

not be the sole judge of their reasonableness, but in case of disagreement the question must be determined by an impartial tribunal like The Hague or by a special commission. The claim of Great Britain to exclude fishermen from the bays and harbors on the treaty coasts of Newfoundland and the Magdalen islands, the Court decides without qualification in favor of the United States; but it follows the strict letter of the British-American treaty whereby America renounced the right to fish in any bays on non-treaty coasts. On another question the court decided that fishing vessels are entitled to the commercial privileges accorded to other vessels, but cannot exercise them at the same time on the same voyage while acting under the treaty liberties regulating fishing. The Court was unanimous on all questions except one, that regarding non-treaty coasts, from the decision of which Luis Drago, the member from the Argentine Republic, gave a dissenting opinion largely supporting the American contentions.

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British Politics.

The present seethe in British politics (p. 758) is thus summarized by T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in his cable letter of the 27th which appeared in the Chicago Tribune of the 28th, his later cable letters in the Tribune indicating a continuance of these conditions:

Politicians rest, but politics does not. In the week just ended three momentous questions—namely: the tariff, land settlement, and payment of members of Parliament—were rushed to the front and once more brought England face to face with the most vital problems. . . The rising tide against the high tariff party in England is further augmented by the revolt of western Canada against Premier Laurier's high tariff policy, and it is affected also by the events in America connected with Roosevelt's disturbing personality. Driven back from their high tariff entrenchments, the Tories now seek a second line of defense on the land question. They are trying on the one hand to embarrass the operation of Lloyd George's land taxes by appeals to the universal disinclination to pay the new taxes and the almost equally great disinclination to prepare returns for the tax gatherer. Some land agents even propose to start a movement of passive resistance against making any returns. On the other hand the Tories have come out, one after another, every day with some new scheme to create small land owners in England and Scotland. One Tory suggests that the land should be bought by the state and resold, as in Ireland. Another proposes that the soldier, sailor, and police pensioners should get plots of land for nothing. In short, the whole army of land monopolists is in a desperate panic and in full flight. As to the third question—namely: the payment of members of Parliament, which has come with lightning rapidity to the front, the Labor party still demands legislation to restore the right of trade unions to make a compulsory levy for the payment of members of Parliament and for other political purposes. But such a drastic proposal

is not likely to obtain the support of the Ministry and probably the Liberals and the Laborites will combine on the payment of members of Parliament by the state as the first installment of the restoration of the right of the trade unionists, though probably this proposal will not be passed in the present Parliament. It remains possible that the difficulties of the Labor party from their almost complete extinction of funds and their pressure in turn on the Ministry may rush the question and force it in the next session. Ireland in the meantime looks on phlegmatically. She sees the land system for which she fought for seven centuries now acclaimed as the only solution by the English and Tory party, who resisted Ireland's fight all along. Ireland similarly regards the payment of members with serene detachment, having nearly \$60,000 already subscribed this year by her people for the support of the Parliamentary movement and the prospect of perhaps double that sum from the coming tour of John Redmond and his colleagues in the United States and Canada.

NEWS NOTES

—John Lind has again peremptorily refused to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of Minnesota (p. 732).

—Governor Patterson of Tennessee withdrew on the 10th from his candidacy as Democratic candidate for re-election.

—The twenty-third annual convention of the American section of the Theosophical Society opened on the 10th at Chicago.

—Peter N. Speer of Oil City was chosen on the 10th as Republican nominee for Congress in the place of Congressman Joseph C. Sibley, (p. 829).

—Mayor Brand Whitlock welcomed on the 12th at Toledo, the delegates to the sixty-third national convention of the Council of Red Men of the United States.

—Congressman Joseph C. Sibley was indicted along with his co-defendants (p. 829) on the 7th, by the Warren County, Pa., grand jury for conspiracy to bribe voters of the Twenty-eighth Congressional district.

—The lower house of the Texas legislature by a vote of 51 to 34 on the 8th, instructed their senators and congressman to work for the repeal of the Fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, and modification of the Fourteenth.

—Elias Fernandez Albano, Acting President of the Republic of Chile since the death of President Pedro Montt at Bremen, on August 16 (p. 782), died of pneumonia on the 6th. The Minister of Justice, Emiliano Figueroa, has been appointed Acting President.

—A reorganization of anti-labor elements in Australian politics (p. 730) has been made under the name of the Country Party, by the Farmers' and Settlers' Association, which is reported by the Sydney Worker to be dominated by "big landlords and squatters."

—Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp of Lexington, Ky., State President of the Women's Christian Temper-