

of L. convention. He has advised the "M. & C." that the delegates will make a report of the convention for the January number.

G. E. B. Member Richard Cornelius has been advising with the officers of Division No. 276, Stockton, Cal. Full advice upon the trouble of the Stockton Local is not at hand. Board Member Cornelius in company with President Mahon also visited Division No. 256, Sacramento, Cal. He attended the Cal. State F. of L. convention at San Jose as a delegate. There he addressed a meeting of Division No. 265, San Jose, Cal.

G. E. B. Member Wm. B. Fitzgerald, associated with Treasurer Orr, reports but little progress upon the Eastern Massachusetts wage arbitration. A third arbitrator has not yet been selected on either the Old Colony or Boston and Northern Systems.

G. E. B. Member Ben Commons continues in charge of the strike of Division No. 204 at Rome, Ga. The situation there remains unchanged. The company is operating cars with strike breakers but patronage is being withheld. The strike is giving impetus to a movement for the construction of a municipal lighting plant. It has encouraged action on part of the Central Labor Union at Rome in support of the proposed municipal ownership proposition.

G. E. B. Member Fred Fay, while assisting upon the work of organizing upon the Western Illinois System, is at present aiding Division No. 515, Galesburg, Ill., in conferences with the Employing Company upon a proposed working agreement.

G. E. B. Member D. S. Fitzgerald, upon the adjournment of the A. F. of L. convention, at which he was in attendance as a delegate of this Association, returned to his home in New Haven by way of Chicago and the General Office. He will unite with the other delegates in providing a report upon the proceedings of the A. F. of L. convention for publication in the January issue.

A CASE THAT SHOULD STIR PATRIOTISM.

In the case of Christian Rudowitz, the Russian revolutionist refugee whom the Russian government is seeking to secure from this country by requisition as a prisoner, alleging his guilt of murder, arson, and all other kinds of crimes, Commissioner Foote decided in favor of the Russian Government. Upon this decision, should it stand, Rudowitz will be returned to Russia to face the kind of "justice" that Government deals out to men of his class. He has been defended before the Commission by Attorney Clarence Darrow of Chicago and other attorneys. However, the case will be appealed to the Secretary of State. The New York Evening Call quotes upon Mr. Darrow's address before the Commission as follows:

"His speech concluded with a powerful appeal for the maintenance of the United

States as a refuge for men who love political liberty.

"From beginning to end there has been an attempt on the part of the Russian government to get this man to Russia on a mere technicality when it is a broad case and the issues are important ones," said Mr. Darrow.

"Here was a poor, honest workingman," continued Mr. Darrow, "who heard the story of Bloody Sunday, and of the death of 4,000 of his fellow workmen at St. Petersburg. He became a revolutionist, met with seventeen others and they founded a society, which received orders from the headquarters at Riga. They were told from headquarters to get arms and they did so, plundering the barons' houses for this purpose. This man was enrolled as an enemy of the government and a revolutionist. He was in Benen when a teacher of the public schools was shot, and when his friend was killed and his house burned.

"He ran away to save his life and left his wife and children feeling that they might be safe, though he was not, from the 'sword commission.'

"He was there because he was taking part in a great event, the revolution which gave promise of being the greatest upheaval of 200 years in Russia. He was there for a patriotic purpose and the acts he committed were a part of the revolution, not only the killing of Mrs. Kinze and her parents as spies, but the burning of the house and the robbery. Not one event can be considered singly. They must be considered as a whole. This court is not here to guess away the rights of this defendant.

"Are we ready to abandon the teaching of our fathers and become the catchers of men for the Czar? I know America is full of refugees like this one. Every one of the men who have gone on the witness stand in this man's behalf could be sent back as readily as he. In all America there have been other thousands who have sought these shores as an asylum for the oppressed and who have added to its glory and luster and power.

"I know there are those in this country who are not in sympathy with and who have forgotten the baptism of blood which gave rise to this country, which parades the Goddess of Liberty at its open gate. There has never been an immigrant in this country who is more entitled to its protection than Christian Rudowitz."

On a journey through the south not long ago, Wu Ting Fang was impressed by the preponderance of negro labor in one of the cities he visited. Wherever the entertainment committed led him, whether to factory, store, or suburban plantation, all the hard work seemed to be borne by the black men.

Minister Wu made no comment at the time, but in the evening when he was a spectator at a ball given in his honor, after watching the waltzing and two-stepping for half an hour, he remarked to his host:

"Why don't you make the negroes to that for you, too."—Everybody's Magazine.