

which no later action could annul, and that the words "all claims against Venezuela," used at that time, included only the claims of the allied Powers. Having placed this construction on the preliminary negotiations the arbitrators avoided a decision of the questions that were raised as to the character of the warlike operations of the blockading Powers or whether they had exhausted all pacific means before employing force.

This decision is criticized in official quarters at Washington on the ground that an award favoring nations that resort to war is calculated to put a premium on war. But Wayne MacVeagh, who represented the peaceable powers before the arbitration tribunal, is reported as saying:

The principal value of the Venezuelan arbitration was in securing the presence before The Hague tribunal of eleven independent nations agreeing to submit their controversy to its decision, and when that was accomplished the only really important result aimed at was secured. The discussion of the question submitted was of no great importance even to the creditor nations and of still less importance to Venezuela, as the decision would be only as to the order of the payment of the various claims, and not at all as to the extent or validity of them, which questions were to be settled by a mixed commission sitting at Caracas.

Panama's final recognition by the United States on the 23d, through the ratification by the Senate of the Isthmian canal treaty between this country and the Republic of Panama (p. 554), completes the initiation of that country into the sisterhood of nations. The treaty not only cedes to the United States jurisdiction over the canal, but obligates them to guarantee the independence of Panama. The ratification of this treaty was made by a vote of 66 to 14, as follows:

YEAS.

Republicans: Aldrich, Alger, Allee, Allison, Ankey, Ball, Bard, Beveridge, Burnham, Burrows, Clapp, Clark (Wyo.), Cullom, Depew, Dietrich, Dillingham, Dolliver, Dryden, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Fulton, Gallinger, Gamble, Hale, Hansbrough, Heyburn, Hoar, Hopkins, Kean, Kearns, Kittredge, Lodge, Long, McComas, McCumber, Millard, Mitchell, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Proctor,

Quarles, Scott, Smoot, Spooner, Stewart, Warren, Wetmore.

Democrats: Bacon, Berry, Clarke (Ark.), Clay, Cockrell, Foster (La.), Gibson, Latimer, McCreary, McEnery, Mallory, Money, Simmons, Talliaferro.

NAYS.

Bailey, Bate, Blackburn, Carmack, Culberson, Daniel, Dubois, Gorman, Morgan, Newlands, Patterson, Pettus, Teller, Tillman.

Immediately upon the ratification of the treaty a regiment of American infantry, regular army, was ordered to Panama. The official war department bulletin of the 23d read as follows: :

The Third Infantry has been designated for duty in Panama to relieve the marines now stationed on that Isthmus. None of the families of officers or enlisted men will be allowed to accompany the regiment.

Three days prior to the ratification of the treaty with the United States the recently elected President of the Republic of Panama, Dr. Manuel Amador (p. 730), was formally inaugurated before the national constitutional convention, the inauguration occurring on the 20th in the plaza before the cathedral. Following is President Amador's cabinet:

Minister of government and foreign relations—Tomas Arias, Conservative; minister of justice and public instruction—Julio Fabrega, Conservative; minister of finance—Francisco Espriella, Liberal; minister of public works—Manuel Quintero, Liberal.

NEWS NOTES.

—On the 20th Perry Heath resigned his place as secretary of the Republican national committee.

—The price of May wheat rose on the Chicago Board of Trade on the 23d to \$1.08½ per bushel.

—Bourke Cochran was elected to Congress from the Twelfth New York district on the 23d as the successor to Mayor McClellan.

—The first annual convention of the Citizens Industrial Association, of which David M. Parry is president (p. 487) was held at Indianapolis on the 22d.

—The original dispatches regarding the Baltimore fire (p. 713) were in error in reporting the destruction of the courthouse and the custom house. Neither was destroyed.

—Sir Leslie Stephen, president of the London Ethical Society and author of "History of English Thought in the

Eighteenth Century," died at London on the 22d at the age of 72.

—The national committee of the fusion and the middle-of-the-road wings of the Populist party decided at St. Louis on the 23d to hold a joint national convention in Springfield, Ill., on July 4.

—Congressman Charles A. Dick was unanimously nominated on the 24th by the Republican legislative caucus of Ohio as the Republican candidate for Senator to succeed the late Senator Hanna.

—The Russian government has abolished the censorship over outgoing news dispatches. Credit for this is given by Reuter's Telegram company to Melville E. Stone, manager of the American Associated Press.

—Senator Hanna's body was buried at Cleveland on the 19th, after lying in state on the 18th in the auditorium of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. The eulogy was pronounced by Bishop Leonard, who declared the keynote of Senator Hanna's life to have been his integrity. The pall bearers were Gov. Myron T. Herick, Samuel Mather, J. B. Zerbe, W. J. McKinnie, A. B. Hough, Andrew Squire, W. B. Saunders and C. A. Grasselli, all personal friends of the dead Senator. J. Pierpont Morgan was of the family party.

—On the 23d the Cook County (Ill.) special grand jury returned indictments with reference to the Iroquois theater disaster (p. 713) against George Williams, commissioner of buildings, charged with misfeasance in office and held to be directly accountable for the lack of protection in the theater; Edward Laughlin, building inspector, charged with palpable omission of duty in connection with his investigations of the theater; Will J. Davis, senior manager of the Iroquois, charged with manslaughter; Thomas Noonan, business manager of the theater, charged with manslaughter; James E. Cummins, stage carpenter, charged with manslaughter. Regarding its failure to indict Mayor Harrison, the grand jury explained that he personally had not received any report of the violations of the law at the Iroquois, and that "the contingency therefore upon which his liability would arise never happened as far as the jury were able to ascertain."

PRESS OPINIONS.

BRYAN AND THE KANSAS CITY PLATFORM.

The Commoner (Dem.), Feb. 19.—The reorganizers, with the dishonesty that has always characterized their political movements, are shouting that "Bryan wants to make 16 to 1 the paramount issue." They have read what he says and they have read the platform adopted at Kansas City, and they know that 16 to 1 is not regarded as the paramount issue by Mr. Bryan or by the other advocates of that platform. The money question was declared to be the paramount issue in 1896; in 1900 it was expressly declared not to be the paramount issue, but that it is an issue is perfectly

evident to any one who will read the papers published by the reorganizers. These papers show that they regard the money question as an issue in two ways: First, they make that the test in the selection of candidates. The man may favor high tariff or low tariff, or he may have no opinion at all on the tariff question, but he must believe in the gold standard and be willing to allow the financiers to do his thinking for him. And so with other minor questions, but on the money question the candidate to obtain favorable mention must be sound according to Wall street standards. This proves that with the financiers the money question is not only one of the issues, but really the paramount issue. Second, why are the reorganizers so alarmed when silver is mentioned? If it is a dead issue, why make such a fuss over every reference to it? If it is lifeless and has no supporters, how can it justify "conservative Democrats" in bolting? The very fact that the reorganizers are so afraid of the money question is proof that there is life enough in it to prevent its burial by its friends. The truth of the matter is that the reorganizers are trying to deceive the rank and file of the party, and it makes them mad to be discovered and exposed. They know that some phase of the money question is always before Congress, and, lacking the courage to meet the issue honestly, they seek an advantage under cover of deceit. They also know that back of all the surface issues is the controlling one, namely, whether the money changers or the people shall control the government. To surrender the money question would not conciliate the reorganizers. Take the result in Ohio. Tom Johnson expressly denied that he favored free silver, and yet he was as bitterly denounced as if he had been an original silver man. Why? Because he was opposed to the rule of corporate wealth. Mr. Clarke, the Democratic candidate against Mr. Hanna for the Senate, was against the party in 1896; he helped the Republicans that year and last fall avoided the money question. Was that satisfactory to the financiers? Not at all. In spite of the fact that all the Republican papers reproduced his speeches against free silver, he was beaten worse than any senatorial candidate in recent years. Why experiment longer? Concessions and compromises are not expedient even if they were right. Try to draw a platform without reaffirming the Kansas City platform and see what the result will be. No honest statement of the party's position can be made without indorsing the position taken in 1900. The whole aim of the reorganizers is to secure an ambiguous platform with which to fool the people and a presidential candidate under secret pledge to the money magnates. Mr. Bryan will not cooperate with them in this effort, and therefore he is the recipient of their abuse and malice. But neither abuse nor malicious misrepresentation will avail. The issue must be met.

THE LATE SENATOR HANNA.

Cleveland (O.) Press (neut.), Feb. 22.—Hanna's methods were peculiar and inimicable. Scorning diplomacy and the soft measures of conciliation, he yet had power to combine antagonistic elements and turn strife into harmony, chaos into order and jealousies into friendships. No man before him ever succeeded in bringing labor and capital together under one party banner and holding them there through two national and innumerable State campaigns. All the world knows that there is a strong anti-trust element within the Republican party and that its principles are not to be reconciled with those of the Wall street faction. President Roosevelt has sought to make a too short sheet cover both his head and his feet. But for Hanna, he never would have succeeded for three months. It now remains to be seen how prominently this issue will obtrude itself upon the party

and form lines of dissension and cleavage. Perhaps no one would attempt to deny that a very large part of the Republican success under the Hanna regime has been due to the almost unlimited use of money. But back of this ready contribution of money, mind you, there had to lie business confidence. Hanna commanded that as no other political manager in the history of this country has done. The crossroads merchant and the directorates of the mammoth corporations were alike subject to his spell. He trammelled himself with few principles, but these were fixed. With hard sense he recognized and appreciated the tremendous force of the instinct of greed, and he knew how to appeal to it. Man at base is animal, and that part Mark Hanna understood. Through the whole diapason of selfish emotions his sympathetic hand ran with a master touch. He was the cold, practical leader of a materialistic period. Men have amassed millions, corporations have grown richer than the government itself, we have reached out and grasped islands of the sea and the trade of the world. But we look in vain for any principle of human liberty, for any ennobling spirit that he ever advanced, or advocated, or bothered about.

Omaha World-Herald (Dem.), Feb. 21.—Whatever we may say of Mr. Hanna's political methods, we may believe that he was among those men who really thought that the best kind of government could be obtained when the enormously wealthy men of the country and the powerful financial interests dominated public affairs. He was, at least, not a hypocrite.

THE NEGRO VOTE.

New York Age (Negro), Feb. 18.—We are against the Democratic party because it is against us; but we are not blind to the fact that the Republican party, in many respects, is no better on the race question than the Democratic party, and has been no better since 1876. The Afro-Americans of the northern and western States think about this matter as we do; and Chairman Hanna and Vice Chairman Payne will bear us out in the statement that the hardest job we had on our hands in the campaign of 1900, in the central West, was to get the Afro-American voters in line for the party. We [T. Thos. Fortune] were in the Chicago headquarters and we know. We fooled the Afro-American voters in that campaign. Will we be able to fool them in the next? We doubt it.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Chicago Record-Herald (ind. Rep.), Feb. 21.—The admission of the validity of the preferential privileges secured by the three Powers that blockaded the Venezuelan ports, will be a disappointment to many persons who fear that the precedent thus established will have the effect of encouraging strong Powers to resort again to forcible measures in order to secure satisfaction from ill-governed debtor states. There is, however, no good ground for this fear.

CLEVELAND'S ARTICLE.

Chicago Chronicle (Cleveland-Dem.), Feb. 19.—Mr. Cleveland's article is timely and interesting, but what interests Democrats most in him is not what he says but what he is and what he has done. They want just such a leader as he is and they want the platform built to fit the candidate.

CAUSES OF PERIODIC DEPRESSIONS

(Oak Park, Ill.) Oak Leaves (ind.), Feb. 19.—But from the point of view of the independent citizen, we believe that Mr. Roosevelt's renomination and reelection is most desirable, both because of his character as a man and official and because the country needs to have the best possible kind of a Republican administration in power until the arrival of the next period of financial depression which will ar-

rive during the next presidential term unless it is postponed by the influences of the war in the East. The nation would then learn that good times and bad times have causes that lie deeper than the fluctuations of political parties, and might be induced to turn its attention to the true solution of our periodic financial difficulties.

IN CONGRESS.

This report is an abstract of the Congressional Record, the official report of Congressional proceedings. It includes all matters of general interest, and closes with the last issue of the Record at hand upon going to press. Page references are to the pages of Vol. 38 of that publication.

Washington, Feb. 15-20, 1904.

Senate.

No business of general interest was done on the 15th. Announcement of the death of Senator Hanna was made on the 16th by Senator Foraker (p. 2167), and arrangements agreed to with reference to funeral services. On the 17th funeral services over the body of the late Senator Hanna were held. The funeral oration (p. 2119) was delivered by the chaplain, Edward Everett Hale. No business of general interest was done on the 18th, and there was no session on the 19th. On the 20th the Panama question was discussed by Mr. Morgan (p. 2215), Mr. Money (p. 2224), and Mr. Spooner (p. 2227).

House.

On the 15th Mr. Shafroth, of Colorado, relinquished his seat (p. 2101) to the contestant, Robert W. Bonyngce. Conference report adjusting disagreements of the two Houses on the urgent deficiency bill was agreed to on the 16th (p. 2119), after which the death of Senator Hanna (p. 2114) was announced. On the 17th the House attended the funeral services of the late Senator Hanna in the Senate chamber (p. 2120), and then adjourned for the day. Consideration of the fortification appropriation bill was begun on the 18th (p. 2136) and passed (p. 2149). On the 19th the naval appropriation bill was taken up (p. 2172) for consideration, which was continued on the 20th (p. 2227), on which day Representative Payne (Rep.), having moved that the House adjourn, Representative Williams (Dem.) asked Mr. Payne (p. 2214) to withdraw this motion in order to allow a motion for "a recess until 12 o'clock Monday morning, and that thereupon the Farewell Address of George Washington be read to the House, and that the House do then adjourn" in order "to pay proper respect to the memory of His Country." Mr. Payne refused, saying: "I think it will be a far more patriotic observance of duty for this Congress to be in session Monday and to provide for the building of a proper navy, than to take a holiday on account of the birthday of George Washington." Mr. Williams thereupon gave notice that on Monday morning he would move adjournment out of regard to the memory of Washington.

Record Notes.

Speech on St. Louis Exposition appropriation by Representative Cowherd (p. 2053). Speech on fortification appropriation bill by Representative John S. Williams (p. 2161). Speech on reciprocity by Representative Wade (p. 2193). Text of statement of Western Federation of Miners regarding the labor troubles in Colorado (p. 2201).

MISCELLANY

DAWN IN THE EAST.

Wake, Asia, wake! The red sun rises fast.
Arm, China, arm thy millions at the wall,
The sleep of silent centuries, at last,
Is broken by a sudden trumpet call.

Serf of the East, in foreign fetters bound,
Crouching submissive 'neath the spoiler's heel,