

10. The British are to provide for the restoration of the people to their homes and for supplying them with indispensable seed, stock, implements, etc.; also to pay war losses of individuals incurred under the laws of the South African Republic to the extent of \$15,000,000, in addition to lending to individuals to an unspecified amount at 3 per cent. interest.

The foregoing agreement is signed in behalf of the British by Lord Milner as high commissioner; in behalf of the South African Republic by Gen. Schalk Burger as vice president acting as president, Gen. Reitz as state secretary, and Gen. Botha as commander-in-chief; and in behalf of the Orange Free State by Gen. De Wet as acting president in place of President Steyn (the latter being ill and having appointed De Wet to act for him), Gen. Bremner, Judge Hertzog and Delarey.

No provision regarding the Boer allies of Cape Colony and Natal was made in these terms of settlement, but at the time of handing the document to the Boer commissioners for submission to the Vereeniging conference, Lord Milner read a statement, of which he gave them a copy, to the effect that—

the treatment of Cape Colony and Natal colonists who joined the Boers in the war will be determined, if they return to their own colonies, by the colonial governments; and as to Cape Colony that the government there agrees that the rank and file who surrender, and before a magistrate acknowledge themselves guilty of high treason, shall be punished only by denial for life of registration as voters, provided they have not been guilty of murder or acts contrary to the usages of civilized warfare; and that those holding official positions may be tried for high treason and punished at discretion provided that the death penalty shall not be inflicted.

Thus ends the British war in South Africa, reports of which have appeared regularly in these columns, from time to time, as the facts were disclosed through the daily press. By utilizing the reference pagings, inserted in most of the items, to trace them back from the last to the first, the reader may begin with the Cape Colony elections of 1898 (vol. i. No. 21, p. 10) and without further search follow the story of the war, told as it progressed, in a continuous serial narrative down to its close. In recognition of Lord Kitchener's services the king requests parliament to enable

him to grant Kitchener \$250,000. The Irish members announce their intention of opposing the grant at every stage.

The passage by the United States Senate of the Philippine civil government bill comes hard upon the heels of the South African treaty of peace, this bill having after prolonged debate been passed on the 3d. It was reported favorably on the 31st of March by the Senate committee on the Philippines, of which Mr. Lodge is chairman. The bill is very long, and is designed to be temporary in operation. It sanctions the existing American government in the Philippines, set up by the President; it provides for a census, as soon as peace shall have been established, with a view to organizing a permanent representative government; it authorizes the commission to lease and alienate the public lands; it authorizes it to grant franchises; and it provides for coinage and banking, with the silver standard. The bill makes no intimation of the intention of the United States with reference to the future of the islands. Consequently the minority of the committee recommended a substitute looking to the ultimate recognition of the Philippines after the manner of the organization and recognition of the Republic of Cuba. When the question came to a vote on the 3d, the majority of the committee had already caused the bill of rights of the United States constitution, except the clauses relative to juries and the bearing of arms, to be inserted in the bill; and several proposed amendments were voted on prior to the submission of the main question. One of these would have admitted Philippine products into the United States at 50 per cent. of regular customs duties. It was rejected. The substitute was also voted down. Morgan, of Alabama, and McLaurin, of South Carolina, Democrats, voted against the substitute and with the Republicans; while Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Wellington, of Maryland, Republicans, voted for it and with the Democrats. Mason, of Illinois, refused to vote either way on any of the amendments. On the final vote, that on the passage of the bill, the only Democrat to vote with the Republicans was McLaurin, of South Carolina. Hoar, Wellington and Mason voted with the Democrats in the negative. With these exceptions the bill passed by a strict party vote, the

affirmative vote being 48 and the negative 30. The bill is now in the House, where it is expected to come in conflict with the measure approved by the Republican committee of that body.

Upon the eve of the vote upon the Philippine bill in the Senate the war department announced that the effective strength of the army in the Philippines will be reduced in less than two months to 25,000 men. Already orders had been issued reducing the army as a whole from 77,287 to 66,497.

On the subject of labor strikes in the United States, to which considerable space was devoted last week (p. 119), there are several important facts to report.

The anthracite coal strike (p. 119) was strengthened on the 2d by the accession of from 75 to 80 per cent. of the men engaged in pumping out the mines to save them from destruction by water; and in support of the employers a large body of "coal and iron police," a private armed force, hired and controlled by the coal combinations, has been sent out to patrol the coal fields. The professed object of this movement is to prevent disorder and protect property from violence; though the strike leaders assert that there is no danger of violence and that the real object of privately policing the country is to incite individual strikers to breaches of the law.

In the tugmen's strike on the great lakes (p. 119), summonses have been issued by the steamboat inspectors at Chicago against the licensed tugmen who refuse to work on boats of the towing trust, but nothing further of interest is reported.

The Chicago street car strike, which seemed imminent last week (p. 119), has been settled, as rumor then had it. The settlement, effected through the mediation of Franklin MacVeagh, as a member of the arbitration tribunal of the National Civic Federation, secures all that the employes demanded. It is to hold for one year, and guarantees that—

1. The companies (the Consolidated Traction Co., the Union Traction Co., and the Chicago General Street Railway Co.) withdraw all opposition to the organization of their employes into the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America.

2. The companies reinstate in their former positions all employes who have been discharged for taking part in forming this organization.

3. The companies will meet and treat with the committees of this organization on all questions and grievances that may arise in the future.

4. Future disputes shall be settled by arbitration.

The other strike mentioned last week, that of the Chicago teamsters against the meat trust (p. 119), became formidable, and was attended with threatening riots, but it has now been settled. The rioting began on the 2d, when the meat trust made a concerted effort to break the tie-up caused by the strike by manning their wagons with clerks and other non-union men and driving them through the streets in procession under police guard. A mob of strike sympathizers followed the wagons, others blocked their progress with barricades, and in a little while the police were in a fight with the people of the neighborhood. No lives were lost and but few persons were injured. Altogether there were four riot calls on that day. There were similar disorders on the 3d, when the first shot was fired. The man who fired it was a special officer employed by one of the packing houses. To the taunts and jeers of friends of the strikers in the streets he replied with his revolver, wounding an unoffending man in a carriage. The trust managers declared their intention of sending out their wagons in increasing numbers under police guards until the strike was wholly broken. They said they could get drivers from other cities and the country, and they supplied themselves temporarily by forcing their clerks and other employes to take the striking drivers' places under penalty of discharge. On the 4th they turned out a larger caravan of meat delivery wagons than before, which were driven in procession, guarded by police, through the principal downtown streets. They were followed by mobs, and bystanders pelted them with missiles. The police attacked the mobs and also spectators on the sidewalks, clubbing them regardless of whether they were disorderly or not, and before the day closed there was every prospect of one of the most violent labor conflicts in the history of the city. But in the evening, through the efforts of Frederick W. Job, chairman of the state board of

arbitration, and Mayor Harrison, a settlement was effected.

The strike was principally over the question of organization, though questions of wages and hours were involved. The strikers had demanded an agreement in substance as follows:

1. The employers agree to employ none but members of the Packing House Teamsters' union, Local No. 10, in good standing and carrying the regular working card of the Teamsters' National Union of America.

2. The minimum wage scale shall be 22 cents per hour on single wagons and cars, 25 cents per hour on two-horse wagons, 27½ cents per hour on three-horse wagons, 30 cents per hour on four-horse wagons and 32½ cents per hour on six-horse wagons; time to start from time of calling for number or check in the morning until reporting back said number or check in the evening, and not less than ten hours to constitute a day's work, and no limit; time and a half for Sundays and legal holidays.

3. Any employe who is receiving more than this scale of wages shall not suffer a reduction after this scale goes into effect.

4. There shall be a steward for each barn where members are employed, appointed by the Packing House Teamsters' union, whose duty it shall be to see that all members live up to the rules of the Teamsters' National Union of America and rules of barn.

5. The organization on its part agrees to furnish teamsters at all times when in its power to do so.

6. The organization agrees on its part to do all in its power to further the interests of employes.

7. It gives employers the right to hire all teamsters, providing they notify the officials of the union within 12 hours after employing said teamster; and if there be any charge against said teamster that the employer agrees on his part to discharge said teamster within 12 hours after receiving notice from the officials of the union.

8. Should any difference arise between the employe and said firm which cannot be adjusted between them it shall be referred to arbitration.

To these demands the packers objected that the 1st, 4th, 7th and 8th demands required them virtually to surrender the management of their business interests; and some of these objections are allowed in the settlement, which retains the 8th demand along with the 3d, 5th and 6th, but modifies the others as follows:

1. Employers not to discriminate against union men.

2. Wage scale to be improved.

4. Employers to appoint barn stew-

ards and union rules not to be enforced.

7. Employers may employ non-union men, but these may afterward join the union if they wish.

In American politics the leading event of the week is the state election of Oregon, which took place on Monday, the 2d. It has resulted in the election of the entire Republican ticket except the candidate for governor. For that office George E. Chamberlain, the Democratic candidate, defeats W. J. Furnish, the Republican candidate (who was formerly a Democrat), by a small majority, probably about 750 in the whole state. There is no political significance to the election, unless it be that the state is still Republican. Chamberlain's success was due to his personal popularity and the personal unpopularity of Furnish. The state platforms of the two parties were substantially identical, and no contest was made by the Democrats on national lines. On the Federal senatorship (a new law in Oregon allowing advisory nominations for that office to be placed on the official ballot and voted for by the people), the vote is not at this writing (June 5) reported from the whole state; but in Multnomah county, in which Portland is situated, C. E. S. Wood, the Democratic nominee for United States senator (pp. 67, 93) polls 4,400 votes, slightly less than the general Democratic vote. The Republican convention made no nomination for United States Senator, but ex-Gov. Geer was nominated by petition and received in Multnomah county 7,700, slightly less than the general Republican vote. The press dispatches give no news as to the fate of the constitutional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum, but from responsible sources we learn that it was carried by an overwhelming vote.

The Democratic convention of Indiana assembled on the 4th. As the head of the ticket in that state this year is the candidate for secretary of state, the convention is important only with reference to its platform, which does not indorse the Kansas City national platform, but does put forward as the leading national issue the Philippine question. It denounces the Philippine policy of the party in power as a stultification of the Declaration of Independence. Alfred Schoenover was nominated for secretary of state. The Republican convention, which was held in April,