

delphia. The resolutions, presented by H. C. Parker of the Cigarmakers' Union, were received with shouts of approval. They denounced the courts as allies of organized wealth, and declared that if Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell were imprisoned under the mandate of the court of the District of Columbia, every wage worker ought, as a protest and for a show of strength, to cease work for two weeks. A committee to develop and carry out the plan in Philadelphia was appointed. With a request that the proposed protest strike be made nation wide if the occasion for it arises, a copy of the resolutions was sent to the Toronto Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

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#### Street Speaking in Spokane.

Under a city ordinance forbidding outdoor speaking in Spokane, Washington, speakers for the Industrial Workers of the World had been imprisoned up to the 11th to the number of 300, all of whom were then in jail—a third of them in the Federal army prison by arrangement between the city and the War Department. The conflict had at that time been in progress 9 days. It was precipitated by the declaration of a "free speech day" by the Industrial Workers, who had decided to ignore the city ordinance. The police used streams of water from fire hose to disperse the meetings and arrested scores of union men. Since that time, no day has passed without a large number of arrests for street speaking. On the 11th there were fewer arrests and the "water cure" was not used.

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Four of the Industrial Workers' leaders are in jail in Spokane, charged with conspiracy. James Wilson, editor of the local organ of the Industrial Workers, was first arrested. E. J. Foote was sent there from Portland, Ore. to take Wilson's place and was arrested. C. L. Filigno and George Cousins are the other leaders in jail. The members of the Industrial Workers of the World who have assembled at Spokane have come from every city on the Pacific coast, and a large number are from the middle West and East. Recruits are reported to be arriving daily and the union men are reported as being determined to continue their fight until they win their point—the revocation of the ordinance which, they charge, robs them of the right of free speech. They have conducted an orderly campaign, according to Spokane dispatches of the United Press.

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#### President Taft's Journey Ended.

From Florence, South Carolina, President Taft (p. 1092) went to Wilmington, North Carolina, on the 9th, and thence to Richmond, arriving in Washington at the end of the day on the 10th.

He is reported to have rounded out a route of travel 12,759 miles long.

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#### The "Dreadnought" Rage.

Germany has jumped over France and the United States in naval strength and now stands only second to Great Britain as a sea power, according to official announcement from the navy department in Washington, on the 8th; and no halt has been called. Germany's battle ship building program this year is the largest in her history, contracts being let for 210,992 tons. This is a larger tonnage than England constructed last year when she achieved a "Dreadnought," which cost \$10,000,000. Great Britain is now laying down "superdreadnoughts," thirty per cent larger than the original ship of this class, and carrying fifty per cent greater gun power. They will cost \$15,000,000 apiece. The Orion will be the name of the first. Canada is also planning for a navy of its own. A bill in preparation by the ministry calls for the construction of three second class cruisers and four torpedo boat destroyers, also for the establishment of training schools for officers and men. Turkey, too, has a naval program which the ministry is preparing to urge upon the parliament convening this week, providing for the building of seven "dreadnoughts" in seven years, with smaller ships—together calling for something like \$100,000,000.

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#### Chinese Mining Concessions.

In view of published statements that the recent Chinese-Japanese agreement relating to Manchuria (p. 876), and mentioned in connection with the Crane incident (p. 1095), had created for Chinese and Japanese subjects a monopoly to carry on mining operations along the South Manchurian railway and Antung-Mukden railway, which would exclude Americans from an extensive field of industrial exploitation, the State Department issued a statement on the 15th to the effect that inquiry had been made of China and Japan and that—official assurance has been received from each to the effect that no such exclusive claim to mining rights was intended by the agreement; and that, if minerals are found by Americans and others within the designated territories, no objection will be made to their working the mines under concessions granted by China—the whole scope and purpose of the agreement being that any operation by Chinese and Japanese subjects of the mines within the territory mentioned should be joint as between themselves.

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#### Chinese Preparation for Constitutionalism.

As reported in The Public three weeks ago (p. 1040), the new Chinese Provincial Assemblies have met, pursuant to the ten years' program for constitutionalism given out fifteen months ago.

Frank G. Carpenter, writing from Peking to the Chicago Tribune, describes a wonderful "campaign of education" now going on throughout China. Since the promulgation of the edicts, Mr. Carpenter says, "the Chinese have been studying parliamentary law and preparing themselves for self-government. They have organized debating societies in every part of the Empire, and they are now discussing the chief features of Western civilization. Many of the governors have established schools for this purpose and are educating their subjects along constitutional lines. The viceroy of Nanking, who rules about 100,000,000 on the lower Yangste-kiang, has appointed lecturers, who are giving nightly talks on modern constitutional government, and many of the cities of his dominion have assemblies where the people come together every week to discuss what they shall do when allowed to vote. The same movement is going on here in north China. Tientsin has its constitutional debating societies. It has organized municipal councils, and the city fathers are attending night schools. The same is true of Hankow and other places farther west, as well as of Canton and the other big centers of the south. Indeed, this whole nation is in the throes of an intellectual and social revolution, and that mighty body politic which we know as the Celestial Kingdom, is rejuvenating its soul." Moreover, modern thought demands a modernized language, and a new system of phonetic writing is under way. "The new schools will practically create a new language for China," says Mr. Carpenter; and he continues: "Schools are now being organized by the thousands, and there are tens of thousands of the old Chinese professors who are fitting themselves to become modern teachers. At the time the edict was sent forth 10,000 went to Japan and spent about six months there fitting themselves for the new education. The most of these have returned, but there are at present something like 5,000 Chinese studying in Japan, and there will soon be in the neighborhood of 1,000 studying in America."

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## NEWS NOTES

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—President Taft has named November 25 as Thanksgiving Day.

—Ransom R. Cable, former president of the Rock Island railway (father of Ben. T. Cable), died in Chicago on the 12th at the age of 75.

—The Zelaya government in Nicaragua seems at last to be making headway against the revolutionists (p. 1068), winning a little naval battle on the 12th, and recapturing Greytown.

—A direct legislation league for Nebraska was organized at Lincoln on the 5th with ex-Senator J. H. Mockett as president; A. G. Chapman, secretary; L. S. Herron, treasurer, and an executive committee consisting of Mayor Don Love, Rev. A. L. Wetherby,

L. J. Quinby, S. M. Coffey, F. R. Williams, H. T. Dobbins, and George Wood.

—Raymond A. Patterson, the "Raymond" of the Chicago Tribune, died at Washington on the 13th. He was Washington correspondent of the Tribune and his pen name was famous throughout the country as that of a trustworthy newspaper writer.

—Mary Darrow Olson, sister of Clarence S. Darrow and principal of one of the Chicago public schools, a woman of high repute as an educator and a trusted leader in the democratization of public school education in Chicago, died on the 14th at the age of 58.

—Fountain L. Thompson was appointed on the 10th by Gov. Burke as United States Senator from North Dakota to fill the unexpired term of Senator Johnson (p. 1044), who died last month. Senator Thompson declares himself an advocate of tariffs for revenue only.

—News of the death of a prominent single tax man of the early days of the Henry George movement comes from Boston. Dr. Charles K. Cutter, a well known physician of Somerville and Charlestown, Mass., died at Somerville on the 11th at the age of fifty-eight.

—Bombs thrown by unknown persons on the 14th in Buenos Ayres, Argentina (p. 731), killed the chief of police of that city, Mr. Falcon, and the police secretary; and in Ahmedabad, India (p. 972), gave Lord Minto, the Viceroy of India, and Lady Minto a narrow escape from death.

—Ruth Bryan Leavitt (daughter of William J. Bryan) is filling successful lecture engagements in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. Her terms for Nebraska are \$25 and expenses, and outside of Nebraska, \$50 and expenses; and her subject is "A Pilgrimage through Palestine."

—For each meeting of the Chicago Single Tax Club, at their club room, 508 Schiller Building, a lecture, followed by discussion, is announced. These meetings are held every Friday at 8 o'clock. The club room is opened at 7. For the 19th, the lecture will be by G. C. Olcott on "The Income Tax."

—On application of Joseph Call, attorney for the lemon growers of southern California, Judge Morrow of the United States Circuit Court issued on the 11th a temporary injunction restraining the Southern Pacific, the San Pedro, Salt Lake & Los Angeles and the Santa Fe railways from (p. 963), raising the freight rate on lemon shipments from California.

—The death roll of old time single tax men has been lengthened by the name of Louis Blaul, of Philadelphia, who died on the 5th, after suffering several years with locomotor ataxia and total blindness. Mr. Blaul was a successful business man, noted for integrity, who freely devoted energy, means and time to the promotion of the Henry George movement.

—The meeting of the National Grange at Des Moines, Iowa, on the 15th, adopted a resolution declaring "this convention hereby demands the same political rights for all citizens, regardless of sex, in order that government of the people for the people and by the people may be established in the nation." Other resolutions favored parcels post