless the Turkish fleet is overcome, which will permit the transport of troops to Constantinople by water, or the Balkan states become involved, and permit the Russians to cross their territory. Meantime the French and British fleets are conducting a vigorous bombardment of the forts guarding the Dardanelles, in the hope of reaching the Turkish capital with their fleets. Some of the defenses are reported destroyed. Minor actions have occurred at Akabah on the Red Sea, and at other points where war ships have thrown a few shells into garrisoned towns and forts, but nothing of moment has yet taken place. The Turkish fleet, re-enforced by the German cruisers, Breslau and Goeben, is supposed to outrank the Russian Black Sea fleet; but no trial of strength has yet occurred.

**On the Sea.**

The first sea action that can be dignified by the term battle occurred on the 1st off Coronel, Chile, when the German ships Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Nurnberg, Dresden and Leipsic engaged and defeated the British ships Good Hope, Monmouth, Glasgow and Otranto. The battle occurred during a heavy storm between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening. The Good Hope was sunk, and the Monmouth disabled, and probably sunk or beached. No survivors of the Good Hope's crew have reported. The British ships were weaker in gun power than the Germans. Had the battle been delayed a short time till the arrival of the battleship Canopus, which was on its way to re-enforce the British, the Germans would have been the weaker. The British loss in men is given as 1,550, including Admiral Cradock, the commander of the British fleet. The German loss, as given by Admiral Graf Von Snee, commander of the German fleet, was six men wounded. The German Cruiser Emden, which has played such havoc with British shipping in the Indian Ocean, was attacked in the Bay of Bengal by the Australian Cruiser Sydney. The Emden was driven ashore on an island of the Cocos group, and burned. Twenty-four vessels, representing 55,005 tons, and a value of \$10,000,000, were victims of the Emden's prowess.

**South Africa.**

Light engagements have been reported between the Troops of the Union of South Africa and small bands under General De Wet and General

Beyers on the 8th on the Vet River, southeast of Bloemhof, in which the rebels were defeated. General Botha still treats the rebellion of small consequence, though he is pushing energetically the campaign to suppress it.

NEWS NOTES

—Arizona elected on November 3 its first woman State Senator, Mrs. Frances Munds, Democrat, of Yavapai County.

—The Interstate Commerce Commission on November 6 modified a former decision so as to permit granting of allowances by trunk lines to industrial branches.

—The National Executive Committee of the Progressive party held a brief meeting in New York on November 6 and then adjourned to meet again on December 2.

—The Canadian government, it is reported, has ordered the suppression of newspapers publishing articles calculated to promote sedition among alien residents in Canada. Weekly papers printed in German in Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Edmonton have openly condemned Great Britain, France and Russia and upheld Germany and Austria.

—At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Singletax League at Boston on October 30, the report of Secretary Goodale showed an increase in membership of 50 per cent for the year. It further showed that much active work had been done. The League decided to incorporate. The following officers were elected: President, Lewis J. Johnson; vice-president, Henry D. Nunn; second vice-president, M. C. O'Neill; treasurer, Robert E. Blakeslee; secretary, Ernest E. Brazier. The Executive Committee in addition to the above officers includes Edmund J. Burke, Robert B. Capon, James R. Carret, John S. Codman, Hollis C. Joy, Charles H. Porter, Francis G. Goodale, Alexander MacKendrick, Professor John R. Nichols and Professor Comfort A. Adams.

PRESS OPINIONS

Woman Suffrage Constantly Gaining.

Philadelphia North American, November 7: There has been a disposition in some quarters to cite this week's election as a defeat for woman suffrage, because, of the six states in which a vote was taken on the question, only two declared for the women. But those who apply the rule of thumb to the suffrage fight forget that every new position won by the suffrage forces is won forever. This is a movement which never retreats. It is the most striking illustration of the maxim that revolutions never go backward. Montana and Nevada have been added to the white states of the map; and they will always be white. No state that ever gave the vote to its women ever took it away again. Nearly every other forward movement has had its instances of reaction. . . . But a position once won for woman suffrage is forever won. Instead of becoming a source of weak-