

PROFESSOR HOLLANDER— A CORRECTION.

Baltimore, Md.

In my letter at page 416 of *The Public* of May 3, I wrote of Dr. J. H. Hollander as having on the occasion of Charles Frederick Adams's address before the political economy class at the Johns Hopkins University come out "most surprisingly for the Singletax." I so understood Dr. Hollander when he spoke, but as he has since assured me that what I wrote was "a surprisingly inaccurate report" of what he said and what he believes, and as I had no intention of putting him in a false position, will you kindly make correction? Dr. Hollander writes: "With the Singletax as a social panacea, in the form enunciated by Mr. Adams, I have not the slightest sympathy; with the principle of utilizing some part of future increments in urban rental values, as a fiscal experiment, I am much in accord." While regretting the necessity, I am glad to be set right.

CHARLES J. OGLE.

NEWS NARRATIVE

The figures in brackets at the ends of paragraphs refer to volumes and pages of *The Public* for earlier information on the same subject.

Week ending Tuesday, May 21, 1912.

The Socialist Convention.

Continuing their national convention at Indianapolis, the Socialist party of the United States adjourned on the 18th after formulating their platform for the Presidential campaign and nominating candidates for President and Vice-President. [See current volume, page 466.]



Committees were chosen in open convention by votes of all the delegates, the candidate having the highest number of votes being chairman. Following is the personnel of the committees so chosen:

Platform: Russell, New York; Berger, Wisconsin; Carey, Massachusetts; Wilson, California; Ghent, District of Columbia; Duncan, Montana; Dobbs, Kentucky; Hogan, Arkansas; Ricker, Kansas.

Constitution: Hillquit, New York; Branstetter, Oklahoma; Brewer, Kansas; Goebel, New Jersey; Richardson, California; Berlyn, Illinois; Oneal, Indiana; Floaten, Colorado.

Resolutions: Cohen, Pennsylvania; Spargo, Vermont; Roewer, Massachusetts; Wilson, Kansas; Thomas, Wisconsin; Slobodin, New York; Collins, Colorado; Meitzen, Texas; Wells, Okla.

Labor Organizations and Their Relation to the Socialist Party: Ameringer, Oklahoma; Maurer, Pennsylvania; White, Massachusetts; Lee, New York; Rodriguez, Illinois; Harriman, California; Clifford, Ohio; Lewis, Oregon; Hickey, Texas.

Party Press: O'Reilly, Illinois; Maynard, California; Jacobs, Wisconsin; Bachman, Ohio; London, New York; Wesley, Utah; Pwen, Oklahoma; Beardsley, Connecticut; Krafft, New Jersey.

Ways and Means: Le Seur, North Dakota; Boehm, Ohio; Bacon, Pennsylvania; Watkins, Minnesota; Reguin, California; Brown, Iowa; Irwin, Oklahoma; Stewart, Idaho; Jones, New Jersey.

The chairmen of other committees were—

State and Municipal Programs, Thompson, Wisconsin; Reports of National Officers, England, Maine; Foreign Speaking Organization, Aaltonen, Michigan; Co-operative Movement, Gaylord, Wisconsin; International Relations, Barnes, Pennsylvania; Auditing, Fritz, Mississippi; Publicity, Clarke, Connecticut.

An editorial review of the character, work and significance of the convention, from the pen of Louis Wallis, who represented *The Public* there, appears in another column of this issue.



Nominations were made on the 17th. The candidates for Presidential nomination proposed on roll call and without nominating speeches were Eugene V. Debs, Emil Seidel, Charles Edward Russell, Job Harriman and Duncan McDonald. Harriman and McDonald withdrew. When Debs received 165 votes, Seidel 56 and Russell 54, Seidel moved the nomination of Debs, which was thereupon made unanimously by acclamation. For the Vice-Presidential nomination the vote was 159 for Seidel, 24 for John W. Slayton and 73 for Dan Hogan, whereupon Seidel was nominated unanimously by acclamation. The Socialist party candidates, therefore, for President and Vice-President of the United States at the election of 1912 are Eugene Victor Debs of Indiana and Emil Seidel of Wisconsin.



Labor Strikes.

Extensions in the West of the freight handlers' strike which began at Chicago, were reported during the week; but the managers of the union of railroads centering at Chicago, called the General Managers' Association, assert that the strike is no longer effective. They refused on the 17th an offer of the services of the Illinois State Board of Arbitration for an adjustment, the chairman of the Association, W. A. Garrett, saying that it "was contrary to the policy of the railroads to arbitrate with men who had left the service and that so far as they were concerned the strike was a closed incident." Mr. Garrett added "that the railroads were not being seriously inconvenienced and that reports that freight was being shipped out of this city in bulk and distributed at outside points was not true." He explained, however, "that some freight was being routed around Chicago instead of through it, wherever it could be done." [See current volume, page 466.]

At the anthracite coal miners' convention at Wilkesbarre on the 18th, an agreement made on their behalf by a joint committee of miners and operators was ratified by 323 to 64. Resumption of work began on the 20th, after a cessation of seven weeks, work having stopped on the 31st of March with the expiration of the old contract. The new contract was formally signed at Philadelphia on the 20th. [See current volume, page 466.]



Surface indications of the newspaper strike or lockout at Chicago are disappearing. The regular newspapers have resumed their former look and are again to be had on street newsstands and at Elevated railroad stations. Whatever the merits of the controversy may have been, the publishers' association seems now to have defeated the pressmen and the stereotypers. Indignation in labor circles is, however, still alive. The Allied Printing Trades Council have censured the typographical union for refusing to join in the strike; and on the 19th the Chicago Federation of Labor unanimously adopted resolutions indorsing "the action and attitude of Chicago Newspaper Web Pressmen's Union No. 7, Chicago Stereotypers' Union No. 4, Chicago Newspaper Delivery and Mail Wagon Drivers' Union No. 706, and Chicago Newsboys' Union No. 12,935," and announcing that

all unions affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor be requested to make such financial contributions to the federated trades as their means permit and action be taken requesting them to refrain from purchasing any Chicago newspapers not produced under union conditions, and urge upon their friends to do likewise.

One of the results of the strike is the apparently permanent establishment of a Socialist morning daily, The Chicago Daily World, which is commending itself to public patronage as a real newspaper. [See current volume, page 465.]



Labor Injunctions.

The House of Representatives at Washington on the 14th, passed the Clayton injunction-limitation bill by a vote of 243 to 31. This measure provides that no injunction shall be issued without previous notice giving an opportunity to be heard on behalf of the parties to be enjoined; but if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court or judge that irreparable injury is likely to ensue, authority is given to issue a temporary restraining order, which must define the injury and state why it is irreparable and which shall run for only seven days unless extended or renewed for a like period. The bill also provides that no restraining order shall prohibit any person or persons from recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful means to terminate their employment, or from attending at or near a house or place where any person resides

or works or carries on business or happens to be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information or peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from work or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to a trade dispute or from recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful means so to do. It concludes that no individual shall be enjoined from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of any dispute between an employer and employees. The bill now goes to the Senate.



Presidential Politics.

At the California primaries on the 14th the Republicans declared for Roosevelt and the Democrats for Clark. From 2,855 precincts out of a total of 3,700 (the latest report of detail), the popular vote was as follows:

Republican.		Democrat.	
Roosevelt	122,702	Clark	35,431
Taft	62,392	Wilson	15,691
La Follette	40,825		

[See current volume, page 467.]



The Democratic convention of Iowa, which met at Burlington on the 16th, instructed its national delegates to vote as a unit for the nomination of Clark. On the same day the Maryland Democratic convention gave similar instructions. [See current volume, p. 467.]



Throughout the week, the campaign in Ohio has been keen between Roosevelt and Taft on the Republican side and Harmon and Wilson on the other. Roosevelt, Taft and Harmon have campaigned in person, and Harmon has been opposed by William J. Bryan. There are strong intimations from Taft sources to the effect that if he does not carry Ohio, or for any other reason cannot carry the convention, his support will be thrown to Judge Hughes, formerly Governor of New York; equally strong intimations come from Roosevelt sources to the effect that if he is defeated it will be through fraudulent methods, and he will lead a bolt. Senator La Follette has also spoken to large audiences in Ohio on the eve of the primaries of the 21st. At Toledo on the 19th he vigorously denounced both Taft and Roosevelt as "tools of Wall Street." [See current volume, as "tools of Wall Street." Early returns from the primaries on the 21st indicate a victory for Roosevelt as Republican, and Harmon as Democratic candidate. [See current volume, page 467.]



When the sub-committee of the Republican national committee met at Chicago on the 18th to make arrangements for the opening of the national