

ers the English chief justice was governed by diplomatic or political rather than judicial considerations.

Great Britain has concluded a treaty with France, signed at Paris on the 14th, which constitutes another step towards arbitration in avoidance of war. It provides generally for the submission to The Hague tribunal of all disputes over treaties between the two countries, which do not involve national honor or independence or affect the interests of a third nation. The terms of this treaty are as follows:

Article 1. Differences of a judicial order, of such as relate to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two contracting parties, which may arise between them and which may not be possible to settle by means of diplomacy, shall be submitted to the permanent court of arbitration established at The Hague by the convention of July 29, 1899, on condition, however, that they do not involve either vital interests or the independence or honor of the two contracting states, and that they do not affect the interests of a third Power.

Article 2. In each particular case the high contracting parties, before addressing themselves to the permanent court of arbitration, shall sign a special arbitration bond setting forth clearly the subject under dispute, the extent of the powers of the arbitrators, and the details to be observed as regards the constitution of the arbitral tribunal and the procedure.

Article 3. The present arrangement is concluded for a term of five years from the date of the signature.

In British politics (p. 441) Chamberlain is still prosecuting his anti-free trade campaign. He spoke on this subject at Newcastle on the 20th to an audience of 4,000 people, who are reported as enthusiastic. John Morley entered the campaign on the 19th with a free trade speech at Manchester. In opposition to Chamberlain's policy a Free Food League has been formed, with the Duke of Devonshire, who recently resigned from Balfour's cabinet (p. 423), as president. The duke accented conditionally in a letter in which he said:

I understand the principal object of the league is to oppose the new departure in the fiscal policy, which now has been definitely announced and which includes the taxation of food imports from foreign countries and preferential treat-

ment for the colonies, as well as a general tariff on imported manufactured goods. I understand these objects do not involve opposition to the policy of the government in so far as that policy is limited to reserving to the government the right of proposing to parliament tariff legislation for the purpose of negotiating commercial treaties and the mitigation of hostile tariffs.

These conditions were accepted by the league. Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton, who also resigned recently from the Balfour ministry (p. 391), are among the membership of the Free Food league.

At the center of political activity in the United States, Ohio (p. 440), the campaign waxes fiercer as election day draws near. The reunion of the McKisson and the Hanna factions in Cleveland is emphasized by the Republicans as a sure indication of the defeat of Johnson in his own city. According to Raymond, the Chicago Tribune's staff correspondent (who seems, by the way, to have abandoned his high plane of impartial reporting for mere political puffing for Mr. Hanna), in a letter of the 19th from Cleveland—

Uncle Mark Hanna and his Republican associates have only one object in view, which is to kill off Tom Johnson for mayor of Cleveland. They know perfectly well that there is not the ghost of a chance of Mayor Tom being elected governor, and this entire campaign, with its four principal candidates centered in Cuyahoga county, is planned from the Republican side for the express purpose of defeating Johnson so completely that the next time he runs for mayor of Cleveland he will be discredited in advance.

Senator Hanna and Mr. Herrick resumed their touring campaign of the State on the 13th at Mt. Vernon in the Republican county of Knox, and Wooster in the county of Wayne. On the 14th Mr. Hanna appeared again in Cleveland, where he advocated the ship-subsidy bill. The secretary of the treasury, Mr. Shaw, spoke at Delaware in the Republican county of Delaware on the 14th, and Mr. Herrick was at Wellington in the Republican county of Lorain on the 16th. Both he and Senator Hanna left Cleveland on the 20th for a final tour of the State. Another member of the President's cabinet, Mr. Wilson, the secretary of agriculture, has come into the State to make five

speeches for Senator Hanna during the present week.

Having reference to Senator Hanna's defense of ship subsidies, Mr. Clarke, his antagonist for the Senate, has renewed his challenge to debate. He did so in his speech at Sandusky on the 15th, saying:

I want to state that I will meet Mr. Hanna on 48 hours' notice anywhere in the State and talk ship subsidy with him. I will take the position that the ship subsidy in any of the three forms proposed by Mr. Hanna would be not a benefit, but a burden to the people of Ohio.

Mayor Johnson's appointment for the 13th at Ottawa in the Democratic county of Putnam was filled by John J. Lentz, owing to the necessity Johnson was under of resting his voice (p. 441), while Mr. Clarke spoke at Galion in the Democratic county of Crawford. Mr. Lentz spoke for Johnson also at Cary and Sycamore in the county of Crawford on the 14th, and at Bucyrus in the same county on the same day. On the 15th Mayor Johnson again appeared to keep his appointments, addressing five meetings in Erie and Huron counties (both Republican), the principal meeting being at Sandusky, where he was joined by Mr. Clarke, and 4,000 people crowded into his tent. On the 16th he spoke at six meetings in the Democratic county of Seneca, where ex-Congressman Norton (vol. v, p. 517) is fighting the Democratic ticket within the party, and closed with a tent meeting at Fremont in the Democratic county of Sandusky. Here there was an audience of 4,000. At Shelby in the afternoon of the 17th, and Mansfield in the evening (both in the Democratic county of Richland), where Johnson defeated the old Democratic boss, Earhardt, at the primary last Spring (p. 113), both Johnson and Clarke spoke at large tent meetings, that at Mansfield numbering 5,000 people. Johnson's meeting on Monday, the 19th, was at Mt. Vernon in the Republican county of Knox, where 4,500 people gathered in the tent. It was here that Johnson stated his position on the use of campaign funds. After remarking that Senator Hanna has ostentatiously been making charitable donations during the