
NEWS NARRATIVE

To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

Six days ending Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1906

Demands of Organized Labor.

The American Federation of Labor in session at Minneapolis (p. 799) on the 23rd adopted the following platform for political action:

1. Free schools and compulsory education.
2. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labor disputes.
3. A workday of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four-hour day.
4. A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all Federal, State or municipal work and at not less than the prevailing rate per diem wage of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.
5. Release from employment one day in seven.
6. The abolition of the contract system on public work.
7. The municipal ownership of public utilities.
8. The abolition of the sweatshop system.
9. Sanitary inspection of workshop, factory and home.
10. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.
11. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.
12. The passage of anti-child-labor laws in States where they do not exist, and rigid defense of them where they have been enacted into law.
13. Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage.
14. Suitable and plentiful playgrounds for children in all cities.
15. Continued public agitation for public bathhouses in all cities.
16. Qualifications in all permits to build in all cities and towns that there shall be bathroom and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.
17. We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the government with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gain.

Resolutions against joining the militia were defeated, as was an "old-age pension" resolution.

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Trans-Mississippi Congress.

At the meeting of the Trans-Mississippi Congress (p. 802) at Kansas City on the 22nd, William J. Bryan, an ex-president of the congress, presented two resolutions, one on monopolies and the other on international peace. They were as follows:

Resolved, That this congress is unalterably opposed to private monopolies, and, believing them indefensible and intolerable, favors the enforcement of existing laws and the enactment of such new laws as may be necessary to protect industry from the menace offered by the trusts.

Resolved, That this congress heartily indorses the resolution unanimously adopted by the Interparliamentary Union at its London session last July, in favor of the

submission of all international questions to an international court or commission for investigation before any declaration of war or commencement of hostilities.

Mr. Bryan made a strong plea for both resolutions. But on the following day, the committee on resolutions ignored them in its report, which advocated ship subsidies. Mr. L. C. Irvine, of St. Louis, thereupon spoke emphatically regarding the action of the committee, intimating that it had been influenced by political considerations. The chairman, John P. Irish, replied explaining that the resolutions had been ignored by the committee because Mr. Bryan had advocated government ownership of railroads in his New York speech. He thought an endorsement of such resolutions from Mr. Bryan would therefore be an indirect endorsement of government ownership of railroads. Upon a vote of the congress the committee's report was adopted, and so were the Bryan resolutions.

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Indian Questions.

The band of dissatisfied Utes who wandered up into Wyoming early in the Autumn, and were reported a few weeks ago as temporarily pacified and on their way to Fort Meade in South Dakota under military escort (p. 751), have had a conference outside of Fort Meade with General A. W. Greely, head of the Northern Division of the U. S. Army. The Indians are reported as being very friendly and displaying the best possible spirit toward the government, but upon one point they insist—they will not go back to Utah. They claim that they cannot make a living on the lands allotted to them and that they did not get a "square deal" at the time of the allotment. The band upon its arrival was 426 strong, and almost 200 of these were men who were armed.

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The Senate Indian investigation committee has been sitting in many towns in the Indian Territory, inquiring into the advisability of removing the restrictions on the sale of Indian lands, and the leasing of coal lands. At McAlester on the 21st the Rev. J. W. Murrow, a missionary doing educational work among the Indians, strenuously opposed breaking down the restrictions; and when Senator H. M. Teller of Colorado suggested that some of the questions involved would be settled under Statehood, Mr. Murrow cried out: "God save the fullbloods when Statehood comes." This aroused the indignation of Senator C. D. Clark of Wyoming, who thought better of his race than to believe that they would be unjust to the Indians. At Tulsa on the 23rd Chitto Harjo, or Crazy Snake, of the Creeks, pleaded for a return to the conditions under the treaty of 1832, when the Indians held land in common, and roamed as nomads. "In 1492 when a man landed on American shores named Columbus, whom did he find here?" cried Harjo. "Did he find the white man? No. He found the Indian. What did he say to the Indian? He said: 'The land is all yours. I will protect you.'"

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The President at Porto Rico.

President Roosevelt arrived at Ponce on the south coast of Porto Rico on the morning of the 21st. He was met by Governor Beekman Winthrop. After