

stood ready to kill the gas bills with one hand and pat the Niagara grab with the other. Fighting the Rockefeller interests, and next to it in moneyed strength, was a combine tagged with the name of Morgan, because it controlled the power plants already doing business at Niagara Falls. This combination was represented by a long string of agents ranging from the high-classed attorney to the press agent and lobbyist in ordinary. The aim of this coterie was to kill the omnibus power grab, bearing the name of the grab trio, Cassidy, Leggett and L'Homme-dieu. The big railroad companies of the metropolis had a score of representatives here, including the Interborough, the Belmont, the Metropolitan and the Westchester roads. The steam railroads which maintained high-class lobbies were the New York Central, the Lehigh, the Erie and the Pennsylvania.

In the British Parliament.

The legislative news of value from across the ocean relates to British government in Ireland. In Parliament on the 9th Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, the Liberal leader, brought to vote a resolution equivalent to a vote of censure of the Ministry for its recent policy in Ireland. He argued that the Ministry had attempted a policy of impartial Irish administration under dictation from a small party of Irish unionists. He concluded with remarking that as to the future Irish policy, mutterings of coercion were heard; and that if coercion were attempted Englishmen would learn that the real separationists are the unionists, who first cajole Ireland and then abandon her. The resolution was defeated by 315 to 252.

Russian Revolution.

A second congress of Russian zemstvos opened at Moscow on the 5th. The first was held at St. Petersburg (vol. vii, p. 552) in November. The second, like the first, is obliged to meet in secret. All the zemstvos (or provincial legislatures) of Russia are represented, and 132 delegates are in attendance. The project for discussion contemplated a national legislature of two houses elected on the American plan—the lower house by direct popular vote and the upper by indirect popular vote, through local zemstvos, universal manhood suffrage being the basis of representation. This plan was adopted on the 8th.

A government order was served on the newspapers of St. Petersburg on the 6th forbidding further mention of the congress; and on the same day the local authorities of St. Petersburg broke up a meeting there of a congress of engineers and ordered the delegates out of the city.

NEWS NOTES

—The Illinois legislature passed a primary election law before adjourning on the 6th.

—Count Cassini, Russian ambassador to the United States since 1898, has been recalled by the Russian government.

—"The Democratic Majority Rule League," with M. F. Dunlap, of Jacksonville, Ill., as president, was organized at Chicago on the 7th.

—Responding to a memorial from Wu Ting-fang, formerly Chinese minister to the United States, China has abolished whipping as a punishment for crime.

—President Roosevelt returned from his vacation (p. 24) on the 8th. He was banquetted in Denver that evening and by the Iroquois club (Democratic) in Chicago on the 10th.

—John C. Fetzer resigned on the 5th as a receiver of the Union Traction company, of Chicago, under appointment of Judge Grosscup, in place of R. R. Govin (vol. vi., p. 140).

—In a railroad wreck on the Pennsylvania railway at South Harrisburg, Pa., just after midnight of the 10th, nearly everybody on board, about 170, was killed or injured. The killed are 50. A freight train, including two cars with dynamite, had met with an accident which threw some of the cars over upon the passenger track, but a moment before the arrival of the Cleveland-Cincinnati express, which, with ten coaches, plunged into the freight wreck and exploded the dynamite.

PRESS OPINIONS

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

Chicago Tribune (Rep.), May 5.—The employers have the theoretical right to carry out their contention to the bitter end. They have the right to insist upon a conflict in the streets, to call out the militia and the regular troops. But this is a consummation devoutly not to be wished. We do not wish any of our fellow citizens, however misguided they may be, to be shot down because they are attempting by force to maintain what they erroneously consider to be their rights.

Chicago Examiner (Dem.), May 10.—The struggle is where it was a week ago. The men are out, the Negroes and other imported men are driving through the streets escorted by policemen and deputy sheriffs. Instead of going out for more business, instead of a peaceful and united effort for progress, we have a prospect for a strug-

gle until one side or the other is exhausted. Why prolong the fight when a few cool-headed men could adjust it in 24 hours? The differences can be arbitrated. There are no questions that can be solved only by brute force.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.), May 5.—The Chicago strike, in all essential features, whether in outline or detail, is an old story, except in one very interesting particular. Perhaps this particular is not so novel as it might be, but it stands out as a phase of the contest more conspicuously than in the past. What we refer to is the systematic way in which the strikers are being fought by the Employers' association, the organization which for the past year or two has been spreading throughout the country and bringing employers together as a cohesive force in opposition to labor unions.

Cincinnati Times-Star (Rep.), May 3.—The municipal ownership campaign in Chicago aroused the anarchistic element of our society and led it to believe that in the new Executive it had a man who would permit it to carry on an aggressive war against those who opposed them, and to maim, to kill, to burn and to pillage those who stood in the way. It opened the Pandora box of all that is vile and vicious in mankind and turned society into a seething, blood-stained ferment. Chicago to-day stands as an object lesson of socialism in action. One sees it as it stands stripped of its philosophy and its rhetoric. It is an object lesson to the nation.

Newark (N. J.) Evening News (Rep.), May 5.—If Mayor Dunne's government cannot enforce the essentials of civic right, it is his immediate duty to call on the State to supplement defect of power. If the State is unwilling or unable, then it is the duty of local authority to call on the Federal Government. That extreme resort has never failed to be promptly successful in suppressing strike violence. But the Chicago Mayor has as yet shown no disposition even to ask for the assistance of the National Guard. He must either remain the cringing politician ready to fawn on mob violence at the expense of the public rights he is sworn to protect, or else at once rise to a situation which has passed far beyond temporizing measures.

The (Chicago) Broad Ax (Negro), May 6.—It is the opinion of the vast majority of the better class of colored people residing in all parts of Chicago, that the managers of the Employers' Teaming company are not justified in bringing hundreds and hundreds of colored men here from the remotest parts of the South—many of them representing the lowest and the toughest element of the race, who are armed to the teeth and are ready to shoot any person on the slightest provocation, to temporarily serve as strike breakers, for such Negro hating concerns as Marshal Field and Company, Mandel Brothers and Montgomery Ward and Company who have no use for Negroes in general except to use them as brutish clubs to beat their white help over the head so that they will bow or knuckle down to them in all things.

The (Indianapolis) Freeman (Negro), May 6.—We believe the colored man makes a serious mistake in permitting himself to be used as a club in the hands of employers. One-half the determination shown in employing colored men in times of violence would be sufficient to secure them employment in times of peace. . . . In addition to the hatred which is always shown toward the strikebreaker, of whatever race, will be added the prejudice against the Negro. This is visited upon the race of which he is a member and the burden that all must bear is thereby increased. That which tends to increase race prejudice cannot bring anything of permanent good to the Negro. Feelings of interest in organized labor do not prompt these sayings. No