

power we pledge thereto the earnest efforts of the Republican party of this state.

The Michigan Democrats will be obliged to nominate another candidate in place of George H. Durand (p. 281) for governor. Mr. Durand has been seriously ill and now his physicians advise him that he would be physically incapable of performing the duties of the office of governor if elected. For this reason he resigned the nomination on the 24th.

At the Democratic convention of Montana, held at Bozeman on the 24th, Senator Clark was in complete control. The platform demands a tariff for revenue only and pledges the party of the State to "continuing loyalty to the principles of the Democratic party, as enunciated at the national convention held in Kansas City." John M. Evans was nominated for Congress.

Ex-Gov. Horace Boies opened his campaign for Congress in Speaker Henderson's district, Iowa, on the 24th, with a letter of acceptance in which he couples the tariff with the trusts, pledges himself to the principles of tariff for revenue only, and in concluding says of the trusts: "Do not understand that I would do nothing more. There is not a missile any human being could invent I would not help to use if I could drive these monsters from every inch of our soil and scatter them at once into their component parts."

Activity in Colorado in connection with the constitutional amendment for home rule in taxation (p. 376), has very greatly increased within the week, and prospects are better for a full understanding by the people of the measure at issue—the Bucklin amendment. This is due in no small degree to the hostile action of members of the Denver Real Estate Exchange, the Denver Chamber of Commerce and the Denver Commercial Club, who held a meeting on the 16th and organized the "Anti-Bucklin Amendment League," which has adopted the following motto: "The Bucklin amendment means the Single Tax, Confiscation, Confusion, Panic." It has issued a personal letter to sympathizers over the State calling upon them to organize local leagues and to prosecute the work of defeating the amendment. In re-

sponse the Australasian Tax League has sent to each member of the Chamber of Commerce and to every business man of Denver, and is circulating over the State as widely as its narrow means permit, a challenge to the hostile organization. In its challenge it shows that the New York Chamber of Commerce, the New York State Commerce Convention of 1900, the New York Board of Trade, and Transportation, the Real Estate Owners Association of New York, and the Building Trades Council—all conservative bodies—besides such conservative men of New York as Mayor Low and George Foster Peabody, support a similar but even more radical measure there. The challenge points out furthermore that the Bucklin measure is simply "the initiative and referendum applied to local taxation," that it is permissive only, and that home rule by the people is its essential principle; and this explanation is followed by an invitation to the hostile organization to debate the issue. As an offset to what it calls the "lying shibboleth of the Anti-Bucklin League," the Australasian Tax Reform Association adopts as its war cry the words, "Shall the people rule?"

Complete returns from the Maine election (p. 359) are for the first time available. The result, as compared with the presidential years of 1896 and 1900 and the "off-year" of 1898, is as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. plu-ral-ity.	Rep. per-cent-age.
Governor, 1896	32,764	34,337	43,377	.70
Governor, 1898	54,266	29,497	24,779	.65
Governor, 1900	73,965	29,323	34,132	.64
Governor, 1902	66,094	39,238	27,368	.63

The vote for Congress for 1898, 1900 and 1902 was as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. plu-ral-ity.	Rep. per-cent-age.
1st Dist., 1898	14,598	9,072	5,526	.61
1st Dist., 1900	17,883	10,040	7,763	.64
1st Dist., 1902	16,227	11,076	5,151	.60
2d Dist., 1898	15,149	8,126	7,023	.65
2d Dist., 1900	19,216	11,439	7,776	.63
2d Dist., 1902	17,365	11,733	5,622	.60
3d Dist., 1898	12,364	6,634	6,220	.66
3d Dist., 1900	17,067	10,241	6,816	.62
3d Dist., 1902	16,651	7,902	7,749	.61
4th Dist., 1898	12,480	5,534	6,946	.69
4th Dist., 1900	13,223	8,705	9,508	.68
4th Dist., 1902	16,253	7,776	8,477	.61

It appears therefore that the Democrats made slight gains in percentage, but not enough to indicate any marked change in public sentiment. In the State senate there will be 30 Republicans and 1 Democrat, the same as before, while in the lower house there will be 129 Republicans and 22 Democrats, a Democratic

gain of 3. The Prohibition and Socialist votes were as follows:

	Prohibition.	Socialist.
President, 1896	1,570	.....
Governor, 1898	2,335	.....
Governor, 1900	3,638	622
Governor, 1902	4,570	1,970
Congress, 1st Dist., 1900	1,533	30
Congress, 1st Dist., 1902	536	11
Congress, 2d Dist., 1900	714	138
Congress, 2d Dist., 1902	664	8
Congress, 3d Dist., 1900	510	291
Congress, 3d Dist., 1902	583	14
Congress, 4th Dist., 1900	746	.....
Congress, 4th Dist., 1902	1,064	110

Within a few days disquieting reports of riot and bloodshed in the region of the anthracite coal strike (p. 376) have been published, followed immediately by accounts of the movements of State troops. The Pennsylvania 13th regiment, with headquarters at Scranton, was ordered out on the 23d, making four regiments now in the field—the 8th, 9th, 12th and 13th—besides two companies of the 4th, the governor's troop of cavalry and the Second or Philadelphia City troop. As soon as it had assembled, the 13th regiment was sent to Oliphant, whence the most serious rioting was reported, this being the place where the coal trust had determined to make an effort to resume operations. Another force was sent, also on the 23d, to Lebanon, where the American Iron and Steel Co. was attempting to break a strike. The regiment was not ordered out until the 24th, and is still quartered at its armory in Wilkes-barre.

At an open air meeting held at Madison Square, New York City, on the 20th, attended by 10,000 people and addressed by President Mitchell and Samuel Gompers a resolution regarding the coal strike was adopted, declaring that "the time has come when no individual or corporation may longer be allowed to remain in sole ownership and control of a prime necessity for the whole people," and demanding the—  
collective ownership and operation by the people of the coal mines and the railways dependent on them as the only way out of the present state of social war between a few capitalists who own all the means of production and the masses of the toiling people who use them.

The Philippine question has been reopened by the publication this week of a letter dated September 6, to the President, from the anti-imperialist committee of which Charles Francis Adams is chairman (p. 265). The letter reminds the

President of his neglect to answer the letter of July 22 from the same committee, and then refers to his slighting reference to the work of the committee in his speech of August 28th at Weirs, N. H., which it makes the occasion for submitting a specific case of wanton and officially authorized cruelty on a Catholic priest in the Philippines, accompanying the charge with details. The communication was referred by Secretary Root, on the 22d, to the judge advocate of the army, Gen. George B. Davis, with instructions to make a thorough investigation of the allegations, and if any of the offenses can be placed upon officers or men of the army to have such persons brought to trial. The dispatches explain that as some of the allegations are against volunteer officers, who under recent court decisions cannot be reached by military tribunals of the regular army, it is the intention of the Secretary to have these investigated through the department of justice, if the inquiry of Gen. Davis develops facts which will warrant a trial.

Following this first step toward placing responsibility for the cruelties in the Philippines and the suppression of the facts regarding them, upon the administration, the New England anti-imperialist committee issued on the 25th an elaborate review of the Philippine situation, written by Moorfield Storey, counsel for the committee. The point of Mr. Storey's argument is that the responsibility for the conditions in the Philippines does not rest primarily with our soldiers and officers in the islands, but with Secretary Root. The document is a blistering review of the history of army management in the Philippines from the time of the American occupation of the islands to the present. It is stated to be entirely based upon official and authentic evidence, and its statements are supported at every point by citations of the reports of commanding officers, or of unimpeached testimony given before the Senate Philippine committee. At the outset Mr. Storey calls attention to the promises repeatedly made by President Roosevelt that all cases of barbarity, or of violations of the laws of war, occurring in the Philippines should be visited with severe punishment. These promises are then viewed in the light of Secretary Root's statements on the same subject in

speeches and letters. It is charged that there is direct conflict between Mr. Root's contentions and the facts given in the reports of the commanding officers in the Philippines, which must have been known to him. It is sought to show that the secretary has made no effort whatever to carry out the promises of rigid investigation and condign punishment made by the President, but has concealed information known to him from the public. Mr. Storey then reviews the history of the various investigations and courts-martial instituted at the request of the war department, and maintains that, in every instance, such investigations were either farcical or designedly incomplete, and that the selection of the investigating officers or courts-martial boards was such as to make it impossible to secure a conviction.

Just at this time, also, come disquieting reports from New York of financial conditions. Vague rumors of possible collapse had circulated during the summer, and Mr. Wellman, the press correspondent, became authority some two or three weeks back, for a significant interview with the secretary of the treasury. Mr. Shaw intimated in this interview that the financial outlook was not hopeful, most of the reserves of Western banks being in the banks of New York, and most of these being deficient in reserves, a vast bulk of the money they control having been loaned out on "industrial" securities. In line with this uneasy interview there came word on the 23d of a jar in Wall street and the closing out of small traders, together with the urgent calling in of loans by New York banks. It appears that within the past six weeks deposits in the New York banks have decreased over \$47,000,000, that loans have been contracted over \$22,500,000, and that the reserves required by law are deficient by more than \$1,500,000. The dispatches of the 24th are more soothing in tone.

Secretary Hay has opened an international question over the domestic affairs of Roumania, which is exciting comment in the diplomatic circles of Europe. Roumania, which borders on Russia and Austria-Hungary to the south, asserted its independence of Turkey in 1877, and its independence was confirmed by Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Italy, Austria and Turkey in 1878 through

the treaty of Berlin. Recently a considerable immigration of Jews from Roumania to the United States has been noted, owing it is said to maltreatment at home; and the immigrants have been an impoverished class, owing as Mr. Hay observes, to the same cause. On the ground, therefore, that the ill-treatment and impoverishment of Jews by Roumania causes an undesirable immigration to the United States, Mr. Hay requests of the Roumanian government a reform in the treatment of those people, and asks the powers that confirmed Roumanian independence by the treaty of Berlin to intervene authoritatively. Mr. Hay's letter was followed immediately by one from the British government inviting action in the matter by the powers that signed the Berlin treaty.

#### NEWS NOTES.

—The Queen of Belgium died on the 19th. She was a great-granddaughter of the famous Maria Theres, of Austria.

—Lieut. Peary, whose return was reported last week (p. 377), failed to reach the North Pole. The farthest point he got to was 84:17 north latitude, 343 miles from the pole.

—A conference of employers and employes, addressed by Carroll D. Wright, Prof. Bemis, Prof. Ely, Prof. Clarke and others, met at Minneapolis on the 22d, having been arranged for by citizens of that city.

—The death of the Emperor of Korea—Chao-Hsien—is announced by way of Paris. He came to the throne in 1864, and assumed the title of "emperor" in 1897. The heir to the throne, Eni Wha, is a man of European education and habits.

—Maj. J. W. Powell, director of the bureau of ethnology at the Smithsonian institute at Washington, and reputed to be one of the foremost geologists and anthropologists of the world, died on the 23d at his summer home in Haven, Me.

—Hobart S. Bird, editor of the San Juan News, Porto Rico, has been sentenced at San Juan to four months' imprisonment for libel. He was denied what in the United States is a constitutional right, the privilege of testifying in his own behalf.

—The Boer generals, Botha, DeWet and Delarey, have issued an appeal to the civilized world for charitable contributions to allay the distress which they say is devastating the colonies, and which, as they add, the British government refuses to further alleviate.

—Stanley Spencer, an English aeronaut, made a successful experiment