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Fully to appreciate the conditions in Colorado which have culminated this week in a murderous dynamite explosion, one should read in McClure's Magazine for May Mr. Ray Stannard Baker's unbiased report of his thorough and impartial investigation.

No merely wanton and unprovoked outrage was that blowing up of the Colorado railroad station with its horrible destruction of life—even assuming it to have been done by enemies of the mine owners. Human nature being as it is, such outrages are perfectly natural episodes, to be reasonably expected in any community where, as in Colorado for months past, the law has been flagrantly defied by its own administrators in the interest of a rich class of citizens against a poor class.

The present labor conflict in that State is between organized miners on the one hand and mineral deposit owners on the other. Primarily, of course, the trouble springs from the fact that the laws secure to these owners, contrary to natural justice, a monopoly of natural mineral deposits. But as the laws do secure that monopoly, this fault is not with the law's administrators. It is with the people themselves, including the striking miners. Not so, however, with the corporate and official defiance that caused and has attended upon the progress of the Colorado miners' strike.

Through their monopoly the owners of the mineral deposits of Colorado have acquired great influence and consequent power over

the governmental machinery of the State. It is freely asserted, with every appearance of truth, and is not denied, that they lawlessly killed the force of a Constitutional amendment made for the relief of workingmen; this was the cause of the strike. It is absolutely known that the militia is at their command regardless of the law; Adjutant General Bell has publicly confessed it. The inference is warranted, therefore, that the Governor is their tool; he commands the militia. There is no longer any doubt that he may with impunity place the militia in arbitrary command of the property rights and personal liberties of the people anywhere in the State, with or without cause, and that there is no redress while he remains in office; in a case it has just decided the Supreme Court of the State so adjudges. The property and liberties of the people of Colorado are consequently at the mercy of the great corporations which own the mineral deposits of that State.

And right recklessly have those corporations used this most dangerous power. They have caused the Governor to declare martial law in counties where no violence had occurred with which the civil authorities could not and did not cope. Through him they have placed troops in those counties who have spurned the civil authorities, including the judiciary, and administered civil affairs in abject obedience to the orders of the corporations that placed them there. They have suppressed newspapers for criticizing them. They have placed a military censorship over news reports of their doings, even going to the extent of forbidding the telephoning or telegraphing of any reports whatever of the local situation. They have deported citizens coming from other States, and exiled established residents. They have arrested men without warrant and

without cause and held them in prison in defiance of the courts. At this moment they hold in custody the president of the Western Miners' Federation, for no other reason than that he is the president of that body; and the Supreme Court, one judge dissenting, holds that the courts are legally as well as physically powerless to release him. Until the military choose to let him go,—which means, according to the Adjutant General's disclosure, until the mine-owning corporations consent—he cannot be released. All his rights as a citizen are in abeyance. If his death were desired he could be executed arbitrarily, so the Supreme Court holds, and without responsibility to anyone. What is true of him is of course true of anyone else whose arrest these mine-owning corporations may desire in any part of the State wherein it may cause a pliant governor, however unnecessarily, to suspend the civil law. The man who is surprised at assassinating dynamite-explosions under these circumstances, would be surprised if he got smallpox in a pesthouse.

Deneen's nomination by the Republicans for governor of Illinois is in the nature of a triumph, even if finally secured by bargains, for those Republicans who stand for good government according to their rather limited understanding of what is good government. Yates's faction consisted of seceders from the Lorimer "machine." Lowden's was the Lorimer "machine." Deneen's was the faction of "good citizenship"—the kind of good citizenship that stands loyally by "vested rights" in the mature fruits of a foretime bad citizenship. Notwithstanding this unfortunate limitation, however, such good citizenship is at any rate an advance; and upon Deneen's nomination the Republicans of Illinois are to be complimented—not exactly with enthusi-

In this letter, which assumes to dispose of the "calumnies" of "A Perplexed Philosopher," to show that "its charges are baseless, and its alleged facts are fictions," the real charges and the real facts are carefully avoided. There are in it only two pretenses of meeting anything that has been said in that book. One of these refers to a poetical quotation and the other to a non-material illustration. The "reply" in the one case is ridiculous, and in the other it is based on the garbling of a sentence.

In the first of these the lines from Browning which appear on the title-page of my book:

"Just for a handful of silver he left us;
Just for a ribbon to stick in his coat,"
are correctly quoted. But with the wooden literalness so comically shown in Mr. Spencer's treatment of the "religious idea" (which in this letter his five American followers seem to have caught, as they have caught his controversial method and style), these lines are taken to mean that he has actually received or sought a pension and a title, and I am "refuted" by being told that Mr. Spencer has within 20 years spoken disrespectfully of two prime ministers!

The second of what I have in courtesy called "pretenses of meeting what is said in 'A Perplexed Philosopher,'" is an elaborate assertion that there are no dukes in the directorate, and only one in the membership of the English Liberty and Property Defense league, and that Mr. Spencer is not a member of that society; which assertion is backed up by a certificate from the secretary of the league that in 1888 Mr. Spencer declined to have his name given to the press as a member.

But how does all this concern the "calumnies" of "A Perplexed Philosopher"? I have never said that there were dukes in the directorate of the Liberty and Property Defense league, or that Mr. Spencer was a member. In the few incidental references that are made in that book to the relation of Mr. Spencer to this society, I merely say that it has been active in pushing his "The Man Versus the State," and that he has been to it "if not an active member, at least a valued ally."

How then do the five American friends of Mr. Spencer make any connection between "A Perplexed Philosopher" and their elaborate statements from "documents now before us" as to the membership of the Liberty and Property Defense league? They do so by the simple device of assuming that in a sentence which has no reference, either expressed or implied, to the Liberty and Property Defense league, I in reality meant that society, and by then disproving, not what I had said, but what these gentlemen assume I had thought.

In "A Perplexed Philosopher," in

closing my comment on Chapter XL of "Justice," I contrast what Mr. Spencer there says of the freedom of everyone in England to use his limbs and move where he pleases, with the passage in "Social Statics," in which he mentions four dukes by name as showing how private property in land permits monstrous denials of such rights. And I conclude with this sentence:

"The name of Herbert Spencer now appears with those of about all the dukes in the kingdom as the director of an association formed for the purpose of defending private property in land that was especially active in the recent London County Council election."

The clear reference here is to the Conservative association that was so active in the heated London County Council election campaign of 1892, where the main issue was the taxation of ground rents. Mr. Smalley, writing to the Tribune of the result of that election, speaks of it not by its official name, but as "A Ducal League" and attributes the defeat of the local Conservatives to the fact that "They had too many dukes." The reason I did not give the name was because I had mislaid the circular, which had come to me with a lot of Liberty and Property Defense matter. The formal name of the association (which I cannot even now give with certainty without sending to London) was, I think, the London Rate-Payers' league or association, but not wishing to trust my memory for the official name, which indeed was of no importance whatever in my reference, I sufficiently designated it by description.

Now, in their letter to you, Mr. Spencer's friends take my sentence, cut off the determining words, "that was especially active in the recent London County Council election," put a period and quotation mark to the mutilated fragment, call it a sentence from "A Perplexed Philosopher," assume that it refers to the Liberty and Property Defense league, and then proceed at great length to show that there is only one duke in the membership of that society; that Mr. Spencer is not a member, and other things (interesting, if true, but which do not concern me), and then triumphantly declaring this an absolute proof of my misrepresentation and a conclusive reply to "A Perplexed Philosopher," tell the public that it can now "form an opinion of Mr. Henry George."

This is pitiful.

I have nowhere spoken of Mr. Spencer except as an exponent of ideas. I have nowhere asked his motives, except where made necessary to explain facts by that fundamental law of the human mind which beneath expression seeks for cause. If I have been unable to entirely restrain the mingled pity and indignation which all men of true impulses must feel on seeing a great

truth repudiated and finally denied, and what might have been a lasting reputation wrecked, yet this is not of the essence of my book. "A Perplexed Philosopher" is not an attempt to point out the frailties of a man. It is a careful and conscientious examination, not only of the question that lies at the root of all the pressing social issues of our day, but incidentally of a philosophy which assumes to explain the deepest problems that vex the mind and soul of man.

Can the five leading exponents, in this country, of the Synthetic or Cosmic Philosophy find no larger objections to that book than such as cannot even be replied to without some sense of degradation?

HENRY GEORGE.

November 15, 1894.

That reply is manifestly conclusive, not only in response to what Spencer's friends published at Spencer's dictation in the New York Tribune in 1894, but also to Spencer himself as he enters the controversy personally through the posthumous publication of his Skilton letters in the New York Independent in 1904.

NEWS

Week ending Thursday, June 9.

The labor conflict in Colorado (pp. 106, 122, 137) has burst into a spasm of violence more disturbing than any previous one since the strike began. Following an explosion on the 6th of an infernal machine at Independence, a railroad station near Cripple Creek, whereby 15 men were murdered (and in a sense resulting from that explosion) a riot broke out at Victor, also in the Cripple Creek district. The region is now under martial law. To understand this deplorable situation it is necessary to consider the origin and progress of the labor conflict from which it has developed.

Two strikes have for several months disturbed business conditions in Colorado. One is in Teller county, near the center of the State and of which the county seat is Cripple Creek. The other is in San Miguel county, which lies on the western border of the State and of which the county seat is Telluride. Both strikes are due to the same cause. They are strikes for an eight-hour day.

Originally the miners and allied workers of Colorado sought this limitation of labor hours by means of legislation; and at the legislative session of 1900-01 they secured the passage of an eight-hour law. That law was ignored by the mine-owners, and in a litigation on the subject the Supreme Court of the State held the law to be unconstitutional. Thereupon the labor organizations appealed to the legislature to submit to the people of the State the following constitutional amendment:

The general assembly shall provide by law and shall prescribe suitable penalties for the violation thereof, for a period of employment not to exceed eight hours, within any twenty-four hours (except in cases of emergency, where life or property is in imminent danger) for persons employed in underground mines, or other underground workings, blast furnaces, smelters and any ore reduction works or other branch of industry or labor that the General Assembly may consider injurious or dangerous to health, life or limb.

The legislature complied, and in 1902 this amendment was adopted by the people by a vote of 72,980 to 26,266. It now remained only for the legislature to enact an appropriate law; but that body, though a majority were pledged to enact it by the platforms on which they had been elected, juggled with the subject for three months and then suddenly adjourned without acting upon it. There seems to be no question by anyone that they were bribed by the mine-owning interests. An agent of the companies was on the floor during the entire session, and bribes are said without contradiction to have been distributed almost openly.

Inasmuch as the constitutional amendment was mandatory in its terms, leaving nothing to the discretion of the legislature but the question of what branches of industry in addition to the mining trades should be included, friends of the eight-hour day urged the Governor of Colorado to call a special session of the legislature for the express purpose of performing its constitutional duty in this respect. They argued that the omission to enact this law amounted to a breach of constitutional duty, and that the governor ought to insist upon the legislature's performing its duty in a case in which

the constitution was so specific and imperative and had been defied so flagrantly. But Gov. Peabody refused. He put his refusal upon the ground that it would be useless to call the legislature together in special session for this purpose so long as a majority declined, as a majority did, to agree in writing in advance to vote for the eight-hour bill. It is charged against Gov. Peabody that this was an evasion, and that he was conniving with the mine owners to prevent labor legislation which the constitution required.

Having found legislative methods futile against the influence of the corporations, the miners decided to enforce the constitutional provision requiring an eight-hour day, by means of strikes.

The strike in Teller county, with which the present troubles in Colorado are connected, began last August. After it had been in progress about a month the mine-owners applied to Gov. Peabody for troops (vol. vi, p. 408); all necessity for which was denied by the sheriff, who advised the Governor that the only violence reported had been an assault upon two men by unknown persons. The Governor thereupon sent a commission to Teller county to report. This commission consisted of Gen. Chase, Lieut. McClelland and Attorney General Miller. Arriving at Victor late in the evening, they were met at the train by a committee from the mine owners' association. They consulted with this committee and then proceeded the same evening to Cripple Creek. Here also they were met by representatives of the mine owners' association, who took them directly to the association's headquarters. About midnight the sheriff of Teller county was called into conference by the Governor's commission and at their request he explained the situation. As he publicly stated at the time, he assured the commission that there was no trouble and that he had the situation in hand so that there would be none. The Governor's commission did not confer with any representatives of the labor organization, notwithstanding that it had been nearly all the time in close conference with representatives of the mine

owners' association, and at 4 o'clock in the morning its members left for Denver. As a result of their trip they advised the Governor to order troops into Teller county.

This action of the Governor's commission was denounced by unanimous vote of the County Commissioners of Teller county as soon as troops were ordered out, as indicating that the commission had not been "sent for an honest purpose; but as a cloak to cause the people of the State of Colorado to believe that the law officers of Teller county were unable to handle the strike situation." Accompanying that denunciation was an official statement that there had "been no unusual assembly of men and no more violence than at other times." Of the truth of this statement we find no circumstantial denial.

Immediately upon the return of his commissioners (vol. vi, p. 408), and upon their report that "a reign of terror exists in the district which should be relieved at once" and that they did "not believe the civil authorities are able to cope with the situation," Gov. Peabody, on the 4th of September, ordered troops to proceed to Teller county. As the State was cramped for funds, the mine owners' association advanced and have continued to advance such sums as have been necessary for the support of the troops, accepting certificates therefor with the expectation of having them taken up with bonds. Although the Governor ordered troops into Teller county he did not at this time declare martial law nor suspend the writ of habeas corpus. But the troops acted as if all civil authority had been subordinated to the military power. They made arrests of labor unionists without warrants, they responded to writs of habeas corpus by menacing military demonstrations in and about the court room, they refused to release their prisoners when the civil court had decided that they were unlawfully imprisoned and had ordered their discharge, and they tried to suppress the daily Victor Record, the official organ of the local miners' union, by arresting the editor and workmen at midnight. Three months later,

December 4 (vol. vi, p. 567), Gov. Peabody for the first time proclaimed martial law in Teller county; whereupon the military authorities placed a military censorship over the Victor Record, forbade its publication among other things of criticisms of the Governor, and followed this with a censorship upon all outgoing newspaper dispatches.

Meanwhile similar events were occurring in the western county of San Miguel (vol. vi, p. 567), in the region of Telluride. The earlier reports of this strike are not so clear as those of the more easterly one. Accounts of it begin with the presence of troops and of their deporting strikers as vagrants. But early in January Gov. Peabody proclaimed this county also as in a state of insurrection (vol. vi, p. 631), and gave the military full authority to resort to arbitrary measures. He is accused of having done this without cause and to prevent the operation of injunctions. However that may be, the military continued the deportations, it made numerous arbitrary arrests (one of its prisoners being the legal counsel of the strikers), and declaring a strict press censorship it seized all the telegraph and telephone facilities.

In consequence of the censorship at Telluride but little was heard from that region until the arrest by the military of Charles H. Moyer (vol. vii, p. 25), president of the Western Federation of Miners. He was arrested under orders from Capt. Wells, who was in command at Telluride, and whose civil employment is as manager of the Smuggler-Union mine. But Adjutant General Bell approved his act. A writ of habeas corpus directed to Bell and Wells by the District Court for the district including San Miguel county, was contemptuously ignored, and when the court instituted contempt proceedings the military authorities threatened to shoot any civil official who might venture to execute its mandate. Under these circumstances the District Judge (p. 106) adjourned the court at its next regular term in San Miguel county without transacting any business, and announced that he would thereafter adjourn from term to

term until the court's mandates could be executed without military interference.

Since the military refused to obey the mandates of the District Court, the labor organizations applied for a writ of habeas corpus to the next highest court, the Supreme Court of the State. This court granted the writ. At first Gen. Bell intimated that he would not obey it. But subsequently, under orders from Gov. Peabody, he produced the prisoner before that court in Denver (vol. vii, pp. 40, 55), with an impressive military demonstration, and the case was finally argued. It turned on the question of the constitutional authority of the Governor to suspend at will in any part of the State all civil and judicial functions and to substitute military authority therefor.

Prior to the hearing of the Moyer case by the Supreme Court it transpired that military law was in full force also in Las Animas county (vol. vi, p. 823), in the southern central part of Colorado, of which the county seat is Trinidad. Several persons were reported in March to have been deported arbitrarily from that county, some of them being residents and some being labor organizers from other States. Among the latter was "Mother" Jones, of New York, who has a national reputation in labor circles. Still another episode was the startling intimation, made by Gen. Bell in another connection in May (vol. vii, pp. 119, 122), that the State troops, through Gov. Peabody, are subject to use by corporations "not to protect the people and uphold the law," but to aid the corporations in breaking the law.

Returning now to the Moyer habeas corpus case, on the decision of which by the Supreme Court of Colorado hinged the question of the Governor's constitutional authority to use the military force of the State as he had done in Teller, Las Animas, and San Miguel counties, we find that the case was decided on the 6th in favor of the Governor's position, though by a divided court—two judges against one. The dissenting judge, Robert W. Steele, was

elected in 1900 as a "Fusionist"—Populist and Democrat—and is so described in the dispatches. Of the other two judges, John Campbell, who is described in the dispatches as a Republican, was elected as such; while William H. Gabbert, although elected in 1897 as a "Fusionist," is described in the dispatches as a Democrat. Gabbert wrote the prevailing opinion. The main points of the decision of the court, as reported by the Associated Press, are to the following effect:

(1) The Governor has sole power to determine when a state of insurrection exists in any county in the State. The courts have no power to interfere with his exercise of this prerogative.

(2) The Governor has the right to use the military forces of the State to suppress insurrection. He also has the power to order the imprisonment and the killing of insurrectionists if in his opinion that extremity is necessary.

(3) He can detain military prisoners until he decides that the insurrection is quelled.

(4) The courts of the State have no right to interfere with the military authorities and their handling of prisoners. They have no power to attempt to discharge military prisoners.

Such in general was the situation in Colorado (except that the Supreme Court's decision was not made until a few hours later), when the murderous explosion we mention above took place at Independence and was followed by the riotous outbreak at Victor. Apart from the story of those two events, nothing remains to tell but the fact that the conflict has developed three parties to it—the mine-owners' organization, the striking miners' organization, and the citizens' alliance organizations. The latter represent merchants and other business men who are hostile to the miners' organization. This hostility is partly because the strike hurts local business; partly from deference to the big corporations which practically own the whole region; partly because the miners' organization has irritated citizens with boycotts; partly because the miners' Federation is strongly socialistic, a fact upon which special stress is laid by citizens' alliance leaders; and partly from the panic of fear which the military regime has inspired, and a realization that

this regime will continue while the strike lasts. A variety of other motives are doubtless operative, but these appear from what can be gathered from all sides to be dominant. Whatever the motive, however, it is evident that the local business interests, as well as the business interests of the State at large, are actively hostile to the strikers. This hostility was intensified by the explosion at Independence. It was promptly charged to the strikers, notwithstanding the total absence of any evidence tending to connect them with it, and the offer by the Western Federation of Miners, then in annual convention at Denver, of a reward of \$5,000 for the discovery of the assassin, an offer which the Federation accompanied with a strong denunciation not only of this outrage but of all violent methods.

The Independence explosion occurred at 2:30 o'clock in the morning of the 6th. Non-union miners were assembling at the railway station on their way to their homes. As the train approached the station the explosion occurred and fragments of their bodies were scattered in all directions. Upon investigation a wire was found which ran from an excavation under the station platform to a stockade 300 yards away. At the infernal machine end this wire was attached to the trigger of a pistol which pointed into a heavy charge of dynamite. The assassin had pulled the wire and the discharge of the pistol had exploded the dynamite. No clue to the assassin has been found. He was tracked a short distance by bloodhounds, but then all trace of him was lost.

When news of the explosion reached Victor, a mass meeting was called there by C. C. Hamlin, secretary of the mine owners' association. As reported by the Chicago Tribune of the 7th, after Hamlin had declared in his speech delivered to the crowd from a wagon that—

the men who are responsible for the Independence outrage should be hanged from a telephone pole and that he would be only too glad to pull the rope if the murderers could be discovered and captured.—

he closed his speech by saying:

"I want to hear what the boys in the mines have to say about this trouble." Thereupon, continues the Tribune report—

William Hoskins, a union miner from Goldfield, threw up his hand and shouted: "Let me talk." At this the crowd began to hiss Hoskins and cry "Put him out." A fight followed and shooting began. Most of the shots were directed skyward. Hoskins fell with a bullet in his body and the crowd scattered in every direction.

Besides Hoskins, at least one spectator was killed and several others were wounded. It would appear from the Tribune's report that the persons who did the shooting could hardly have been the strikers. From that report they were apparently regarded by the mine owners' part of the mob as being unarmed; for the report proceeds:

After the riot the mob dispersed and the union men gathered in the union hall, which was only a few steps away. Word was sent to the militia that the union miners were arming and the attack on the hall followed.

This attack was made by the militia. Shots were fired as the troops ran toward the hall, and they claim that they were fired at from the windows of the union headquarters. The miners deny this. When the troops reached the hall they poured a volley at it. There was no resistance. Then the order came: "Charge up the stairs!" and with fixed bayonets the soldiers burst into the hall. A meeting was in progress, and the place was crowded to its capacity. A few miners at the doors started to resist the entrance of the first officers. They were wounded and removed from the path. Then the order was given to fire and the troops fired in the closed hall. For fifteen minutes fighting went on at close quarters. When the miners were over-awed the soldiers gave the command for them to march into the street with hands raised. The miners obeyed and were marched down into the street and to jail, their hands raised high. About twenty miners had been wounded. None of the militia were hurt.

By this time a vigilance committee had been organized by the mine owners' association and the citizens' alliance, and steps were taken by it to depose the constituted civil authorities. The sheriff of the county was first sent for.

When he came to Armory hall in response to the summons he was confronted by a sub-committee composed of three mine owners' representatives: C. C. Hamlin, secretary of the mine owners' association, whose incendiary speech earlier in the day had turned the street mass meeting into a bloody riot; J. S. Murphy, manager of the Findley mine, and L. E. Hill, of the Theresa mine. Threatened with death unless he resigned, the sheriff gave up his office. A member of the citizens' alliance named Bell was appointed in his place by the county commissioners. Whether or not they also acted under coercion does not appear in the dispatches. Other resignations were secured in the same lawless manner. As described by the Chicago Tribune of the 7th—

When a resignation is wanted the suspected official is invited to the headquarters of the Citizens' alliance at the military hall and ushered into a room where the chief piece of furniture is a long table bearing two stretches of hempen rope with nooses knotted in suggestive fashion. This is supposed to give a sufficient hint of the urgency of the demand, and so far no one has had the temerity to question the right or wrongfulness of the proceedings. It adds that—

Every official from deputy marshal to judge who is suspected of union sympathy has been asked to resign, and upon the slightest suggestion of refusal has been threatened with lynching.

As to non-officials who belong to the labor union the same paper reports:

The deputies and soldiers searched the hills for union miners, and the sum total of the day's arrests were nineteen. This swelled the number of men confined in the bull pen to considerably over 200. Secretary Clarence Hamlin of the Mine Owners' association declared today that these prisoners would be run over the hills and warned never to return.

On the 7th the mineowners' mob raided the headquarters of the miners' local union and demolished the structure. The stores of the union also were raided and the contents strewn over the streets. To cap this reign of lawlessness the Victor Record, the miners' organ, was censored by the new sheriff before it was allowed to go to press.

— Although the Supreme Court's decision in the Moyer habeas cor-

pus case had by this time been rendered, these events at Victor did not occur under its protection, for Teller county was not then under martial law. The Governor had long before released it from military control. It was now under lynch law, instigated and administered by the mine owners' representatives. But on the 7th Adjutant General Bell came to Cripple Creek, the county seat, with a proclamation of martial law issued by Lieutenant Governor Haggott, acting as governor in the absence from the State of Gov. Peabody. Whether or not to issue the proclamation had been left to Gen. Bell's discretion. He did not issue it immediately upon his arrival on the 7th, but did so on the 8th, and martial law now prevails. But the arrest and deportation of members of the miners' union continues, regardless of any other fact than that they are members of the union.

Immediately after publishing the martial law proclamation Gen. Bell proceeded with a detachment to a neighboring mining camp called Dunville, where several union miners had taken refuge. He attacked these men on the afternoon of the 8th. They are reported to have resisted by giving battle. The union men are said to have had a great advantage of position. Being "stationed at the top of the walls on either side of the canyon," runs the press dispatch, they "shot down at the soldiers." But by tactics the soldiers succeeded in reaching the top of the walls of the canyon, and then "it was a guerilla warfare that was carried on." Although the fight is reported as desperate, and as having lasted three hours, and although 14 union men were captured, several wounded and one killed, the soldiers suffered no injury.

There is renewed military activity in the Telluride region. The military officer in command there, Capt. Wells, who is also manager for one of the mining companies, is reported upon by Associate Press dispatches from Telluride as follows:

Lest trouble should result from a too free discussion of the incidents occur-

ring at Cripple Creek, Capt. Wells, in command of this district, began rounding up the men until he had marched between 60 and 70 to the District courtroom. Each man arrested was compelled to give an account of himself. The majority of them made a satisfactory showing to the captain and were released with a few words of admonition as to their future conduct. Those men who are not employed at the present time were told plainly that they must either go to work at once or leave San Miguel county.

A labor disturbance in Ohio, at Hanging Rock, near Ironton, caused Gov. Herrick to place troops there on the 1st. The owners of a furnace at Hanging Rock had refused to pay the union scale of wages. A strike resulted. The employers imported non-union Negroes from West Virginia, and rioting followed. It being reported by the employers that the local authorities were unable or unwilling to preserve the peace, Gov. Herrick forwarded troops.

On the Mesaba ore range in Minnesota a strike against a reduction of wages grew into a riot on the 3d, when Italians were imported to take the strikers' places. This is the explanation made by sheriff's deputies for shooting and wounding five strikers.

In politics the principal event of the week was the end of the deadlock in the Republican convention of Illinois (p. 136) and the nomination of Charles S. Deneen for governor. No material change had occurred on the 78th ballot, the last of the 2d, notwithstanding that the convention had released all delegates from their pledges and instructions. But on the 3d the Yates votes were given to Deneen, and on the 79th ballot, the first of that day, he was nominated by 957½ votes, to 522½ for Lowden, 21 for Warner and 1 for Yates.

Democratic conventions (p. 136) were held on the 3d in Wyoming, on the 6th in Idaho, on the 7th in Colorado and Delaware, and on the 8th in Kentucky. Wyoming and Idaho unanimously instructed for Hearst; Delaware instructed for Judge Gray by a divided vote; and Colorado refused to instruct for Hearst by 379 to 108, although it passed resolu-

tions commending Bryan. It condemned the military policy of Gov. Peabody. Kentucky refused to instruct for anyone, defeating a resolution for Parker by a majority of three to one.

An election was held in Oregon on the 6th at which one Republican Congressman was elected by 10,000 majority (8,400 two years ago), and the other by 7,000 (7,200 two years ago). The Republican candidate for Supreme Court judge was reelected by 20,000 majority in the State, which elected the Republican candidate for Supreme Court justice two years ago by 11,000, and the Democratic candidate for governor by 276.

The civil war in San Domingo (vol. vi, p. 665), which has been in progress several months, terminated on the 4th, when terms for the settlement were arranged on board the American gunboat Newport. The insurgents agreed to recognize Gen. Morales as the constitutional president, and the Morales government agreed to a universal amnesty.

A case of bandit kidnaping in Morocco makes foreign complications for the United States. The captive is Ion Perdicaris, a wealthy man of American birth and citizenship, but of Greek parentage. He owned one of the sultan's palaces in Morocco, whence, with his stepson, an Englishman of the name of Varley, he was recently kidnaped by a brigand chief named Raisuli. An American squadron under Rear Admiral Chadwick arrived at Tangier on the 30th to represent the United States in the matter; but later, at the request of Secretary Hay, the French government undertook to use its good offices. The brigand chief is reported from Paris to demand \$70,000 in cash for the ransom of his captives and to require that the Sultan of Morocco give him a subordinate kingdom with the right to levy taxes throughout a region embracing thirty-eight square kilometers lying directly along the main route from Tangier to Fez.

From the seat of the Russo-Japanese war (p. 134) there has been abundance of gossip during the