

The Teamsters' Strike.

Pursuant to the order of the Teamsters' Joint Council (p. 249), the department store delivery drivers and the railway express wagon drivers held special meetings on the 20th for the purpose of voting on the question of calling off the strike unconditionally. They voted in the affirmative and later on the same night the Joint Council formally called off the strike. This was hailed as the end of the trouble. But when the strikers returned individually to work, their applications were rejected, under orders from the employers' union, if they wore labor union buttons, the employers' union having agreed not to countenance the open wearing of these buttons hereafter. For that reason the truck drivers' union and the coal teamsters' union decided to remain on strike independently of the other unions until the right to expose union labor buttons is again conceded. Thereupon, at a conference of the employers' union, held at the Union League Club on the 24th, it was agreed not to reemploy any of the recent strikers, "even those who forego their buttons and other union principles, until all of the unions that struck decide to end the struggle;" and notices were immediately sent to employers to stop hiring drivers who had been in the strike. It was announced also that individual employers would not meanwhile arrange settlements with individual strikers.

Statistics of the strike as estimated by the Chicago Tribune on the 21st were as follows:

Teamsters originally called out at Montgomery Ward & Co.'s.....	71
Total number of teamsters eventually involved.....	4,620
Persons killed in strike violence...	21
Persons injured (reported by police).....	415
Police on strike duty.....	2,300
Deputy sheriffs on strike duty.....	3,400
Cost to city for extra police protection.....	\$ 306,500
Cost to county for extra deputy sheriffs.....	\$ 100,000
Cost to unions for strike benefits.....	\$ 350,000
Loss to teamsters in wages.....	\$ 700,000
Cost to employers (wages and lodging of strike breakers and protection of wagons).....	\$2,000,000
Shrinkage in wholesale, retail and freight business (estimated).....	\$6,000,000

Among the 21 persons reported above as killed are included strike breakers killed in quarrels with other strike breakers in the quarters provided for them by the employers' union, and bystanders shot without justification by

strike breakers and special deputy sheriffs selected for appointment by the employers' union.

"The Niagara Movement."

A national conference of American Negroes, to which some newspaper reference has been made but which has been inadequately reported, met at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 11, 12 and 13th, at the call of Prof. W. E. Du Bois of Atlanta, Ga. Fourteen States were represented by 29 leading Negroes, and a permanent organization under the name of "The Niagara Movement" was formed, of which Prof. Du Bois was elected the secretary and George H. Jacobson of Cincinnati the treasurer. The platform adopted demands—

1. Freedom of speech and criticism.
2. An unfettered and unsubsidized press.
3. Full manhood suffrage.
4. The abolition of all caste distinctions based simply on race or color.
5. The recognition of the principle of human brotherhood as a practical, present creed.
6. The recognition of the highest and best human training as the monopoly of no class or race.
7. A belief in the dignity of labor.
8. United effort to realize these ideals under a wise, pure and fearless leadership.

The animus of this movement is evidently opposition to Booker T. Washington's theory of industrial education for Negroes as Negroes and without reference to their rights as men. Its address to the American people, put forth at the Buffalo conference, is as follows:

The members of the conference known as The Niagara Movement, assembled in annual meeting at Buffalo, July 11, 12 and 13, 1905, congratulate the Negro-Americans on certain undoubted evidences of progress in the last decade, particularly the increase of intelligence, the buying of property, the checking of crime, the uplift in home life, the advance in literature and art, and the demonstration of constructive and executive ability in the conduct of great religious, economic and educational institutions. At the same time, we believe that this class of American citizens should protest emphatically and continually against the curtailment of their political rights. We believe in manhood suffrage; we believe that no man is so good, intelligent or wealthy as to be entrusted wholly with the welfare of his neighbor. We believe also in protest against the curtailment of our civil rights. All American citizens

have the right to equal treatment according to their behavior and deserts. We especially complain against the denial of equal opportunities to us in economic life. In the rural districts of the South this amounts to peonage and virtual slavery; all over the South it tends to crush labor and small business enterprises; and everywhere American prejudice, helped often by iniquitous laws, is making it more difficult for Negro-Americans to earn a decent living. Common school education should be free to all American children, and compulsory. High school training should be adequately provided for all, and college training should be the monopoly of no class or race in any section of our common country. We believe that in defense of its own institutions, the United States should aid common school education, particularly in the South, and we especially recommend concerted agitation to this end. We urge an increase in public high school facilities in the South, where the Negro-Americans are almost wholly without such provisions. We favor well-equipped trade and technical schools for the training of artisans; and the need of adequate and liberal endowment for a few institutions of higher education must be patent to sincere well-wishers of the race. We demand upright judges in courts, juries selected without discrimination on account of color, and the same measure of punishment and the same efforts at reformation for black as for white offenders. We need orphanages and farm schools for dependent children, juvenile reformatories for delinquents, and the abolition of the dehumanizing convict-lease system. We note with alarm the evident retrogression in this land of sound public opinion on the subject of manhood rights, republican government and human brotherhood, and we pray God that this nation shall not degenerate into a mob of boasters and oppressors, but rather may return to the faith of the fathers—that all men were created free and equal, with certain unalienable rights. We plead for health—for an opportunity to live in decent houses and localities, for a chance to rear our children in physical and moral cleanliness. We hold up for public execration the conduct of two opposite classes of men: the practice among employers of importing ignorant Negro-American laborers in emergencies, and then affording them neither protection nor permanent employment; and the practice of labor unions of proscribing and boycotting and oppressing thousands of their fellow-tollers, simply because they are black. These methods have accentuated and will accentuate the war of labor and capital, and they are disgraceful to both sides. We refuse to allow the impression to remain that the Negro-American assents to inferiority, is submissive under oppression and apol-

ogetic before insults. Through helplessness we may submit, but the voice of protest of ten million Americans must never cease to assail the ears of their fellows, so long as America is unjust. Any discrimination based simply on race or color is barbarous, we care not how hallowed it be by custom, expediency or prejudice. Differences made on account of ignorance, immorality, poverty or disease may be legitimate methods of fighting evil, and against them we have no word of protest; but discriminations based simply and solely on physical peculiarities, place of birth, color of skin, are relics of that unreasoning human savagery of which the world is and ought to be thoroughly ashamed. We protest against the Jim-Crow car, since its effect is and must be to make us pay first-class fare for third-class accommodations, render us open to insults and discomfort, and to crucify wantonly our manhood, womanhood and self-respect. We regret that this nation has never seen fit adequately to reward the black soldiers who in its five wars have defended their country with their blood, and yet have been systematically denied the promotions which their abilities deserve. And we regard as unjust, the exclusion of black boys from the military and naval training schools. We urge upon Congress the enactment of appropriate legislation for securing the proper enforcement of those articles of freedom, the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States. We repudiate the monstrous doctrine that the oppressor should be the sole authority as to the rights of the oppressed. The Negro race in America, stolen, ravished and degraded, struggling up through difficulties and oppression, needs sympathy and receives criticism; needs help and is given hindrance, needs protection and is given mob-violence, needs justice and is given charity, needs leadership and is given cowardice and apology, needs bread and is given a stone. This nation will never stand justified before God until these things are changed. Especially are we surprised and astonished at the recent attitude of the church of Christ—on the increase of a desire to bow to racial prejudice, to narrow the bounds of human brotherhood and to segregate black men in some outer sanctuary. This is wrong, unchristian and disgraceful to twentieth century civilization. Of the above grievances we do not hesitate to complain, and to complain loudly and insistently. To ignore, overlook, or apologize for these wrongs is to prove ourselves unworthy of freedom. Persistent manly agitation is the way to liberty, and toward this goal The Niagara Movement has started and asks the co-operation of all men of all races. At the same time

we want to acknowledge with deep thankfulness the help of our fellowmen, from the abolitionist down to those who to-day still stand for equal opportunity and who have given and will give of their wealth and of their poverty for our advancement. And while we are demanding, and ought to demand, and will continue to demand the rights enumerated above, God forbid that we should ever forget to urge corresponding duties upon our people: The duty to vote; the duty to respect the rights of others; the duty to work; the duty to obey the laws; the duty to be clean and orderly; the duty to send our children to school; the duty to respect ourselves, even as we respect others. This statement, complaint and prayer we submit to the American people, and to Almighty God.

Discontent in Porto Rico.

A growing sentiment against American rule is reported from Porto Rico. It crystalized last week in a joint convention of both the political parties of that non-descript American province (vol. iii, pp. 1, 17, 21, 27, 35, 57, 487, 506, 649, 697; vol. iv, p. 149; vol. vi, pp. 578, 633, 739) to protest against American rule. The convention was composed of delegates from 65 of the 66 municipalities of the island, and on the 25th it adopted a memorial to Congress for relief. The memorial is reported to recite that on this the seventh anniversary of the American invasion of Porto Rico, the preponderance of power still rests with an Executive Council composed of heads of departments appointed by the President of the United States, who—

arrive here knowing nothing of the language, customs or needs of the country, and twenty-four hours after disembarking take their seats in the Executive Council and determine the fate of the island.

While the memorial calls for no change in the composition of the House of Delegates, which consists of thirty-five members elected by the people, it demands the following amendments to the Foraker law:

1. The organization of an insular Senate, to be composed of two senators each, from seven districts, in place of the Executive Council.
2. That the proposed Senate and House possess the same privileges granted to the House under the Foraker law.
3. That the Secretary of Porto Rico, the Attorney General, the Treasurer, the Auditor, the Commissioner of Education and the Commissioner of the Interior, continue in their present offices

under the present titles, but that they form no part of the Executive Council.

4. That the officials named be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the insular Senate, and not by the President of the United States. The memorial was adopted by a rising vote, the delegates cheering for five minutes.

NEWS NOTES

—The third annual convention of the American Institute of Bank Clerks met at Minneapolis on the 20th.

—Jean Jacques Henner, the celebrated French painter, died at Paris on the 23d at the age of 76.

—The Louisiana board of health, on the 25th, ordered a yellow fever quarantine against New Orleans.

—The lower house of the Victorian (Australia) parliament passed a bill on the 26th extending full voting rights to women.

—Jerry Simpson, formerly Congressman from the Seventh district of Kansas, is critically ill at his home in Roswell, New Mexico.

—The American secretary of war, Mr. Taft, with his party, including Miss Roosevelt, arrived at Tokio, Japan, on the 25th.

—Paul Morton was on the 26th elected president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society (pp. 164, 169, 218) by the board of directors.

—The body of John Paul Jones (p. 234) was delivered by Admiral Sigbee at Annapolis on the 24th and deposited in a temporary vault.

—Dantel S. Lamont, secretary of war under President Cleveland and previously his private secretary, died at his home at Millbrook, N. Y., on the 23d at the age of 54.

—A meeting between the Emperor of Germany and the Czar of Russia, on board the former's yacht on the 24th, off the Swedish coast, has been the occasion for much international gossip and speculation.

—John H. Mitchell, United States Senator from Oregon, was sentenced at Portland on the 25th to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000, upon conviction (p. 218) of using his office to promote public land frauds.

—The joint survey of a disputed section of the United States-Canadian boundary line has just revealed the fact that three Vermont towns—Rockford, East Richford and Stevens Mills—lie on the Canadian side of the true line.

—Mrs. E. D. Rand, who endowed the chair of Applied Christianity at Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia., which was first occupied by George D. Herron, who subsequently married Mrs. Rand's