

the legislative branch of the government deems essential to the best interests of Cuba and the United States. The principles which led to our intervention require that the fundamental law upon which the new government rests should be adapted to secure a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, of observing its international obligations, of protecting life and property, insuring order, safety and liberty and conforming to the established and historical policy of the United States in its relation to Cuba. The peace which we are pledged to leave to the Cuban people must carry with it the guaranties of permanence. We became sponsor for the pacification of the island, and we remain accountable to the Cubans, no less than to our own country and people, for the reconstruction of Cuba as a free commonwealth on abiding foundations of right, justice, liberty and assured order. Our enfranchisement of the people will not be completed until free Cuba shall be a reality, not a name; a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure.

His policy as to the Philippines was stated in these words:

The congress having added the sanction of its authority to the powers already possessed and exercised by the executive under the constitution, thereby leaving with the executive the responsibility for the government of the Philippines, I shall continue the efforts already begun until order shall be restored throughout the islands, and as fast as conditions permit will establish local governments, in the formation of which the full cooperation of the people has been already invited, and when established will encourage the people to administer them. The settled purpose, long ago prevailing, to afford the inhabitants of the islands self-government as fast as they were ready for it will be pursued with earnestness and fidelity.

We are not waging war against the inhabitants of the Philippine islands. A portion of them are making war against the United States. By far the greater part of the inhabitants recognize American sovereignty and welcome it as a guaranty of order and of security for life, property, liberty, freedom of conscience and the pursuit of happiness. To them full protection will be given. They shall not be abandoned. We will not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the islands to the disloyal thousands who are in rebellion against the United States. Order under civil institutions will come as soon as those

who now break the peace shall keep it. Force will not be needed or used when those who make war against us shall make it no more. May it end without further bloodshed, and there be ushered in the reign of peace to be made permanent by a government of liberty under law.

The president has reappointed his former cabinet, having sent to the senate on the 5th the following nominations:

John Hay, of the District of Columbia, to be secretary of state; Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, to be secretary of the treasury; Elihu Root, of New York, to be secretary of war; John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, to be attorney general; Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, to be postmaster general; John D. Long, of Massachusetts, to be secretary of the navy; Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri, to be secretary of the interior; James Wilson, of Iowa, to be secretary of agriculture.

These nominations were promptly confirmed by the senate. For secretary to the president, George B. Cortelyou was reappointed.

Meanwhile the people of Cuba are agitated over the American breach of faith involved in the passage by congress of the Cuban amendment to the army appropriation bill, which may be found in our abstract of the Congressional Record; and the constitutional convention at Havana is earnestly debating the matter. Its concessions of last week (page 745) have been delivered to Gen. Wood for transmission to Washington, and Gen. Wood has sent to the convention an official copy of the senate amendment, subsequently adopted by the house, being the Cuban provision mentioned above. This was done on the 4th. No action upon it has yet been made public.

In the Philippines there appears to be no material change. The president's commission is proceeding with the organization of provincial governments, but from an interview with Gen. Grant it now appears that in these provincial organizations there is but "little real authority or self-government in the people themselves, the actual control remaining with the American Philippine commission." This remark was made in connection with a statement by Gen. Grant that he could not yet recommend the organization of either Bulacan or Bataan provinces. Still, the commission

has organized both, though in Bataan, if not in Bulacan also, it has appointed American army officers as provincial officials. Gen. Grant's intimation that the natives are not yet pacified is confirmed by scattering reports of fighting. An attack upon Suog, in South Ilocos, Luzon, and one upon Santa Maria, was repulsed after doing considerable damage. A body of armed natives was surprised by Americans near Posacao, on the coast of Camarines province, Luzon, a quantity of supplies being captured and a commissary general made prisoner. A similar capture was made on an island in the lake east of Manila. And an American detachment, attacked in Cavite province, lost three in killed and two or more in wounded. These indications of continued warfare are thus explained by President Taft, in a congratulatory dispatch of the 3d to President McKinley:

Fragmentary cable dispatches detailing small engagements, which are only the result of the increased activity of the army after the close of the wet season, and the efficient policing of the country, made possible by active native cooperation, create a wrong impression on the mind of the public as to the probable continuance of the war, and as to the conditions, which have in fact never been so favorable to the restoration of complete peace and the accomplishment of the declared purposes of the president.

There are reports of natives surrendering at various points, including that of Protesio Montejar, leader of the Filipinos on the island of Panay. The Americans now hold at Manila 4,500 Filipino prisoners of war.

There has been no news of any important change in the Chinese situation.

The latest trap laid by Lord Kitchener for the Boers in South Africa is now known to have failed, like all the others. This was the trap for Gen. DeWet. When our report of last week was written the British war office believed that DeWet, then in Cape Colony west of the Free State and south of the Orange river, near Hope-toun, would be caught between the British pursuing columns and the fast rising river. The expectation was shattered on the 1st by an official dispatch from Kitchener saying that DeWet had been "forced" across the Orange river and was then outside of Cape Colony. The same dispatch told of the capture of 200 Boers by the

British, and also of a fight in which "a superior Boer force" attacked 80 of Gen. Kitchener's scouts and after killing 20 captured the rest. In a dispatch of the 4th Kitchener reported that DeWet was moving toward Philippolis, in the southern part of the Orange Free State, but being headed off by the British, had turned north and marched toward Fauresmith.

This long-drawn-out struggle in South Africa is having a wearying effect upon the spirits of the ministerial majority in the British house of commons. We told two weeks ago (page 727) of a vote in which the ministry with a normal majority of 130 were on the 19th saved from defeat upon an important issue by only 45; and now, on the 28th, they have carried an appropriation measure, which had suffered severe criticism from the opposition, by only 52.

A disgraceful physical encounter upon the floor of the house has added to the embarrassments of the ministry. This occurred about midnight of the 5th in an effort to throw out Irish members for passive resistance to a voting rule. Educational appropriations were under debate. The Irish members had not yet been heard, and it was understood that in order to give them a hearing no vote would be taken that night. Consequently the Irish leaders were absent from the house, when, disregarding the understanding, Mr. Balfour, in behalf of the ministerial party, moved "the closure," which is the European equivalent for the American "previous question." Indignant at this attempt to deny them a hearing upon educational appropriations for Ireland, the Irish members present, some 30 or 40, refused to vote on the motion for closure, denouncing it as an attempt at gag law. They were asked three times to retire to the division lobby for the purpose of voting on the motion, but refused. Some of their number were thereupon "named" by the speaker, and their suspension from the privileges of members was moved by Mr. Balfour. Upon the adoption of this motion, without division, the speaker ordered the suspended members to withdraw. They refused. The sergeant-at-arms repeated the request. They still refused. Then a body of police were called in, which ejected the suspended members by force. As the suspended members resisted police interference, a most undigni-

fied manifestation of police violence ensued, and all attempts on the part of liberal leaders to quiet the tumult were drowned by hooting from the ministerial members. After an hour of this rioting, the house adjourned, on motion of Mr. Balfour, without coming to a vote on the question of closure. Indignation is freely expressed by leading Englishmen at the unprecedented and shocking spectacle of a force of police appearing on the floor of the house of commons during its proceedings and assaulting members.

Scenes of violence not essentially very different from that just recorded are an almost daily occurrence in the Austrian reichsrath. Here the party divisions are along the lines of race, language and nationality, and the conflicts are furious. On the 27th, for instance, the Associated Press thus described a free fight between pan-Germans and Czechs on the floor:

The session opened with a promise of storms. Herr Schoenerer was especially prominent in creating disturbance. Later the Czechs resorted to obstruction, making speeches in their own language. The pan-Germans protested against the abuse of freedom of speech, and a party of them invaded the Czech benches. The result was a fierce fist-cuffs fight. A pan-German named Stim attempted to chastise a Czech named Fressl, whereupon the radical Czechs surrounded him. Stim's friends rushed to his rescue, and the various groups became mixed in a free fight, during which the president's bell and voice were drowned in the uproar. Eventually the president succeeded in making it known that the session was suspended. Before the house could be cleared, however, the rival members again clinched and fierce blows were exchanged.

A similar disturbance occurred on the 5th. A Czech began speaking in his own language, and the president stopped him, whereupon another Czech, Fressl, rushed to the presidential chair, and, as the Associated Press correspondent describes the scene—

The perilous political conditions in Spain, reported some weeks ago (page

713), have improved. The marriage of the king's sister, then mentioned, to a reactionary Bourbon took place at Madrid on the 14th, with the city under martial law and Gen. Weyler, of Cuban fame, in command as captain general. Martial law has been since continued and is still in force, but Weyler promises to remove it as soon as a government capable of restoring constitutional guarantees has been organized. The first step in this direction was the selection of the liberal leader, Sagasta, to form a new cabinet. This he succeeded in doing on the 6th, the composition of the new cabinet being as follows:

Premier, Sagasta; minister of foreign affairs, Almodovar; minister of finance, Urazaiz; minister of war, Gen. Weyler; minister of the interior, Morot; minister of marine, duke of Veragua; minister of public works, Villameva; minister of public instruction, Romanones. The portfolio of minister of justice has not yet been allotted.

The new cabinet is composed throughout of liberals.

Returning to American politics, the item of principal interest for the week was the opening of the municipal campaign in Chicago. A large petition urging John M. Harlan, a son of the supreme court justice, to be a mayoralty candidate before the republican convention had been regarded as certain to secure the selection of that gentleman. But, although he was at first in the lead, a combination of the republican "machine" (bossed by William Lorimer) and the corporation interests, carried the convention for Elbridge Hanecy, one of the Chicago judges. The "machine" tried to strengthen the ticket by offering Harlan the place upon it of nominee for city attorney, but he refused. That was on the 2d, and on the 5th Mayor Carter H. Harrison was nominated for reelection by the democratic "machine."

In Toledo, Mayor Samuel M. Jones has formally announced his acceptance of a nomination for reelection made by a petition signed by 3,500 voters; and in Cleveland, Tom L. Johnson, the democratic candidate, whose conversion to low fares and municipal ownership of street car lines is charged to be recent, has issued a pamphlet of his "past utterances on present issues—three-cent fares and other municipal questions." As it contains information of general interest, copies can doubtless be obtained for the asking.