

authors, artists, politicians and professional men. It is to be known as The National Interests and International Conciliation Association and is under the presidency of Senator Berthelo.

## II. THE UNITED STATES.

**THE ADMINISTRATION.**—The death of John Hay, secretary of state, occurred on July 1. Mr. Elihu Root, of New York, was appointed as his successor. Charles J. Bonaparte, of Maryland, was appointed secretary of the navy to take the place of Paul Morton, resigned.—On June 23 it became known that Assistant Secretary of State Loomis had been chosen as special ambassador of the United States to participate in the ceremonies attending the delivery of John Paul Jones's body by France to the United States. It was further reported that upon the termination of his ambassadorship Mr. Loomis would visit the various American legations and embassies in Europe to make inquiries into their executive methods. On August 8 he reported to the president the results of his inquiries. On September 4 Mr. Loomis resigned his position as assistant secretary of state. Mr. Robert Bacon was appointed as his successor. (For the Bowen-Loomis controversy, see AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, *supra*.)—During the summer a special commission, with Mr. Charles A. Keep, assistant-secretary of the treasury, as chairman, carried on an investigation into the business methods of the various departments of the public service. Especial attention was given to the administration of the government **printing office**, owing to charges made by a firm of type-setting machine manufacturers that a large contract had been improperly awarded to a rival concern. The investigation proved the charges unfounded but disclosed conditions which justified the removal of Public Printer F. W. Palmer. Mr. O. J. Ricketts, formerly foreman of printing, was placed in temporary charge of the printing office.—Charges of bribery were brought in August against two contractors supplying goods to the Schuylkill arsenal. Prosecution of the contractors was ordered by the war department on September 8.—Early in June, Richard Cheatham, secretary of the Southern Cotton Grower's Association, reported to Mr. Wilson, secretary of the department of agriculture, that advance information respecting the official **cotton estimate** had been furnished by some subordinate in the department to speculators in New York. Pending the investigation of charges, Edwin S. Holmes, assistant statistician, was, at his own request, suspended from duty. In the report on the investigation published July 8, Secretary Wilson stated that Mr. Holmes had communicated advance information to brokers L. C. Van Riper and Mr. Haas, the latter acting as go-between and conveying information from Holmes to other New York brokers. Mr. Holmes was dismissed from the service, and together with Messrs. Haas and Peckham, was indicted by a federal grand jury for conspiracy to defraud the United States government. Early in November Messrs. Peckham and Haas were discharged from custody on the ground that neither of them had committed a statutory crime. The resignation of

Chief Statistician Hyde, of the department of agriculture, was accepted on July 18, Assistant Secretary Hays being detailed to take charge of the work. As a result of the scandal, it was reported that the bureau of statistics of the department would be re-organized.—Charges of improper relations between the tobacco trust and officials in the department of agriculture were made, but upon investigation proved unfounded.—Charges of corruption were also brought against high officials in the bureaus of animal and plant industry. Although the charges were not established, the resignations of Dr. George T. Moore, physiologist and algologist of the department of agriculture, and of Dr. Daniel E. Salmon, head of the bureau of animal industry, were accepted.—On May 23, August W. Machen pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiring to defraud the government (see RECORDS of December, 1903, p. 726; June, 1904, p. 341, and December, 1904, p. 730) and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. George E. Lorenz, convicted in the autumn of 1904 on the same charge, was, on June 27, remanded to the federal authorities, to be removed to prison.—On September 12, Senator Burton, of Kansas, was again indicted for accepting money for practicing before the executive departments. (See RECORD of December, 1903, p. 727).—On May 13, Walter F. Matthews, United States marshal for the district of Oregon, was removed by the president for lack of zeal in prosecution of parties implicated in the **land frauds** (see last RECORD, p. 360).—On July 3, Senator John H. Mitchell was convicted on the charge of accepting money for practising before the departments of the federal government in connection with the Oregon land cases. He was sentenced to six months of penal servitude and to pay a fine of \$1000. On September 28, Congressman Williamson, Dr. Van Gessner and Marion R. Biggs, formerly a United States land commissioner, were convicted of conspiracy to suborn perjury in connection with the Oregon land frauds. Extensive land frauds have been unearthed also in California and New Mexico.—During the summer much evidence on the question of the regulation of **railway rates** has been taken by the Senate committee appointed at the special session of Congress in the spring (see last RECORD, p. 364). The president and members of his cabinet have repeatedly asserted the determination of the administration to endeavor to secure the passage of a railway rate law. Alleged abuses on the part of the private-car lines have been under investigation by the Senate committee and by the Interstate Commerce Commission.—The latter body, on May 18, rendered a decision on the so-called differential rates granted by the railways to the various seaports. The commission recommended a reduction in the differentials, holding that they resulted in an unjust diversion of traffic from New York City.—As the outcome of the grain-rate investigation carried on by the Interstate Commerce Commission three men were indicted by a federal grand jury at Louisville, on October 24, for accepting rebates.—On September 25, charges of discrimination on several of the important trunk lines, in favor of the Standard

Oil Company, were filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and are under investigation. Similar charges brought against the Illinois Central and Louisville and Nashville roads resulted in August in a change in freight schedules which in effect place the oil trust and its competitors on an equal footing.—The investigation of the charges against the Santa Fé railway (see last RECORD, p. 361) has been carried on through the summer, although hampered by the retirement of Messrs. Harmon and Judson, the attorneys conducting the case for the government. Assistant Attorney-General Purdy was placed in charge of the prosecution.—On July 21, a serious boiler explosion took place on the gunboat "**Bennington**" at San Diego, California, and several officers and about a score of the crew were killed. A court of inquiry found that the disaster was due to the negligence of members of the crew. Of those held responsible only one survived, Ensign Charles T. Wade. On August 30, Secretary Bonaparte ordered the latter and Lucien Young, commander of the "**Bennington**," to be tried by court martial.—In May, much adverse criticism was aroused by the rigorous application of the **Chinese exclusion laws** to a party of four educated Chinese. Although provided with passports and a letter of introduction from Mr. Joseph Choate, they were not permitted to land until they had been photographed and placed under bond. The incident led to a protest to President Roosevelt by a delegation of manufacturers interested in Chinese trade. On June 14, the president directed Secretary Metcalf to see that immigration officers exercise discretion in the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law, to the end that the relations of the United States with China may remain cordial. On June 25, the president sent a letter to the acting secretary of state ordering the state department to issue a circular to American diplomatic and consular representatives in China, warning them that due care must be exercised in the issue of certificates to the classes of Chinese entitled freely to enter the United States. The letter also stated that such certificates would be accepted by the immigration officials unless good reason could be shown for refusing to do so.—Much comment was occasioned by an order issued by the president on October 17 giving executive heads the right summarily to dismiss employees under the classified service, when satisfied of the incompetence or untrustworthiness of such employees.

**THE DEPENDENCIES.**—Early in May, an engagement took place between the American troops under General Wood and a band of six hundred Moro outlaws under the leadership of Pala. Three hundred Moros were killed; seven Americans were killed and sixteen wounded. On October 22, Ali, chief of the Moro insurgents in Mindanao, was surprised and killed, together with a number of followers. On May 17, in an engagement with the Pulajanones on the coast of Samar, Col. Wallace Taylor of the constabulary and ten privates were wounded and one private was killed. Late in May, Brigadier-General Carter with sixteen companies of infantry

was detailed to suppress the uprising in Samar, and on June 10 he reported the capture of the main stronghold of the Pulajanés, the killing of the chief Daguhob and forty of his followers. Much discontent on the part of the natives has been reported from various parts of the Philippines. Among the alleged grievances were abuses on the part of the constabulary, failure to extend to Filipinos opportunities in the civil service and race antagonism. — On June 30, Secretary Taft, accompanied by a party including members of both houses of Congress, army officers and Miss Alice Roosevelt, started for the Philippines. They arrived early in August, and were received with much enthusiasm. At a banquet given by Filipinos in honor of Secretary Taft and his party at Manila, August 11, the secretary announced that a **popular assembly** would be organized in 1907, provided that no insurrection existed at the time. — On June 11, the war department made public its plans for a system of **railways** for the Philippines, and invited proposals for their construction under the terms of the Philippine Promotion act (see RECORDS of June, 1904, p. 340, and June, 1905, p. 361). — In May, Governor Wright appointed a committee to investigate the question of improving the harbor of Manila in order to attract oriental trade to the islands. — In a severe storm which occurred on September 27, many lives were lost and much property was destroyed. The naval station at Cavité was seriously damaged, and a gunboat was sunk in the harbor. — On October 12, it was announced that disputed points in the contract for the purchase of the **friar lands** (see RECORDS of December, 1902, p. 723, and March, 1903, p. 359) had been settled, and that the final payment for the lands, amounting to \$3,050,000, would be made about October 20. — On July 25, delegates from the municipalités in **Porto Rico** assembled in convention at San Juan to memorialize Congress on needed governmental changes. In resolutions unanimously adopted, it was proposed that an insular senate composed of two senators from each of the seven districts should be organized in place of the executive council; that the secretary, the attorney general, the treasurer, the auditor, the commissioner of education and the commissioner of the interior, be appointed by the governor, with the consent of the proposed insular senate, and not by the president of the United States. Municipal autonomy also was demanded, and considerable bitterness was manifested toward the centralizing policy of the present government. — In **Hawaii** considerable friction between the governor and the legislature was reported. In June it was reported that Governor Carter had resigned, but it was later announced that at the urgent request of President Roosevelt he would retain his post.

**PANAMA AND THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.** — On May 25 Mr. Magoon took the oath of office as governor of the canal zone. — Much indignation was expressed by Secretary Taft over the resignation of John F. Wallace, chief engineer, in order to accept a position with higher salary in the United States. John F. Stevens was appointed on June 30, as his suc-

cessor.—On July 2 it was announced that Governor Magoon would act as minister of the United States to the republic of Panama, to take the place of Minister Barrett, transferred to Bogota.—Many adverse comments on the **sanitary conditions** in the canal zone appeared in the American press during the summer. A number of cases of yellow fever, bubonic plague and smallpox were reported, and malarial maladies appear to have been exceedingly common. In July it was announced that every effort would be made to improve sanitary conditions in the canal zone. Messrs. Nazro and Moffett of the welfare department of the Civic Federation were engaged by the canal commission to go to Panama to devise plans for providing recreation for the employees.—Great difficulty was experienced in securing a sufficient **labor supply**. It was announced in July that the commission would advertise for bids for contracts to furnish Italian, Japanese and Chinese laborers, 2000 of each nationality. On June 8 Attorney-General Moody handed down an opinion holding that the act of August 1, 1892, limiting to eight hours the daily service of laborers in the employ of the United States government applies to the construction of the canal.—A great deal of consternation was created in certain business circles by the announcement, early in May, that supplies for the canal would be purchased in the cheapest market, not necessarily of American firms. On May 19, however, it was explained that purchase of supplies in foreign markets was regarded by the president merely as a last resort in case American companies combined to extort exorbitant prices.—A small scandal was created by the awarding by Chairman Shonts of the canal board of a concession for the exclusive furnishing of laborers' supplies to J. E. Markel of Omaha. The concession was to run for five years, and was said to involve \$50,000,000. Rejected bidders alleged that they had offered better service at lower charges. After much discussion the concession was withdrawn.—In the period under review no decision was reached as to the question whether a lock or a sea-level canal should be constructed.—On July 11, the report of Joseph L. Bristow, special commissioner to investigate trade conditions and other matters affecting the **Panama railroad** (see last RECORD, p. 363), was made public. Among his recommendations were the immediate improvement of the facilities of the road for handling traffic; the reduction of freights to the point of operating cost and reasonable return on the actual investment; the cancellation of the contracts with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; and the opening of the ports of Colon and Panama on equal terms to all steamship lines.—On October 27 the canal commission made public a report including an account of expenditures. Of the \$10,000,000 appropriated, about \$1,000,000 remained—barely enough to meet expenses until January 1. Of the \$9,000,000 spent only \$694,000 was credited to "canal construction."

**THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY.**—In *United States v. Ju Toy* the supreme court held that the constitutional guarantee of due process was not in-

fringed by the act of 1894, making the decision of the appropriate department concerning persons of Chinese descent seeking admission to the United States conclusive and binding on the United States courts except in cases of abuse of authority; and that a person of Chinese descent, denied admission to the United States by the immigration officers and, on appeal, by the secretary of commerce and labor, could not obtain, on grounds of alleged citizenship alone, a writ of *habeas corpus*. Justices Brewer, Peckham and Day dissented.—In *Clark v. Nash* the court decided that the validity of a state law permitting the condemnation of lands in favor of private persons for irrigation and mining purposes depended, so far as the question of public use was concerned, upon the peculiar climatic conditions of the area affected.—In *United States v. Winans* it was decided that the United States, while exercising governmental power over a territory, might grant appropriate rights which the state subsequently created could not disregard.—According to *Thompson v. Darden*, the court cannot avoid the provisions of a state pilot law conforming to the federal statutes merely because it deems them unwise or unjust.—In the *Old Dominion Steamship Company v. Virginia* it was maintained that a state might tax vessels engaged in commerce wholly within the limits of the state although they were registered for interstate commerce at a port in some other state.—In *Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company v. Pennsylvania*, the court held that coal mined by a domestic corporation in one state but transported to another state for sale could not be appraised as part of the capital stock of the corporation for taxation in the state in which it is located, inasmuch as this would be deprivation of property without due process.—In *L. A. Kinsey v. The Board of Trade of Chicago* it was held that contracts with telegraph companies limiting the communication of quotations of prices did not constitute restraint of trade or an attempt at monopoly. In *Cantwell et al. v. the state of Missouri* the validity of the state law making eight hours the length of the working day in mines was upheld.—In *Ah Sin v. Witman* it was held that, where a petitioner alleges that a law is unconstitutional not in its form but in the manner of its administration against a class, it must be conclusively shown that the conditions against which the law is directed are not peculiar to the class affected and that there are other offenders against whom the law is not enforced.—The decision in the case of *Van Reed v. People's National Bank of Lebanon* held that national banks were *quasi*-public institutions and could not be interfered with by state legislative or judicial action except so far as Congress permitted.—In a decision handed down May 29 the supreme court upheld the constitutionality of the New York special franchise tax law of 1899.

**STATE AFFAIRS.**—In **New York** important measures signed by the governor during the period under review were the transfer and mortgage tax laws (see last RECORD, p. 367); a law extending the term of the mayor of New York City from two to four years; and the Ambler law, designed to

do away with the so-called Raines law hotels.—In June a special session of the New York legislature was called to try Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker, charged with employing his influence to defraud the government of the United States and with other corrupt and unlawful practices. After a session of nearly six weeks it was found impossible to secure the requisite two-thirds majority for impeachment.—In July, upon recommendation of Governor Higgins, a joint commission of the legislature with Senator Armstrong as chairman was appointed to investigate the **insurance scandals**. Among the facts brought to light by the committee was the payment by one of the great New York companies of large sums to the Republican national campaign fund; the use of the stockholders' money to influence legislation and the press; gross favoritism in the appointment of officers and the determination of their salaries and a general tendency among certain high officers to further their private interests through manipulation of the funds of the companies.—In **Wisconsin** Governor La Follette's railway tax measure became law.—A maximum freight-rate law went into effect in **Missouri** on June 16. The **Pennsylvania** supreme court issued on June 22 a permanent injunction restraining the merging of the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny (see last RECORD, p. 367).—Late in October the Enterprise National Bank of Pittsburg failed. The bank had been entrusted with over \$1,000,000 of state funds, and in order to retain its position as a favored depository appears to have become involved in extensive unsound business dealings with prominent politicians in the state.—In **South Carolina** official investigations prosecuted during the summer disclosed extensive corruption in connection with the purchase of liquors for the state dispensaries, and a vigorous campaign was carried on for the abolition of the dispensary system.—Serious conflict arose between the officials of the states of **Louisiana** and **Mississippi** as a result of the quarantine against yellow fever enforced by the latter state. The governor of Louisiana charged the Mississippi militia with invasion of Louisiana territory.—A conference on quarantine and immigration called by the governors of twelve southern states was held in Chattanooga on November 9 and 10.—In **New Jersey** a vigorous campaign against the granting of perpetual franchises to public-utility corporations has been carried on by Assemblyman Everett Colby.—In **Arkansas** an investigation by the grand jury at Little Rock resulted in the arrest of several members of the legislature charged with bribery. In **Michigan** and **Massachusetts** extensive naturalization frauds were disclosed.

**MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.**—In **Philadelphia** great popular indignation was aroused by the proposal of the city council to extend the lease of the municipal gas plant seventy-five years, for the sum of \$25,000,000, the money to be paid before the end of 1907. As passed by the council the bill provided for a slight reduction in the price of gas after 1911. The proposition was defended on the ground that the city was in immediate need of a large sum of money for public improvements, while the borrowing



capacity of the municipality allowed of only \$15,000,000 additional indebtedness. Mayor Weaver opposed the passage of the bill on the ground that the sum to be paid represented a gross undervaluation of the franchise. In order to prevent the passage of the bill over his veto, the mayor undertook to overthrow the Republican organization in the city through his control of patronage. On May 23 he dismissed from office David. J. Smyth, director of the department of public safety, and Peter E. Costello, director of the department of public works. A temporary injunction against the removal of these officers was granted by Judge Ralston in the court of common pleas. Mayor Weaver took forcible possession of the offices on May 25, a writ of special *supersedeas* having been granted by Chief Justice Miller and Justice Potter of the supreme court. On May 27 the United Gas Improvement Company formally withdrew its proposition for a lease, this action being taken at the request of the Republican organization. On May 29 Israel W. Durham, the Republican leader, issued a statement to the effect that his friends in the council would not oppose the confirmation of the officials appointed by the mayor to succeed Messrs. Smyth and Costello, a statement taken to indicate that the machine had surrendered to the mayor. On June 1 the mayor announced that he would select an advisory board, composed of leading citizens of Philadelphia, to act with him in matters of public interest. Early in June several other city officials prominent in the Republican organization were dismissed by the mayor. On June 13, by the direction of the mayor, Frank H. Caven, select councilman, was arrested on the charge of violating the law through participation in the profits from city contracts. On July 1, Israel W. Durham resigned his position as state insurance commissioner. June 23 a warrant was issued for the arrest of John W. Hill, formerly chief of the filtration bureau, on charge of forgery in connection with filtration contracts. An investigation of the filtration and other city contracts was held, and on October 29 a report was made public stating that the city had paid \$18,761,541 for work which should not have cost over \$12,430,000. Of the \$6,330,000 profits, \$5,065,000 had been secured by a firm of which Durham is a member. With a view to checking fraudulent voting in the November election the mayor undertook a thoroughgoing examination of the voting lists, and in June it was reported that over 50,000 names had been stricken off. On October 25 over 15,000 additional names were eliminated from the revised voting lists.—In May the city of **Chicago** won a legal victory over the Union Traction Company, which had secured an injunction restraining the city from interfering with the use of the Adams Street line. The court held that the franchise had expired in April, 1904. James Dalrymple, head of the street-railway system of Glasgow, Scotland, was invited by Mayor Dunne immediately after his election to visit Chicago and offer advice upon the municipal management of street railways. After studying the Chicago situation, Mr. Dalrymple declared it to be his opinion that municipal ownership could not succeed under



American conditions. At the close of the period under review little progress had been made toward acquiring the properties of the existing traction companies, or in the construction of the competing traction system which Mayor Dunne had planned.

**ELECTIONS.**—In **Ohio** the Democratic state ticket was victorious, John M. Pattison, candidate for governor, receiving a substantial majority. As a result of the election, George B. Cox, Republican "boss" of Cincinnati, announced that he would retire from politics.—In **Pennsylvania** the Democratic candidate for state treasurer was elected by a heavy majority.—In **Massachusetts** Mr. Guild, Republican, was elected governor by a majority of over 20,000.—In **Maryland** the proposed constitutional amendment disfranchising the negroes was decisively defeated.—George H. Utter, Republican candidate for governor of **Rhode Island**, was elected.—In **New York City** Mayor George B. McClellan was reelected by a plurality of 3,660 over William R. Hearst, municipal ownership candidate. Gross frauds on the part of the Democratic machine were alleged, and Mr. Hearst announced his intention of contesting the election. William Travers Jerome, independent candidate for district attorney, was reelected by a plurality of about 5,000.—In **Philadelphia** the City Party, formed under the leadership of Mayor Weaver to combat the machine, carried the city by a large majority.—In **San Francisco** Mr. Schmitz, candidate of the Union Labor party, secured a majority of about 12,000 over the fusion candidate of the Republican and Democratic parties.—In **Salt Lake City** the American party, formed to oppose Mormon influence, elected its candidate for mayor and secured control of the council.

**THE TRUST PROBLEM.**—In July the federal grand jury at Chicago indicted 26 persons, officials of the packing companies and of transportation agencies for conspiracy in restraint of trade. In Kansas and in Montana also the beef trust has been a subject of investigation by grand juries.—A federal grand jury in New York has been carrying on an investigation to determine whether the American Tobacco Company has been violating the Sherman anti-trust law; and the business of the paper trust has been under investigation by federal authorities in Wisconsin and Minnesota.—In Arkansas the Logan anti-trust act was declared constitutional by the state supreme court.—On July 7, the law passed last winter by the Kansas legislature, appropriating \$410,000 to build an oil refinery in connection with a branch penitentiary (see last RECORD, p. 368) was declared unconstitutional by the state supreme court.—The suit to oust the Standard Oil Company from doing business in the state was continued. In Missouri, September 10, a temporary injunction was secured by the state attorney-general restraining the Standard Oil Company and subsidiary corporations from doing business in the state (see also THE ADMINISTRATION, *supra*).

**LABOR AND CAPITAL.**—The **Chicago teamsters' strike** (see last RECORD, p. 369) reached an acute stage early in May. Large numbers of

non-union men, many of them negroes, were imported from St. Louis and other cities, to take the places of the strikers. The police were unable to cope with the situation and at times the state of the city bordered on anarchy. The employers' association armed the strike-breakers in their employ with rifles. In a riot that occurred May 1, one man was killed and 150 hurt. Serious riots occurred throughout the following week, several men being killed and a great number injured. Governor Deneen nevertheless refused to call out the state troops, since Mayor Dunne insisted upon the ability of the Chicago police to cope with the situation. On May 6 Mr. Shea, president of the teamsters' union, requested Governor Deneen to act as mediator, but the employers refused to consider arbitration. On May 8 the department stores and dry-goods houses were able to send out almost the usual number of delivery wagons, deputy-sheriffs and policemen riding on the wagons to defend the drivers. On May 9 teamsters engaged in the delivery of flour joined the strike. On May 10 a committee of the labor unions secured an interview with President Roosevelt, who was passing through the city. In reply to a petition presented to him by the strikers against the bringing of federal troops to Chicago, the president declared his intention of doing anything that might be necessary to preserve public order. On May 15 it was reported that the strikers had appealed to the national board of the American Federation of Labor, with a view to effecting a settlement, but the federation officers were unable to persuade the employers to recede from their position. In a conference held on May 20 representatives of the employers' association and of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters reached an agreement upon all points except the re-instatement of the drivers of the express companies. Owing to the refusal of the express companies to yield this point, the strike was resumed; and on May 24, it was extended to the lumber district, forcing most of the lumber companies to suspend business. Toward the middle of June it was reported that the ranks of the strikers were breaking, and that the men were applying in large numbers for their old places. On July 1, the Cook County grand jury which for a month had been investigating the teamsters' strike returned seventeen indictments against strikers for conspiracy to injure the business of their employers, and thirty-two indictments on charges of intent to commit bodily injury and assault with intent to kill. On July 21 the strike was officially declared off. The duration of the strike was 105 days; the cost to the unions is estimated at \$300,000, and the loss in wages at \$750,000, while the cost to the employers was placed at \$2,100,000 without including the injury to business. Twenty-one persons were killed and 450 injured. In the strike no question of wages or hours nor even the question of the recognition of the union had been involved. Moreover, it appeared in testimony taken before Master in Chancery Sherman that of the 4500 men involved in the strike only thirty-seven had voted on it.—On August 26, the job-printers in Chicago struck for an eight-

hour day, and early in September it was announced that job printers throughout the country had been ordered out, to the number of about 6000 men. In Chicago, the strikers practically enforced their demands, as also in several other cities. The bulletin issued by the officers of the International Typographical Union on October 15 stated that agreements establishing an eight-hour day had been reached between 240 local unions and their employers. In fifty-three cities the strike was still on.—On September 6, 300 United States mail-wagon drivers in New York City struck, their demands being an increase in wages and a reduction of the working day from twelve hours to eleven. Non-union drivers were put on the wagons, and some minor cases of violence were reported. On September 30, the strike was declared off. A slight increase in wages was granted. In August a strike of several hundred "kosher" bakers in New York City took place. The strike was vigorously prosecuted, several encounters between the police and the strikers taking place, but no one was seriously injured. On August 18 the strike had practically ceased, most of the employers having granted the men's demands for recognition of the union and for increased wages.—On August 7 a general strike was ordered against the American Bridge Company. It was estimated that over 15,000 men would be involved. The cause of the strike was the sub-letting of a contract by the American Bridge Company to an "unfair" concern.—On September 1 a strike was called by the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers in New York city. 2,700 men were involved. An increase in wages from \$4.00 to \$4.50 a day was demanded.—On May 11 the Rockmen and Excavators' Union of New York city ordered a strike against the Contractors' Protective Association for a new wage scale and recognition of the union. 1800 men were at first involved. On May 23, the Contractors' Association locked out over 10,000 men. At the close of the period under review, no settlement had been reached, but most of the men had returned to work.—On August 1 the telegraphers on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads, having been given their choice between accepting the wage schedules proposed by the company or quitting the service, struck to the number of about 1500. Much inconvenience in handling traffic was experienced, but within a few days the companies had supplied the places of the strikers. On August 19 the strike was declared off.—During the summer reports were circulated that the anthracite coal miners were completing their organization and accumulating funds in order that, on the expiration of the strike commission's award next April, new conditions, including unequivocal recognition of the miners' union, an eight-hour day and an increase in wages for unskilled labor, might be imposed upon the operators. The operators also formed an organization with a view to resisting the demands of the men.—In June a socialistic labor organization, called "The Industrial Workers of the World," was formed in Chicago to oppose the American Federation of Labor.—As referee in the settlement of the Fall River strike (see last

RECORD, p. 368) Governor Douglas found that a partial restoration of wages was unjustified.—On May 18, Governor Higgins signed a bill authorizing the issue of child-employment certificates by local health authorities where a child can not produce all the documentary evidence of health required under the present law. Another measure signed on the same day extends to second-class cities the law of 1903 regulating the employment of children in selling newspapers.—On June 21 the Massachusetts supreme court handed down a decision holding an attempt to force all laborers to combine in unions to be against public policy. On June 23, the United States circuit court of California granted an injunction against the California State Federation of Labor on the ground that the union had conspired to destroy the property and ruin the business of an employer. Picketing was declared unlawful in a decision rendered in the appellate court of Illinois early in October.

**THE RACE PROBLEM AND LYNCHING**—Conferences of negroes called for the purpose of discussing the interests of the black race were held during the summer at Atlanta, Hampton, Niagara Falls and New York; The Niagara Falls conference protested against the movement in the various states for curtailing the political rights of the negro. The New York conference discussed the position of the negro in business.—In Maryland a proposed constitutional amendment, including "understanding" and "grandfather" clauses and designed to limit the **suffrage of negroes** was the main political issue in the period under review. Opponents of the amendment emphasized the fact that the negro vote in Maryland was not of sufficient importance to endanger white control, and that the measure was apparently directed against white foreign-born citizens as well.—In Florida the state supreme court declared unconstitutional the "Jim Crow" street-car law, which went into effect July 1. In Nashville negro capitalists organized an auto-car line to compete with the street railways, in protest against a city ordinance discriminating against negro passengers.—In the period under review, twenty-two negroes and one white man were **lynched**; two negroes were burned at the stake. In six cases the charge was rape, in most of the remaining cases murder or assault. At Watkinsville, Georgia, a mob broke into the jail and lynched seven prisoners charged with various crimes. Attempted lynchings in Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky were frustrated by the intervention of the militia. All the lynchings took place in the southern states.—**Race riots** occurred at Turner, South Carolina, in New York city, in Pittsburg, at Carlisle, Indiana, and in several counties of Texas.—In Illinois, an act was approved by the governor providing that any person taking part in a mob which inflicts injury to life or limb under color of punishment for crime or misdoing may be fined and imprisoned; that surviving heirs of the victim of a lynching may recover damages not to exceed \$10,000 from the county in which the lynching takes place; and that a sheriff who fails to prevent a lynching of prisoners in his custody

shall be removed from office by the governor and reinstated only upon proof of his inability to protect the prisoners.—In Mississippi a federal grand jury returned indictments against 300 persons on the charge of **whitecap-ping**.—In Alabama John C. Bowdoin was convicted in the United States circuit court for holding a white man in peonage.

### III. LATIN AMERICA.

The new monetary law in **Mexico** (see last RECORD, p. 372) became operative on May 1. The theoretical unit of the monetary system is represented by seventy-five centigrams (11.57 grains) pure gold, denominated a peso; silver coins will be struck on the basis of this peso. The power of coining will appertain to the federal executive exclusively.—The Congress of **Costa Rica** met on May 1. The message of President Esquivel announced that the commerce of the country was increasing and that the credit of the republic was being strengthened abroad. The budget showed a surplus of receipts over expenditures. The settlement of the foreign debt was stated to be the most important problem before the Congress and the country.—On May 23, the National Liberal Convention of **Cuba** nominated José Miguel Gomez, governor of Santa Clara province, for president and Senator Alfredo Zayas for vice-president. The candidates of the Moderate party, nominated in July, were President Palma, for reelection, and Señor Mendez Capote for vice-president. On July 23, the commission sent by the government to examine the municipal records of the town of Vueltas found the building in which they were kept in flames. The mayor and other officials were indicted on a charge of resisting government inspectors in the performance of their duty. The relations between the Liberals and the Moderates were severely strained owing to serious charges and counter-charges of dishonest electioneering methods. At Cienfuegos, on September 22, Representative Villuendas, Chief of Police Illance and four others were killed. Evidence was found that the Liberals had planned to use dynamite extensively. The elections of boards of registration on September 23 resulted in a complete victory for the Moderates. The final elections were set for December. On September 27 Gomez withdrew his name from the Liberal ticket, declaring that, as there was no hope of fair play at the elections in December, the United States ought to be asked to intervene. The Liberals on October 1 refused to accept the resignation of Gomez. The government denied charges of illegal action and in October eleven Liberals were indicted for sedition.—On May 1 a convention of the people of **Colombia** extended the term of General Reyes as president from four to ten years.—In May President Castro, of **Venezuela**, granted amnesty to political offenders, but the limitation of the grant to offenders of the second rank excluded the chief adversaries of the president. On June 7, General Castro was formally reelected president of the republic. In July Venezuela paid the first instalment in satisfaction of the British and German claims under the recent contract for the conversion of the foreign debt. (For other