

many and decides against the United States and Great Britain upon every point. It holds that there was nothing in the treaty of Berlin or any subsequent agreement to authorize one of the powers or a majority of them in taking any action to enforce the decision of the American judge against Mataafa. It also decides that as the three powers had recognized Mataafa's provisional government they were bound on principles of international good faith to maintain the situation until by common arrangement they agreed to change it. The German consul is exonerated for his opposition to Admiral Kautz's proclamation; and in answer to the British-American contention that their military action was warranted because necessary for the protection of lives and property, which it was their duty to safeguard, the arbitrator says:

We have found nothing in the evidence before us to show that the general condition of affairs was such as to render the military action necessary for the protection of lives and property.

He then goes on to show that Mataafa never intended to cross the bay at that time and make an attack on the consulates, and on account of the state of the tide could not possibly have done so. Continuing, the decision recites that Tanus had been completely defeated before the arrival of the "Philadelphia," but that the United States admiral and the British authorities brought back his warriors and armed and provisioned them, giving them ammunition which under the treaty should have been issued only at the unanimous request of the three consuls. The decision concludes as follows:

That the military action in question, viz., the bringing back of the Malietoans and the distribution to them of arms and ammunition, the bombardment, the military operations on shore and the stoppage of the street traffic cannot be considered as having been warranted; and that, therefore, his Britannic Majesty's government and the United States government are responsible under the convention of the seventh of November, 1899, for losses caused by said military action.

The award reserves for a future decision the question as to the extent to which the two governments, or each of them, may be considered responsible for such losses.

In the anthracite coal arbitration

the taking of testimony began at Scranton on the 14th. Clarence S. Darrow represented the strikers. John T. Lenahan asked leave to represent the non-union miners, and his request was granted against Darrow's protest that Lenahan was appearing really for the employers under a false cover. The several capitalistic interests were represented by their respective lawyers, ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh being one. After brief preliminaries, Mr. Darrow called John Mitchell as the first witness. Mr. Mitchell read a written statement. He was then questioned, though at no length, by Mr. Darrow, after which he was subjected to cross-examinations, day after day, by the attorneys for the employing interests, each in their turn, until the 19th, when he gave place to another witness. This was the Rev. Dr. Peter Roberts, a Congregational clergyman of Mahanoy City, the author of a book on the anthracite coal industry.

The 22d annual convention of the American Federation of Labor met on the 13th at New Orleans. In his reply to the address of welcome, President Gompers, alluding to a recent speech of President Eliot, of Harvard college, said: "I must fling the lie into the teeth of a would-be public educator, who said that a strike-breaker is a hero. Then Benedict Arnold is a martyr and Judas Iscariot is a saint." At this the convention broke into a storm of applause. In the same connection he referred to what he called the "bankers' union" as "pampered pets of the government," and compared with labor unions the unions of lawyers, which have, said he, "their apprenticeship, their working card, and every other form of a union." There were in attendance delegates from 69 national associations, 9 State organizations, 59 central bodies, and 54 local bodies, besides four fraternal delegates from abroad. On the 15th a resolution denouncing the ship subsidy bill now pending in Congress was carried with only one dissenting vote, while a motion declaring against the construction of the Isthmian canal by the American government was laid upon the table. Among resolutions adopted on the 18th were one opposing legislation against railroad ticket brokers and ticket scalping, and one pledging the aid of the Federation to secure better pay for letter carriers. A socialist resolution,

petitioning Congress to provide a pension for wage workers who reach the age of 60 years without having had an annual average income of \$1,000, was defeated, though by a vote of only 90 to 85.

A storm which has long been brewing between Mr. Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, and Mr. Shaffer, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, broke in the convention at New Orleans on the 17th, when the following resolution was offered:

Whereas, President T. J. Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, at the last convention of that organization, held in Wheeling, W. Va., made charges against President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, which impeach his fidelity to the principles of unionism; therefore, be it resolved, that this convention appoint a committee to investigate said charges and report the findings to the convention in order that the truth may be known.

The resolution was adopted, and a committee at once selected, two members by Mr. Gompers, two by Mr. Shaffer, and one by the other four.

The controversy between Gompers and Shaffer rises out of the steel strike of 1901 (vol. iv., p. 394) and is reported to have included originally President John Mitchell of the mine-workers and Frank Sargent of the locomotive firemen, but President Shaffer has never pressed his charges against them, claiming to be without satisfactory evidence. This he asserts he has in the case of Gompers. He has summed it up in a circular, part of which reads as follows:

When we had almost completed arrangements with the representatives of the American Tinplate company for a scale of rates and conditions we were in fairly good condition to win without help, but looked for aid from other labor bodies, and especially relied upon the American Federation of Labor. As the strike went on the newspapers lied about us, the Federation gave us not a cent. Perceiving that lack of money, loss of public approval, desertion by hundreds of our own people, and neglect of other organizations would make it impossible to gain a decision, we endeavored to save what we could. I arranged for Mr. Gompers to meet J. Pierpont Morgan to effect a settlement. Mr. Morgan gave up his vacation, went to New York, and waited for Mr. Gompers, who failed to

appear, nor has he since explained why he neglected our interests.

Mr. Gompers has been reported as making the following reply to Mr. Shaffer's circular:

Mr. Shaffer says he especially relied on the American Federation of Labor for financial assistance. I assert that he never asked for any. No request, written, telegraphic or verbal, was ever received from him or his organization. Yet I venture to say that nearly every dollar of financial assistance he received came from affiliated bodies of the American Federation of Labor. His version of the Morgan interview is absolutely false. That interview was arranged by Ralph M. Easley, and it was due entirely to Mr. Shaffer that it failed. What Mr. Shaffer really wanted and did not get was this: He asked that a meeting of the executive officers of every national and international union of the country be called for the purpose of considering ways and means to help the steel strike. That I would not do. I felt confident that the committee ought not, and would not, break contracts or agreements with their employers throughout the country. Hence, there would not and ought not to be a widespread sympathetic strike.

NEWS NOTES.

—The emperor of Germany concluded a visit to his uncle, the king of England, on the 15th.

—The new papal delegate to the Philippines, Archbishop Guidi, arrived at Manila on the 18th.

—President Roosevelt closed a Southern hunting trip for bear, with a speech on the 19th at a reception at Memphis.

—On the 19th a judge of the Ohio supreme court granted an injunction against Mayor Johnson, prohibiting the removal of derelict policemen.

—On the 14th the German reichstag substituted card voting for roll call voting. The change saves time and prevents much of the delay of obstructive tactics.

—An assassin fired three shots at King Leopold of Belgium on the 15th, in resentment for the king's ill treatment of the late queen. The king escaped unhurt.

—A life-saving globe was successfully tested in the British channel on the 18th during a gale. The inventor is a Norwegian sea-captain of the name of Donvig.

—Eugene E. Schmitz, mayor of San Francisco, was given a reception in Chicago on the 17th by trade unionists. He addressed the Federation of Labor at New Orleans, on the 19th.

—Since Elizabeth Cady Stanton's

death it appears that she had given her brains by will to the department of neurology of Cornell university, over which Prof. Burt G. Wilder presides.

—Mrs. Fanny J. Clary, of Williamsburg, is the first woman ever nominated for representative in Massachusetts. She received 493 votes at the recent election, while the Democratic candidate polled 588.

—After January 1, the selling, carrying, or keeping of parlor matches will be an offense in New York. They are to be regarded as dangerous combustibles. More than 1,300 fires are said to have been caused in New York last year by these matches.

—Marconi's wireless telegraphy has been subjected to a severe test and proved successful. An Italian steamer, the Carlo Alberti, completed on the 19th the ocean voyage from Cornwall to Nova Scotia without once breaking communication with the shore.

—Eleven aldermen of Denver were arrested on the 18th for contempt of court. In the face of an injunction, but under the advice of the assistant city attorney, they had voted for the extension of the franchise of the Denver street car company.

—During the consideration of the German tariff bill in the reichstag at Berlin on the 13th, the paragraph authorizing the German government to retaliate against countries placing discriminating tariffs upon German goods, was adopted by a vote of 192 to 71.

—A mail vote of Irish landlords on a proposal to call a conference of Irish landlords and tenants with a view to the sale of their land by the former to the latter has resulted favorably by a vote of 1,128 to 578. The announcement was made from London on the 17th.

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States for the four months ending October 31, 1902, as given by the October treasury sheet, are as follows (M standing for merchandise, G for gold and S for silver):

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
M	\$142,191,874	\$333,188,756	\$190,996,882 exp.
G	11,937,237	14,989,741	3,052,504 imp.
S	17,432,130	9,584,056	8,848,074 exp.

\$471,561,241 \$357,562,621 \$113,998,620 exp.

—The convention of the American Bankers' association, in session at New Orleans (p. 503) voted unanimously on the 13th to create a commission of "seven representative citizens" to investigate the currency question and make a report thereon at the next annual meeting. These "seven representative citizens" are to include not only bankers but some well known economist, a constitutional lawyer, and one or two business men outside of the banking business.

—Sagasta, the Spanish premier, who was called upon to form a new Span-

ish cabinet (p. 502) has accomplished the task by making the following appointments: Prime minister, Senor Sagasta; minister of foreign affairs, Duke of Almodovar; minister of war, Gen. Weyler; minister of marine, the Duke of Veragua; minister of the interior, Senor Moret; minister of public instruction, Count Romanones; minister of justice, Senor Puigcerver, and minister of finance, Senor Equilior. With the exception of Senores Puigcerver and Equilior all the ministers were members of the preceding cabinet.

PRESS OPINIONS.

THE COAL STRIKE ARBITRATION.

Chicago Chronicle (Ind.), Nov. 19.—That a lawyer who has been attorney general of the United States can on occasion descend to the level of the pettifogger is manifest from the attitude of Wayne MacVeagh, retained by the coal trust to represent it before the strike arbitration commission. The tone which Mr. MacVeagh assumes in questioning John Mitchell and the whole line of policy which he pursues is a reflection upon his own shrewdness and an affront to the intelligence of the high-class men who compose the arbitration tribunal.

Cleveland (O.) Waechter und Anzeiger (Dem.), Nov. 18.—Yesterday it finally leaked out! The coal miners' strike of 1900 was settled for political reasons. Bryan's election was to be prevented at all costs. These are the statements which were made before the coal strike arbitration commission yesterday. What does it mean? It means this, that the best thing labor could have done for itself in 1900—yes, even in 1897—would have been to vote for the man for whom these trust magnates, fearful of nothing else, have such a wholesome dread that they would rather make almost any sacrifice than to allow him—that man—to become President.

THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat (Dem.), Nov. 15.—The Democrats of Pennsylvania were very decently licked in the recent election and it is not certain that they did not deserve what they got. They studiously ignored their own principles and wantonly discredited their best leadership in the futile effort to placate traitors who had twice aided in electing Republican tickets. The Erie platform was a mere tirade of abuse. It pledged the party to no constructive policy. It simply "jumped on" the other fellow and swelled mightily over the superior virtue of a party afraid to declare its purposes and too cowardly to stand by its previous deliverances.

THE DEMOCRACY OF OHIO.

Cleveland (O.) Recorder (Dem.), Nov. 11.—What is to be gained by a Democratic victory when it is known that Lewis Bernard, Doc Norton, John McLean, and men of that sort are going to manage the victory? Here in Cleveland we got rid of that sort of horned cattle and immediately there were ten to one of Republicans and others who really want something decent and who came into the party to take their places. It was probably a large undertaking to expect to kick all these men out of the party in the State at large in a single campaign, but it was praiseworthy that the attempt was made at any rate and that a big start was made in encouraging.

THE FATE OF DEMOCRACY.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.), Nov. 14 (weekly ed.).—There seems to be