

merits of the contests, and notwithstanding that the other members have voted according to the merits of the contests even when this was against their own factional interests; that the primaries preceding these factional decisions of the committee demonstrated an overwhelming demand of the Republican voters for Roosevelt as against Taft; and that these decisions by the hold-over committee are pursuant to a plan to steal the nomination from Roosevelt, whom the rank and file of the party want, and to give it to Taft, whom they do not want.

Mr. Roosevelt rushed to Chicago to meet the emergency in person, arriving late in the afternoon of the 15th. He was received by an immense crowd, and from the balcony of the Congress Hotel he made the following speech, as reported on the 16th by the Chicago Tribune, which is strongly pro-Roosevelt:

My friends: (Applause.) Chicago is a bad place for men to try to steal in. (Applause.) I wish you to look at that placard of California. The placard says California refuses to try title to property before the thieves who stole it. California's twenty-six votes are mine and shall be counted as such. And, mind you, the receiver of stolen goods is no better than the thief. This has come down to mean a fight for honesty against dishonesty, for honesty against theft. The people have spoken and the politicians, dead or living, who opposed them will be made to understand that they are the servants and not the masters of the rank and file of the plain people of the republic. This is no factional fight. This is a contest between the people themselves and the professional politicians representing all that is worst in the corruption of business. And the people will win. (Applause.) And we had in the primaries (a voice, "Illinois"). Yes, sir, 56 to 2. And from States where the people could express their will we have obtained your votes two to one, three to one, and even eight to one. And now the people are stronger than ever before. Our opponents of that day contain many hundreds and thousands of men who, while they were against us then, refuse to countenance theft and robbery now. It is a naked fight against theft and thieves, and thieves shall not win. (Applause.)

When the convention assembled on the 18th it was called to order by Victor Rosewater, chairman of the holdover national committee, and proceeded to election of temporary chairman. After a spectacular six hours' contest, Elihu Root, the nominee of the Taft majority in the national committee, was named by a vote of 558, as against Governor Francis E. McGovern of Wisconsin, the nominee of Mr. Roosevelt's supporters, who received 502 votes; with 18 votes scattering. The presentation of McGovern's name had been op-

posed in the Wisconsin delegation by a vote of 15 to 11, on the ground that it diverted strength from La Follette.

Socialist Politics.

The first campaign in which the Socialist party has had a complete ticket in every State was opened in Chicago on the 16th, at Riverview Park, where Eugene V. Debs and Emil Seidel, the Socialist candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, made addresses. [See current volume, page 487.]

At the Social Democratic State convention held in Milwaukee on the 16th, Carl D. Thompson of Milwaukee was nominated for Governor, H. M. Parks of Superior for Lieutenant Governor, and Ray Weaver of Beaver Dam for Secretary of State. W. R. Gaylord of Milwaukee was elected State chairman, and Miss E. H. Thomas of Milwaukee, secretary.

The Labor War.

In consequence of the dockworkers' strike in London, the "Majestic," White Star liner, canceled its sailing from Southampton to New York on the 11th. Yet dispatches from London of the same date stated that the backbone of the strike had been broken by the refusal of the dockworkers of Ireland and Scotland and the English cities of Hull and Liverpool to make the strike national. By the same dispatches it appeared that work was going on as usual in London through strike breakers protected by the police. [See current volume, pages 562, 564.]

The Chicago stereotypers' strike figured for two or three days at the International convention of stereotypers, which has been in session at San Francisco. The Chicago union having been suspended by the International officers, the question of its delegates, decided in their favor by the committee but appealed by the International officers to the whole convention, was considered in committee of the whole, and on the 14th that body refused to seat those delegates on the ground that the members of a suspended union are ineligible. On the same day the convention decided against the Chicago union on its appeal from the action of the International officers in suspending its charter. This decision excludes the present Chicago union from the International organization. A committee consisting of W. P. Keegan, Charles Sumner and Elmer Johnson was appointed by the convention to reorganize the stereotypers of Chicago. [See current volume, page 538.]

At a conference of the heads of International labor unions, closely allied with the freight handlers, held in the headquarters of the Chicago Federation of Labor, on the 12th, it was decided to support the railway clerks and freight handlers in their present strike against the railroads. The meeting was called by President John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor, in compliance with a resolution passed by that body at its regular meeting, June 2. The international unions represented at the conference were the telegraphers, carmen, teamsters, switchmen, machinists, steamfitters, blacksmiths and freight handlers. After the meeting President Fitzpatrick stated that organized labor will lend every ounce of support at its disposal to the strikers, and that the railroads will be fought to a finish, in the present strike. When asked about the plans decided upon at the conference, he said:

We are not in position to say at this time what assistance will be given the clerks and freight handlers. That will have to be decided later. The meeting today was for the purpose of getting the several organizations into conference for concerted support. It is concerted action that will bring the greatest results and it is results that the strikers want. I understand that the strike of the clerks and freight handlers has paralyzed freight traffic. What the railroads had hoped was that the men would desert their cause and go back to work. But they are putting up a brave fight and by standing firm they will force the railroads to make an honorable settlement.

[See current volume, page 565.]



In a strike at the Perth Amboy works of the American Smelting and Refining Company and of the Barber Asphalt Company, a battle between strikers and special deputies was fought on the 14th, the strikers armed with stones, the special deputies with repeating rifles and automatic revolvers firing what the Associated Press reports describe as "deadly soft-nosed bullets." The battle lasted over two hours and more than 200 shots were fired. One strike sympathizer, one strike breaker, and a night watchman, were killed, and six strikers were wounded. The sheriff was hurt with stones thrown at him as he patrolled the strike district in his automobile. The county authorities offered rewards on the 14th for the arrest of William Haywood and Arnoff Linds, as leaders of the "I. W. W.," said to be in charge of the strike.



The Charities and Correction Conference.

Industrial conditions and their causes have received special consideration at the Thirty-ninth National Conference on Charities and Correction, which began its sessions at Cleveland on the 12th under the presidency of Judge Julian Mack, and

is to close them on the 19th. The most notable feature of the proceedings was the report of a committee of investigation appointed three years ago. The committee consisted of Owen R. Lovejoy, Mrs. Raymond Robins, Dr. John B. Andrews, Julius Henry Cohen, John Golden, W. B. Wilson, M. C., Mrs. Florence Kelley and the Rev. C. S. MacFarland; and its report recommends a "living wage," sufficient for a normal standard of existence, with forty consecutive rest hours each week, education, recreation, support for immature members of the family, sickness and old age. To gain these ends minimum-wage commissions are urged. In addition the report recommends an eight-hour day, abolition of night work for women and children, minimizing of night work for men, publication by employers of wages they pay, prohibition of the manufacturers' use of poisons dangerous to workers when harmless substitutes are possible, no child under 16 to drudge, insurance against unemployment, a workmen's compensation act, women not to work steadily in standing positions.



At the meeting in the auditorium of Engineers' Hall on Monday at 11 o'clock, Louis F. Post read a paper on "The Distribution of Industry in Relation to Congestion, Rent, Taxes," which was discussed by Warren D. Foster of Boston, Alexander Johnson of Indiana, John R. Shillady of Buffalo, Congressman W. B. Wilson and Mrs. Florence Kelley. At 1 o'clock Mayor Newton D. Baker gave a luncheon to the Conference at Weber's Restaurant, with Mr. Lovejoy in the chair. The subject of discussion was "The Responsibility of the City for Industrial Conditions." Alexander Johnson made a straight-out Singletax speech, and Harris R. Cooley an eloquent speech on the sanitary and correction responsibilities of cities, and their responsibilities for the co-operative industries they permit. Mayor Baker held the large audience literally spellbound with his narrative of how Tom Johnson had given Cleveland a "civic mind."



The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, an affiliated conference organization, held a meeting at Engineers' hall in the afternoon of Tuesday. Among the announced speakers were Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Miss Mary Ovington and President Thwing of the Western Reserve University. [See current volume, page 420.]



The Anti-Imperialist League Commends Non-Intervention.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Imperialist League, held in Boston on the 6th, the following minute was adopted:

The Executive Committee of the Anti-Imperialist