

### Woman Suffrage in China.

The provisional National Assembly of China, sitting at Nanking, on the 20th granted the women of China suffrage on the same terms as the men. Like men, women voters must be able to read and write, must be twenty years of age, and must be property owners. Chinese "suffragettes," apparently dissatisfied with some of the restrictions imposed, on the 22nd forced an entry into the National Assembly then sitting, and, after knocking down the police on guard, smashed the windows of the building. The meeting had to be suspended, to reopen under military protection. The outbreak is believed to have been incited by American and European suffragettes. Members of the Assembly, according to a dispatch, express the belief that the demonstration of violence will seriously react on the suffrage cause. [See current volume, page 277.]

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## NEWS NOTES

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—A textile strike in Fall River, to have begun on the 25th, was averted through the acceptance on the 24th, by the five unions involved, of an advance in wages of 10 per cent.

—News dispatches of the 23rd reported that 6,000 workers in five woolen mills of Passaic, New Jersey, had quit work on that day under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World.

—The International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, created to meet cholera conditions in Europe in 1852, is to hold its first American session in Washington, this year, from September 23 to 28.

—The Ohio Constitutional Convention has for the most part been occupied during the past week with a contest over the Initiative and Referendum. No result is yet reported. [See current volume, page 276.]

—The New Jersey State Senate on the 19th defeated a resolution providing for an amendment to the State Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women. The resolution received only three votes. [See vol. xiv, p. 348.]

—The textile strike at Lawrence, Mass., came to an end on the 24th with an official announcement by the strikers that the strike had accomplished its purpose in securing a substantial increase of wages. [See current volume, page 251.]

—The Democratic convention of Maine, meeting at Augusta last week, adopted a platform plank advocating "a Constitutional amendment to permit the classification of property for the purpose of taxation." [See current volume, page 126.]

—Tom Mann of England, who has been organizing an international labor strike for May 1, was imprisoned without bail by a committing magistrate at Salford, England, on the 21st for advising soldiers to refuse to shoot if called out on strike duty.

—Women's suffrage and the election of United States Senators by direct vote were defeated in the Senate of Massachusetts on the 20th by close votes.

The vote against suffrage was 17 to 14; that against direct voting for Senators, was 19 to 14. [See vol. xiv, p. 351.]

—By an explosion in one of the mines of the San Bols Coal Company at McCurtain, Okla., on the 20th, 105 men were buried in the mine. Twenty-six of them were later rescued, one of them to die shortly after. By the 21st 52 bodies had been recovered, and 29 more located.

—Indiana Democrats in convention at Indianapolis on the 21st instructed their 30 delegates to the Baltimore convention to "present Governor Marshall's name as the first and only choice of Indiana Democracy, for the nomination for President." [See current volume, page 278.]

—The sixty-seven unidentified dead, taken from the battleship Maine after lying in her wrecked hulk for fourteen years under the waters of Havana harbor, were buried in the Arlington National cemetery at Washington on the 23rd, with military honors. [See current volume, page 279.]

—State ownership of all industries that pertain to the development of natural resources is proposed in a bill introduced in the Senate of Arizona on the 23rd by Senator Worsley of Tucson. Under this bill the State would own oil wells, refineries and mines, and would sell the products to the people.

—Judge Windes of Chicago refused on the 21st to prohibit the voluntary primaries allowed by Judge Owens at the expense of the persons asking for them. The decision was on the proposed Presidential preference vote, but it applies as well to the proposed advisory vote on women's suffrage. [See current volume, pages 228, 277.]

—Henry H. Hardinge\* of Chicago spent the week ending the 16th lecturing in Winnipeg on the Initiative and Referendum and land value taxation. The municipal Singletax is an issue in Winnipeg and his meetings were well attended and he is reported to have handled the subject brilliantly. [See vol. xiv, pp. 54, 876; current volume, page 78.]

—By a vote of 63 yeas to 68 nays, the lower house of New York legislature decided on the 19th to reject the adverse report of the judiciary committee on woman suffrage. On the 20th the House unanimously sent to the order of final passage the Murray resolution providing for a submission of the women's suffrage proposition to the people of New York. [See vol. xiv, pp. 443, 681.]

—The people of the island of Crete, in their efforts to break away from Turkish suzerainty, have followed out their announced purpose of electing delegates to the approaching Greek parliament. In order to be prepared for any contingency, 69 deputies have been elected—three times as many as the leaders expect to have seated. [See current volume, page 63.]

—By a vote of 4 to 3 the Interstate Commerce Commission has laid down the principle that if a railroad makes a low rate upon traffic wholly within a State, even when forced to do so by State law, it must accord the same rate to inter-State traffic moving under substantially similar conditions. The decision was made in the case of the St. Louis South-

\*See The Public, volume xii, page 1182.