

enough to support life and strength; but when they can find no one who wants them to work they must starve, if they cannot beg. Grant to Crusoe ownership of the island, and Friday, the free man, would be as much subject to his will as Friday, the slave; as incapable of claiming any share of an increased production of wealth, no matter how great it might be nor from what cause it might come.

"He that hath ears to hear, let him hear." The reason that the industrial classes of America are so seriously impressed with the ridiculous idea of "invading" Europe with goods, and that the industrial classes of Europe so heartily denounce this "invasion" as "the American peril," is because in both countries the industrial classes are Fridays, whose countries are owned by Crusoes of wealth and leisure. More work for themselves, therefore, not more wealth for the country as a whole, is their instinctive demand. The logic of it would lead them to desire earthquakes, conflagrations, cyclones, anything that would destroy wealth and thereby enhance the demand for work. It is, indeed, an inverted theory of prosperity. But the inversion begins not with that theory, but with the institution of land monopoly. This inversion of the normal relations of mankind to the planet, produces a disordered industrial condition which inverts every other economic relationship.

## NEWS

The European war cloud which loomed up last week in consequence of the French invasion of Turkey, has "passed around."

It appears that the reports summarized in our last issue as not verified, to the effect that an actual landing upon the Turkish island of Mitylene had been effected by the French, who were then in occupation of three customs ports of the island, was premature. No landing had been made up to the 6th. But on the 7th the French did make a landing and take possession of one customs port, that of Medilli. There was no resistance. On the contrary, such a sympathetic welcome had been extended to the French squadron, according to the admiral's official report, that he landed

only a company of marines, and they were received with marked confidence by the inhabitants.

Very soon after this mildly aggressive action, the Turkish government yielded to all the demands France had originally advanced and to other exactions which she subsequently made. This submission was announced by the French foreign office on the 8th. It comprised acquiescence in the money claims, including the exacted guarantees, and official recognition by Turkey of French schools and religious and hospital institutions, together with their exemption from certain taxes. The settlement was formally agreed to by the sultan on the 10th, when he signed the "irade," or decree, for its execution; and on the same day the French government officially announced the termination of the controversy and the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The French marines were consequently withdrawn from the Mitylene port, and the fleet sailed on the 11th for Greek waters, where it is expected to remain for the present.

No news of importance comes from South Africa. The censorship remains very strict, and the British public is left to guess at what is going on. With reference, however, to the effect of the war upon public opinion in Great Britain and the probable action of the ministry, it is reported from London that if the Boers keep up the war for another year England will revert to her old tariff system. "The resources of direct taxation are practically exhausted," says the report; which means that the limits of British patience with a war tax which comes to the tax payers without a mask, has been reached. Indirect taxation is, therefore, proposed in influential circles. Feeling this only in higher prices, the public would complain only of the rapacity of storekeepers, instead of the burdens of taxation. The signs of a probable conscription for the purpose of supplying needed troops are also increasing.

While details from the American war in the Philippines are few, the dispatches indicate that this war in "our Asiatic possessions," like that of the British in South Africa, is far from having been ended. Lieut. Rowan, who became famous in the Spanish war as the man who "carried

the message to Garcia," and is now a captain in the American army in the Philippines, writes to his wife in Kansas, that the situation in the island of Bohol, where he is stationed, is discouraging, and that it seems the war will never end. In the island of Leyte, notwithstanding the strict food blockade which the Americans have established, the dispatches report the Filipinos as becoming more active. Another battle has been fought on the island of Samar at Sojton. It lasted two days. On the second day, after a desperate engagement, the Americans carried the Filipino position. Twenty-six Filipinos and two Americans are reported killed. From the island of Mindoro come brief accounts of still another battle. The attack was made by the Filipinos on the American garrison at Abra de Ilog. It was repulsed, with a reported loss to the Filipinos of five killed and to the Americans of one wounded. Even from Luzon there come vague reports of two battles, in one of which 16 Filipinos were killed and nine captured at a cost of two Americans wounded. In addition to these reports of operations in the field, it is reported that seven Filipinos have been arrested under the new treason ordinance of the American commission.

In American politics there is nothing to report but the adoption by another Southern state of a Negro disfranchising constitution. This state is Alabama. The Alabama convention which framed the new constitution held its sessions last summer. The suffrage clauses disfranchise all persons convicted of crime or vagrancy, and also provide that until January 1, 1903, the suffrage shall be vested in—

(1) All who have honorably served in the land or naval forces of the United States in the war of 1812, or in the war with Mexico, or in any war with the Indians, or in the war between the states, or in the war with Spain, or who honorably served in the land or naval forces of the confederate states, or of the state of Alabama in the war between the states; or

(2) The lawful descendants of persons who honorably served in the land or naval forces of the United States in the war of the American revolution, or in the war of 1812, or in the war with Mexico, or in any war with the Indians, or in the war between the states, or in the land or naval forces of the confederate