

to quit our work. Today disciplined and devoted to our functions as we were yesterday, we have decided to resume our daily labor. We no longer recognize Mr. Simyan as our chief. We have been promised that his evil work will disappear. It is legitimate that right should rule instead of might. Our first duty is to warmly thank our fellow citizens for the priceless support that they have given us. Forgetting the loss and inconvenience that we were compelled to cause, the public has been almost unanimous in approving our attitude. For its good will, for the marks of sympathy that it has given us, we say most sincerely:

"Thanks" (Merçi).

"By our zeal and our devotion to work we shall continue to merit the esteem of our fellow citizens. The postal service, the telegraph and the telephone should be administered as business enterprises. Resolved to take issue with the bureaucratic system, we shall steadily work for the improvement of the service, in view of giving increased facilities to the 'clientèle' and favoring the development of the public wealth. We are not machines. We wish to be able to love our work which ought to assure to us well-being and liberty.

"To Work" (Au Travail).

If one can believe the Paris newspapers, and they practically agree, the strike was from beginning to end marked by moderation and order. The most impassioned speeches were doubtless made in the Chamber of Deputies, where the situation was discussed at length and the final decision taken that just now in the midst of the strife was not the time to demand the resignation of Mr. Simyan. It could not for one moment be admitted that the head of the service was under the control of his subordinates. Nevertheless, everyone knew, as they called out in the Chamber, that sooner or later he must be sacrificed. Therefore Messrs. Clemenceau and Barthou absolutely refused to discuss with the syndicate's delegates the question of the dismissal of Mr. Simyan. Nevertheless, they assured them that all their grievances would be redressed; and it was with light hearts that the delegates returned to those who had sent them and reported in their expressive language, "On ne connaît plus M. Simyan." (Mr. Simyan is no longer recognized.)

The "manifestation" preceding the final posters was the return to work "en masse." The ranks of the strikers formed into columns at their several headquarters and marched along the city boulevards to the central offices. Every man had a flower in his buttonhole, and every woman flowers in her corsage, and there was joy on every face, while all the route was black with spectators and the quiet procession was loudly cheered.

Let all who love democracy and the rights of men rejoice, for we chronicle another victory.

IDA FURSMAN.

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The Republican explanation of the treasury deficit is that the outgo is larger than the income. Some years ago the same Republicans explained it on the ground of "Democratic extravagance and incompetency."—The Commoner.

NEWS NARRATIVE

To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article, on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

Week ending Tuesday, April 6, 1909.

The Tariff Question.

The debate in Congress on the Payne tariff bill (p. 319) continued until the 5th, when a rule was adopted closing general debate and requiring the House to "resolve itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union for the consideration of said bill for amendment under the five minute rule." The rule provides that committee amendments to any part of the bill shall be in order at any time, and also that preference shall be given to amendments to the paragraphs on lumber, hides, barley and barley malt. It also requires that an amendment shall be voted on the oil clause to strike out the proviso and insert as a new paragraph the following: "Crude petroleum and its products, 25 per cent ad valorem." The specified amendments are by this rule to take precedence of committee amendments. In its further provisions the rule requires that "consideration of said bill for amendment shall continue until not later than Friday, the ninth day of April, at 3 o'clock p. m., at which time the said bill, with all amendments that shall have been recommended by the committee of the whole House on the state of the Union, shall be reported to the House and the previous question shall then be considered as ordered on said amendments and said bill sent to its engrossment, third reading, and final passage." A separate vote is to be allowed "on the amendments relating to hides, lumber, oil, barley, barley malt, tea, and coffee, or any of them, irrespective of their adoption or rejection in committee of the whole," but "the vote upon all other amendments" is to be "in gross." The last provision heads off a record vote on gloves, hosiery, wall paper, etc., so that the votes of Congressmen on these questions cannot be officially disclosed to the public.

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Champ Clark, the Democratic leader, opposed the rule, arguing that every member should be accorded the right to vote on each item; but Mr. Payne, the Republican leader on this question, replied that the Republican party will be held responsible by the country for the tariff bill as it passes. The vote on the adoption of the rule was

194 for, to 178, against. The Republicans voting against the rule were—

Austin of Tennessee, Carey, Cooper, Lenroot, Morse and Nelson of Wisconsin; Dawson, Good, Haughen, Pickett, Woods, Hubbard and Kendall of Iowa; Hinshaw and Norris of Nebraska; Lindbergh of Minnesota; Murdock of Kansas; Parsons of New York; Poindexter of Washington, and Young of Michigan.

The Democrats who voted for the rule were—

Broussard, Estopinal, Pujo and Wickliffe of Louisiana.

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In explanation of the circumstances and effect of the above rule, the Chicago Tribune (Republican) of the 6th prints the following from Raymond, its Washington correspondent, under date of the 5th:

The Ways and Means Committee today reported a rule, and the ruling element in the House, including Speaker Cannon and all his lieutenants, whipped enough Republicans into line to pass that rule. By this decision the House binds itself specifically and in so many words to prevent a record vote on any of the schedules in which the women are especially interested. This action was taken deliberately and intentionally because it was known that a majority of the House of Representatives would not go on record as favoring the tariff increases in the face of the attitude of the women of the country. As the matter now stands the Republican Representatives hope to dodge the responsibility. Many of them will go back to their constituents and say that if they had had a chance they would have voted with the women, but that the Ways and Means Committee and the Committee on Rules made this absolutely impossible by forcing through the House a special rule carefully prepared for this purpose. In the next campaign, the members of the Rules Committee and of the Ways and Means Committee will be charged with the responsibility for this action. This special rule was adopted today by a vote of 194 to 178, and this proceeding makes it certain that all debate will be closed next Friday afternoon and that a vote will be taken, but no member of the House, even if he wants to be so distinguished, will be permitted to go on record either for or against the treatment which the Ways and Means Committee has handed out to the women in regard to hosiery, gloves, cotton, woolen and silk goods, carpets, perfumery, soap and other articles of wearing apparel or household use. . . . The situation now is such that, if the women expect to make anything at all of their campaign, they must direct their energies upon the Senate. The House Ways and Means Committee has backed down on a whole lot of things contained in the original bill, but for some reason known to its members they have been stiff necked on the schedules on which it has been freely charged they have betrayed the party and for which all the Republican membership is liable to be held responsible at the next Congressional election.

The victory for the rule was gained, writes Walter

Wellman in the Chicago Record-Herald (Republican) of the 6th, by—

assurances given the high protectionists who, 26 in number, had threatened to bolt the regular organization. Their demands could not be granted in the first instance, and the bill, as it will pass the House, will not be entirely acceptable to them, but they have been promised that in the Senate and in conference their terms will be considered. They are confident that the law will be acceptable to them. Should any trickery be attempted and the bill as amended by the Senate and agreed upon in conference be objectionable in any of its features, the high protectionists will have the remedy in their hands.

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By the influence of the high protectionists, Mr. Wellman alluded to a notice previously given by these high protection Republican members of Congress, with a veiled threat of revolt, that they would demand a tariff of 45 cents a ton on coal and no reciprocity, 25 cents a ton on iron ore, \$3 a ton on pig and scrap iron, 10 per cent ad valorem on hides, and no change in the duty on lumber. Mr. Wellman implies that the bargain they demanded was made in order to secure the passage of the rule over the Republican insurgents who joined the Democrats under Clark's leadership in voting against it.

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Petitions against the increased glove and hosiery duties of the Payne bill, referred to by Raymond as quoted above, have been numerous signed by women. In Chicago the movement was started by the Cook County League of Women's Clubs, and thousands of women have signed. An Ultimate Consumers' Tariff League of America was formed in Chicago on the 31st for the purpose of putting consumers on record in every practicable manner as being unalterably opposed to the imposition of any tax whatsoever on coffee and tea and other household necessities. The treasurer is Rufus F. Chapin, of the Union Trust Company, Chicago. In New York city the City Federation of Women's Clubs took the lead in protesting against the increased tariff on kid gloves, hosiery, and other articles of women's apparel. The Associated Clubs of Domestic Science of the United States, which met at the Hotel Astor, New York, on the 4th, with delegates from all parts of the Union, passed resolutions denouncing the increased tariff on hosiery, gloves and other articles of wearing apparel as robbery of the common people, a violation of the pledges of the Republican party, and a conspiracy against the masses. Public meetings of protest have been held under the auspices of women in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and other cities.