

telling the people you will not place any burden upon tea?" By way of challenge he added, referring to Senator Hale's argument: "I want to know whether the Senator from Maine will join me to protect the infant tea industry which we have down in South Carolina." An amendment, proposed by Senator Bacon (Democrat), which would have reduced duties on steel and earthenware, was supported only by Senator La Follette among the Republicans. It failed by 25 to 54. On the 12th the debate continued along the same general lines. Also on the 13th, when the principal subject of discussion was the reduction, proposed by the Senate finance committee, of present duties on iron ore, from 40 cents a ton to 25. The lower house had proposed putting it on the free list. Senator Burrows explained in this connection that 56,500 men are employed in producing iron ore, receiving \$31,500,000 in wages, and that their wages would be subjected by the proposed reduction to the competition of the world. The iron ore duty came to a vote on the 13th, when the free list proposal was supported by fourteen Republicans in the Senate: Beveridge, Borah, Bristow, Brown, Burkett, Clapp, Crawford, Cummins, Curtis, Dolliver, Du Pont, Gamble, La Follette, Nelson. But eighteen Democrats, some influenced by their respective local interests and others by revenue-tariff principles, voted with the finance committee for a duty of 25 per cent. These were: Bacon, Bailey, Bankhead, Chamberlain, Clay, Daniel, Fletcher, Foster, Frazier, Johnston, McEnery, Martin, Paynter, Simmons, Stone, Taliaferro, Taylor, Tillman. The 25 per cent duty carried by 61 to 24. The tobacco trust was the subject of attack on the 14th. Senator Beveridge (Republican) taking the lead. An amendment offered by Senator McLaurin, exempting from duty a series of farming implements and carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools made of iron and steel, was defeated on the 15th by 52 to 22. The discussions of the 16th bore upon particular items, and, as reported, were of no essential importance. But on the 17th the effort of the finance committee to increase the tariff on common razors from 55 per cent to 100 per cent, on the ground that the German "invasion" of the American razor market has destroyed the razor industry here, brought from Senator Bailey the comment that American protectionists used to complain of free trade England, but now they complain of protection Germany.

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#### Anti-Imperialist Resolution in Regard to the Philippine Tariff.

The following resolution was adopted by the executive committee of the American Anti-Imperialist League (vol. xi, p. 851) at a special meeting in Boston, on the 11th, and has been communicated to Congress (p. 467):

Whereas: It is proposed that Congress shall by enactment lay a tariff on goods entering the Philippine Islands from other countries, without consultation with the Philippine Assembly, a body organized by our own government to represent the Filipino people, such enactment meaning taxation without representation; and

Whereas: It is proposed that the tariff on goods passing between the Philippine Islands and the United States shall be either lowered or abolished; and

Whereas: Every commercial favor between the Philippine Islands and the United States not granted to other countries constitutes a tie which prejudices the independence of the Islands; therefore

Resolved: That the Anti-Imperialist League, through its Executive Committee, recommends respectfully that all reference to the Philippine Islands be stricken out from the tariff bill now under consideration. If, however, any action be taken to modify the Philippine tariff the League urges that as a proper notification to investors in the Philippine Islands under the law, either a promise of independence at a definite period be incorporated as an amendment to any such enactment, or that an amendment may be added thereto directing the Executive to make arrangements looking to the neutralization of the Philippine Islands when their independence shall be declared.

MOORFIELD STOREY,  
President.

ERVING WINSLOW,  
Secretary.

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#### A Mexican Manifesto.

An organizing junta of the Mexican Liberal party, evidently a socialistic organization, issues from San Antonio, Texas, a manifesto, signed by Enrique Flores Magon and Praxedes G. Guerrero, which describes the aims and objects of the Mexican working class movement, and incidentally the political and industrial conditions in Mexico under President Diaz. The more important parts of this manifesto are as follows:

The conditions of the working class in Mexico are different from those in other countries, different because Porfirio Diaz has for years been conspiring with foreign capitalists to build up a system which will create dissension between the Mexican workers and the workers of other lands. He has given vast grants of lands, mineral claims and railroad franchises to foreign capitalists, who on their part have hired foreign managers and foremen for their works, in which the foreign workmen were paid often double the wages allowed the Mexicans for the same class of labor. This crafty system of breeding discord among the workers has made it impossible for the Mexicans in the shops, factories and railroads to organize powerful unions as is done in other lands. The result of this great capitalist conspiracy has been to keep the standard of living in Mexico down to a point of starvation and to make great riches for the foreign friends of Diaz at the expense of the entire Mexican working class. . . . To show with what a lavish hand the Diaz government has enriched the American capitalists, it is only necessary to point out that E. H. Harriman owns 2,500,000 acres of oil