

man obtaining it and would be indignantly repudiated by the party as a whole." The Indiana contest was passed upon by the committee on the 10th. As to the 13th district, the Taft delegates were seated by a vote of 36 to 14; all the other Taft delegates were seated by unanimous vote of the committee. [See current volume, page 539.]



On the Democratic side, Governor Harmon controlled the Ohio convention of the 4th at Toledo. Mayor Baker of Cleveland led the opposition in behalf of Governor Wilson, but the convention instructed for Harmon and adopted the unit rule by 597 to 355. Of the 48 delegates from Ohio,—6 of them delegates-at-large,—79 from the districts are for Wilson. These announce their intention of opposing the application of the unit rule when they represent their districts at the national convention. At the State convention Mayor Baker "served notice," says the Plain Dealer report, "that he did not recognize the validity of the action, and while the convention might be able to shackle his vote, it could not stop his tongue or his voice, and both would be used at Baltimore to defeat the end sought by the delegates." Mayor Baker's defiant speech, reported by the Plain Dealer to have brought great applause, "denounced the convention's way of building up support for a Presidential candidate, asking the men if they thought it possible for a candidate to win who went to the convention 'with delegates shackled to his chariot wheels, with all other delegates knowing they were being counted for one man under a gag rule, while at heart they were for another and had the high authority of their districts to vote for the other man.'" [See current volume, page 512.]



The Labor War.

Conditions in Belgium not unlike those of two weeks ago in Hungary, were reported on the 4th. "Post-election riots" were reported to "have taken on a revolutionary character." At that time the Socialist central committee at Brussels was expected to "proclaim a general strike," but it was subsequently reported that they had decided to postpone this question for a month. The rioting—reported to have broken out in Liege, Antwerp, Bruges, Tournai, Ghent and Louvain as well as Brussels—was explained by the dispatches of the 4th as a revolt of working classes against the Roman Catholics, provoked by the success of the latter at the elections, which had returned to the Chamber of Deputies 101 Clericals and only 44 Liberals, 39 Socialists and 2 Democrats. The burning issues were over (1) a question of financial support from public funds for Catholic schools and (2) the question of plural voting, the Liberals and the Socialists being jointly opposed to the con-

servatives or Clericals on both questions. Both the Socialist and the Liberal parties have issued urgent appeals to their followers to refrain from violence and to devote their energies to obtaining the abolition of the plural vote by parliamentary methods. These appeals, however, are reported to have had no effect in the Walloon provinces, where "direct action" through a general strike is demanded. Pursuant to such demands strikes in different places have been called locally, including a miners' strike at Mons and a suburban railway strike at Brussels. On the 6th there was a strike of miners in the Province of Hainut—over 15,000 going out at La Louvière alone. Socialist orators were hissed by a vast mass meeting at La Louvière when they urged the strikers to return to work. On that day it was estimated that 100,000 men were then on strike in the Walloon provinces.



When the labor strike at Budapest over the question of suffrage extension had subsided, violent demonstrations over that question shifted from the streets to the Diet, where a deadlock was broken by the police under orders of the new president, Count Tisza. On the 4th the Opposition created a tumult in the Chamber which obstructed its proceedings. When the president called in the police, Count Karolyi defied them to lay hands on any member; but they ejected him with 21 others. Upon resumption of the session, the disorder was revived, and the police removed 15 more members under orders from the president. This drastic action being insufficient to give him command of the chamber, President Tisza ordered the ejection of 38 more, and his order was obeyed. The remainder of the Opposition then withdrew and the army bill was agreed to without debate. Suspensions of members of the Opposition for varying periods were voted on the 5th. On the 7th an excluded member, Julius Kovacs, evading the police and getting into the press gallery, fired three pistol shots at the president without effect and thereupon shot himself. Count Tisza, the president, is opposed to suffrage extension. [See current volume, page 512.]



The transport strike in London was strengthened on the 10th by action of the General Council of the Transport Workers' Federation, which sent telegrams on that date to every port in England, Scotland and Wales calling for a national strike. The telegrams were sent in consequence of a decision by the employing shipowners, announced earlier on the same day to reject a compromise which the Asquith Ministry has been attempting to arrange, providing for a general organization of the employers to treat with the unions, with money guarantees by both sides as insurance against violations of agreements. The employers

protested that their interests are so diverse that any organization embracing all would be impossible. [See current volume, page 538.]



In a street battle between the police and strikers at Newark, N. J., on the 5th—women fighting with the strikers—many persons were seriously injured, most of them with gunshot wounds. The strikers fought with knives and stones, the police with guns.



A referendum in nine craft unions of shop employes on railroads running west of Chicago, upon the question of calling a strike in sympathy with the industrial union strike on the Illinois Central and Harriman lines, was reported on the 6th as showing a large majority in favor of striking. Only one union, it was said, had failed to register the necessary two-thirds or three-fourths vote, according to the different constitutions, and it was consequently regarded as probable that the members of those crafts will leave their shops by July 1. Before a strike is ordered, another effort will be made to get a conference with the general managers of the united roads. One request for such a conference was made of W. A. Garrett, chairman of the General Managers' Association, before the strike ballots were sent out, and it was denied. About 100,000 shop employes on the different railroads are involved in the controversy. [See current volume, page 159.]



"Riotous scenes," says the United Press on the 7th, "marked the calling of a strike by the union employes of the Boston Elevated, which controls all the surface, subway and elevated street railways in Greater Boston, and in many neighboring cities and towns. After a stormy three-hour meeting the newly organized union voted almost unanimously to strike. . . . The first charge on a car was made by a crowd of 200 or more. During the next five hours cars were stoned, passengers were driven with car crews to the streets, trolleys were disconnected and tied down, clashes with police reserves occurred at a score of points in Boston, Cambridge, Charlestown, Roxbury and Somerville, and many arrests were made." The strikers claimed they had 3,800 men in their ranks. Two thousand attended a meeting in Paine Memorial Hall, which voted 1,398 to 8 to strike. There was complete suspension of traffic on the night of the 7th. Partial resumption of service was reported on the 8th, although the suburban lines stopped running at 8 o'clock, and after midnight all the electric lines, elevated, surface and subway were shut down. On the 9th 100 Wellesley College students agreed not to ride on the Elevated Railway cars when they visit Boston, the money saved in this way to

be given to the strike fund. These girls will wear buttons bearing the words, "Brothers All," "Hands Across the Tracks," and "We Walk to Help Organize the Car Men."



In connection with the freight handlers' strike at Chicago a riot occurred on the 8th between strikers and strike breakers at the freight yards of the C. B. & Q. railroad. More than 500 were engaged in the riot, and one striker was desperately wounded while another was killed. Many shots were fired. Also in connection with this strike a meeting of teamsters and switchmen at Chicago on the 9th adopted a resolution declaring that—

the rank and file of the teamsters and switchmen of Chicago tender their support to the freight handlers, now on strike, and in the event that a satisfactory settlement of the dispute between them and the railroad managers is not reached within twenty-four hours, we pledge ourselves to furnish such assistance as may be demanded by the freight handlers and to take such other action as may be necessary to bring about an honorable settlement.

[See current volume, page 538.]



Impeachment of Judge Hanford.

On motion of Congressman Berger (Socialist) of Wisconsin, proceedings looking to the impeachment of Judge Hanford of Seattle were begun on the 7th. Mr. Berger's resolution directing the judiciary committee to investigate Judge Hanford's judicial conduct was adopted. The resolution charges Judge Hanford with "a long series of corrupt and unlawful decisions," including the cancellation of a citizen's naturalization papers because the citizen is a Socialist, and with "being an habitual drunkard." [See current volume, pages 531, 542.]



Democratic State Politics in Ohio.

Upon the organization of the Democratic convention of Ohio in Toledo on the 4th, at which the unit rule in favor of Governor Harmon as Democratic candidate for President was afterwards adopted, Governor Harmon's private secretary, George S. Long, was made permanent chairman over Senator Atlee Pomerene. When the struggle over the unit rule ended, the convention nominated Congressman James M. Cox for Governor without opposition and by acclamation, and adopted for the State campaign a platform advocating—

(1) restoration of the government to the people through Direct Legislation and through the simplification of the machinery of government so that the people may adequately express themselves; and (2) legislation looking to the abolition of privilege and to the restoration of equal opportunity to all.