

Indisputably it has never been abrogated by treaty. In these circumstances a supplementary treaty was negotiated last winter by Secretary Hay for the United States and Lord Pauncefote for Great Britain, which is the treaty now under consideration by the senate. It gives to the United States the right to construct and manage the long contemplated canal; and for the purpose of making the canal neutral pursuant to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, it adopts seven rules (see No. 97, page 9). These rules require the canal to be kept open to all nations in time of war as in time of peace, upon equal terms, and forbid any act of war within the canal or the three-mile limit at either end. The object of "the Davis amendment" is so to modify the rules as to permit the United States to defend itself and maintain public order by such measures as it may find necessary—in other words, to commit acts of war if necessary for general order or its own defense.

The Chinese negotiations were still at a stand until the 19th, when all the foreign ministers at Peking agreed upon the terms of their joint note containing the demands upon China. This agreement is said to include the modifications proposed by Great Britain, but no disclosure of the joint note has yet been made. The Chinese envoys announce that they have now received formal credentials from the emperor.

Reports from Manila indicate the continuance of military activity in the Philippines. Several small engagements, with American casualties in both killed and wounded, are noted; but nothing important or definite is reported. A proclamation is announced to be issued on the 20th by Gen. MacArthur which will proclaim that in the future "the laws of war will be strictly enforced." The specific character of this proclamation is not yet intelligibly reported.

American casualties since July 1, 1898, inclusive of the current official reports given out in detail at Washington to December 19, 1900, are as follows:

Deaths to May 16; 1900 (see page 91) 1,847
 Killed reported from May 16, 1900, to the date of the presidential election, November 6, 1900..... 100

Deaths from wounds, disease and accident, same period..... 468
 Total deaths to presidential election 2,415
 Killed reported since presidential election 17
 Deaths from wounds, disease and accident, same period 76
 Total deaths 2,508
 Wounded since July 1, 1898..... 2,373
 Total casualties since July, '98.... 4,881
 Total casualties to last week..... 4,881
 Total deaths to last week..... 2,508

The convention of the American Federation of Labor, the opening of which at Louisville on the 6th was reported last week, adjourned on the 15th, after selecting Scranton, Pa., as the place for the next annual convention. The socialist resolution regarding trusts which had been adopted at the previous convention was modified this year so as to read:

Resolved, That this twentieth convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirm its position upon the trust question by urging the unorganized working people to organize in their respective trades as the best means of resisting the encroachments of trusts and monopolies. And we also renew the recommendation that trade workingmen generally study the development of trusts and monopolies.

In the same general connection the convention adopted, by a vote of 4,169 to 685, the following declaration as a substitute for three socialist resolutions which had been moved, and also as outlining the policy of the federation:

We cheerfully accept and desire all the assistance and usefulness which may or can be given the trade-union movement by all reform forces. The aspirations, hopes and aims of the trades union members are very similar to the expressed wishes of the greater body of socialists; namely, that the burdens of toil may be made lighter, and that each worker shall enjoy the complete benefit of that which he produces. That men and women shall receive a great amount of liberty; that the years to come may be made brighter than the past or present, are the ideals of us all. But we take the position, nevertheless, that because of personal, local, national or other reasons the workers of our country reach different conclusions as to the method of reaching the desired end, even though there may be little difference among us as to the desirability of reaching that end. We assert as forcibly as we are capable of asserting that the trade union movement is the true and legiti-

mate channel through which the toilers should seek not only present amelioration but future emancipation. We hold that the trade unions throughout our country and Canada do not now, nor do we believe they will in the future, declare against the discussion of any question in their meetings, either of an economic or of a political nature, but they are, and we think justly, committed against the indorsement or introduction of race prejudices, religious differences or partisan politics. We declare it to be the inherent duty of our several unions to publish in their journals, to discuss in their meetings, and the members thereof to study in their homes, all questions of a public nature which have reference to their industrial or political liberty; but we as firmly declare that it is not within the constitutional or any other power of the American Federation of Labor to legislate, resolve or specify to which political party members of our unions shall belong or for which party they shall vote.

Another important resolve of the convention favored voluntary but opposed compulsory arbitration in labor controversies. Samuel Gompers, of New York, was reelected president.

At last the complete vote at the presidential election is officially reported. Montana, the last state to furnish official figures, did so on the 19th. Following are the returns collected from official data by the Chicago Chronicle of the 20th:

	McKinley.	Bryan.
Alabama	53,669	96,368
Arkansas	44,700	81,142
California	164,755	124,965
Colorado	93,141	122,944
Connecticut	102,545	74,010
Delaware	22,457	18,856
Florida	7,499	28,007
Georgia	35,035	81,700
Idaho	28,306	30,522
Illinois	597,985	503,061
Indiana	336,003	309,584
Iowa	307,818	209,466
Kansas	187,881	162,077
Kentucky	226,801	234,899
Louisiana	14,253	53,671
Maine	65,435	36,822
Maryland	136,185	122,238
Massachusetts	238,866	156,997
Michigan	316,269	211,685
Minnesota	190,461	112,901
Mississippi	5,703	51,706
Missouri	314,093	351,913
Montana	25,375	27,146
Nebraska	121,835	114,013
Nevada	3,849	6,347
New Hampshire....	54,803	35,489
New Jersey.....	221,701	164,808
New York.....	821,992	678,386
North Carolina....	132,997	157,736
North Dakota.....	35,891	20,519
Ohio	543,918	474,882