

make answer. The people of India are not slaves, they are freemen, too.

Lord Morley, the eminent philosopher, is the Secretary of State for India now. Every line of his books breathes the idea of Liberalism and dignity of human rights. We of India don't understand why under his regime a law has been enforced in India which cannot be justified in any case except when the country is under martial law. Then are we to suppose that India is under martial law?

We see that the Russian government gives some kind of trial to Russian revolutionists. We have seen that the British government gave the Zulu leaders a chance of judicial trial. Why then will not the British government give the Indian nationalists a chance of defending themselves before tribunals of justice instead of subjecting them to arbitrary deportation?

The American people cannot justify the measures taken by the British government in India, when they see that their own Constitution requires that all criminal cases before any United States court, shall be tried by jury. A state of dependency which denies the people civil rights cannot be justified.

TARAKNATH DAS.

NEWS NARRATIVE

To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article, on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

Week ending Tuesday, February 2, 1909.

Russia Executes An American Soldier.

That a United States soldier, visiting his aged mother at his native home in Russia for the first time in fifteen years, with a formal furlough in his pocket, was arrested on a trumped-up charge of having deserted from one of the Czar's regiments, and was court martialed and almost immediately shot, was the story told at a meeting of the United German Trades in Philadelphia on the 31st. Resolutions were adopted requesting the United States government to demand from Russia a full explanation, apology and reparation. The soldier was Fritz Strombach, who called Philadelphia his home, although he had served in the United States army almost without interruption since 1899, much of his time having been spent in the Philippines. In the fall of 1907 he obtained a furlough to visit his mother in the province of Kursland, Russia, taking with him his savings of years. Since that time nothing was heard from him until a relative in Philadelphia received a copy of a paper from that portion of Russia with a significant mark in blue pencil, surrounding a brief item telling of Strombach's arrest, trial and

execution, the last having occurred on his mother's farm. It was upon this information that the United German trades took its action.

+ +

Russian Politics.

With an oligarchy in absolute power, and revolutionists for opposition, political conditions in Russia are of the brutal and bloody type, in which spies and traitors play important parts and death is the penalty for defeat. Startling instances of spies in high places on both sides have just come to light. Recently there were revelations at Paris to the effect that Azef, the head of the terrorists of the Russian revolutionary movement, was a paid agent of the Russian secret police (p. 86), and now it appears that a Russian police official, Lopukine, was instrumental in furnishing the revolutionary committee the information of treachery which enabled them to detect and condemn Azef. Lopukine is consequently under arrest at St. Petersburg, charged with high treason. He is a man of high standing and connections—having the rank of state councilor and being a brother-in-law of Prince Ourusoff. It was Ourusoff who, in the first Duma, arraigned General Trepoff as "the man higher up" who instigated the Jewish massacres.

+ +

Indian Nationalists' Congress Suppressed.

The Indian National Congress, held at Madras during the latter part of December (p. 62), which expressed sentiments of loyalty to the British government, is not regarded by all native nationalists as the true congress. Another congress would have convened at Nagpur at about the same time, but it was suppressed by the British authorities, who prohibited any gathering in that city or the district between December 15th, 1908, and January 15th, 1909.

+ +

This prevention of peaceful public assembly of Indian nationalists, is denounced by them as a policy of the British government, designed to prevent disclosure of the sentiments of the Indian people to the world. Self-government, revival of Indian industry, commerce and agriculture, and establishment of national educational systems are the declared objects of the Indian Nationalist party. To weaken and break up this patriotic and humanitarian band, so its leaders declare, the British government has adopted several "dishonorable and uncivil" methods. Recently nine distinguished Bengal nationalist leaders were deported without any kind of trial and under an old law, the act of 1818. Among these nine men Mr. Aswain Kumar Dutt, M. A., B. L., and Mr. Krishna Kuma Mitra, B. A., were the most influential. Mr. Dutt is the founder of a college, and he organized village courts of arbitration all over the

district of Barisal, Bengal. Mr. Mitra was the superintendent of the city college, Calcutta, and editor of a vernacular weekly paper until his arrest. Of the remainder, the most important is Subodh Chunder Mullick, a Bengali millionaire, for the past few years a liberal donor to the Nationalist cause. When the National Council of Education was started nearly three years ago, for the purpose of providing higher education independently of the government colleges, he made a gift to the movement of \$30,000. He was the chief supporter of the *Bande Mataram* newspaper. S. C. Chakravarti is a journalist, who has been connected with several Nationalist newspapers. He was editor of *Sandhya*, a remarkable vernacular journal, written in colloquial Bengali, and sold by thousands in the Calcutta streets at a farthing, and when Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal left *Bande Mataram* he joined it as joint editor. Both these papers have lately been suppressed under the new press law. Pulin Dass is a young pleader of Dacca, and is secretary of the Anusilan Samiti (Physical Culture Society) in that place, said to be the largest of the student associations.

+ +

Journalism in the Philippines.

El Renacimiento, the Filipino daily, of which The Renacimiento (vol. xi, p. 837), was an English representative, has suffered from the "big stick." On the 5th of November, the day after the American Presidential election, five persons connected with the paper were prosecuted for libeling Dean C. Worcester, United States Commissioner. Mr. Worcester had not been mentioned by name, but it was assumed that he was alluded to in an article which described an anonymous official as a "bird of prey" who had used his position to make a fortune by improper means, such as secretly acquiring lands and mining rights. A dispatch of January 11 announced that two of the editors had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and fined \$1,000 each. In the meantime on the 15th of December the English paper, The Renacimiento, suspended publication, at least temporarily, expressing a hope of resumption about the first of next May. The heavy costs of the unexpected process against the "elder brother," were assigned as a reason for the suspension.

+ +

Cuba Libre.

Cuba celebrated her new independence (p. 104) with great rejoicing. An Associated Press dispatch of the 27th described the streets of Havana on the eve of the inauguration as filled with happy, shouting, cheering people. Brilliant illuminations, a magnificent triumphal arch, a great ball to the departing American officials, gave expression to the national feeling. At noon on the 28th José Miguel Gomez took the oath of office as President in the balcony of the executive palace facing the

Plaza de Armas, which was filled by vast crowds. The American Provisional Governor, Charles E. Magoon, read an address which was in the form of a letter to the President and Congress of the Republic of Cuba. In this letter Governor Magoon stated that—

It is the understanding of the United States, and it now declares that all the executive and legislative decrees, regulations and rulings of the Provincial Government now in force are to continue in force and effect until such time as the same shall be legally revoked by Cuba.

All money obligations of the Provisional Government down to this date have been paid as far as practicable. Such claims and obligations, however, as may remain unpaid are to be regarded as claims and obligations of Cuba, and the United States understands that these claims and obligations will be so treated.

The Provisional Administration constructed some and entered into contracts for other works of sanitation, and the government and control of the island are transferred to you with the express understanding that said contracts and all contracts relating to sanitation or other public purposes shall be held inviolable.

I am also directed by the President to declare that the United States considers that the second article of the appendix of the Constitution of Cuba forbids Cuba to assume or contract any public debt in excess of, or in addition to, the debt already contracted or authorized by now existing laws and now existing decrees of the Provisional Government, and that the United States will not recognize or concede to be a valid obligation of Cuba any bond or evidence of debt which may be issued in violation of this understanding.

In accepting the letter the new President said:

We receive from you the government of Cuba which you turn over to us in compliance with the instructions of the President of the United States. We have heard your statements and take note of the document which you deliver to us. All acquired rights shall be respected in harmony with the principles of international law, the principles of our Constitution and the provisions of the appendix of the Constitution. The Constitution shall be upheld in all its integrity, because our chief concern will be to preserve it inviolate. We shall faithfully adhere to the treaty between the United States and Cuba, as this is our duty while the same remains in force, and we shall endeavor through good government and vigilant administration to obviate the necessity of at any time applying any of its clauses. The United States will always find a friendly nation in Cuba. Immediately after the ceremonies the American officials left Havana on warships and transports.

+ +

The Trend of Organized Labor Towards Socialism.

Peculiar significance attaches to the action of the United Mineworkers' convention at Indianapolis in adopting the following resolutions proposed by the socialistic element among the delegates:

Whereas, In the light of the industrial depression