

the treaty cannot take effect until approved by a joint resolution of both Houses. Another amendment provides for a reduction of 40 per cent. from Cuban rates upon American cattle. A third amendment has reference to the 20 per cent. reduction from the Dingley rates upon Cuban sugar imported into the United States. It requires that no change be made in the American tariff on sugar from other countries so long as the Cuban treaty is in force. The latter amendment is supposed to have been injected by beet sugar interests.

As a consequence of these amendments, the treaty must be again ratified (p. 776) by the Cuban Senate; and on the 21st President Palma called it to meet in extra session for that purpose on the 24th. Upon convening, the Senate listened to a message from President Palma, in which he explained that he considered the treaty advantageous to Cuba, and that as the time for ratification would expire on March 31, he had felt obliged to call the special session in order to submit the amendments adopted by the American Senate. After discussion it was unanimously decided to submit the treaty to the committee on foreign relations, which will report on the 27th.

Over in Santo Domingo, the revolution that was suppressed last Fall (p. 472) has again broken out. Or, maybe it is a new one; for the news records are not very precise. At any rate reports of successful revolutionary operations under Gen. Zeno began to reach this country in February. These reports told of Zeno's capture of Guayubin, in the northwest, and of his advance upon Puerto Plata. A month having elapsed, the rebels were reported on the 23d to be in possession of San Domingo, the capital city, having gained this advantage after furious fighting. On the 24th quiet had been restored in the city and the rebels were in control of the government offices. Vague news of fighting at San Carlos was reported on the 24th.

Venezuela has been in the midst of another crisis. President Castro delivered his resignation to the president of the Venezuelan congress on the 21st. On the 22d the resignation came before that body, which by a unanimous vote refused to accept it

and requested Castro to reconsider it and remain in office. This he refused to do, but at the earnest solicitation of his political supporters he consented to deliver one more presidential message to the congress. His motives for resigning are not known and are the subject of many conjectures. In his message, however, delivered on the 23d, he seemed to intimate that he wished to deprive the revolutionists of their excuse for fighting, namely, that they objected to him as president. These are his words:

I now deliver my abdication in order that you may proceed legally to call on him who should take my place so that there may remain to no Venezuelan the slightest pretext for hostility to his country or for connivance with foreigners who, without any other right than their might, fell upon unfortunate Venezuela.

The revolutionary leader, Gen. Matos, lent color to this interpretation of Castro's resignation by cabling from Willemstad to the vice president of Venezuela as follows:

Gen. Castro has resigned the presidency. Considering that his being in power renders impossible all peace and prosperity in Venezuela, if Congress will accept his abdication I will promise you to use all my influence with the commanders of the revolutionary arms to put an immediate end to the war.

The matter was temporarily settled on the 25th. Congress having again refused to accept Castro's resignation, he addressed to that body a second message in which, after reciting the circumstances and stating his conviction that his resignation was necessary he withdrew it with this explanation:

I bow before the desire of Congress and resign myself to the new obligations imposed by my country, but only until the work of pacifying the nation shall be complete and order reestablished in the public administration. Remember it well, senators and deputies, I believe my separation necessary; you think otherwise. I hope the future will prove you right. Accept an expression of my supreme thanks for the generous demonstration of which you have made me the object.

The news of the withdrawal of the resignation was hailed with enthusiasm in Caracas.

Regarding the rebellion (p. 695) mentioned by Gen. Matos and alluded to by President Castro in his message, there has been no news since about the middle of the month, when two fragmentary reports were

received. One of these told of the defeat of a body of revolutionists under Gen. Riera at Coro prior to the 13th. The other told of another revolutionary defeat, this time at Carupano.

A remarkable address from American Negroes to the emperors and kings of the old world was made public at Cleveland on the 21st. It had been adopted at a secret session of the Equal Rights association at Cleveland on the 9th of February. This address is an appeal for foreign intervention in behalf of Afro-Americans in the United States, who are described in it as being—

brutally and barbarously maltreated and basely compelled, for no crime or misdemeanor, to suffer every indignity, cruelty and murder that inhuman, fiendish nature can invent, by some of those who once held the Afro-Americans in bondage and slavery, or the descendants of those who once held the Afro-Americans in slavery and bondage in the United States, and who still without cause harbor in their hearts a deadly hatred against the Afro-American race.

Becoming specific, the address asserts of Afro-Americans that from— one to five or more are either tortured, hung, shot or butchered and driven from their homes daily, while others are burnt to death at the stake. . . . And while the victims are writhing in pain in the fire, their ears, eyes and fingers are cut out and off for souvenirs, and pieces of their sizzling, frying and burning flesh are slashed from their burning bodies and are auctioned off to the highest bidder after this fashion, holding it up: 'Who wants a piece of nigger meat? Who wants a piece of nigger meat?' 'It is sold at 10 cents.' The heart is divided into quarters and is sold at 25 cents each.

For these atrocities the address asserts that there is no redress in their own country:

We have time and again pleaded and appealed to Presidents, to Congresses of the United States, to enforce the laws and to stop that inhuman wholesale murder, that discrimination and slaughter of an innocent people, but every plea and appeal has been ignored. Then comes the appeal to Europe for intervention:

We, therefore, now, in the name of God Almighty, do hereby appeal to the Powers of Europe and to every civilized nation of the old world, through their representatives at Washington, D. C., to interfere in some way in behalf of the poor, downtrodden, outraged Afro-

American of the United States. The Americans intervened, so they claimed, for humanity, because of Spain's barbarous treatment to the Cubans. They drove the Spanish army from that island at the cost of many lives, censured the Spanish throne for wholesale murder, butchery and torture of innocent Cubans. . . . The foreign powers have the same and a better right to interfere in defense of 10,000,000 people that are liable to be murdered at will by prejudiced classes. . . . In God's name, will the king of England, will the emperor of Germany, will the czar of Russia, will the sultan of Turkey, will the shah of Persia, will the emperor of Austria, will the king of Italy, will the king of Greece, will the president of Switzerland, will the king of Portugal, will the president of France, will the king of Sweden, will the king of Siam, will the emperor of China, will the emperor or the mikado of Japan, will the rulers of Belgium, Roumania, Luxemburg, Montenegro and all other foreign powers interfere in some way in behalf of the suffering, outraged and murdered Afro-American people of the United States and thus save the name of Christianity from reproach, mockery and derision and the name of humanity from shame, ridicule and contempt, and civilization, with all of its dear amenities, from disgrace, scorn and ignominy?

Toledo is another city to be included with Chicago and Cleveland (p. 790) among those in which the approaching municipal elections are of general interest, for here Mayor Jones is to make another "no party" campaign for reelection. Mr. Jones was elected mayor of Toledo originally as a Republican. That was in 1897. He has been twice reelected as an independent, and now allows the use of his name as an independent for the third time. In his letter of acceptance he says:

Having been nominated a nonpartisan candidate for the office of mayor by a large number of citizens, by petitions which have been duly filed with the board of elections according to law, and obtained absolutely without any sort of connivance on my part, it is now incumbent on me to accept or to decline the service to which I am thus called. Had the people nominated any other man in this democratic manner, which I have advocated for years, the way would have been clear for me to yield to my own desires and those of my family and retire from the field in this campaign. Under such circumstances I would have had opportunity to stand for the principle to which I am committed by working for the election of a candidate who was nominated by petition, with the advantage of be-

ing free from the charge of personal ambition. No other candidate having been so nominated, there are but two things left for me to do, namely, accept the nomination and plead for the cause to which I have given the best efforts of my life, or decline and turn a deaf ear to the petitions of the people who have repeatedly manifested their love for me and their belief in the cause for which I plead; and as they, like myself, do not believe in the aristocratic methods of party machines, they would be without a candidate to vote for who represented their ideal. The true man, standing for a vital principle, cares not for results; he seeks only to know his duty and is neither exultant in victory or depressed in defeat, "for I have seen that defeat is greater than victory."

As surely as I believe that I live, I believe that we can never know the meaning of democracy and the equal brotherhood of all men in government until we abandon political machines, and the people, the sovereign power, select their own candidates through nomination by petition, or some better method yet to be discovered, that will take this important duty out of the hands of the political bosses, the aristocracy of our day. Believing this to be truth, there is but one course open to me, that is to live according to it, for "to know the truth and fail to regulate our actions according to its teachings, is a crime condemned alike by Heaven and earth."

I, therefore, again accept this nomination direct from the hands of the people, as a sacred trust for the safe-keeping of which I am accountable to God, the people, and my own conscience, and I shall at once enter actively into this campaign of faith that has had my heart, my affections and my unremitting efforts for the past four years. I have faith that the people do not need political guardians to "get out the vote" and "watch the count," and will, therefore, have none of the organized machinery of party campaigns. I will, however, hold public meetings, inviting the cooperation of all, to the end that we may "proclaim liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

The letter of acceptance is signed "Samuel M. Jones, a man without a party." Its publication was refused by the daily press of Toledo, except by a German paper.

The ministerial land bill for Ireland, a measure which has for several months been under discussion in Great Britain and Ireland, and which is expected to bring the Irish parliamentary party over into the ministerial camp (see p. 697), was introduced in parliament on the 26th, by George Wyndham, chief secretary for Ireland, with the consent, of

course, of the British ministry, of which he is a member. The bill provides in substance that—

1. The British government will raise from \$500,000,000 to \$750,000,000, by the sale of 2¾ per cent. 30-year treasury stock, to be lent to tenants in Ireland for the purchase of their holdings under the direction of a government commission.

2. In congested districts the limit of the loans will be \$2,500, and in other districts \$5,000.

3. A free gift of \$60,000,000 will be made by the government to Irish landlords, to make up the difference between the price the tenants are able to pay and that which the landlords demand.

4. Tenants borrowing from the government must repay with interest in yearly installments.

The bill is to take effect November 12, 1903. It passed its first reading on the 26th, and is to come up for a second reading April 12.

#### NEWS NOTES.

—William D. Farrar, dean of Canterbury, died at London on the 22d, at the age of 72.

—The National Woman's Suffrage Association met in annual convention at New Orleans on the 19th.

—An American burial ship, the Proteus, arrived at Manila on the 23d from Sulu, carrying the bodies of 300 American soldiers.

—The town of Surigao, in Mindanao, Philippine Islands, was captured from the Americans on the 22d by so-called "ladrones." The town was recaptured on the 24th.

—John J. Lentz, of Ohio, and Clarence S. Darrow, of Chicago, both well known over the country, have formed a law partnership with their headquarters in Chicago.

—An equal suffrage bill enacted by the Arizona legislature was vetoed by the governor of the Territory on the 19th upon the ground that it violated the act of Congress organizing the Territory.

—A special report of the Federal grand jury at Charleston, W. Va., made public on the 20th, exonerates Deputy United States Marshal Cunningham (p. 776) from criminal responsibility for the killing of strikers whom he was trying to arrest.

—It was reported on the 24th that the control of the New York Central Railroad had been voluntarily transferred by the Vanderbilts to the Morgan-Rockefeller-Pennsylvania combination; but on the 25th W. K. Vanderbilt denied the report.

—Reports received at Auckland, N. Z., on the 25th from the antarctic exploring steamer "Discovery," record