

interest of the people of the country, and hereby pledges itself and urges all other labor bodies to make every effort to prevent such a change being brought about.

A further step of importance to English politics was taken by this congress on the same day. It declared in favor of an independent labor movement in politics. The resolution was in these terms:

That this congress heartily endorses the policy of direct labor representation, as decided upon at the last annual conference of the labor representation committee, and urges upon all trades unions not yet affiliated with that body to join forthwith, so that the entire labor movement may be consolidated for definite political purposes.

This resolution was carried by a delegate vote representing 506,000 in the affirmative and 285,000 in the negative.

This action of the British labor congress derives especial importance from the fact that at the bye-election in the Barnard Castle Division of Durham, held July 25 last, a labor candidate was elected to parliament in place of the late Sir Joseph Pease, a Liberal. The labor representative, Mr. Arthur Henderson, J. P., was described at the time by the London Mail as being—

of the best type of labor representative. Born in Scotland, he was apprenticed to his trade of ironmolder in Newcastle and worked at his trade there for some time. Since then he has been prominent in trade unionism, politics, and public life in the north. He acted as Sir Joseph Pease's political agent in the constituency he now represents, is a prominent Wesleyan, a teetotaler, a capital speaker, and a man of all-round high character and ability. He is 40 years of age.

The vote by which Mr. Henderson was returned to parliament as a labor member distinctively was as follows:

Henderson (Labor)	3370
Vane (Conservative)	3323
Beaumont (Liberal)	2809

The total poll was larger by 730 than ever before. The Liberal vote was less by 2,528 and the Conservative by 525, than ever before. At the last previous election the Liberal majority was 1,491; at the present election the combined Liberal and Labor majority over the Conservatives was 2,856. Both the Labor and the

Liberal candidates pledged themselves against Chamberlain's protective tariff policy.

Turkish atrocities in Macedonia (p. 346) continue. The reports that reach Sofia indicate that from 30,000 to 50,000 Bulgarian inhabitants of the province of Monastir have been killed, and that every Bulgarian village in the province has been destroyed.

The Turkish sultan has broken his long established rule of reticence and made a public address to representatives of the several religious creeds in his empire. This address was made on the 1st, upon the occasion of the anniversary of his accession to the throne. As reported from Constantinople on the 3d, the Sultan said, in his reply to the congratulations of the ecumenical patriarch, who referred to conditions in Macedonia:

All my desire is for the welfare of the population, without distinction of race or religion. As to the detestable and regrettable deeds to which the patriarch alluded, I am convinced that the movement does not proceed spontaneously from the population, but is instigated from abroad. I hope the measures taken will insure tranquillity. I call God to witness the sincerity of my declaration, and that all my aspirations and work are for the welfare and prosperity of all my subjects.

Turning to the Bulgarian patriarch, continues the report—

the Sultan bade him communicate his words to his flock. Next addressing the Greek patriarch, the Sultan said he regretted that the Greek population had also suffered from the recent troubles, and declared he would be pleased to contribute to the subscriptions being raised in the patriarchate in behalf of the sufferers. The Sultan further remarked that he was sorry that some of the soldiers had been guilty of acts contrary to his orders and desires. The Sultan personally assured Mgs. Ormanian, the Armenian patriarch, that his words applied to the Armenians as well as to the people of other nationalities.

Regarding the anticipated dangers to American interests in Turkey, an official report was received at Washington on the 8th, from Rear Admiral Cotton, who had been ordered (p. 347) to proceed to Turkish waters. Admiral Cotton's report, dated on the 7th

at Beirut, where his squadron had arrived on the 4th, is as follows:

Violence and bloodshed between Mohammedans and native Christians occurred at Beirut Sunday. Six Greek Christians, two Mohammedans and one Turkish soldier killed; three Greek Christians, three Mohammedans and three Turkish soldiers wounded seriously. Other murders reported. Flag lieutenant and United States consul were present Sunday and Monday in the disturbed quarter and verify detailed statement. Turkish government willingly afforded facility for their investigation and guard; promise 1,000 more Turkish soldiers. Turkish soldiers present sufficient if properly disposed of to handle situation at Beirut. Well patrolled and all quiet Sunday night and to-day, Monday. Turkish governor promises to do all in his power to restore authority. Many houses closed and business suspended. I have prepared to land force for protection of property of American citizens if situation demands. Will act with caution. Present trouble due to animosity between Mohammedans and native Christians and failure to control crimes.

A dispatch of the 10th from London reported that the foreign consuls at Beirut had united in a request to Admiral Cotton to land marines for the protection of the foreign consulates, and that the admiral had cleared the decks of his squadron for action.

The report on the supposed assassination of the American vice consul, Mr. Magelssen, which was the occasion for sending Admiral Cotton to Beirut (p. 347), reached Washington on the 1st. It was from the consul, Mr. Rayndal, and read:

The attempt on Magelssen's life failed utterly. A narrow escape, but the vice consul suffered no injury.

NEWS NOTES.

—King Edward VII. returned from Austria (p. 347) on the 4th.

—The Prohibitionists of Maryland nominated a State ticket on the 3d, with William Gisriel at the head as candidate for governor.

—A South polar expedition which sailed from Germany, August 11, 1901, on board the Gauss, returned on the 29th. The expedition was a failure.

—The first session of the International Alaska boundary commission (vol. v, 730) was held at London on the 3d. Chief Justice Alverstone, of England, was elected president of the commission.

—At the convention of the National Lyceum association, held at Chicago, it