

Governor Harmon claims 40 of the 48 Ohio delegates to the national Democratic convention. [See current volume, page 488.]



Estimates of the 22d analyzed the effect of the choices of delegates thus far made through the United States in both parties as follows:

Republican.		Democratic.	
Taft	454	Clark	302
Roosevelt	407	Wilson	198
Cummins	10	Harmon	48
La Follette	36	Underwood	83
Doubtful	113	Doubtful	159

Necessary for a choice..540 Necessary for a choice..720

[See current volume, page 488.]



The Denver Election.

At the exciting election of the 21st in Denver, Henry J. Arnold, the Citizens' candidate, was elected Mayor by 39,663 votes, a plurality of 22,927, and a majority over both the Democratic and the Republican candidates of 10,851. Judge Lindsey was re-elected Judge of the Juvenile Court by 41,478 votes, a majority over his only opponent of 22,229. [See current volume, page 492.]



The Labor War.

Over a question of suffrage extension in Hungary, Socialists brought on a general strike at Budapest on the 23rd. Workers to the number of 50,000 marched through Budapest, and conflicts with the police and the troops occurred. All traffic was stopped and much property destroyed. Six persons are reported as killed and about 100 as severely wounded. A second Socialist proclamation is reported as having been issued on the 23rd, "calling on the strikers to stop rioting and resume work" the following day. Before the order to call off the strike, which had been planned to last four days, was given, Count Apponyi and others sent an appeal by telegraph to the Emperor in favor of universal suffrage so that a revolution might be prevented. Rioting continued on the 24th. Factory owners locked out employes as a punishment for the strike and the men raided their structures, breaking machinery and applying the torch to buildings. Troops hurried to the scene, were stoned, and fired on the crowds. The Government states that the suffrage concession will be made. [See vol. xiii, p. 1121.]



A lightermen's strike on the Thames has brought on a call for a general transport strike in Great Britain. Dispatches of the 23rd from London state that the executive committee of the

Transport Workers' Federation decided upon this general strike, to begin on that day, partly in support of the Thames lightermen and partly to enable the Federation to adjust grievances of its own. Representatives from every port in the United Kingdom were reported as present at the meeting of the Federation. A resolution, unanimously adopted, charged employers with boycotting members of trades unions and deliberately breaking agreements. One hundred and fifty thousand dockers, railroad car men, lightermen, laborers and others connected with the docks are immediately involved, and the entire transport work of the port of London may come to a standstill. Strike leaders agreed on the 24th to issue permits to the municipal authorities for the transport of coal, and for water, lighting and sanitary purposes, and to allow the hospitals to procure food and ice. [See vol. xiv, p. 852.]



There is hardly any outward evidence now of the continuance of the Chicago newspaper strike, but it has not been abandoned. An injunction against the city authorities was applied for by the strikers last week to prohibit discriminations in street newsstand privileges in favor of the publishers' organization. The unionized newsboys refuse to sell any papers but the Daily World (morning) and the Daily Socialist (afternoon), both of which are fairly good newspapers. Steps were taken by Samuel Gompers on the 25th in behalf of the American Federation of Labor to secure arbitration, but the publishers' organization refused to consider the matter. He was reported on the 25th as saying:

This is a fight on the part of the Chicago publishers to re-establish open-shop conditions in the newspaper offices here. The battle of organized capital to crush labor unions is to be transferred from Los Angeles to Chicago, from the Pacific Coast to the Middle West. With the labor organizations wiped out, the publishers, itching for more power and more profits, hope to force down the wages of their employes to the lowest point. The American Federation of Labor believes the cause of the locked out and striking printing trades workers is just, and it will stand back of them to the end.

Resolutions in support of the strikers were adopted last week by local unions of tailors, gas workers, bakers, machinists, boilermakers and upholsterers, all urging a boycott upon the papers of the "newspaper trust."



Affairs in San Diego (California) the seat for several months of virulent labor warfare, are beginning to assume intelligible form, thanks to the report of Col. Harris Weinstock as representative of the Governor. This report is extremely judicial. It is rigorously fair upon its face and

is so regarded in San Diego. Col. Weinstock was charged by Governor Johnson to report—

(1) specific instances of cruelty by officials if any, (2) their abrogations of law and denials of Constitutional rights, if any, (3) the causes of the difficulties, and whether or not the "Industrial Workers of the World" had invaded San Diego with unlawful purposes; and, (4) all related matters.

The report was submitted on the 15th, after Col. Weinstock had taken much testimony in San Diego. It finds in substance that the "I. W. W." is a labor organization "composed of so-called radical Socialists" who advocate "direct action through the medium of general strikes," instead of political action, as the more effective method of attaining the objectives of Socialism; and that "it is the organized and deliberate purpose of the I. W. W. to teach and preach and to burn into the hearts and minds of its followers that they are justified in lying, in stealing, in trampling under foot their own agreements, in confiscating the property of others, in disobeying the mandates of the courts, and in paralyzing the industries of the nation." The report then finds that the trouble in San Diego had its inception in efforts at the disruption of the trade unions of San Diego; and that in a local strike they held street meetings at which the utterances of some of the speakers "regarding the present form of government aroused the indignation of citizens, who protested until finally the Common Council of the City of San Diego passed an ordinance defining certain narrow limits within the city [six blocks in the congested district], within which public speaking was prohibited." This ordinance was resisted in the name of free speech, according to Col. Weinstock's report, and the national organization of the I. W. W. sent large numbers of persons into San Diego with the purpose, "incidentally to test the validity of the so-called anti-free speech ordinance, but primarily to clog the machinery of and to overwhelm the city and county government of San Diego." The latter policy is severely condemned by the report. But in that connection the report charges that the police prevent public speaking outside the restricted territory without a permit—"despite the fact that there is no law requiring such permits"—and refuse permits to I. W. W. speakers on account of the disorderly situation and because of the offensive language these speakers had used. Following is the comment of the report on that point:

It would seem to your Commissioner that no body of men should be deprived of their Constitutional right of free speech beyond the legally restricted district, and that, since there is a law on the Statute books providing a penalty for slanderous and improper language used in public places, the I. W. W., or any other speakers violating such laws, should be arrested for such violation and punished by due process of law. Your Commissioner feels that the right of free speech should be inviolable, and that

it should not be left to the police, in their discretion, to prevent men from exercising this Constitutional right on the ground of anticipating an improper use thereof.

On the question of official cruelties, Commissioner Weinstock's report exculpates the officials with reference to overcrowding the jails, underfeeding prisoners, etc., as not having been intentional and as an inevitable result of the policy of the I. W. W., in sending large numbers of persons to San Diego to invite arrest; but on the point of needless brutality, while the report states no conclusion, owing to conflict of evidence, it quotes testimony, "not only from members of the I. W. W., but from citizens in no way affiliated with the Free Speech League," showing flagrant official abuses. It also complains of the prosecuting attorney for refusing to co-operate with the Commissioner in getting at the facts. Much detailed testimony is given—

relative to a so-called vigilance committee which is alleged to be a large body of men living in and about the city of San Diego who are said to have organized themselves into a so-called law and order organization, or citizens' committee, ostensibly for the purpose of aiding the duly constituted local authorities in the maintenance of law and order, in deporting so-called undesirables and in preventing their returning to the county or city.

This testimony was of such a character that the Commissioner reports upon it that "when he became satisfied of the truth of the stories as related by these unfortunate men"—the victims of the so-called "law and order" organization—"it was hard for him to believe that he was not sojourning in Russia." His report adds on that point that local newspaper editorials and resolutions adopted by local commercial bodies have encouraged and applauded the acts of these so-called law and order citizens in committing "the very crimes against law and order with which the alleged invading offenders were charged." While admitting that the citizens of San Diego must have been sorely tried, the report notes that—

It must be said, however, . . . that although there had been about 200 arrests made, these had been solely for violating the street speaking ordinance, that there had been no acts of violence committed that could be directly charged to the I. W. W., that there had been no I. W. W. arrests for drunkenness nor for resisting an officer, and that in no instance had any of these men (when arrested and searched) any weapon in their possession. Their plan was purely one of passive resistance; annoying, aggravating, burdensome, but not inimical to life or property.

Upon Col. Weinstock's recommendation Governor Johnson has sent the Attorney General of California to San Diego to institute prosecutions of all parties to the disorder, by due process of law. [See current volume, page 482.]