

District in Butte, a permanent injunction restraining the trust from taking further dividends from the Boston and Montana mine. The Amalgamated responded by shutting down all of its mines in the State, and appealed to the Governor of Montana to call the Legislature together to pass a "fair trial law" by which mining cases may be transferred from one court to another, when the judge before whom they are brought has shown prejudice. The officials of the Amalgamated, which is capitalized at \$155,000,000, claim that Judge Clancey has been unduly influenced by Mr. Heinze. Governor Toole has personally opposed the passage of the legislative act which the Amalgamated Company has demanded as a condition precedent to its resumption of work, but, in response to the petitions which have flooded in upon him from all parts of the State, he has consented to call the Legislature together. Naturally, conservative papers find peril in the fact that a great corporation should thus appeal to the legislature to set aside an act of the judiciary. Judge Clancey's decision was subject to appeal to the Supreme Court of Montana, though this appeal could not, probably, have been reached by the higher court for several months. It is too early to say what the outcome of this extraordinary case may be; but it is not too early to say that to permit a rich corporation to call for and get an extra session of a Legislature is to establish a precedent that is both preposterous and dangerous.



**The Colorado
Coal Strike**

Colorado has come to be a storm-center in labor troubles; class lines are now drawn with a more dangerous sharpness in that commonwealth than in any other. The great strike in the metal mines which occasioned so much disorder, and led Governor Peabody to take such vigorous repressive measures, has gradually lost in strength. According to a Colorado correspondent, the metal mines are running almost at their full capacity, and the troops have nearly all been withdrawn. But a coal strike, more serious to the people of the State, is now occasioning a widespread pros-

tration of industry. The union coal miners of Colorado are a part of the labor federation known as the United Mine Workers of America, of whom Mr. John Mitchell is President. A demand was made for a twenty per cent. increase of pay and for an eight-hour day (the present hours being from nine to eleven), and for the employment of union labor. The demands were refused, and a strike was ordered early in November. In the northern part of the State a compromise was proposed by the mine owners shortly after the opening of the strike—ten per cent. increase in wages and an eight-hour day, provided that eight hours should be agreed upon in the southern field; otherwise the number of hours to be fixed at nine. This compromise was voted down by the miners. The vote was so close that it was thought at first to have been accepted. Last week the mine owners of the northern fields offered to grant practically every demand, and Mr. Mitchell urged the union to accept, but the radicals carried the day against him. The strike of the northern miners is now purely sympathetic. The center of the struggle is in the southern part of the State, where the mines are almost without exception the property of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the owners of the great steel plant in Pueblo. The company has always held to the principles of the "open shop," making no discrimination between union and non-union men. Before the strike, about half of its employees were non-union men, but when it was declared, a large number of non-union men, perhaps two thousand, joined the union. The company has met the issue by closing a part of its steel plant and sending about two thousand of the employees, thus released, to work the mines of the company. Thus far the strike has been orderly and without violence. The union seems to be well supplied with money and is caring for the men. One unusual feature is the fact that the union is paying the fare of striking miners to other fields, such as Texas and Kansas, where there is a shortage of union mining labor. The coal shortage is likely to be serious. Several towns are already short of fuel,

and at least three different lines of railway in the State have already begun to confiscate commercial coal for their own use. The coal companies are not likely to yield unless public sentiment, aroused by the suffering of the poorer classes, forces them to do so. At present they seem likely to win. About five thousand men are said to be at work in the mines, and the numbers are likely, as time goes on, steadily to increase. Public sentiment, outside of the wage-earning classes, has been, and is, strongly with the mine owners. During the last few years the prosperity of the State has been repeatedly and seriously checked by the labor wars, and there has developed a strong opposition to labor unionism. This has crystallized in the Citizens' Alliances that have been organized in eighteen cities and towns. In many cases these bodies are publicly supporting the employers in the great strikes, and in the future they are likely to play an important part in labor contests.

**Roman Catholic Students
in Non-Catholic Universities**

A correspondent has reported to us a rumor that the Trustees of Cornell University have received a letter from the Roman Catholic women in the University, of whom there are a score or more, stating, with expressions of regret, that Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, had enjoined on them to withdraw from the University, on pain of excommunication if recalcitrant, and that the Trustees had decided not to do anything about it at present. In order to give correct information to our readers on this subject, we addressed an inquiry both to the President of Cornell University and to the Bishop of Rochester. President Schurman informs us that the Trustees have received no such communication from the Roman Catholic women attending the University. The Bishop of Rochester, in answer to our letter, in which we asked not only for information respecting this report, but also for trustworthy information as to the view which the Roman Catholic Church takes respecting the liberty of its communicants to attend universities other than those under the

direction and control of the Roman Catholic Church, writes us as follows:

The Bishop of Rochester begs to say to the Editor of The Outlook, in answer to his letter of the 23d, that:

No Catholic young lady can become a pupil of any college in which the teaching in philosophy, psychology, or history is such as is universally taught in non-Catholic colleges and universities; that attendance at chapel exercises, as is customary in such institutions on one pretext or another, is forbidden by the Catholic Church; that co-education for young ladies at the age of those frequenting these houses of learning is perilous, and therefore to be avoided.

In the judgment of the Bishop of Rochester, a young lady needlessly exposing her religious faith to danger, sins; sins unrepented of cannot be absolved in the tribunal of penance.

For a second reason, the Bishop wishes to remark that, in these days of doubting and calling in question almost everything appertaining to the Christian revelation and Christian belief, it is the conscientious duty of a Catholic lady, seeking a college education, to frequent a Catholic college, in which her faith will be sedulously safeguarded by adequate instruction in philosophy, religion, and history.

There are such Catholic colleges of high grade in the Eastern and Western sections of the United States, in which are found Catholic ladies still loyal to their Church, and ambitious to attain to the highest ideals of pure, cultured, and noble womanhood.

Rochester, New York, November 24, 1903.

Whether the young ladies at Cornell University have been officially informed of the views of the Bishop of Rochester or not, it is clear from this letter that attendance upon a non-Catholic college is not approved by him. As we understand it, Roman Catholic priests are not now permitted to discipline their members for sending children to the public schools instead of to the parochial schools. Bishop McQuaid's condemnation applies to attendance on a college or university in which philosophy, psychology, or history is taught. Whether the principle which he here inculcates is held by Roman Catholic bishops in other dioceses we do not know; but we do not understand that it has ever had formal sanction by either the Vatican or the American hierarchy. It seems to us an error to attempt to limit the sources of instruction to either men or women who have attained an age sufficient for entrance upon the higher universities,