

war in the Philippines is not unlike the other. For one thing, though declared nearly a year ago to be at an end, it is nevertheless still alive. Since the disaster to the Americans at Balangiga (p. 410), a serious action has taken place at Batangas, the capital of the province of Batangas, on the island of Luzon. At that place 300 Filipinos were entrenched and were dislodged by the Americans only with difficulty and loss. At first the Americans were repulsed. But after securing reinforcements they made a second assault in which they were successful. Among the Americans killed was Lieut. Bean, of the Twenty-first Infantry. There are other indications in the dispatches of Filipino activity, but the dispatches are very indefinite about it. One of them, however, tells with unusual definiteness, of the disarming of the police force at Banan, in the province of Batangas, and of the arrest of municipal officers there. The charge is "belonging to an insurgent society." A terrific typhoon, the worst in ten years, with its center about 60 miles from Manila, has done enormous damage including the total destruction of the town of Baler.

The last official act on the part of the Chinese government as a condition of reoccupying China (p. 376) was performed on the 13th, when the Chinese plenipotentiaries at Peking delivered to the Spanish minister, dean of the diplomatic corps, the requisite bond for 450,000,000 taels (about \$327,000,000), which is the amount of indemnity China agrees to pay (p. 250) to the powers for the expenses and damages incurred by them in suppressing the Boxer uprising.

Australian politics have become critical. We noted this last week (p. 426) in announcing the introduction in the parliament of the Commonwealth of the ministerial tariff bill. As the protection which this bill proposes is moderate, an issue involving the dissolution of parliament may not, as surmised, arise. The free trade fight may be postponed. But it must come sooner or later, and a knowledge of the general political situation is important. The Commonwealth of Australia was formed in the summer of 1900 (vol. iii., p. 601) by the passage in the British parliament of an enabling act. The then Australian colonies, now states, had adopted a federal constitution (vol. ii., No. 64,

p. 9), to which this parliamentary enabling act gave political vitality. Immediately thereafter, July 14, 1900, Queen Victoria appointed the Earl of Hopetoun as governor general of the new Commonwealth, and on the 19th of December of the same year the governor general invited Sir William Lyne, then prime minister of New South Wales, to form the first federal cabinet. Lyne was unable to secure the cooperation of the men he wanted and therefore declined. Mr. Edmund Barton, leader in the constitutional convention, and an eminent protectionist, was then appointed and is now prime minister of the Commonwealth. All his associate ministers are protectionists. The inauguration of the governor general having taken place with the opening of the twentieth century (vol. iii., p. 616), federal parliamentary elections were held in March, and on the 9th of May (vol. iv., p. 89) parliament was ceremoniously opened at Melbourne. The upper house, or senate, consists of 36 members, 6 from each state; in the lower house, the house of representatives, the membership is 75, the number from each state varying according to population. Both houses are elected by direct popular vote. The senate has almost equal power with the lower house. Though money bills must originate in the latter and cannot be amended by the senate, yet the senate may suggest amendments and reject the bills unless the lower house acquiesces in the suggestions. The parliamentary elections already mentioned were fought mainly on the question of protection or revenue tariff, free traders supporting the latter policy. They could not be more radical, because a fiscal policy universally agreed upon for the opening era of the new government excluded direct taxation. With reference to customs and excise duties it had been provided by the federal constitution that for the first ten years three-quarters of the revenue so derived should be turned over to the states. This was to prevent dislocation of state finances through the transfer of jurisdiction over tariffs from the states to the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth needs an income of about \$10,000,000 per year. Since this is to be derived wholly from customs and excise duties, three-quarters of which must be paid to the states, a total revenue of \$40,000,000 is necessary. A free trade policy is thus precluded. But so also is a high protection policy, for high duties would militate

against revenues. The bill presented by the ministry is therefore—and perhaps also for fear of raising too sharp an issue—necessarily moderate in its protection features. It is estimated by the ministry to yield \$45,000,000, of which they propose to use the surplus for subsidizing domestic industries. As stated above, the elections of last spring were fought mainly on the tariff issue. The principal exception was in Queensland, where the leading issue was the question of the exclusion of Kanaka labor. The parliamentary elections resulted as follows:

	Senate.	House.
Ministerialists .....	14	22
Opposition .....	42	33

The senate elected a free trader as president, and the house elected a free trader as speaker. From that fact it is evident that the parties are not formed on strict lines. There is in fact a labor party, the representatives of which, 22 in number in the two houses, are a disturbing element in both of the leading parties, some of them being ministerialists and some in the opposition. They act in a body on industrial questions, and are likely to do so in any emergency on other questions, as a matter of "log-rolling." As individuals some of them are protectionists and some free traders, but as a body they aspire to holding the balance of power. The important consideration with them is the Kanaka question mentioned above. This question needs explanation. In Queensland a number of Polynesians, called Kanakas, are employed on the sugar plantations for very low wages. The planters say that white workmen cannot stand the climate, but what really interests the planters, doubtless, is cheap labor. In the northern parts of South Australia and Queensland there are also a number of Chinese, Hindus and Japanese, whose numbers are increasing. In consequence of this condition the ministry seem to be flirting with the labor party by adopting a policy which they label "white Australia." The "white Australia" question has some complications of its own. The Japanese claim to be a civilized people, recognized as such by the sisterhood of nations, and therefore not to be discriminated against as Kanakas; while the Hindus set up a right, as British subjects, to settle in Australia without restriction. But the question is very likely to affect the action of parliament on the ministerial tariff bill. Indications are strong that the ministry have adopted the "white

Australia" policy for the purpose of securing the support of the labor members; and inasmuch as the labor party, even its free trade members, put the Kanaka question above the tariff question, this bid for labor support may win.

Of politics in the United States there is but little to say. In New York city the fight between Low and Shepard has but just opened, and the campaign in Ohio has not yet opened in earnest except in Cleveland, where Mayor Johnson began his tax fight in a big tent on the 15th. The Democratic party in Rhode Island made state nominations on the 15th. The platform is confined to state matters, a new constitution being recommended. For governor the convention named Lucius F. C. Garvin. Dr. Garvin has served in the senate, is a leading public man of the state and has for many years been prominent throughout New England as a representative single tax man. On the 16th the Republicans of Rhode Island nominated William Gregory for governor.

Gov. Gen. Wood officially reports from Cuba that the general elections of the Cuban republic are to be held December 31, and the election for president, vice president and senators February 24. Gen. Wood corrects the news of two or three weeks ago (p. 411) that the Cuban constitutional convention had adjourned without day. He reports that it adjourned subject to call.

#### NEWS NOTES.

—Lorenzo Snow, head of the Mormon church, died at Salt Lake City on the 10th, aged 86.

—The eleventh triennial session of the national council of Congregational churches met at Portland, Me., on the 12th.

—The American Bankers' association met at Milwaukee on the 15th. Mayor Herrick, of Cleveland, has been elected president.

—The ninth annual convention of the National Spiritualist Association of the United States and Canada met at Chicago on the 15th.

—Prof. Oscar L. Triggs, of the University of Chicago, is to lecture on industrial art before the "Daughters of Revolution," in Lecture hall, Fine Arts Building, 203 Michigan avenue, Chicago, on the 25th.

—An old Viking ship is reported from Copenhagen on the 14th to have been found deeply imbedded in

the mud under a quay built in the eleventh century in the harbor of the old Hanse town of Wisby, in the Swedish island of Gotland. It was in excellent preservation. According to the dispatch, "its construction is remarkable, the use of wooden nails showing a manner of fixing the boards that is now unknown."

## MISCELLANY

### THE TRUE PATRIOTISM.

To the Right Hon. James Bryce, M. P.

I lose not hope or faith in this great land,  
This many-victoried, many-heroed land,  
Though hope oft sinks, and faith is hard  
to hold.

She that with ruthless John and truthless  
Charles,

And James the despicable, by voice or  
sword

Strove, and not vainly, for her liberties;  
She that from him, the humbler of the  
world,

Whose thunderous heel was on submitted  
thrones,

Kept whole and virginal her liberties;  
She that so joyed at sounds of other lands  
Heaved high with passion for their liber-  
ties,

Shall yet win back—'tis thus, at least, I  
dream,

Being her lover, and dreaming from the  
heart—

Shall yet win back her lost and wandering  
soul,

Shall yet recall herself from banishment;  
Shall yet remember—she forgets to-day—

How the munificent hands of Life are full  
Of gifts more covetable an hundredfold

Than man's dominion o'er reluctant man;  
And come upon old wealth disused and idle,

Her scorned estate and slighted patrimony,  
Auriferous veins in all the field of being,  
With those shy treasures no self-seeking  
wins,

Rather self-search, and grace of fortunate  
hours.

—William Watson, in the London Speaker.

### A PERTINENT QUESTION.

If a public meeting of citizens to be held in a public hall can be prohibited by the commandment of a magistrate or a policeman, how far are we removed from the conditions that prevail in despotically governed countries like Ireland, Russia or Germany?—Henry Sturgis, in Chicago Chronicle of Oct. 5.

### SUPPRESSION WON'T WORK.

Anarchy cannot be suppressed any more than the schoolboy's belief that arithmetic is all a mistake; nor can yellow journalism be legally repressed without violating the rights of the other kind. Occasionally a schoolboy will smash his slate in the belief that he will thus be rid of his problem; and occasionally the yellow newspaper becomes impossible; but in both cases existing statutes will be

found adequate. It is certain that any abridgment of the right of free speech would do more harm than good. Until the public taste in journalism is corrected additional laws would be useless. When it is corrected they will be needless.—Puck.

### THE TRAGEDY DID NOT ALTER FACTS.

Some of the sensational press which before this crime abused the president with unstinted vituperation have seemed suddenly to become aware of his possession of only untarnished virtues, and others who have before this opposed the policy of the president, appear to have been at once by the tragedy converted to his views.

All this is from an unbalanced emotionalism. The character of our late president is made neither better nor worse by this fearful deed; and what he regarded as a righteous course in the government is neither wiser nor more foolish than it was before the assassin fired the fatal shot.—From Editorial in New-Church Messenger of Oct. 2.

### THE GOSPEL OF WEALTH.

"Hands up!" shouted the road agent. As he was going through the pockets of the passengers, one of them remonstrated.

"This is very hard," said he, "to give up—"

"Nonsense," shouted the road magistrate, "if it were not for us leisure classes there would be no demand for your watches."

"But you give us nothing for them," urged the discontented passenger.

"I have organized the production of valuables," replied the captain of industry; consider: "I give you permission to use the road. What more do you want, you demagogues?"

"We want to control our own highway."

"If you controlled the road yourselves the dear public would be robbed. Much better to leave the highways to professional highwaymen."

"We—"

"You forget the immense sums I have given to the public by leaving purses and trunks when I took the valuables; that, as Comrade Rockefeller says, 'is the best sort of giving.'"

"But—"

"I'm only taking what you have now, whereas the trusts take mortgages on all you may ever have."