

hundred years ago. But if the report is true—for, like that about Genghis Khan, it is more gorgeously thrilling than well substantiated—we may hear next of the finding of the three coffins (gold, silver, and iron) in which tradition says that the great Hun warrior-king was inclosed and of the armor he wore and the treasure he had won.

King Zoser is another aspirant to modern attention. Mr. Firth, of Egypt's Antiquities Department, thinks he has found Zoser's tomb. But after the searchers got a glimpse of something golden there was a cave-in. We must wait. Zoser's Premier, Imhotep, was a great architect five thousand years ago.

Not a king, but a god, has broken into the news from Palestine. Every one who knows his Old Testament will remember the name of the heathen Temple of Dagon. The American archaeological expedition headed by Allan Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, has made important discoveries at Beisan (the Biblical Bethshan), and among them is the Temple of Dagon, a portrait of the builder of the Temple, and a perfect wealth of weapons, utensils, and ancient writings all relating to a civilization existing about four thousand years ago. In contrast are the impressions of a gazelle's feet made on brick when it was soft and a child's rattle with the little stones still in it.

Such finds are not as exciting as football games and oversea airplane voyages, but they do give us moderns a feeling of nearness to those who were moderns ages ago.

Charges of Contempt

CITED to show cause why they should not be punished for criminal contempt of court, Harry F. Sinclair, William J. Burns, and others involved in the jury-tampering charges of the Fall-Sinclair mistrial must face the trial judge, who may, without the intervention of a jury, send them to prison for a year or impose upon them any lesser punishment.

The rule to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt was issued by Justice Siddons, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, on motion of District Attorney Gordon. It is based on the charge that the respondents sought to pervert the administration of justice by corruptly influencing members of the trial panel. The respondents, besides Sinclair and the elder Burns, are Sheldon Clark and Henry Mason Day,

associates of Sinclair, and W. Sherman Burns and Charles L. Vietsch, Burns Agency operatives.

The contempt proceeding does not in any way preclude the possibility that these men may be indicted for their alleged jury-tampering activities and tried in the regular way.

The right of trial by jury is one of the anchors of justice, but so is the right of a judge to mete out, under certain conditions, punishment for offenses against the dignity of the law.

The Colorado Coal "Battle"

IT would be idle to attempt to distribute the responsibility for the bloodshed at the Columbine Mine, thirty miles from Denver, Colorado, as between miners and their unions, on the one hand, and the mine guards and State police, on the other, until and unless a thorough and impartial investigation is held.

The operators declare that the miners were repeatedly warned not to advance upon the mine property in an attempt to "picket" it and make a demonstration. The miners assert that their "procession" was entirely unarmed, and that at the worst they were committing trespass, not assault. However that may be, the result was the killing of five miners and the wounding of perhaps a score of the strikers' army, while a few of the mine guards were injured. This "battle," if so it can be called, resulted in the calling out of the State National Guard, the declaration of martial law, and the mobilization, despatches say, of tanks, airplanes, and cavalry as well as of infantry.

The mining situation in Colorado is in one point of view like that of other soft-coal mines in the Mid-West and that of the English discontented coal miners: that is, it is a natural result of over-production—too many mines and too many miners—inequality of production-cost in different mines and localities, and the consequent impossibility of enforcing everywhere the same wages and the same prices.

In another aspect, however, the mining system in Colorado is peculiar. The recent troubles were started by the Industrial Workers of the World in opposition to the wish of the United Mine Workers, who belong to the Federation of Labor.

As the strike went on the lines be-

tween the labor unions were broken and the strike began to center upon the question of what is and what is not legal picketing in Colorado. Governor Adams had declared invasion of property illegal, even if not accompanied by violence; but admitted the right of strikers to hold meetings close to the property line. What followed seems to have been an attempt to "demonstrate" beyond the legal limit; but at this distance it does not appear that violence was threatened or that the trespass, actual or contemplated, was such as to call for machine guns.

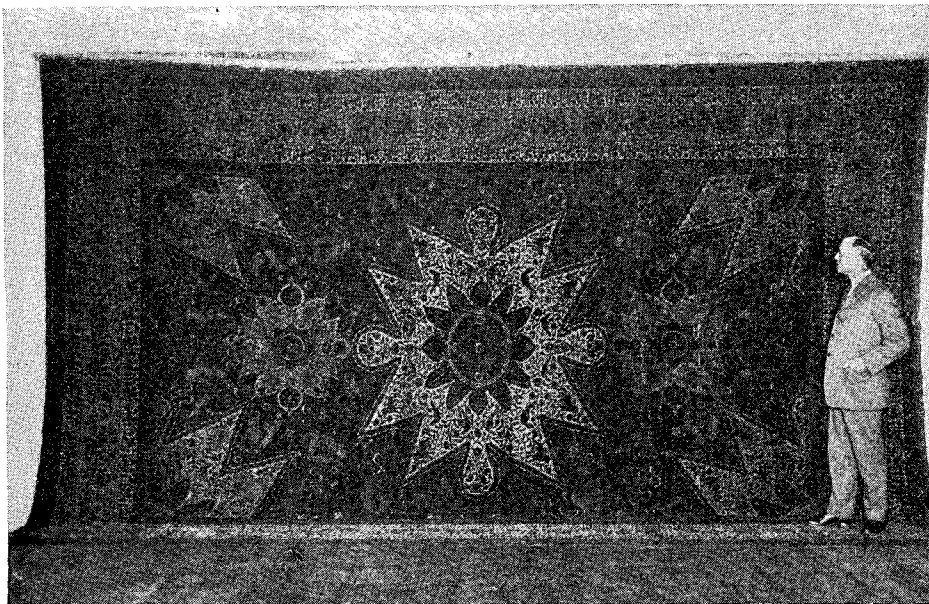
One curious outcome of this event was the "picketing" by I. W. W. members of the sidewalk before the New York office of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. This long-distance demonstration, even assuming that there was provocation for it, is the obverse of Sydney Smith's declaration that something he disapproved was "like tickling the dome of St. Paul's in order to please the dean and chapter." Following the Colorado mine war of 1910, in which the Colorado Iron and Fuel Company was involved, the Rockefellers organized a system under which workers had a share in settling industrial disputes, and it is officially stated that the Rockefellers have no connection with the Columbine mine.

Whenever coal-mine disputes culminate in war Congress promises to take the question up; but it doesn't!

Sawdust and Rags

SAWDUST and rags are generally classed among waste products, but both are far from being worthless. In fact, although this country produces in its saw-mills an enormous quantity of dust and sawdust, it is necessary to import thousands of tons from abroad in order to fill the demand for sawdust as raw material. Its uses are many and odd; for instance, wood-flour is made in immense quantities and is used in the manufacture of many articles ranging, as has been said, from dolls to dynamite; in the last-named product several thousand tons of wood-flour are used yearly.

The story of what may be done with rags is long and varied. An especially interesting fact is that the refugees in the Near East are earning a million dollars a year by making beautiful rugs and other articles out of the rags that Americans throw away. These rags in all sorts of forms and colors are sent across the seas to workshops maintained by the



FROM RAGS TO RUGS

This rug, 221 feet square, is one of those made by Near East orphan girls. It was presented to President and Mrs. Coolidge by Charles V. Vickrey, General Secretary of the Near East Relief, who is shown in the photograph

Near East Relief in Syria, Palestine, Greece, and Armenia. Some are used as garments for the destitute, but most of them are sorted, carefully unraveled, the yarn redyed, and then woven into rugs of beautiful Eastern colors or into old-fashioned hooked rugs, sold cheaply in the East. Even the burlap bags in which the clothing is shipped are converted into rugs.

We print a picture of one of the rugs made by refugee children. Unquestionably, this and many others have beauty as well as value in showing what may be done by ingenuity and labor with apparently worthless rags.

Art, patience, and hard work are often the chief ingredients in a thing of beauty.

Mexican Immigration and the Farm

THE comfortable impression of certain opponents of unrestricted Mexican immigration that the question could be settled on the two per cent of 1890-basis received a setback in El Paso on November 18 and 19, when representatives of the Southwestern, mountain, beet-sugar, and Pacific coast States' agricultural interests met with the purpose of putting opposition to Mexican immigration restrictions into the farm bloc program.

In the considerable agitation raised by labor union leaders over low-wage Mexicans taking the places of American industry the point tends to be missed that

newcomers from across the Rio Grande perform service as farm help. South of a line drawn east from San Antonio they supply almost all the unskilled labor in Texas cotton, fruit, and vegetable cultivation. A little farther north and as far east as Alabama they are beginning to fill gaps left by the Negro exodus.

They are, of course, the mainstay of farm work in southern California and in the irrigated portions of Arizona, New Mexico, and west Texas. In the Southwestern cow country they have practically replaced the American cowboy. Even as far north as Montana the Mexican *vaquero* is penetrating. In the beet-sugar regions the Mexican is increasingly regarded as the complementary economic factor with the tariff, which makes the industry's successful operation possible.

All these employing interests were represented at the El Paso conference. Their conviction is that if, as proposed, Mexican immigration should be restricted to anything like the two per cent of 1890 quota, allowing less than 1,600 Mexicans to enter the United States annually, their industries will either be put on their backs for a long period of labor adjustments or snuffed out. They also insist, with a certain plausibility, that proposed Federal arrangements to admit Mexicans as seasonal agricultural laborers will not work, because the demand of the railroads and other Western industries for relatively cheap unskilled and semi-skilled labor will draw the "special permit" Mexicans away from the farm

as into a vacuum. The Western organization is out to effect an alliance with the farm bloc in Congress against restriction, on the principle that it is essential to protecting the farm labor supply and reasonable farm wage scales, not only in the Mexican belt, but throughout the country.

The chief weakness in their effort seems to be a lack of intelligible statistics as to how many Mexicans are doing farm work, what they are being paid in comparison with other classes of farm laborers, etc. But their opponents, on the other hand, are almost equally lacking in data as to Mexican wages and infiltrations in industry and regarding the seriousness of the "Mexicanization menace" generally.

Perhaps no great harm would be done if Congress put off settling the Mexican immigration problem until it was reasonably clear what it was all about.

Love's Labor Lost

IT is hard for men to believe against their inclinations.

Admirers of President Coolidge paid him a doubtful compliment when, following his statement that he did not choose to run for the Presidency in 1928, they assumed that he would run. As a result, unpleasant necessities have been imposed upon him. He has had to "speak to" Senator Fess and C. Bascom Slep, formerly private secretary to the President. More recently he has had to discourage and put an end to the circulation of chain petitions asking him to run. But, withal, he must have made the fact pretty clear even to those with whom belief comes hardest that he will not run for President in 1928.

Americans ought to learn to take their President at his word; they would save him annoyance and themselves the loss of love's labor.

Modern Forestry

THE practical and very useful trend of modern university education is indicated by the announcement that eighteen seniors of the University of Maine have just gone into camp for two months in the Maine woods to carry on what may be called the laboratory work of their course in forestry. A professor will accompany them. They will not only take part in the actual operations of logging, pulp-wood gathering, and