

did not have the courage of their "convictions"—or shall I say determination to get the mileage if possible? The faces of those who refused to vote to strike out the clause were a study, disappointment and chagrin being clearly portrayed. To the Pacific Coast members it meant a "loss" of \$1,200. This chagrin was not, however, confined to them, but was apparent among those who had announced their determination to vote for the mileage, but who did not propose to go on record as favoring it if they were not going to receive it. They are not inaptly described in to-day's *Washington Post*, which says:

House in Stampede! But it was a stampede not of those who had suddenly become virtuous, but rather of men who did not propose to be found out so long as they could not "get the goods."

Everybody's attention having been concentrated on the mileage question for the entire week, it is perhaps not surprising that I was unprepared to discuss the "Rosebud Indian reservation bill" in the manner and to the extent that its importance warranted. This bill proposes to follow the established (and therefore "venerated") practice of selling reservation land outright when acquired from the Indians. As this is the policy (as I said in my speech) which has produced such disastrous results, has transplanted to America and built up here the landlord system of England and continental Europe, and is the primary cause of the fearful inequalities in wealth-possession which prevail in the United States no less than in other civilized countries, I was in duty bound to oppose the principle of the bill even though quite unprepared at the moment to do so in an effective manner. I was thus forced to make my first speech along single tax lines under the most unpropitious circumstances and without preparation.

Fortunately for the cause I represented, the member having charge of the bill—Mr. Burke, of South Dakota—was so confident that no one would support me in my contention that the land should be leased and not sold, that he attempted to drive the bill through at once and would not permit me to offer an amendment providing for leases with reappraisements at the end of five-year periods. As he persistently refused me an opportunity to offer my amendment, I demanded a division, and on its result being announced as 110 to 1, I raised the point of "no quorum."

Instantly Mr. Burke begged that I withdraw my point. He even offered then to ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to prepare my amendment. "All right!" I said; "all I want is the opportunity to record my protest against your plan, and to give members an opportunity of going on record for or against the leasing system."

Objection to his request that I have

unanimous consent to offer my amendment being made by a Democrat, I renewed my point of "no quorum," and the House was declared adjourned.

No objection to my request for unanimous consent to extend my single tax speech in the *Record* was raised. This could not have been due to ignorance of the notice I gave in the House on the 28th, for that notice appeared in the *Record* and was the subject of much private discussion.

ROBT. BAKER.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 1.—In no other State would such a revolution be possible as the one just consummated in Kansas by the withdrawal of Governor Bailey as a candidate for re-election.

It has been the custom in Kansas to give two terms to all State and county officers; and Bailey was serving his first term, as were all the other State officers. Yet, in a campaign of only 22 days, led by a Quaker farmer and a railroad contractor, with practically all the politicians and corporations against them, the rank and file of the Republican party have smashed the strong State machine and rendered the re-election of any of the present State officers impossible.

For two years, corruption and incompetency have thrown off the mask and planted their shame openly as they asked: "What are you going to do about it?" The utter demoralization of Republican State politics began several years ago in the effort of the railways and other corporations to oust the fusionists from power and to elect J. R. Burton to the United States Senate. This culminated in the infamous election law, which denied a place on the official ballot to the strongest in numbers of the political parties of the State, and in a trick ballot and dishonest counting of votes, made possible by the absurd technicalities of that law, whereby 50,000 Democratic ballots were thrown out. Burton was elected Senator, though he could not have carried one of the 106 counties by the popular vote of even his own party. How the Rock Island and Missouri Pacific railways did all this is but too well known in Kansas.

Next came the election of another Senator—one to succeed the exceptionally able and clean Democrat, W. A. Harris. This new Senator had been allotted to the Union Pacific and Santa Fe railways. But there were several stronger and more popular candidates for the place than the Congressman they had selected; so it became necessary to secure the votes of members of the legislature elected in the interest of and pledged to other candidates. Enough such were secured, but by methods peculiar to large corporations and only through the active assistance of the State administration and a legislative session of unparalleled corruption and extravagance. It was safer as well as cheaper to make the taxpayers of the State foot part of the bribery bills; so

hundreds of useless offices were created and the wives and children, the uncles, cousins and nephews of members placed on the pay roll during the session at three dollars per day, along with "straw" men who have never been located outside the pay roll. Incompetence was as rife as corruption. Nearly one-half the laws passed have proven to be defective and others conflicting. State taxation was fully double what it had been under the fusion regime, while all public institutions were in a demoralized state. The two large insane asylums furnished scenes of horror and infamy, by reason of the incompetence and corruption of administrators and employes.

What a lesson is all this respecting our method of electing United States Senators and of the corrupting nature of corporation politics. Many predict that it will result in a Democratic victory at the polls next November. At any rate it shows that there is a limit to what even Kansas Republicans will stand. * * * *

NEWS

Week ending Thursday, Feb. 4.

The British parliament, prorogued in August, reassembled on the 2d. The ceremonies were impressively monarchical. King Edward, attended by the Queen, read his speech from the throne in the House of Lords, where the Lords and Commons had assembled. His speech dealt with various subjects, foreign and domestic, but not at all pointedly with the tariff issue which Mr. Chamberlain has raised (p. 665), and over which factional divisions in the Commons are certain to occur as the session advances.

Seven factions may now be distinguished: (1) The followers of Balfour, the premier, who favor a policy of tariff retaliation, but who object to the protection principle; (2) the Chamberlain faction, which insists that protection is necessary to the unity of the Empire; (3) out-and-out free traders who have been with Chamberlain heretofore, but are opposed to any tinkering with the tariff system; (4) the home rule Liberals under the Campbell-Bannerman leadership, who for the most part propose meeting Chamberlain's protection policy with a demand for land value taxation; (5) the imperial Liberals, under Rosebery's leadership; (6) the Labor party mem-

bers; and (7) the Irish party members. Campbell-Bannerman intimated the purpose of his party by announcing in the Commons on the 2d his desire to question the ministry regarding their attitude on the policy of protection. In concluding he stated that John Morley would in a few days offer an amendment to the address of the Commons in reply to the King's speech, which would bring the tariff question to an issue. The text of the amendment thus referred to is cabled in advance as follows:

It is our duty to present to your majesty that our effective deliberation on financial services is impaired by conflicting declarations from your majesty's ministers. We respectfully submit the judgment of this House that the removal of protective duties has for more than half a century actively conducted to the vast extension of the trade and commerce of the realm and the welfare of the population, and this House believes that, while the needs for social improvement are still manifold and urgent, any return to protective duties, and more particularly when imposed upon the food of the people, would be deeply injurious to the national strength, contentment and well being.

At the meeting on the 3d of the executive council of the Liberal-Unionist party, called to consider the advisability of dissolving (p. 646), Mr. Chamberlain presided and made a speech urging the importance of maintaining the organization so long as the Irish party continues to demand home rule. Only two members voted against the resolution declaring for the maintenance of the party: Another resolution instructed the council to assist Liberal-Unionist candidates without regard to their opinions on the tariff question, the only condition being their readiness to support Bal-four as premier.

One of the references in King Edward's speech from the throne upon the reassembling of parliament, was to a British expedition into the mysterious Chinese region of Tibet, to the north of India. The King described this as a—

political mission which, with the concurrence of the Chinese government, has entered Tibetan territory in order to secure due observance of conventions. He added that a Chinese official had been despatched from Peking

to meet the British mission in Tibet, and expressed the hope that an arrangement may be made which will peacefully remove the sources of constant friction.

The expedition thus alluded to is under the command of Col. Younghusband, who was reported on the 24th to have had a friendly interview with a Tibetan general from Lhasa, the Tibetan capital. Accompanied by several lamas (Buddhist monks) he had come out to offer Col. Younghusband favorable terms to retire. Upon the refusal of his terms he warned Younghusband that the British advance would be opposed. Three days later, on the 28th, it was reported from Chumbi, British India, that Col. Younghusband had received a personal visit from the Depon Lama, one of the five great lamas of Tibet (who delivered an ultimatum warning him to return to Gnatong and promising that there would be serious trouble if he did not do so), and that large reinforcements of infantry and cavalry had already reached the Tibetan camp, and more were coming from Lhasa and Shigatso, the western capital. It was expected that an attack would be made on the British camp at Tuna when the Tibetans were sufficiently reinforced. In the meantime the British were pushing the work of road making through a gorge north of Lingmathang, which is said to be more difficult to traverse and higher than the Kyber pass. The military telegraph was keeping pace with the roadmakers.

Concern has been felt in Germany regarding an expedition against hostile natives in German Southwest Africa; the expedition, which is 3,000 strong and under the command of Col. Theodore Leutwein, governor general of German Southwest Africa, not having been heard of for two weeks. German Southwest Africa extends along the Atlantic coast of South Africa for about 930 miles north from the Orange river (exclusive of Walfisch Bay, which is British), to the Cunene river. It runs inland as far as Bechuana and Rhodesia and comprises about 322,450 square miles. Most of the inhabitants, numbering some 200,000, are Hottentots, Bushmen, Bantus and Damoras. The Euro-

pean inhabitants number 4,674, of whom 2,595 are German. The German military force consists of 825 Europeans, and an unreported supplementary force of natives. The seat of German administration is Great Windhoek, about 180 miles inland from Walfisch Bay. Advices of the 25th were to the effect that Col. Leutwein's force had made several unsuccessful attempts to relieve the settlement station of Okahandja and with considerable loss of life. According to dispatches of the 1st not only had he not been heard of since those losses, but the settlement station of Windhoek was then beleaguered. But a dispatch of the 3d from Berlin repeats the following cablegram received that day from the commander of the German gunboat Habicht:

The garrisons at Windhoek and Okahandja have been relieved by Franke's company with two guns. The relief of Okahandja occurred January 27, Emperor William's birthday, and was without losses. On January 28 there occurred a terrific battle between the gallant little German force and the enemy, who numbered thousands. The engagement lasted for six hours, and ended with the storming of the main camp of the enemy, situated on Kaiser Wilhelm mountain. Four Germans were wounded. After this defeat the enemy withdrew to the Otjisangati hills, but we succeeded in getting away all the stolen cattle. The enemy devastated all the farms and the railroad stations in the Windhoek and Okahandja districts, a portion of Karibib, and the barracks of the mountain battery at Johann Albrecht's heights. The losses so far are known to be 44 settlers, including women and children, killed, and in most cases the bodies were mutilated. The military losses amount to 26, and there have been 50 other fatalities. It is probable that Gobaldis has been besieged since January 16. The march on Omaruru will begin to-morrow. Col. Leutwein, governor of German Southwest Africa, is expected here by steamer on February 5. Lieut. Winkler has arrived here with aid.

NEWS NOTES.

—Miss Nannie Bryan, sister of William J. Bryan, died at Lincoln, Neb., on the 30th.

—The coroner's official list of deaths in the Iroquois theater disaster at Chicago (p. 674) reports the number as 570.

—The resignation of John D. Rockefeller from the board of directors of the steel trust was announced at New-York on the 1st.

—Bourke Cochran was nominated on