

related to the means by which Judge Jackson, Judge Dayton's predecessor, was forced to resign during President Roosevelt's administration. Witnesses made statements tending to show that Judge Jackson was the victim of a conspiracy to reflect upon his character and resigned under the wrong impression that evidence clearing him would be withheld by his friends.

On February 15 testimony regarding labor matters was heard. The case of Joe Hoblott, a foreign miner unable to speak English, was cited. He was arrested on a charge of contempt and sentenced to six months in jail on the following day. He was denied an attorney and not allowed to have an interpreter. While serving his sentence he became insane. Judge Dayton was said to have remarked while trying the case that the United Mine Workers are a criminal conspiracy.

President Van Bittner of the local mine workers' organization, said that the judge had upbraided him for wearing good clothes at the expense of the miners, and sentenced him to sixty days "as a matter of general principle."



A Scientific Investigator Honored.

The Spingarn medal was awarded on February 13 in New York City by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to Dr. Ernest Everett Just. The medal is to be awarded each year to the man or woman of African descent and American citizenship who shall have made the highest achievement in any field of honorable human endeavor. Dr. Just has been professor and head of the Department of Physiology in Howard University Medical School in Washington. Although but 31 years of age he has already become prominent as a scientist and writer on scientific subjects. He is a regular contributor to scientific periodicals. The committee which made the award consisted of Bishop John Hurst, ex-President Taft, Dr. James H. Dillard, Oswald Garrison Villard and John Hope.



Woman Suffrage in Iowa.

The Iowa State Senate on February 12 passed the resolution to submit a woman suffrage amendment. The resolution was adopted by the last Legislature and must be re-passed by the present one before being submitted. It now goes to the House. [See current volume, page 159.]



Amos Pinchot on the Unemployed Problem.

In an open letter to Mayor Mitchel, Amos Pinchot spoke, in part, as follows on the matter of unemployment:

The Community owes an opportunity to work to every man who is willing and able to work.

This is not a debatable proposition; it is not a

question of charity or policy. It is a matter of sheer fundamental justice. . . . Last February the A. I. C. P. estimated the number of unemployed in Greater New York at 331,000, not counting women. Now there are probably half a million. Five hundred thousand is the estimate of the Director of the City Employment Bureau. This is a terrible situation, and it is not made less terrible by the fact that the city administration and the tax-paying, solid citizens, who are most in evidence, duck the responsibility and refuse to acknowledge that the community owes employment to those who seek it in time of need.

Apparently the city administration regards the unemployment question as if it were an unexpected crisis instead of a chronic condition. In spite of last winter's appalling record of unemployment and suffering and the absolute certainty that this record would be duplicated or exceeded this winter, it is not until December that the administration suddenly discovers the existence of the unemployment problem—then it promptly avoids the issue by turning over the unemployed to a citizens' committee headed by Judge Gary. In other words, the City of New York quietly "passes the buck."

Now, after weeks of needless delay—weeks that have meant untold suffering to hundreds of thousands who are literally destitute and starving—the Gary committee takes up the unemployment question as follows: (1) It divides itself into sub-committees to be organized, with blue-print charts, (2) it announces that it will send out a Christian-spirited circular advising employers not to discharge anybody, (3) it states that it will make an investigation to find out how many unemployed there are, and (4) it finally goes so far as to suggest that, if it can be done without undue extravagance, the city itself might co-operate in finding work for the workless. Altogether the tactics of the city administration and the Gary committee have been a masterpiece of reticent evasion. . . . And now a large and powerful group of taxpayers, scandalized at the prospective expense of working the unemployed on existing city contracts, are using every influence to hold back this work. They are fighting the only possible measure that can be devised to relieve the necessity and suffering of the vast army of unemployed who have been brought to disaster not by their own shortcomings, but by the community's.

But let us be more specific. Why do our respectable taxpayers, our "best people," our "solid citizens," object to the city giving work to the unemployed? . . . From their point of view it is certainly better finance to have the poor keep right on bearing the whole burden. In view of this difference of opinion, it now becomes the privilege of the city administration to say whether it will stand with the poor or the real estate interests. That is the long and short of it. . . . Certainly the administration has been most fortunate in finding men of experience and ability to head the committees of unemployment and food supply. Yet there is a certain danger that the average citizen will interpret these selections as having been made on the theory upon which General Diaz chose distinguished bandits to lead the police force of Mexico City. Though Mr. Gary and Mr. Perkins have succeeded so well in limiting production and the opportunity of labor in the United