

beyond their term so as to bind the subsequent body.

Upon the abrogation of the Morganthaler contract the county board made a new one upon the same terms with Echo M. Heisley, one of Johnson's leading supporters and a well-known lawyer of Cleveland. Heisley took steps immediately to reach the evaded taxes of the public service corporations of Cleveland, amounting, as Mayor Johnson claims, to more than \$1,000,000. But he soon found that he had been headed off by the retiring Republican officials. These officials had made a settlement with the corporations the day before the Republican auditor's term of office expired, October 18 last, and had given receipts in full of all claims for such taxes upon payment of \$79,093.78. The corporations so favored were the electric lighting and gas companies and the street railway companies. Legal proceedings to oust Mr. Heisley, the new tax inquisitor, are now in progress, but regardless of them the corporation managers make no secret of their feeling that by settling their tax liabilities of \$1,000,000 or more for less than \$80,000 they have scored a victory against Johnson.

Immediately after the elections, notwithstanding that they resulted satisfactorily to the partisan leaders who had predicted financial trouble in the event of their resulting otherwise, a tremendous fall in the values of stocks occurred. This "slump" began in Wall street on the 7th, three days after the election. It became worse on the 8th, was worse still on the 10th, and on the 11th had produced conditions bordering on a panic. Later reports are somewhat reassuring.

In the labor field the coal strike is still the most important subject of interest, though the arbitration (p. 486) is for the moment at a standstill. On the 6th the arbitrators dispersed, having finished their inspection of the mines. They are to meet again on the 14th at Scranton, when the taking of testimony is to begin. On the 7th the recorder of the commission was notified by the independent coal operators of the Wyoming and Lackawanna region that they had agreed to become parties to the arbitration and to be bound by the award. The answer of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company (Baer's company), to the de-

mands of the strikers (p. 486) was filed with the arbitrators on the 11th. It describes the demand for higher wages as "arbitrary, unreasonable and unjust," as it does the further demand for shorter hours; asserts that no question of weighing coal arises in this company's mines, as measurement is there the usual method of determining quantity; and as to an agreement with the United Mine Workers' union, it denies the power of the arbitrators to make such an award. Five other replies, from the different corporations respectively, and to the same effect, have been filed.

Two threatened strikes have come to a peaceable and satisfactory conclusion during the week. One is that of the railroad switchmen from Chicago westward, some 60,000 in number. After they had decided by referendum to go upon strike if their wages were not increased, the roads granted the increase required and a settlement agreement was made on the 11th. The other strike settlement resulted from an arbitration between the street car companies of Chicago and their employes. Early in the Summer (p. 138) a strike between these parties was settled through the Civic Federation; but very soon the employes charged the companies with bad faith, and in accordance with the terms of the settlement an arbitration agreement was made. On the board of arbitrators Clarence S. Darrow represented the men and Wallace Heckman the corporations. W. J. Onahan was selected as arbiter. After a full hearing of both sides the board made its award on the 6th. It allows an increase in wages and recommends the abolishment of an "employes'" benevolent organization which the companies had organized. The increase in wages is to be in effect from September 15, 1902, to May 31, 1904.

The arbitration of the coal strike in France (p. 471) has not been so successful, at least from the point of view of the strikers. Coming to the conclusion that the rates of wages were already proportionate to the selling price of coal, the arbitrators decided against an increase of wages, and the strikers refused to abide by the award. Violence in the French coal regions has consequently been renewed, and the French government is meeting it with a military force. Several clashes between the military and the miners have since occurred.

On the 7th a resolution for the appointment of a commission of 33 deputies to investigate and report upon the condition of the miners was adopted by the chamber of deputies by a vote of 367 to 148.

One of the members of the new chamber of deputies in France, Count Boni de Castellane, son-in-law of the late Jay Gould, of Gould and Fisk fame, was expelled from that body on the 7th for having secured his election by disreputable campaigning. The vote on his expulsion stood at 278 to 238. He had been elected from the department of Basses-Alpes, in southeastern France, as a royalist.

Spain is passing through a cabinet crisis, the nature of which is not clearly defined by the cable dispatches. It appears, however, to involve the democratic leanings of the premier, Sagasta. On the 9th, at a cabinet council, all the ministers placed their resignations at the disposal of Sagasta, and on the 10th he presented them, along with his own, to the king. He was invited by the king on the 11th to form a new cabinet, which it is believed will be more democratic than the one that has just resigned.

Germany is coming under the shadow of hard times; Finland is rising against Russian domination, and her people are making affiliations with Russian revolutionists; Ireland is virtually under martial law and her leading men are in jail for exercising the right of free speech; while a majority of 119—222 to 103—in the British parliament has agreed upon a system of closure under which the pending education bill can be rushed through by the end of the month. This bill is objected to as providing for the support of denominational schools—most of which are attached to the Church of England—out of the public funds, and as being calculated to subject the public schools to the dominion of that denomination.

Parliament voted \$40,000,000 on the 5th for the relief of South African sufferers by the war. Of this amount \$15,000,000 is a grant to the Boers; \$10,000,000 to British sufferers; and \$15,000,000 for loans to Boers as promised them in the terms of surrender.

Relative to the report (p. 471) that Portugal has by secret treaty ceded

her possessions in East Africa to Great Britain and Germany, the Portuguese minister to France was reported on the 11th from Paris as making a positive denial. His denial is cabled in these words:

There is not one word of truth in the report. I am convinced such reports are put into circulation for speculative purposes. Portugal has not the slightest intention of parting with her colonial possessions, nor any portion of them, either to Britain or to any other power. Furthermore, to prevent any possibility of error or misunderstanding, I may assure you that the British government has never made any proposition directly or indirectly concerning Portuguese territory in Africa.

In Somaliland, Col. Swayne has been displaced by Gen. Manning as commander of the British forces against the "mad Mullah" (p. 471). Col. Swayne returns to England while Gen. Manning is preparing to make an advance against the Mullah about the 27th of November.

Mail advices from Australia are to the effect that the long tariff fight in the parliament of the Australian Commonwealth (vol. iv., pp. 441, 488) has come to a conclusion which satisfies no one and threatens the perpetuity of the federation. The bill was introduced in the parliament on the 8th of October, 1901, and was under discussion until the 1st of October, 1902, when it finally passed. The ministry being protectionist, the bill was framed as a protection measure; but as the lower house, while nominally protectionist, was subject to the balance of power of the Labor party, composed in part of free traders, the bill was necessarily made somewhat moderate in its protectionism; and as the free traders were in control of the upper house, many reductions of rates have been conceded, which still further moderates the protectionism of the measure. Consequently, in its final form, it pleases nobody. The rates are still too high to satisfy free traders, while no protectionists are protected as much as they want to be and some are not protected at all.

News about the Venezuelan insurrection, which was reported last week (p. 486) to have been at last suppressed, is conflicting. About all that can be affirmed is that Gen. Matos was not captured, as at first reported, but that his army has disappeared, and that President Castro re-

turned on the 9th to the capital, Caracas, in triumph.

A naval battle took place in the Colombian war on the 11th off Panama, between the government fleet and two insurgent schooners. The government fleet was commanded by an American, Capt. Marmaduke, and the principal vessel was manned by Americans. This vessel was originally the "Jessie Banning" of Seattle. About two months ago Capt. Marmaduke, who had served in the Confederate navy, arranged with the Colombian minister to the United States to equip and man the vessel for the Colombian government. The offer was accepted and the Banning was fitted up and equipped at San Francisco and renamed the "Bogota." She arrived at Panama on the 27th of October. Capt. Marmaduke was at once put in command of the fleet and began cruising for insurgent vessels and on the 11th the battle already mentioned occurred. One American, Richard Kane, armorer of the "Bogota," was killed.

NEWS NOTES.

—The American Bankers' association met at New Orleans on the 11th.

—A Federal judge in San Francisco granted a permanent injunction on the 11th against the salt trust under the Sherman anti-trust act of Congress.

—Mrs. Maria Fox Smith, one of the Fox sisters once famous as the originators of the Rochester spirit rappings, died at Newark, N. Y., on the 4th at the age of 85 years.

—On the 6th the time for ratification of the treaty between Denmark and the United States for the transfer to the latter of the Danish West Indies (p. 472) was extended until November 19, 1903.

—The Swedish government has decided to convert the 4,200 miles of government owned railways in that country into electric traction systems for the purpose of utilizing the natural water power of the country.

—An investigation at the war department sustains the accusations of the anti-imperialistic committee (p. 391), charging cruelty inflicted officially upon a Catholic priest in the Philippines, who died under the ordeal. The report of the department was made public on the 8th.

—By a temporary injunction order the auditor and the treasurer of Cleveland, O., have been forbidden to pay the expenses of Mayor Johnson's tax bureau, under the management of Peter Witt, which has disclosed the

inequalities of taxation that prevail in that city. The question of making the injunction permanent is still pending.

—The monthly statement of the treasury department for October shows on hand October 30:

Gold reserve fund.....	\$150,000,000 00
Available cash balance.....	203,421,878 30
Total.....	\$353,421,878 30
On hand at close of last fiscal year, June 30, 1902.....	358,574,115 85
Decrease.....	\$5,152,237 55

—At the election in the Territory of Hawaii, as reported by mail at San Francisco on the 12th, the Republicans elected "Prince Cupid," a native royal Hawaiian, as delegate to Congress in place of the present incumbent, Robert W. Wilcox, by a majority of 2,000. The Territorial legislature will be strongly Republican. This is a victory for Gov. Dole, who represents the idea of centralized government.

—The Chicago Teachers' Federation decided on the 9th to affiliate with the Federation of Labor. The vote at the meeting was reported as unanimous, but a diversity of opinion on the subject and no little bitterness has since developed. The president of the teachers' federation, Ella A. Rowe, has resigned in consequence, and Miss Louie L. Kilbourne has taken her place. Miss Kilbourne favors the affiliation.

—The Referendum League of Illinois, of which Daniel L. Cruice is president, and which has managed so successfully the campaigns under the advisory referendum law, is preparing for a referendum campaign in Chicago next spring upon the following proposals: (1) The immediate ownership and operation of the street railway system of Chicago by the people; (2) direct election of members of the school board by the people; and (3) the opening of the school buildings to the public for the discussion of economic, social and taxation questions.

—The October treasury report of receipts and expenditures of the Federal government for the four months ending October 30, 1902, shows the following:

Receipts:	
Tariff.....	\$103,950,452 19
Internal revenue..	79,410,114 51
Miscellaneous.....	14,492,550 89
	\$197,853,117 59
Expenses:	
Civil and misc.....	\$42,339,261 42
War.....	46,845,803 77
Navy.....	27,375,266 62
Indians.....	5,046,222 73
Pensions.....	47,409,086 44
Interest.....	15,228,233 78
	\$184,325,969 81
Surplus.....	\$13,527,147 78

PRESS OPINIONS.

THE OHIO ELECTION.  
Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat (Dem.), Nov. 7.—It is a safe guess that the Democrats of Ohio will take no backward steps. Mr. Johnson or someone standing for the great principles for which Mr. Johnson stands