

campaign was more exciting here than anywhere else in the state, though a campaign on economic issues. The county is normally strongly Republican. In 1897 the Republican candidates carried it by over 5,000 plurality. In 1899 they ran ahead of the Democrats by 14,000, but Mayor Jones, of Toledo, polled more votes than both parties, and so made that an abnormal year. McKinley carried the county in 1900 by nearly 3,000 plurality. The normal Republican plurality on county tickets has been about 7,000. But at the election on the 5th, Kilbourne lost by only 73, that being Nash's plurality, and the entire Democratic county ticket, with the exception of one judiciary candidate, was elected. The Democrats also carried the entire legislative delegation from the county. On county and legislative tickets the Democratic plurality varied from 3,000 to 6,000.

A surprisingly interesting election was that of San Francisco. There were three principal candidates—Republican, Democrat and Union Labor. The nomination of a Union Labor candidate was one of the results of a bitter labor fight (see pp. 298, 411), which broke out in San Francisco last summer. The strikers lost their strike, but it now appears that they did so only to strike at the ballot box. The Trade Union candidate for mayor was Eugene E. Schmitz. He is leader of a small theater orchestra and manager of a machine shop. At no time was he regarded as a very formidable candidate, notwithstanding the bitterness which the strike had engendered. But he was elected by a plurality of several thousand. The labor unions voted solidly for him, and only about half the Democratic vote remained with the Democratic candidate.

Other elections of the 5th, with their results approximately, were:

Iowa, Republican plurality.....	84,245
Pennsylvania, Rep. plurality.....	52,360
Nebraska, Rep. plurality.....	12,000
Massachusetts, Rep. plurality....	71,352
Rhode Island, Rep. plurality.....	6,349
South Dakota, Rep. plurality....	7,000
New Jersey, Rep. plurality.....	10,000
Maryland, Dem.....legislature	
Kentucky, Dem.....legislature	
Virginia, Dem. plurality.....	10,000
Mississippi, Dem. plurality.....	35,000

The Republican plurality in Iowa is about 29,000 more than in 1899 and about that of McKinley in 1900. In

Pennsylvania, the regular Republican (or Quay) ticket overcame a fusion of Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans. The Nebraska contest was over judiciary candidates. The Republican plurality in Massachusetts is more than 30,000 higher than in 1899 and nearly as much less than in 1900. The Democratic candidate for governor of Rhode Island, Dr. Garvin, a well-known New England single tax man, polled an unexpectedly large vote in the cotton factory districts of the state, and reduced the Republican plurality from 9,706 in 1899 and 8,859 in 1900 to 6,349.

Parliamentary politics in Australia are evidently at a boiling point, but the cabled report is too meager to afford a basis for definite explanations. It appears from this report, however, that on the 2d, after a continuous sitting of 27 hours, the lower house of the Commonwealth parliament voted upon a resolution of want of confidence in the ministry, introduced by the opposition leader, Mr. Reid. The resolution was lost by a vote of 39 to 25. In all probability the resolution in question is in some way connected with the tariff controversy, regarding which we told the facts at page 441. As will be observed by reference to that page, an error, due to certain transpositions, was made in the table giving the political complexion of the parliament. The table should have read:

	Senate.	House.
Ministerialists	14	42
Opposition	22	33

Mr. Reid would seem to have been unable to unite the opposition against the ministry, since he secured only 25 votes in an opposition of 33.

Over in the Philippines the American war still goes on. A battle is reported from the island of Samar, in which 25 Filipinos were killed, 175 houses burned and 5,000 pounds of rice captured by the Americans. No American casualties are reported. Around the Island of Leyte a strict blockade is maintained by the Americans. So strict is it that the people are suffering for want of food, and the presidents of the various towns have explained the situation to Gen. Smith and asked in the name of humanity that this threatened starvation of the inhabitants be relieved; but Gen. Smith replied that the blockade would be continued against the importation of food and be in every way

of the strictest kind, until the people of the island bring in their guns and give the American authorities full information regarding hostile Filipinos. "All the arguments of the officials of the towns," says the dispatch, "were unavailing." The Filipinos in the island of Cebu, so Gen. Hughes reports, have laid "down their arms in good faith." But he states in the same dispatch that affairs are "not yet satisfactory in Bohol island."

Owing to the illness of Gov. Taft, the Philippine commission has appointed Commissioner Wright as vice governor. It has also adopted a local treason ordinance. This ordinance defines treason as giving aid and comfort to the hostile Filipinos, and makes it punishable with death. It also forbids seditious speeches and libels against either the United States government or the colonial government. Strenuous objections to the ordinance were made at a public hearing, but on the 5th the commission adopted it.

The federalist party of the Philippines, which was organized under the patronage of the Americans and in the interest of American sovereignty (vol. iii., p. 680), has been holding a convention at Manila. The object is to arrange for a petition to the American congress asking for autonomy. The sessions of the convention are reported as turbulent and the body as at times almost unmanageable.

Much greater are the difficulties of Great Britain in South Africa even than those the Americans experience with their Philippine conquest. Another serious battle with the Boers is to be added to the number already reported. It was fought on the 30th in the eastern part of the Transvaal, within the area of Botha's operations. During a thick mist, a Boer detachment supposed to have been under the direct command of Botha himself, attacked a British column under Col. Benson. The fight lasted a day and a night. Twelve British officers (including Col. Benson) and 58 men were killed, and 158 wounded. It was the hardest battle and the worst British disaster of the year.

It is now asserted, the report coming from Paris, that on the 15th of September, when Gen. Kitchener's outlawry proclamation (p. 298) against the Boers was to take effect,