

The New King of Norway.

Norway's king, Haakon VII (vol. viii, pp. 564, 646), began his journey on the 13th to the ancient capital at Trondhjem, where he is to be crowned on the 22d. He was accompanied by his wife and their son Olaf. It has been decided by the Norwegian parliament to address him as "Your Excellency" instead of "Your Majesty," and to call him "Mr. King," and in replying to public addresses on the way from Christiania to Trondhjem he himself conspicuously refrained from using royal terms, even to the extent of referring to the queen simply as "my wife." The family were welcomed at Trondhjem on the 19th by the local officials and the representatives of foreign powers. This coronation will be the first in 600 years of a king of Norway as an independent nation.

* *

Revolt in the Philippines.

Another outbreak in the Philippines (vol. viii, p. 874) was reported from Manila on the 14th. It occurred at Davao, a town on the Gulf of Davao, on the south side of the island of Mindanao and about 500 miles from Manila. According to the reports, Lieut. Bolton, of the 17th Infantry, and Benjamin Christian, an American planter, were murdered about the 6th of June by Tagacaolos, a tribe which the American government has but recently come in contact with. "One company of regular troops," say the Associated Press dispatches from Manila, "and one company of the constabulary were dispatched from Zamboanga at daylight of the 14th to scour the country, arrest the murderers if possible, and restore order."

* *

Congress and the Filthy Food-Factories.

Regarding the question of filthy food-manufacturing in the packing houses (p. 250), Congress and the President have nearly completed remedial legislation. When the agricultural appropriation bill was before the Senate, Senator Beveridge introduced an amendment, approved by the President, having for its purpose a system of Federal inspection. This was adopted by the Senate without debate and the bill as amended went to the House, where it was referred to the committee on agriculture. That committee, by majority vote, adopted a substitute for the Beveridge amendment, which were compared by the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune on the 13th as follows:

The Beveridge amendment provided that cost of inspection should be defrayed by uniform fees to be imposed for examination of all animals slaughtered for interstate and foreign commerce; the substitute made continuous and permanent the appropriation of \$2,000,000 annually for the expenses of the service.

The Beveridge amendment made the Secretary of Agriculture the final judge of the justice or propriety of the decision of an inspector with respect to the soundness, healthfulness, or wholesomeness of any meat or meat food products; the substitute specifically conferred upon the Circuit Courts of the United States a broad right of review.

The Beveridge amendment required the stamp or label affixed to carcasses, cans, or other packages which had been inspected and passed to show upon its face the date upon which it was affixed; the substitute omitted any such requirement.

The Beveridge amendment provided for the destruction of all food products, meat or otherwise, which had been

treated with or contained any dyes or deleterious chemicals of any kind, or which otherwise are unfit for human food; the substitute authorized the passage of all meat food products which contain no dyes, chemicals, preservatives, or ingredients rendering them unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or unfit for human food, and it exempted meats intended for export from this provision.

The Beveridge amendment forbade the sale of any food product under any other than the true name, which accurately should describe it; the substitute merely required the can or other package to bear a label stating that its contents had been inspected and passed and, while forbidding the sale of any product under false or deceptive name, permitted the use of established trade names or names usual to such products which have been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Beveridge amendment forbade a carrier to transport any meats not slaughtered and packed unless the shipper should produce a certificate showing that the meat was prepared in an establishment kept in sanitary condition under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture; the substitute omitted such requirements, merely prohibiting the transportation of meats or meat food products which are not stamped or labeled as "inspected and passed," and forbidding the affixing of labels or stamps in an establishment not kept in a sanitary manner in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture; and it provided further that all meat and meat food products on hand at the date of approval of the bill at establishments where inspection had not been maintained should be exempted from the operations of this provision.

The Beveridge amendment provided that no slaughtering or preparation of meat should be done during night time, except in cases of emergency; the substitute authorized inspection during the night as well as day time.

The Beveridge amendment exempted animals killed by a farmer upon his farm from the provisions of the act; the substitute extended this exemption to retail butchers and dealers, although authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect the establishments of such persons if he deemed it advisable.

The Beveridge amendment contemplated the appointment of inspectors from time to time under the existing civil service law; the substitute permitted appointments of inspectors for a period of one year without reference to civil service requirements.

* *

President Roosevelt protested vehemently on the 14th against the substitute of the House committee, doing so in a letter to its chairman, J. W. Wadsworth. He characterized the substitute as—
an amendment, which no matter how unintentionally, is framed so as to minimize the chance of rooting out the evil in the packing business. Doubtless it suits the packers, who object to a thorough-going inspection, much better than the Senate amendment, and I have no doubt that not only the packers, but their allies in business and those stock growers who are influenced by them, would prefer it. But I am convinced it would in the long run be a heavy blow to the honest stock raiser and the honest packer to adopt these provisions rather than the far better ones contained in the Senate amendment; for, as compared with the Senate amendment, this proposed amendment which you tell me is that of the majority of the House committee, would hamper in the most grossly improper fashion the Secretary of Agriculture in doing the work which you have appointed him to do, and will prevent even so much of this work as can be done at all from being well and thoroughly done.

* *

In consequence of the President's strictures, the House committee made alterations in its proposed substitute, and on the 19th the House passed the altered substitute after a 40-minute debate. As passed by the House the substitute provides for an increase of the permanent appropriation for expense of inspection from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 annually; there is to be no court review of the Secretary's ad-

ministrative decisions; the inspectors are to be under the civil service regulations; no dates of inspection are to be required on inspection labels; and night inspection is regulated. All products put out without compliance with the law are to be excluded from foreign and interstate commerce.

* *

Labor in Politics.

At the meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at Washington on the 18th, President Gompers spoke strongly in denunciation of Congress for its studied neglect of labor legislation. He called attention to the eight-hour bill, which had been ordered reported by a temporary majority accidentally secured by the Democrats at a recent meeting of the committee (p. 203) and regretted that the report has been suppressed by the chairman. He also referred to what he called the "subterfuge" resorted to by the House committee on judiciary in regard to the anti-injunction bill. He charged that to delay action the committee had referred to a subcommittee for investigation the question of property rights and personal freedom. Speaker Cannon and the rules of the House were severely criticised by Mr. Gompers, who stated that a number of Congressmen have declared their willingness to aid in labor legislation, but are unable to bring the measures to a vote.

*

In line with previous recommendations by Mr. Gompers, the Central Federated Union of New York City decided on the 18th to take steps for the organization of an independent labor party.

*

At the annual convention of the Allied Printing Trades of New England, held at Springfield, Mass., on the 12th and 13th, W. L. Crosman, a delegate from the Boston Typographical Union, proposed the following resolutions, each of which was disposed of by the convention in the manner stated in brackets below:

Whereas, a movement is now in progress in this country among organized wage earners to have the wrongs of working people righted by independent political action, or the indorsing of party candidates who can be trusted to keep their pledges to work and vote for laws that will give justice to toilers, Resolved, that the New England Allied Printing Trades in convention assembled in Springfield, Mass., heartily indorse such movement and individually pledge our moral support. [Approved by resolutions committee and adopted by the convention.]

Whereas, the plank on land monopoly in the platform of the American Federation of Labor declares that occupancy and use should be the only title to land, and, whereas, such an arrangement would not prevent the land owner from partially using valuable land in order to hold it for speculation, and it would also give to the occupiers of valuable city locations a great advantage over those who would have to use less valuable locations, Resolved, that plank 10 of the A. F. of L. platform should be changed to read as follows: "The abolition of the monopoly system of land holding by taxation of all land according to its value." [Approved by resolutions committee and adopted by the convention.]

Whereas, union printers have long been advocates of equal pay for equal work for both sexes, Resolved, that to carry such an equitable principle to its logical conclusion it is also just that women should enjoy an equal right with men to vote for all elective officers, national, State,

city and town. [Approved by the resolutions committee, but voted down by the convention.]

Whereas, Dr. S. Solla Cohen of Philadelphia, credited as an authority on tuberculosis, declared in a recent address that "tuberculosis is principally a housing problem, and in the end analyzes its causes into two economic factors—high rents and low wages," and as a solution of the problem, he said: "Cause rents to be low and wages high;" and, whereas, low wages mean overcrowded houses, rear or basement tenements, bad air, poor food, poor clothing, worry, children sent early to work, temptation to intemperance, etc., Resolved, that wages can be made high and rents low by taxing all land at its full value, thereby discouraging the land speculator and encouraging the land user. [Disapproved by the resolutions committee, but adopted by the convention.]

Whereas, the advocates of the so-called open shop, who are opponents of the alleged labor trust (meaning trade unions), are inconsistent and unfair in their words and actions, because trade unionists do not prohibit any competent worker to join their ranks, and they are endeavoring to secure in wages the full earnings of their labor and in shorter hours the better social conditions which should be the lot of the wealth producer, and, whereas, with the earth a closed shop there is no other alternative for workmen than to suffer a steady downward tendency of wages or to enforce closed shop rules upon all places of employment, Resolved, that the employer who resists this, while using his influence to continue the earth a closed shop, is either ignorant or unfair; therefore, Resolved, that it is evidently the aim of those who oppose trade unions to disrupt labor organizations in order to secure a condition of low wages and long hours, and so long as they refrain from advocating that the earth be made an open shop for labor, and do not attempt to advocate the abolition of trusts that reap the robber profits of monopoly, they can be branded as inconsistent, ignorant and unfair. [Approved by the resolutions committee and adopted by the convention.]

Whereas, home rule is a principle that should be in full operation in every community, in order that voters should have a voice in deciding all matters of local interest, and, whereas, this principle of home rule was extended to the question of taxation in New Zealand in 1896, and has proved of great benefit to working people by causing a brisk demand for labor in all occupations and in raising wages higher than the trade union rate, Resolved, that the delegates to the New England Allied Printing Trades convention indorse the principle of local option in taxation, in order that the voters may exercise their undoubted right to adopt such a plan for raising local revenue as to them appears best calculated to increase the prosperity of the State, city and town. [Approved by the resolutions committee and adopted by the convention.]

* *

Anniversary of the Republican Party.

In the same assembly room in Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, where, on June 17, 1856, the Republican party opened its first national convention which named Fremont and Dayton as its Presidential ticket, there gathered on the 17th several hundred Republicans from different sections of the country to commemorate the event. Among those who participated were 152 men who had voted for Fremont for President. They entered the hall in a body and were assigned to seats in the front part of the auditorium. Speaker Cannon and Secretary Shaw, who were to make addresses, were unable to be present. Gov. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania presided and introduced Rev. Edward M. Levy, a Baptist clergyman of Philadelphia, who had delivered the invocation at the opening of the convention fifty years before. He performed a like service on the present occasion, after which Gov. Pennypacker delivered an address. On the 18th Secretary Shaw spoke. The celebration was under the auspices of the National League of Republican Clubs.