

and family, is finally tempted, and indeed compelled to depart from union prices and union rules, and his organization is at once threatened with dissolution. The 200 Japanese repairing shops flourishing in San Francisco to-day are alike witnesses to the success of the marauders, as well as to the patience of the white man, under a provocation which long ago reached a point where patience ceases to be a virtue.

Taken together this supplement would seem to show that the clever and adaptable Japanese has made good use of his opportunities for the study of American aims and methods not only in education and in military science but also in our industrial and commercial activities. We should not withhold our tribute of admiration for the little brown man's aptitude as a captain of industry, great as must be our disapproval of the imitations wherewith he sincerely flatters us.

The watcher on the tower, weary these many years with seeing the useful classes look to restrictions for the industrial independence and ease which are the gift of Liberty alone, still eagerly scans the horizon to see what matters of political and industrial moment lie within view, and as to each in turn he asks himself what and how great are its possibilities for turning the current of common thought in the direction which it must inevitably take at last. And seeing how organized labor, and through it the general public, is now aroused and excited locally over the Japanese "invasion," the question recurs whether it may be perhaps from this that the necessary pressure is to come to open the eyes and ears of workmen to the facts of their case and compel them at last to use fearlessly in their own behalf their own reasoning powers. Our industrial atmosphere rings now with the question: Through what strange inversion does it come about that those who would produce wealth for us cheaply must be treated as public enemies? But the question still falls on closed ears.

E. P. ROUNSEVELL.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 2.—John Z. White, the national lecturer of the Henry George Association, delivered eleven addresses to schools, business men's organizations, churches, church clubs and municipal bodies in this city. The secretary of the Municipal League, organized some months ago to improve the city government, said to me that the League would like to have Mr. White spend a month before our municipal election delivering speeches to arouse the voters to their duties as citizens. In nearly all his addresses Mr. White warned Buffalo people against the danger of electing merely "good" men to city office. In order to be effective, he said, officials must stand

for something definite and be pledged to carry it out. He instanced the experience of Chicago, where the vulgar boodlers or "gray wolves" had been driven out of office by the assistance of the Voters' League; but the abler and presumably more honest aldermen elected in their places attempted to extend the street railway franchises, the very issue on which the "gray wolves" had been defeated.

The Municipal League here, whose objects are in the main similar to those of the Chicago league, is preparing to act upon the advice of Mr. White. It will not merely strive to put more competent candidates in the field, but see to it that they are pledged to support a municipal programme that means protection from corporation monopoly.

Prof. Arthur Detmers, principal of the LaFayette High School, one of Buffalo's important educational institutions, was delighted with Mr. White's lecture to his pupils. "If Mr. White comes to Buffalo again," said he, "or any speaker like him, be sure and let us have him. He made a great hit at our school." Mr. White spoke on "Civic Righteousness" at the Universalist Church on a Sunday morning, and after the regular service more than half the congregation assembled and asked questions on the single tax. It was a new and inspiring spectacle to see church people so much interested in social regeneration as to form themselves into a civic Sunday school class for their own edification. Much of the credit is due to Rev. Levi M. Powers, the minister, who for six years has constantly kept these ideals before the people as an essential part of Christianity.

Another important meeting addressed by Mr. White was one of the Federation of Catholic Societies, an organization of men of all ages whose special purpose is education in economic and governmental problems. His speech was an eloquent plea for justice in our political institutions. Three priests of neighboring parishes, Congressman William H. Ryan and other prominent members were present and cordially congratulated the speaker at the close.

JAMES MALCOLM.

NEWS NARRATIVE

Week ending Thursday, May 11.

The Teamsters' Strike in Chicago.

From present indications, the labor disturbances in Chicago (p. 70) are quieting down. In fact there has been no evidence at all of actual riot upon any thing like a large scale, except the outcries of alarmists and the "scare-

heads" of newspapers. Although there has been an inflamed state of the public mind, which might at any time have produced an explosion, and while there have been disorderly and lawless acts on both sides, but few mob demonstrations have occurred, and these have been apparently unpremeditated and certainly without extensive damage either to property or person. The whole police force has, indeed, been on strike duty; but this is because the disturbances are not localized, as they would be with most strikes. The whole vast area of the city has to be guarded, because teams may encounter trouble at any point on any one of the great network of streets, from the "loop" to the city limits. In the very heart of the city, however, crowds of women, children and men move about as usual, without fear; and seldom is there any indication of danger except as an occasional wagon, manned with a driver, a uniformed policeman or two, and a private detective or two armed with revolvers and rifles, weaves its way through the throng.

To continue our classification of the newspaper reports of casualties (p. 71), we find that since the 3d they have been as follows:

Policemen injured by parties unreported, 4; policemen injured by strikers or sympathizers, 5; persons whose relation to the strike is unreported, injured by parties unreported, 15; persons on employers' side injured by parties unreported, 4; persons on employers' side injured by strikers or sympathizers, 16; persons on employers' side injured by persons on same side, 5; non-unionists injured by parties unreported, 5; white men mistaken for strike breaker, 4; Negro non-unionists injured by mob, 8; persons whose relation to strike is unreported, injured by Negro strike breakers, 3; persons whose relation to the strike is unreported, killed by Negro unionist, 1; persons whose relation to strike is unreported, injured by private detectives, 1; unionists injured by parties unreported, 2; unionist killed by special deputy sheriff, 1; special deputy sheriff injured in street fight, 1; injured by accident, 4; striker injured by strike breakers, 3; struck in crowd by a policeman, 1; schoolboy shot by private detective, 1.

Of the casualties summarized above from the newspaper lists of "strike victims" for the week,

only two of which were reported fatal [altogether six fatalities have been charged by the papers to the strike], several prove upon examination of the same newspapers to have been put into the list for make-weights. This is indicated by the following quotations referring to casualties counted by the newspapers in the list of "strike victims" classified above:

From the Chicago Record-Herald of May 5: "Claret, Mrs. W., 139 Twenty-eighth place; back grazed by bullet fired by Negro strike-breaker; suffering from nervous shock. Grossman, William, kicked by horse attached to chemical engine that was extinguishing a blazing automobile truck in Washash avenue. Rosensmith, —, strike-breaker; bruised about the face in a fight with other non-union teamsters at 20 Lake street."

From the Chicago Record-Herald of May 6:—"Vogt, William, 60 years old, 1115 Maud avenue, union teamster for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company; beaten into insensibility while eating lunch in alley near Washash avenue and Washington street."

From the Chicago Record-Herald of May 7:—"Browne, Frank, Negro employe of Peabody Coal Company; struck over head with shovel by George Rasche, fellow employe, during a fight at coal yards, Twenty-sixth and Canal streets. Flood, Christopher, 6612 May street; accidentally shot by one of three men who were struggling for possession of revolver during quarrel over strike matters at Root and Halsted streets. Johnson, Joseph, 245 Forty-sixth street; severely slashed with razor by a Negro during a quarrel over strike matters on a Wentworth avenue car near Thirty-fifth street; scalp and face cut five times. McIntyre, C., 112 Thirty-fifth street; assaulted and severely beaten by three men at Twenty-sixth street and Cottage Grove avenue. Rice, A., superintendent of Samuel Cupples Woodenware Company; attacked and beaten by three men on Canalport avenue car. Tibbits, J. F., Kansas City; rifleman guarding one of Frank E. Scott's wagons; shot through left wrist by accidental discharge of weapon after he had fallen from wagon.

From the Chicago Record-Herald of May 9:—"Fruen, John, 6443 Lake avenue; stabbed in the abdomen by an unidentified nonunion Negro teamster at Lake avenue and Fifty-fourth street. Fruen, Richard; stabbed by the same man in the same fight. Fritch, Joseph, 81 Crystal street; right leg slightly injured when pole of a wagon driven by a nonunion teamster ran into a cable car at the Washington street tunnel. Himber, Emil, 744

North Halsted street; shot in a fight as a result of an argument over labor unions and the strike."

From the Chicago Chronicle of May 10:—"Hirsch, Frederick, patrolman; thrown from his seat; leg broken; taken to Alexian Brothers' hospital. Wolf, John, patrolman; struck by a club at Rubel and Eighteenth streets. Unidentified woman, on Eighteenth street car; struck by a stone hurled through the door. Ferguson, Emery, 1262 West Twelfth street; struck by broken glass at Lake and Clark streets. Frazier, Charles, Negro teamster; shot in leg at 505 State street."

The following account of the last named casualty is given by the Chronicle reporter in the same issue with the list in which his name appears under the sub-head, "Victims of the Riots":

Charles Frazier, 19 years old, a Negro nonunion teamster whose home is in Kansas City, was shot and dangerously wounded last night during a dice game at the headquarters of the nonunion Negroes at 505 State street. Frazier was shot in the left thigh by George Clark, said to be the leader of the Negroes who came to Chicago from St. Louis. He is now at the Samaritan hospital and Clark is locked up at the Harrison street station. Shortly after 9 o'clock Frazier, Clark and many others were engaged in a game of dice. A quarrel arose and Frazier, it is said, claimed he was being cheated. Having lost some money Frazier, it is said, seized a small amount which was on the table and ran from the place. Clark started after him, and as the two reached the sidewalk Clark drew his revolver and fired one shot. The bullet struck Frazier and he fell.

Another of the casualties classified above, is explained by the Record-Herald of the 7th as follows:

J. F. Tibbits of Kansas City, a rifleman employed as guard on one of the wagons of the Frank E. Scott Transfer Company, fell from his seat and accidentally shot himself in the afternoon in Harrison street, near Clark. The wagon was driven by Robert McDaniel, 160 Robey street. While turning out of the car track, the wagon lurched and Tibbits was thrown to the ground with his rifle in his hand. As the weapon struck the ground it was discharged and the bullet passed through his left wrist.

One of the unionists, killed by a special deputy sheriff, and included in the above classification, had, according to the Tribune report of the 11th, shouted to the deputy, a former unionist, "You are a nice one, you are; you ought to be

ashamed of yourself." Whereupon the deputy replied, "I'll fix you for that," and shot him. The deputy's name is Waldron; the man he shot, and who died soon after, was named Pierce. Another case was that of the schoolboy shot by a private detective. The schoolboy was one of several playing in the street on the 11th in front of his father's house. The boys jeered at a passing wagon driven by a strike breaker and guarded by a private detective. Some reports have it that the boys threw missiles. This the boys deny. At any rate the detective fired point blank at the group of boys and hit one of them, Edward Wright, 16 years old, in the thigh. In further illustration of the sensational character of the reports with which the Chicago papers have been giving an appearance of bloody rioting to what has as yet, at any rate, amounted to no more than sporadic breaches of the peace falling far short of constituting mob control, we refer to the Chicago Tribune of the 6th, which displayed the following startling head line at the top of a column:

Torch is Applied as Riot Weapon.

The body of the article described this "riotous incendiarism" as follows:

Rioters caused fewer disturbances in the streets yesterday, but in the evening a new weapon—the torch—was employed. At 7:30 o'clock fire broke out in a building owned by the Peabody Coal Company at Twenty-eighth street and the Pennsylvania railroad. The police believe the fire was started by strike sympathizers. The loss was less than \$1,000, the fire department acting promptly. The fire was the culmination of a riot at the Peabody stables. As soon as it became dark the crowds began to gather. When it was learned that fifty non-union drivers were to be transferred to their headquarters at Twenty-eighth street and Wentworth avenue bricks and stones began to fall on the stables. When the men marched out the rioting began in earnest. In a second the air was filled with bricks and stones. The police charged the crowd again and again. Then a nonunion man fired a shot. The mob made another desperate attack. Another shot was fired, and the situation began to look perilous, when a wagon load of police arrived and drove the crowd off the streets. Two arrests were made. Two Negroes were injured by flying bricks. Hardly had the riot been

quelled when the clang of the fire engines was heard, and the glow in the direction of the coal yards set the crowd to cheering wildly. The first engine at the scene put out the fire, which was in a frame scale shed. Two or three boys were found prowling around the premises, but no direct evidence was found against them. "It was without doubt an incendiary fire," said Supt. McCormick of the yards. "If these boys set it they were incited by the rioters."

Just that, and no more; and of a piece with it has been all the sensational reports of violence. On the basis of two persons injured, in a crowd of 50 at whom missiles were thrown until "the air was filled with bricks and stones," by a "desperate mob" which was easily driven off the streets by one wagon load of police, a subsequent fire in a coal yard near the scene is sensationally exploited as the "Torch Applied as Riot Weapon." The general situation in Chicago, so far as yet developed in overt acts has been exploited by the local press with similar indifference to the truth; and persons who get their news from the headlines instead of the text of newspaper reports are horrified.

A committee of employers applied to Gov. Deneen on the 4th for State troops. This was after their attorney, Levy Mayer, had refused to submit the labor controversy to the State Board of Arbitration which the governor, through a member of that board, had advised both sides to do. After a three-hour conference at Springfield, Gov. Deneen informed the employers' committee that he could act as requested only on certain contingencies which had not yet arisen. The conference was a secret one. The governor had proposed that it be public, but the employers' committee objected. Having failed to induce the governor to send troops, the employers' union appealed to the Sheriff, who has sworn in a large number of deputies. Criticisms of the Mayor on the 4th, regarding alleged inefficiency of the police, were immediately met with denials by the police and assurances from the Mayor that if he could get verified accusations he would proceed against delinquent policemen. Such an accusation against one policeman has since been made.

Having exhausted every means at hand for getting this inflammatory quarrel between the employers' union and the teamsters' union, off the public streets, Mayor Dunne decided on the 6th to appoint a commission of inquiry, for the purpose of bringing all the pertinent facts to light. He accordingly issued the following proclamation:

To the Citizens of Chicago: In the present crisis arising out of conflict between the teamsters' union and the employers it would seem that to avert further trouble and bitterness the public should have full knowledge of conditions precedent and existing.

Charges have been freely made that certain members of the teamsters' union in positions of authority have been guilty of blackmailing employers and breaking contracts. If those charges are proved the guilty men should be held up to the opprobrium of their fellows whom they have betrayed and the public, to whom they are a menace, and should be eliminated from the situation. On the other hand, it is charged that in time of peril and excitement certain officials of the employers' association are seeking to spread the strike by demanding such action of employers beyond contract relations as is bound at such a time to be provocative of passion. If this be proven it may be stated that it is hard to preserve the peace when war is being sought for.

If the chosen representatives of either or both parties in contest are guilty as charged the party or parties thus guilty of fomenting discord should no longer be permitted to plot against the peace and the general welfare of Chicago.

I have named a Commission to investigate the facts in the dispute and shall make public the findings. The gentlemen composing the Commission are Graham Taylor, T. K. Webster and William C. Boyden.

In the interest of right judgment, only to be obtained through knowledge of such facts, I request all parties aggrieved to report to this Commission such facts as are capable of proof.

As Executive of this city, upon whom rests the heavy responsibility of preserving the peace, I request that both employers and employes be temperate and careful in their dealings, the one with the other, and again I warn those who would obstruct traffic in the public streets or be guilty of violence or threats of violence that I shall use to the utmost all the force available or obtainable that may be needed to maintain the peace that I am sworn to and shall preserve.

Mr. Taylor is the head of the neighborhood settlement known as Chi-

cago Commons; Mr. Boyden is a partner of Walter L. Fisher, of the Municipal Voters' League, and Mr. Webster is president of the City Club and head of the Webster Manufacturing Company. All were actively opposed to Mayor Dunne's election. The Commission has organized and called for testimony. The teamsters' union offers to furnish testimony freely if the meetings of the Commission are public; the employers' union has not yet made any formal declaration, but prominent members intimate in interviews that the employers will ignore the Commission. On the point of secrecy, Mayor Dunne was reported by the Record-Herald on the 9th as having said, in reply to questions:

I explained to the three commissioners that I desired to leave them unhampered by formal instructions from me, and I expect to stand by this attitude. I was asked if I thought public hearings were preferable to private ones, and I frankly said I did, but that would not mean that they were expected to pursue one course or the other. Professor Taylor informed me that he believed private hearings would result in gathering more evidence, but I replied that my thirteen years' experience on the bench demonstrated that public hearings in such matters generally were more satisfactory.

"The Mayor made it clear, however," adds the reporter, "that he had every confidence in the Commissioners to settle the matter in the right way." The Commission itself had issued on the 8th the following statement:

To the Public:—The members of the Commission accepted their appointments on the assurance of the Mayor that neither the existence of the Commission nor its work would be allowed to interfere in any way with the strongest and most sustained effort toward the complete restoration of peace and order on every street in Chicago.

In common with all good citizens, the Commission believes it to be the supreme and first duty of the Mayor and the police to suppress all violence and to punish all offenders.

The scope of the Commission's inquiry, as defined by the Mayor's proclamation appointing it, is definite and limited. It is to investigate the causes of the present strike and the reasons for the continued disturbance of Chicago's peace. To this end the Commission asks and hopes for the cooperation of all good citizens.

In order to give the freest opportunity to everyone who has information

which may be of value, the Commission will hold private sessions daily at the rooms of the finance committee of the City Council on the fourth floor of the City Hall. Appointments with the Commission may be made by addressing Graham Taylor, chairman care of the Mayor. No statements will be given out by the Commission until it finally reports to the Mayor.

The Mayor hopes that the Commission will be able to secure information which will be of permanent value in eliminating the causes of like disturbances in the future.

Mayor Dunne's policy in this respect was advised by William Kent, a leading business man and lately a reform alderman, who was an ardent adversary of Mayor Dunne at the recent election. Mr. Kent has published an open letter in which he says:

The time has come when no line of argument, however logical it may seem, can justify the position of the employers any more than it can justify the position of the strikers. The disinterested portion of our population knows that things have drifted into a fearful condition. It knows that the wind is being sown and that the whirlwind will be its fruit. It makes little difference to this portion of the population whether it is hit by a stray brick from the hands of a striker or shot by some maddened and irresponsible Negro. We want peace under the law as you are trying to give to us. We want men disarmed by the police. We want the violators of the law and order arrested by the police and not fought by others as lawless in the public streets. We do not want the strike to spread. For this strike is war, and war engenders bitterness which will not blow away with the conclusion of open hostilities. If in any way I may be of assistance to you in your course, which is the only right course, whether financially or personally, my services are at your disposal.

Another active adversary of Mayor Dunne at the recent election, Raymond Robins, writes him the following open letter:

I am one of that minority of your fellow citizens that did what was in their power to prevent your election to the office of mayor of this city, but I am not among that group of unconscious anarchists that are seeking to discredit your administration and the great civic movement for the advance of which you were elected. Since my return to this city on last Saturday I have very carefully studied the facts and conditions of the present industrial war now in progress in Chicago and I am entirely certain that it is the present duty of every honorable citi-

zen to uphold and maintain by every means in his power the dignity and good faith of your administration and the peace of our city. I believe that there are many hundreds of men in this city that share with me the willingness to serve in any capacity that might seem useful to this end. Until the termination of this present disturbance I wish to be considered as a volunteer in readiness for any demand within my power in helping to preserve order under the dominion of the constituted authorities.

Upon President Roosevelt's arrival in Chicago, on the 10th, a committee of the Chicago labor organizations,—C. P. Shea, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; Charles Dold, president Chicago Federation of Labor; Joseph O'Neil, vice president Chicago Federation of Labor; T. P. Quinn, Canvasser's Union, and T. Rickert, president Garment Workers' International Union—presented him with a written address, urging him to prevent any abuse of Federal power by complying with the demands of the employers for Federal troops without an inquiry into the case. After reciting the facts as the strikers view them, and referring to the arrogant demands of employers for Federal troops, the address reads:

Is it just or is it necessary to bring the United States army into Chicago in an effort to smother the cry of the toiler for arbitration? Is it right or expedient to attempt to stifle the demand for the settlement of controversy by court procedure? Is the purpose of the army to prevent the carrying out of written contracts that are open to all who care to read them? Can you, our honored President, afford to use the forces under your control to stifle labor's demand for peace and the methods of peace? Why should our attempt to get and maintain peace be met by the army and by war?

Every laboring man knows these facts. What will be the results upon the citizenship of this country, if, when American citizens ask for court procedure and order, they are met by the bullet and the jail? Is it not time to inquire as to the facts in the case?

The President deprecated the language used as to Federal troops, but is not reported to have given any assurances. In his speech at the Iroquois Club banquet at the Auditorium he said, with an apparent allusion to the Chicago labor trouble:

This government is not and never

shall be the government of a plutocracy; this government is not, and never shall be the government of a mob.

The Traction Question in Chicago.

Steps for the municipalization of street railways in Chicago (p. 58) have not been neglected by the Mayor in consequence of the exigencies of the strike situation. Considerable progress has been made, Judge Grosscup, of the Federal court, having at last been induced to sign a final decree upon the decision made several months ago in the suit involving the validity and extent of the 99-year franchise (vol. vii, pp. 778, 808), and to render a long deferred decision in the injunction suit to prevent the city's interfering with the Passenger Railway (vol. vii, p. 764), which is not affected by the 99-year grant and the franchise for which has expired. From the 99-year decision the city will now appeal. The Passenger decision dissolves the injunction, on the ground that the franchise expired in 1904. In explanation of his delay, Judge Grosscup said that—

in pursuance of an understanding between the court and some of the counsel, at least, for the city that the hoped for settlement of the whole traction problem might be hindered rather than helped by a decision in this case, I waited until I received official notification from the city that that view was changed, and then took it up. In the meantime I did not as much as consider the merits of the case.

In accordance with Mayor Dunne's policy, the streets released to the city by this decision are to furnish opportunity for the first experiment with municipal traction ownership in Chicago. The routes released are as follows:

Adams, from Clark to Desplaines; Desplaines, from Adams to Harrison; Harrison, from Desplaines to Western avenue; Western avenue, from Harrison to Twelfth street; Twelfth street, from Western avenue to the city limits.

On the 9th it was decided by the Mayor and his advisers to have a suit started at once to carry up to the Supreme Court of the State, with reference to the taking over of the Passenger Railway, the question of the validity of Mueller law certificates for the purpose of clearing the way for financing this municipal plant.

Other Municipal Subjects.

Before adjourning sine die on