

We observe that a trades council in Glasgow referred to Carnegie in a resolution as a Judas Iscariot. This was hardly original. Besides, it was quite absurd, because the position of the apostate apostle who betrayed his Master does not have any feature in common with that occupied by the latter-day iron manufacturer. The former was evidently in somewhat reduced circumstances and sold his Master for thirty pieces of silver; the latter has so much money he doesn't know what to do with it, and attempts are being made to prevent him spending it in the way he wants to.

Mr. Carnegie spends the summer months of each year in Scotland, for the benefit of his health. More than likely that reason will cause him to deem it advisable to make his present stay abroad much longer than usual. He can see very plainly that Mr. Frick's physical condition has not been appreciably improved by his failing to go away from Homestead. In fact, Mr. Carnegie has given a remote intimation that he isn't wanted in the vicinity of the works, as he stated to a reporter that he had "every confidence" in those who have the business, including the dispute, in hand. He is evidently averse to running any chances of interviews with fellows of the Bergman stripe. He leaves that matter in the hands of Manager Frick, who, indeed, seems to be able to cope with it about as well as anybody could.

### THE PAMIR UNPLEASANTNESS.

INFORMATION from London is to the effect that "even domestic politics are overshadowed by the gravity of the news from Pamir," to which we recently referred. Both China and England are moving against Russian aggression. The Afghans claim a part of the territory in dispute and are struggling to hold it against the Russians and Chinese. The British are decidedly strengthened for opposition to Russian advance by the recent British conquest of the petty states of Hunza and Nagar, situated between the little Pamir and the frontier of Kashmir. The allied states of Hunza and Nagar comprise all the valleys draining into the Kanjuat or Hunza river, which flows into the Gilgit river, two miles below Gilgit Fort.

This region is extremely difficult of access, to which fact is due the impunity with which the tribesmen have hitherto been able to carry on their raids into the countries of their neighbors. These valleys originate in a gigantic mountain system containing some of the highest peaks in the Himalayas, Mount Rakaposhi, which towers above Chalt, being 25,000 feet high, while a number of other summits exceed 24,000 feet. Immense glaciers descend into the ravines, the Nagar river itself rising in the vastest of known glaciers, which is nearly eight miles in length.

Being surrounded by granite precipices and great wastes of snow and ice, affording only a hazardous passage during a few summer months into the neighboring country, Hunza-Nagar has but one point that is vulnerable, the ravine of the Kanjuat river, for an invading army. The mouth of the ravine is, however, practically closed

during summer, because the river is so swollen at that season, by melting snows, that it becomes a rushing torrent, covering in places the whole width of the narrow valley. The British hold this practically impregnable position and are thus prepared to resist the Russian advance should the latter attempt to invade British territory. The Russians are now dangerously near British possessions, although not actually within them.

A dispatch received in London from Peking says:

"The Chinese government is already on the alert and explanations have been demanded from both Russia and Afghanistan for encroaching upon territory claimed by the Chinese. The Chinese forces in Pamir region, commanded by General Chang, without waiting for any explanations, have already encountered the Afghans in a bloody conflict at Samutash. The Chinese were considerably outnumbered, but they fought resolutely, and only retreated in the face of overwhelming force."

The authorities of British India are alive to the threatening character of the situation. They are arousing both the Chinese and Afghans to the danger to which they are exposed and by which they are threatened on account of the Russian encroachments.

### RACE CONFLICT DEVELOPMENT.

THE race question in the South is becoming gradually more serious and threatening. As proof of this fact it is only necessary to refer to the fact that there has been organized in Alabama an oath-bound secret society—the "Knights of the White Shield." The object of the association is to maintain the supremacy of the white population in all matters political and social, at all hazards.

The New Orleans *Tribune* announces, on the other hand, that the negroes have established an organization in Kentucky the purpose of which is to secure the lives of negro prisoners in that State and in Florida.

The formation of these antagonistic combinations is almost sure to lead to conflicts and bloodshed. In fact, the carrying out of their objects must inevitably cause such a condition. Oath-bound aggressive societies are a curse to the country, as they segregate and tend to disrupt social and political affairs.

### STRIKES IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE latest in the way of sensational intelligence from Homestead is a strike among the cooks. The head cook went out, taking seventy-four subordinates with him. From the tenor of the dispatch the trouble must have originated between the head cook and head watchman, as the latter and four assistants are under arrest.

Under the new regime the men now working in the Carnegie works are all boarded and lodged within the premises. The watchmen are employed to keep strikers out and the new men inside, and to prevent as much as possible intercourse between the classes. The commissariat department in an establishment of the Carnegie kind at present is an important one. Without

it there could be no possibility of carrying on business in opposition to strikers. The new men, immediately they left the grounds, would be set on and maltreated, then in many cases boarding houses would refuse to entertain them, and stores would deny them supplies. So that an essential to break down a strike is a boarding house within the premises, under the supervision of the firm or one of its active managers.

The Philadelphia *Press* has been diving into the literature of strikes. It has found out that the first in this country occurred in that city in 1796. It was not then termed a strike, but a "turn out" for higher wages, which the Philadelphia journeymen boot and shoemakers did. After being out two weeks they obtained their demands. In two years after they turned out again, and in 1799 came out a third time, receiving what they wanted on each occasion. In 1803 the sailors of New York "turned out" for a raise of from \$10 to \$14 a month. They failed.

The Quaker Crespine, emboldened by former successes, turned out once more in 1805, but this time were signally unsuccessful. They fought for seven weeks, and the leaders were prosecuted for conspiracy to raise wages. In 1809 the New York shoemakers turned out, and obtained their demands. In 1815 Pittsburg experienced its first turn out. The shoemakers again were the strikers, but they failed. In 1821 the printers were first heard from at Albany, N. Y. The Typographical Society organized against non-union men. Up till 1830 there was nothing said about hours of labor. In that year the masons and carpenters of Boston struck for a ten hour day. They were unsuccessful. In 1832 labor unions were becoming so strong that in Boston employers resolved not to employ union men. The ten hour day was agitated in Massachusetts and caused serious disorder. In 1834 the military were called out to suppress rioting. This issue extended to New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and about 1836 the ten hour day began to be generally observed. Hitherto it had been from sunrise to sunset. In 1836 French-Canadian laborers in Maine struck because the bosses prohibited them from smoking at work. They gained their point. From 1836 to 1842 fifteen strikes occurred, two of which were among women.

In the Pittsburg district the first iron strike occurred in 1842. In this year the weavers of Eastern Pennsylvania also struck. Next year the brick-makers were heard from. In 1845 the iron men again inaugurated a big strike, obtaining their demands. In 1850 the disturbances in Pittsburg were alarming. Women and children were engaged in rioting. Imported men were put to work, and the American men and women destroyed a large amount of property. From 1850 to 1860 strikes were numerous. In 1865 an attempt was made in the iron industry to make a scale which both sides agreed to. This system more or less prevailed ever since, but it has not prevented strikes.

Within the past decade strikes have become so frequent, and assume so much of the character of civil war, that their treatment would require a