

Rodgers, who cabled officially from Cavite on the 22d as follows:

Active insurrection in Samar. New York leaves to-day for Catbalogan with 300 marines, to return to Basey and Balangiga to cooperate with the army. Nearly all naval force concentrated on Samar patrol. Services Arethusa and Zafiro, two colliers, needed and being utilized.

Concurrently it is reported from Washington (we quote from the correspondence of the Chicago Record-Herald of the 23d) that—

an active campaign, participated in by the army and navy, has been inaugurated against the rebels in Samar. That island is to be swept clean of Filipinos hostile to American sovereignty. They are to be given no opportunity to escape to another island. They will be killed in action, or, in order to prevent being driven into the sea, they must surrender.

Light is thrown upon the inner meaning of that dispatch by one of the 22d from Manila (from the correspondent of the Chicago Tribune and published in that paper of the 21st), which says:

It is not likely that the troops will take any more prisoners, as the war against the treacherous natives will be carried on without asking for or giving quarter.

Part of the American force in this work consists, according to Manila dispatches, of the Macabebes, native scouts, whose relation to the civilized Filipinos is much the same as that of the Indians to the Americans in our Revolutionary war. The Macabebe scouts are relied upon to do the work in the interior of Samar, while the American troops operate along the coast. Another method decided upon by Gen. Chaffee, as reported by the current dispatches from Manila, is the policy inaugurated by Gen. Weyler in Cuba and imitated by Lord Kitchener in South Africa—the reconcentrado policy of compelling the rural inhabitants to go into towns. Gen. Chaffee modifies this policy for Samar, however, to the extent of exempting men who are known to have a steady occupation.

Samar is not the only place where resistance to American occupation of the Philippines has revived. The island of Leyte is described to be as disturbed as Samar, and general uneasiness is reported as prevailing in central Luzon.

Passing now to Afghanistan, where the death of the old ameer (p. 424) and the succession of his son Habibullah (p. 440) were regarded as likely to result in local disturbances that might embroil Great Britain and Russia in war, it seems more than probable that this danger has passed. British dispatches from India have all along denied, though uneasily, that a controversy was imminent. The St. Petersburg dispatches alone predicted trouble. But a St. Petersburg dispatch of the 18th declares that it is asserted in high diplomatic circles there that even should complications arise in Afghanistan in consequence of the death of Abdur Rahman and the accession of Habibullah, these would not lead to concurrent intervention, which means that Russia would give Great Britain no cause for protest.

In France parliament reassembled on the 22d, under circumstances which imperiled the continuance in power of the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry, of which the socialist Millerand is a member. The critical situation is connected with a possible strike in the coal regions of the north of France. The miners' committee had adjourned, after a session of several days, without making public the result of its deliberations. It is to meet again next February. When parliament assembled, on the day of the adjournment of that committee, the 22d, a socialist deputy, M. Basly, demanded immediate consideration of a bill to establish a minimum wages scale for miners, with a work-day of eight hours and a pension of 2 francs a day after 25 years' service. The premier, Waldeck-Rousseau, stated that while the ministry favored the general principle of the bill, and was inclined to continue its examination into the question of miners' pensions with a view to incorporating it in the general question of pensions, it was opposed to fixing a minimum wages scale, and, though desirous of ameliorating labor conditions everywhere later, could not now act upon the eight hour question without injury to national production. He added that the ministry would not yield to the pressure of influences generated by temporary irritation. Upon this declaration the ministry was deserted by the socialist deputies. Mr. Viviani, their leader, denounced it vigorously for refusing now to fulfill pledges which both Waldeck-Rous-

seau and Millerand had made to the labor party. But the loss of socialist support was offset by conservative accessions, and the position of the ministry was sustained by the narrow majority of 66.

Labor controversy in the United States is again involved somewhat conspicuously as well as significantly in the question of "government by injunction." This is in connection with the injunction order against the striking machinists, granted August 23d by the federal judge, Kohlsaat, of Chicago (p. 329). Arguments upon continuing that injunction were heard in September, and on the 21st of October Judge Kohlsaat decided against the strikers. The permanent order, as signed, omitting merely formal phrases, commands all persons—

to desist and refrain . . . from in any manner by violence or threats of violence interfering with, hindering, obstructing or stopping any of the business of the complainant, the Allis-Chalmers company . . . and from entering upon the grounds or premises of the complainant against its wish, for the unlawful purpose of interfering with, hindering or obstructing its business in any form or manner, or from compelling or inducing, or attempting to compel or induce, by threats or intimidation of any sort, or by force or violence, any person to leave the employment of said complainant, or not to enter its employ if desirous of so doing . . . and from congregating at or near the aforesaid respective plants or factories of the complainant . . . to intimidate, or obstruct, surround or impede, or in any manner calculated to intimidate, or for that purpose, any of the employes of the complainant, or any person or persons seeking employment from said complainant in the operation of its said business by an act of violence or any act calculated to intimidate such persons, and from in any manner interfering with the complainant in carrying on its business in said respective plants or factories in the usual and ordinary way by and in the manner aforesaid . . . and from picketing, guarding, obstructing, impeding, besetting or patrolling the streets, alleys or approaches to the aforesaid several premises of said complainant or ordering the same to be done, for the purpose, or in such manner as to intimidate, coerce or by any act or language tending to intimidate, or induce any other employes of the complainant from remaining or continuing in such employment, or for the pur-

pose, or in such manner as to intimidate, coerce or induce any person seeking employment of complainant from entering such employment, and from intimidating, molesting or interfering by either of the means aforesaid with the employes of said complainant in going to and from their daily work at either of the said plants of the complainant, and from interfering by either of the means aforesaid with any such persons anywhere because of such persons being in the employ of the complainant or because of their seeking such employment . . . and from going or directing anyone to go, either singly or collectively, to the homes, boarding houses or places of habitation of employes of complainant, or any of them, or of persons seeking employment, for the purpose of intimidating or coercing any or all of them to leave the employment of complainant, or from entering complainant's employment, and as well from intimidating or threatening in any manner the relatives, wives and families of said employes, at their said homes, boarding houses or elsewhere.

This order is described by the attorneys for the employers as the most sweeping injunction ever issued against strikers by any court in this country; and the Chicago Federation of Labor has decided to fight it as a menace to all labor. Besides providing for legal expenses and arranging for a struggle in the upper courts, that body unanimously adopted the following resolutions on the 20th:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Federation that such decisions as have been recently rendered by federal Judges Kohlsaat and Baker in the injunction cases are calculated to produce a feeling of disrespect and contempt for the law as administered at present; and, be it further resolved, That the legislative committee be instructed to draw up a memorial to congressmen and senators of this state requesting that the federal laws of the United States be so modified as to curtail the arbitrary power of the federal judges of this country.

The mention of Judge Baker in these resolutions is an allusion to the federal judge of Indiana who (p. 329) issued a similar injunction last summer in the Conkey printers' strike. Judge Baker has convicted Edward Bessette, of Chicago, of contempt of court for violating that injunction, although Bessette was not named in the order and had never been served with a copy. He fined Bessette \$250 and costs, with commitment to jail in

default of payment, but allows him to be at liberty during an appeal, upon giving a bond of \$1,000.

Political activity in the United States centers chiefly in Iowa, Ohio and New York city. The Iowa campaign is made notable by the participation of Mr. Bryan as a speaker on the Democratic side. The principal issue is the question of making railroad corporations bear their equitable share of taxation. The New York city campaign is in full blast with public meetings; and the Ohio Republicans opened their campaign at Delaware on the 19th, with Senators Hanna and Foraker as the leading speakers. Their keynote for the campaign is the question of endorsing and perpetuating the national policies of the late President McKinley, and they denounce the attempt of Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, to raise a state issue over taxation. Mayor Johnson, who is making the legislative campaign in northern Ohio on the question of equitable taxation, was present and gave this description of the occasion:

I had never heard Senator Foraker and I was much interested in what he said, and the manner in which he said it. Given a good subject, I believe he would make a magnificent speech. I do not think he should be blamed so much for the miserable failure he made to-day. All the speakers were in the same boat. What can be expected of people who live in yesterday and the day before. Being the first time I ever attended a Republican state opening, of course I was entertained; but I prefer to spend my time with people who live in to-day and to-morrow. No state issues, they say! I have known people to be mistaken.

The formal opening of the Democratic state campaign in Ohio took place at Bucyrus on the 23d.

NEWS NOTES.

—President Roosevelt has appointed George E. Koester, a gold Democrat, as collector of internal revenue for South Carolina.

—The Universalist general convention, assembled at Buffalo, on the 22d, elected Hon. W. D. Washburn, of Minnesota, as president.

—The term of official mourning for the late President McKinley terminated on the 19th, 30 days after the funeral at Canton.

—J. S. Pillsbury, seventh governor of Minnesota, and a noted millionaire flour manufacturer and philan-

thropist, died at Minneapolis on the 18th.

—The new president of the Mormon church, chosen on the 17th to succeed Lorenzo Snow, whose death we reported last week, is Joseph F. Smith, a nephew of the Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith. He is 63 years old.

—The pan-American congress, composed of delegates from every country of North, Central and South America, was formally opened on the 22d in the City of Mexico. The address of welcome was made by Ignacio Marescal, Mexican minister of foreign affairs.

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1901, as given by the September treasury sheet, are as follows (M standing for merchandise, G for gold and S for silver):

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
M	\$23,362,849	\$213,104,332	\$110,248,517 exp
G	3,091,744	16,516,774	13,424,030 imp
S	13,064,077	7,236,320	5,768,757 exp
	\$39,498,670	\$236,905,426	\$102,593,244

—The trust organizing process reported during the week is as follows: The White Mountain Paper company, with \$25,000,000 capital, as a competitor of the now dominant paper trust; a British iron and steel trust, capitalized at \$200,000,000, the forming of which is, however, denied; and a camera and photographic supply trust, with \$35,000,000 capital, to include the Kodak company.

—The judges of the St. Clair county court, Missouri, have been again arrested for refusing to obey a federal court mandamus requiring them to make tax levies and sign warrants for bonds fraudulently issued against their county for the construction of a railroad that was never built. A full and authentic account of this long controversy was recently given in these columns by Hon. John Turner White, at page 214.

—Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, of the British army, was degraded on the 22d by removal from the command of the First army corps. He is retired permanently on half pay for having admitted in a luncheon speech on the 10th that in the Natal campaign he advised the abandonment of Ladysmith after having failed in his effort to relieve it by attacking Colenso. The advice was evidently intended, and he so states, to justify the commander at Ladysmith, his subordinate, in the event of the latter's deciding to withdraw.

To call any proposition certain, while there is anyone who would deny its certainty if permitted, but who is not permitted, is to assume that we ourselves, and those who agree with us, are the judges of certainty, and judges without hearing the other side. —John Stuart Mill.