

of Chicago) and the Chicago Consolidated Traction company (lessee of seven of the street railways of Chicago, and itself owned in turn to the extent of 90 per cent. of its stock by the Chicago Union Traction company), had filed bills at Springfield in the United States circuit court for the Southern District of Illinois, asking for an injunction against the equalization board.

These injunction proceedings are based upon that clause of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States which requires that no state shall "deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." It is asserted by the corporations that the taxation of their capital stock at its full value, as required by the state courts, would amount to a discrimination against them, with reference to property rights, as compared with other Illinois tax payers, since other tax payers are assessed at less than full value. They also assert that the state statute requiring this tax makes discriminations by exempting other corporations, such as manufacturing, coal mining, newspaper, stock breeding and trust companies.

Upon beginning their suits in the federal court, the Chicago street car corporations applied to Judge Humphrey, federal district judge for the Southern District of Illinois, for a preliminary injunction. He refused to grant an injunction without notice to the other side, but named the 21st as a day on which he would hear both sides on the question. Thereupon the board of equalization applied to Judge Thompson, of the state court, for an extension of the time, by him limited as stated above to the 22d, within which to make the required tax assessment. Judge Thompson refused the extension. Consequently the corporations applied in Chicago to Judge Grosscup, federal judge for the circuit which includes the Southern District of Illinois, for a restraining order until the decision of the motion for the preliminary injunction to be heard in the federal court at Springfield on the 21st. By Judge Grosscup's order, which was granted without notice to the other side, the federal court prohibits, until its own further order, the Illinois board of equalization from making the tax as-

essment on the capital stock of the Chicago street car companies which the highest court of the state of Illinois has decided that it must make, and which the subordinate state court has required it to make by the 22d.

This example of the street car companies has not been followed by all the delinquent Chicago corporations. On the contrary, the Chicago Gas Light & Coke company has offered to compromise upon the basis of a capital stock assessment of \$10,000,000. Its capital stock assessment heretofore has been nominal. The offer was made to the board on the 19th. In proposing this basis, the gas company's attorney asserted that the valuation conceded by his client would call for taxation upon 40 per cent. of the value of all the company's property, and he contended that this would be equitable because other property is assessed upon a 40 per cent. valuation. Should its offer be accepted, the gas company would be required in consequence to pay in taxes about \$140,000 more than heretofore. The teachers estimate the fair increase in taxation of this corporation at \$612,000.

Owing to the federal injunction described above, the board of equalization, in session at Springfield on the 20th, took no action with reference to the Union and the Consolidated Traction companies. Neither did it act upon the compromise proposed by the Gas Light and Coke Co. But it did agree upon a report as to the street car companies not protected by the federal injunction, and one gas company, one telephone company and one electric lighting company. Following is a comparison of the assessment of the net capital stock valuations of these companies for 1900 as made by the board last year, as demanded by the Chicago school-teachers, and as made by the board on the 20th:

	Made by board last year.	Demanded by teachers.	Made by board on 20th.
City Ry .....	\$700,000	\$6,600,000	\$5,100,300
People's Gas ..	450,000	10,000,000	9,217,067
Teleph. Co.....	175,000	1,850,000	775,226
Edison Co.....	325,000	2,200,000	1,800,761
So. Chl. City Ry .....	50,000	500,000	433,886
Totals .....	\$1,700,000	\$21,150,000	\$17,327,240

The war in the Philippines is a subject far away from that of taxation in Illinois, but it is the only other American news of the week that has developed to the point of historical importance. Although assurances of

pacification in these islands are as abundant as they have been for two years, fighting still goes on. In an engagement near Tarangan, in the Island of Samar, an attack upon the Americans was repulsed with an American loss of two killed. Four engagements are reported from Batangas province, Luzon, by Capt. Hall; and Capt. Hartman reports a fifth in the same province near Buan. In the latter fight 400 Filipinos were dislodged from rifle pits.

Death sentences have been passed by an American military commission upon the president, the chief of police, a sergeant of police and a native priest of Taytay, upon an accusation of "stabbing and burying alive" seven Filipinos under orders from Filipino leaders. The sentence of the priest was afterward commuted by Gen. Chaffee to imprisonment for 20 years. Another military convict is Private Pollard, of the Thirtieth infantry, who has been sentenced by court-martial to five years' imprisonment at hard labor for having said relative to President McKinley's assassination that he was glad of it.

Nothing further is reported regarding the convention of the Federal party of the Philippines, which was in session at Manila two weeks ago (p. 488); but it appears that a new party has been organized, to which Federals in large numbers are flocking and toward which the Federal party is consequently hostile. The new party is a peace party. It advocates cessation of resistance to the American invasion, and has elected as its president or leader the former chief of the Filipino cabinet, Senor Paterno.

The British war in South Africa continues to resemble that of the Americans in the Philippines, except that it is upon a larger scale and is more hopeful for the resisting people. A mail dispatch of October 25 from Middleburgh, Cape Colony, tells of the surrender in that colony on October 13 of 180 mounted troops of the British army, mostly Cape Colony Dutchmen, to a Boer commando. They fired away most of their ammunition at long range, and then, refusing to fight further, surrendered themselves with their arms and horses. On the 3d of November a strong patrol of British yeomanry was surrounded near Zeerust, about 140 miles west of Pretoria, and in the ensuing fight lost six killed and 16 wounded. Those

who were captured by the Boers were subsequently released. Ten days later, on the 14th, a British column under Col. Byng was attacked near Heilbron, in the Orange Free State, by a body of Boers supposed to be under Gen. De Wet. After two hours' fighting the attack was repulsed. The British lost two killed and 12 wounded, and report that the Boers left eight dead on the field.

Dissensions in the British cabinet (in session last week) are rumored. They are supposed to be over questions in connection with the war, but nothing definite has yet transpired. It is inferred, however, that the particular point of controversy is a recent public speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which he was indiscreetly candid upon some of the fiscal aspects of the war.

The application of the Boers to the international arbitration tribunal at The Hague for intervention and arbitration has been formally rejected. The administrative council of the tribunal decided on the 20th that it is without jurisdiction.

NEWS NOTES.

—Beds of live asphalt are said to have been found near Rapid River, a village in Escanaba county, Mich.

—The lower house of the Georgia legislature on the 19th rejected a bill to disfranchise Negroes, by a vote of 113 to 17.

—At the city election last week in Naples, Italy, 10 out of the 12 socialist candidates were elected to the municipal council by heavy majorities.

—Leading college students at Dartmouth have formed what they call an "Intelligent Anarchy Club," for the purpose of investigating the subject of anarchy.

—The national convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union met last week at Fort Worth, Texas. The officers were reelected for another year and a resolution indorsing the Prohibition party was defeated.

—At San Francisco on the 15th a prize fight for the heavy-weight championship of the world was fought between "Jim" Jeffries, the champion, and "Gus." Ruhlin. The fight ended with the fifth round in a victory for the champion.

—In Webster county, Kentucky, at the Providence coal mines, a battle occurred on the 17th between armed guards and striking miners. Over

2,000 shots were fired. One striking miner was killed and one striker and three guards were wounded. All were Negroes, except one guard.

—On the 16th the New York Evening Post celebrated its 100th birthday with a special issue. The paper was founded by Alexander Hamilton in 1801, and has been edited by William Cullen Bryant, Parke Goodwin, Carl Schurz and E. L. Godkin. The editor now is Horace White, formerly of Chicago.

—It is reported that on the 19th, the city of Colon, Colombia, was captured by the insurgent forces, after a short fight in which some 15 men were killed and 40 wounded. The same dispatch reports the landing from the United States gunboat Machias, of 100 marines to guard the isthmus railroad station.

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States for the ten months ending October 31, 1901, as given by the October treasury sheet, are as follows (M standing for merchandise, G for gold and S for silver):

	Exports	Imports.	Balance.
M ...	\$1,191,960,322	\$727,897,358	\$464,062,964 exp
G ...	36,439,012	40,833,906	4,404,894 imp
S ...	26,226,618	25,561,660	663,958 exp
	\$1,254,625,952	\$794,352,924	\$460,272,028 exp

—A conference of manufacturers to consider the question of international trade assembled at Washington on the 19th. It had been called by the sixth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, which met last June (p. 135) at Detroit. On the 20th the Washington conference resolved in favor of reciprocity "only where it can be done without injury to any of our home interests of manufactures, commerce or farming."

—A new treaty between Great Britain and the United States relative to the Nicaragua canal, the draft of which was delivered by Secretary Hay to the British ambassador (p. 106) last May, was signed at Washington on the 18th by Lord Pauncefote for Great Britain and Secretary Hay for the United States. This treaty is proposed as the substitute for that which Great Britain rejected last March (vol. iii., p. 775), on account of the senate amendments. Its terms are not yet disclosed.

—The mayor of Ottawa, Canada, has lost his office for buying alcoholic beverages during prohibition hours. This clause of the law has not heretofore been enforced; but the chief of police, who is unfriendly to the deposed mayor, took advantage of the latter's having stopped at a bar with two friends and purchased liquor during prohibition hours. He arrested the mayor, who, upon learning of this clause of the law, pleaded guilty, and was fined. The sentence suspends his citizenship for two years.

—In 15 test cases brought by the

Coal Owners' Association against individual leaders of the miners' organizations, and growing out of the action of the unions in stopping work in the mines of Wales last October in order to keep up the price of coal, and, consequently, of wages under the sliding scale agreement, the Welsh magistrates, sitting at Aberdare on the 19th, awarded small damages to the employes, holding that workmen, though giving notice of intention, have no right to stop work with the object of restricting production.

MISCELLANY

FREEDOM.

We are not free; Freedom doth not consist  
 In musing with our faces toward the Past,  
 While petty cares and crawling interests  
 twist  
 Their spider-threads about us, which at  
 last  
 Grow strong as iron chains to cramp and  
 bind  
 In formal narrowness heart, soul and  
 mind.  
 Freedom is recreated year by year,  
 In hearts wide open on the Godward side,  
 In souls calm-cadenced as the whirling  
 sphere,  
 In minds that sway the future like a tide.  
 No broadest creeds can hold her, and no  
 codes;  
 She chooses men for her august abodes,  
 Building them fair and fronting to the  
 dawn;  
 Yet when we seek her, we but find a few  
 Light footprints, leading mornward  
 through the dew;  
 Before the day had risen, she was gone.  
 And we must follow; swiftly runs she on,  
 And, if our steps should slacken in despair,  
 Half turns her face, half smiles through  
 golden hair,  
 Forever yielding, never wholly won.  
 —James Russell Lowell.

"HAVE WE NOT ALL ONE FATHER?"

Have we not all one Father? Hath not one God created us? Why do we deal treacherously every man against his brother, by profaning the covenant of our fathers?—Malachi 2:10.

I know of no people who have seemed to me to have so many prejudices of race as ourselves. Whether it is due to our long contests with savage tribes, the natives of the vast territory that we have occupied, or to the institution of slavery, which took upon itself among us the very worst features that slavery has ever exhibited; whether it is the pride of stock stimulated by our successful conquests over the many difficulties attending the settlement of a new, and in some respects, an inhospitable region, or whether all these have combined to produce the result, it would seem that a negro, in times now passing by as we may hope, or a China-