

and family, is finally tempted, and indeed compelled to depart from union prices and union rules, and his organization is at once threatened with dissolution. The 200 Japanese repairing shops flourishing in San Francisco to-day are alike witnesses to the success of the marauders, as well as to the patience of the white man, under a provocation which long ago reached a point where patience ceases to be a virtue.

Taken together this supplement would seem to show that the clever and adaptable Japanese has made good use of his opportunities for the study of American aims and methods not only in education and in military science but also in our industrial and commercial activities. We should not withhold our tribute of admiration for the little brown man's aptitude as a captain of industry, great as must be our disapproval of the imitations wherewith he sincerely flatters us.

The watcher on the tower, weary these many years with seeing the useful classes look to restrictions for the industrial independence and ease which are the gift of Liberty alone, still eagerly scans the horizon to see what matters of political and industrial moment lie within view, and as to each in turn he asks himself what and how great are its possibilities for turning the current of common thought in the direction which it must inevitably take at last. And seeing how organized labor, and through it the general public, is now aroused and excited locally over the Japanese "invasion," the question recurs whether it may be perhaps from this that the necessary pressure is to come to open the eyes and ears of workmen to the facts of their case and compel them at last to use fearlessly in their own behalf their own reasoning powers. Our industrial atmosphere rings now with the question: Through what strange inversion does it come about that those who would produce wealth for us cheaply must be treated as public enemies? But the question still falls on closed ears.

E. P. ROUNSEVELL.

#### BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 2.—John Z. White, the national lecturer of the Henry George Association, delivered eleven addresses to schools, business men's organizations, churches, church clubs and municipal bodies in this city. The secretary of the Municipal League, organized some months ago to improve the city government, said to me that the League would like to have Mr. White spend a month before our municipal election delivering speeches to arouse the voters to their duties as citizens. In nearly all his addresses Mr. White warned Buffalo people against the danger of electing merely "good" men to city office. In order to be effective, he said, officials must stand

for something definite and be pledged to carry it out. He instanced the experience of Chicago, where the vulgar boodlers or "gray wolves" had been driven out of office by the assistance of the Voters' League; but the abler and presumably more honest aldermen elected in their places attempted to extend the street railway franchises, the very issue on which the "gray wolves" had been defeated.

The Municipal League here, whose objects are in the main similar to those of the Chicago league, is preparing to act upon the advice of Mr. White. It will not merely strive to put more competent candidates in the field, but see to it that they are pledged to support a municipal programme that means protection from corporation monopoly.

Prof. Arthur Detmers, principal of the LaFayette High School, one of Buffalo's important educational institutions, was delighted with Mr. White's lecture to his pupils. "If Mr. White comes to Buffalo again," said he, "or any speaker like him, be sure and let us have him. He made a great hit at our school." Mr. White spoke on "Civic Righteousness" at the Universalist Church on a Sunday morning, and after the regular service more than half the congregation assembled and asked questions on the single tax. It was a new and inspiring spectacle to see church people so much interested in social regeneration as to form themselves into a civic Sunday school class for their own edification. Much of the credit is due to Rev. Levi M. Powers, the minister, who for six years has constantly kept these ideals before the people as an essential part of Christianity.

Another important meeting addressed by Mr. White was one of the Federation of Catholic Societies, an organization of men of all ages whose special purpose is education in economic and governmental problems. His speech was an eloquent plea for justice in our political institutions. Three priests of neighboring parishes, Congressman William H. Ryan and other prominent members were present and cordially congratulated the speaker at the close.

JAMES MALCOLM.

## NEWS NARRATIVE

Week ending Thursday, May 11.

### The Teamsters' Strike in Chicago.

From present indications, the labor disturbances in Chicago (p. 70) are quieting down. In fact there has been no evidence at all of actual riot upon any thing like a large scale, except the outcries of alarmists and the "scare-

heads" of newspapers. Although there has been an inflamed state of the public mind, which might at any time have produced an explosion, and while there have been disorderly and lawless acts on both sides, but few mob demonstrations have occurred, and these have been apparently unpremeditated and certainly without extensive damage either to property or person. The whole police force has, indeed, been on strike duty; but this is because the disturbances are not localized, as they would be with most strikes. The whole vast area of the city has to be guarded, because teams may encounter trouble at any point on any one of the great network of streets, from the "loop" to the city limits. In the very heart of the city, however, crowds of women, children and men move about as usual, without fear; and seldom is there any indication of danger except as an occasional wagon, manned with a driver, a uniformed policeman or two, and a private detective or two armed with revolvers and rifles, weaves its way through the throng.

To continue our classification of the newspaper reports of casualties (p. 71), we find that since the 3d they have been as follows:

Policemen injured by parties unreported, 4; policemen injured by strikers or sympathizers, 5; persons whose relation to the strike is unreported, injured by parties unreported, 15; persons on employers' side injured by parties unreported, 4; persons on employers' side injured by strikers or sympathizers, 16; persons on employers' side injured by persons on same side, 5; non-unionists injured by parties unreported, 5; white men mistaken for strike breaker, 4; Negro non-unionists injured by mob, 8; persons whose relation to strike is unreported, injured by Negro strike breakers, 3; persons whose relation to the strike is unreported, killed by Negro unionist, 1; persons whose relation to strike is unreported, injured by private detectives, 1; unionists injured by parties unreported, 2; unionist killed by special deputy sheriff, 1; special deputy sheriff injured in street fight, 1; injured by accident, 4; striker injured by strike breakers, 3; struck in crowd by a policeman, 1; schoolboy shot by private detective, 1.

Of the casualties summarized above from the newspaper lists of "strike victims" for the week,