

followed by the Scranton company, which gave way to the D., L. & W. on the 17th. The next in turn was the Temple Iron Co., which first claimed the attention of the commission on the 20th. Upon the eve of his departure to attend the mine workers' convention at Indianapolis, Mr. Mitchell made a farewell address to the commission on the 17th, in the course of which he referred to the charges that the miners had lessened the output of coal since the strike, thereby contributing to the coal famine. On that point he said:

As the commission is no doubt aware, several days ago I addressed a communication to all the anthracite miners, urging them to cooperate in increasing the output of the mines, for the purpose of relieving this suffering. The miners tell me that the production cannot be increased by them; that, in most cases, the companies are failing to furnish them as many cars as they could load. In other words, the regular turn of cars will not amount to as much as the men are accustomed and willing to load, so that they cannot increase the output of the mines. We have 3,000 men who have been refused the right to work. I believe the miners and operators are doing what they can to get coal, but the operators can at least put our 3,000 men to work. They are charged, of course, with being criminals. It is alleged that they left their jobs, but if they are going to have a term of peace for some years in the anthracite fields it seems to me they ought to stop fighting now and that any desire to punish men by the companies ought to cease.

The mineworkers' convention which Mr. Mitchell left the hearings of the arbitration commission to attend met at Indianapolis on the 19th. It was the 14th annual convention of the United Mineworkers of America. In his annual report to the convention, as president, delivered on the 20th, he strongly denounced "government by injunction," and on the subject of the incorporation of labor unions submitted approvingly the following opinion by Clarence S. Darrow, of Chicago, the legal advisor of the miners before the arbitration commission:

The demand for the incorporation of trade unions is the last trench of those who oppose organized labor. It is impudent and presumptuous. No friend of trade unionism ever believed in it or advocated it, or called for it. It is demanded to-day by those interests and those enemies who have used every means at their command

to oppose trade unionism, to counteract its influence and to destroy it. How the labor organizations shall manage their own affairs is not the business of the corporations or the employers.

In concluding Mr. Mitchell referred in these terms to the offers of political positions which he has received since coming into national prominence:

I want to announce, in language not susceptible of misinterpretation, that I am in no wise responsible for the use of my name in this connection. I am not without ambition, but my ambition is not in the political field.

Political frauds in Colorado at the recent elections have cut deeper into partisan adjustments than might have been inferred from the fraudulent returns against the Australasian taxation amendment known as the Bucklin bill (p. 595); the legislature being now in a turmoil, with the Senate divided into two hostile bodies. The fight began on the 19th, when the lieutenant governor, presiding, a Republican, refused to recognize the Democrats of the elections committee who offered a majority report against several Republican contestants. He recognized the Republicans of the committee, however, when they offered a minority report seating the Republican contestants, ordered the roll called on the adoption of the minority report, and refused to admit the votes of the Democrats whom it reported against. The Democrats refused to abide by this decision and elected one of their own number to preside. He called the Senate to order accordingly and the Democrats responding they adopted the majority report. The Democrats are in possession of the Senate chamber. In the House the same partisan fight resulted in the expulsion of 6 Democrats and the seating of 11 Republicans. Partisan lines are crossed here and there, the issue being the United States senatorship. Senator Teller is a candidate for reelection, supported generally by the Democrats, and his adversary is ex-Senator Wolcott, who is the leading Republican candidate. The first vote was taken in the two houses separately on the 20th with the following result:

Democratic Senate—Henry M. Teller, 25; not voting, 1.

Republican Senate—Edward O. Wolcott, 9; Frank C. Goudy, 4; Irving Howbert, 2; John W. Springer, 1; Jesse Northcott, 1; N. W. Dixon, 2.

House—Henry M. Teller, D., 25; Edward O. Wolcott, R., 18; Frank C. Goudy, R., 13; Irving Howbert, R., 6; N. W. Dixon, R., 3.

On the 21st the anti-Wolcott Republicans took possession of the chamber of the lower house to prevent the Wolcott men from holding a joint session with the Republican Senate. The Democrats of the House held a joint session on the same day with the Democratic Senate at which 25 members and 26 Senators were present. This was enough to elect a United States Senator, but six of the number refused to vote. Henry M. Teller received 45 votes on this joint ballot.

A deadlock in a senatorial election exists also in Delaware, where the first balloting, on the 21st, showed this result:

Vote for the long-term Senator in the Senate: Addicks, 6; Dupont, 1; Higgins, 3; Kenney, 7.

House: Long term—Addicks, 14; Dupont, 7; Kenney, 14.

House: Short term—Addicks, 13; Higgins, 7; Dupont, 1; Salisbury, 14.

Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican, has been reelected senator from Indiana; Senator Orville H. Platt, R., from Connecticut; Senator A. B. Kittridge, R., from South Dakota; Senator H. C. Hansbrough, R., from North Dakota; and Senator Thomas C. Platt, R., from New York. From Illinois, Albert J. Hopkins, R., is elected in place of Senator William E. Mason, R.; from Arkansas, James P. Clarke, D., in place of Senator James R. Jones, D.; from Utah, Reed Smoot, R., in place of Senator Joseph L. Rawlins, D.; from Michigan, Russell A. Alger, R., in place of Senator James McMillan, R.; and from Missouri, Wm. J. Stone, D., in place of Senator George G. Vest, D.

NEWS NOTES.

—The National Board of Trade closed its thirty-third annual convention at Washington on the 15th.

—The sultan of Sulu was reported from Manila on the 19th as having died of cholera several days before.

—Henri Opper, best known as M. de Blowitz, Paris correspondent of the London Times, died at Paris on the 18th. He was 77 years old.

—An international customs congress, composed of delegates from American republics, began its sessions at New York on the 17th.

—On the 20th the amendment to the Illinois Constitution (p. 649),