

\$52.50, the amount offered this season by the Great Lakes Towing company. They were supported in their strike by the grand grievance committee of the Tug Firemen's and Linesmen's Protective association, in session at Cleveland on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of April; and on the 7th of May a general strike was ordered to take place on the 8th if the Great Lakes Towing Company did not on that day grant the demands of the strikers. The general strike went into effect accordingly, the tugmen tying up their boats, and the strike is still on throughout the entire territory of the great lakes. After trying in vain to break the strike by employing non-union men and disrupting the tugmen's organization, the towing company took steps to secure a revocation of the United States licenses of the tugmen. Complaints for this purpose were laid before the United States steamboat inspectors at Cleveland and Buffalo on the 24th, charging the tugmen with conspiring to hinder lake commerce. No decision upon these complaints has yet been made.

In American politics the chief event of the week is the session of the Republican convention of Ohio, which met at Cleveland on the 27th. Gov. Nash was elected temporary chairman, and Congressman Grosvenor permanent chairman. The convention adjourned on the 28th after adopting a long platform and nominating Lewis C. Laylin for secretary of state.

The highest officer to be elected in Ohio this year is secretary of state; but the convention was a notable event because it so distinctly recognized Senator Hanna as the Republican leader. According to the Associated Press report of the 27th—the feature of the Republican state convention here to-day was the unanimity of sentiment in favor of Senator Hanna. He has been the center of interest since his arrival here from Washington last Sunday. In the meeting of the delegates by congressional districts the feeling for him was demonstrated in an unprecedented degree. His friends had claimed eighteen out of the twenty-one districts, and more than realized their expectations. Interest centered in the selection of state committeemen, as the new state central committee selected to-day will have control next year when members of the legislature are elected who will choose the successor to Mr. Hanna in the Senate. It is claimed to-night that

there is only one anti-Hanna man elected on the new state committee, and that he "has been reconciled." The drift of sentiment in all the preliminary meetings was most enthusiastic for the senator, and in the convention the delegates would not rest till he got up and showed himself, although he insisted that he would not discuss the issues in advance of the speech of Gen. Grosvenor, who is to be the permanent presiding officer. . . . While the interests of Senator Hanna were paramount in the selection of all the committees, others were recognized in the selection of the committee on resolutions.

Kansas is another state in which nominations for the fall elections have been made. The Democratic convention met at Wichita on the 22d, and on the 23d it nominated a partial ticket, with W. H. Craddock as the candidate for governor, and adjourned to meet at Topeka on the 24th of June, with a view to adjusting a common ticket with the People's party which is to assemble there at that time. The action of the People's party with reference to a fusion campaign in Kansas was foreshadowed by an advisory convention held this Spring, the result of which is reported in volume iv. at page 761. The platform is a progressive one, declaring, says the Kansas City World, "first and last, that the equal rights of the entire people shall be uppermost." The principal plank on local questions demands home rule in taxation for the counties and cities of Kansas. The initiative and referendum also are demanded.

The Republican convention of Kansas met on the 27th, also at Wichita, and on the 28th nominated W. J. Bailey for governor. This was a triumph for the Roosevelt wing of the convention, the anti-Roosevelt element having opposed Bailey vigorously. The convention went further in the same direction by nominating Mr. Roosevelt, in a long and eulogistic plank of the platform, for the presidency in 1904.

Although the Pennsylvania conventions have not yet been held, there are indications of a radical tendency in the Democratic party of that state with reference to the advancing question of taxation. A tax reform conference, composed of delegates from the counties of Allegheny, Beaver, Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Mercer, Juniata, Berks, Philadelphia,

Butler and Bedford, met at Pittsburgh on the 23d and adopted the following significant resolution:

Believing that more equitable laws on taxation are of paramount importance, and that a man of character and education, in favor of home rule in taxation, and of securing to communities the full value of franchises granted, should be the next governor of the state of Pennsylvania, we suggest the name of Mr. Warren Worth Bailey, of Cambria county, to the favorable consideration of the Democracy, and urge upon the delegates to the state convention a fair and full canvass of his availability.

The conference which adopted the foregoing resolution made arrangements to take an advisory referendum in Pennsylvania upon the question of home rule in taxation, pursuant to which circulars are now being distributed over the state asking the recipients to mark upon accompanying postal cards (to be mailed by them) a cross indicating whether they are for or against the tax reform proposed. The referendum circular is of interest wherever questions of taxation are discussed, and we reproduce it:

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 23, 1902.

We herewith mail you a copy of the report of the revenue commission of Colorado, and respectfully request that you read same and give it your careful consideration. The people of Colorado will vote on the amendment to their constitution therein contained, giving them "home rule" in taxation, on the 4th day of next November. This amendment has the approval and support of all the labor organizations of Colorado, and all papers actuated by high ideals of popular government, among which is Mr. Bryan's Commoner, also that sterling democrat, Hon. Tom L. Johnson. The auditor general's report of the state of Pennsylvania shows that the farmers and home owners pay \$16.50 in taxes for each \$1,000 in value, while the steam railroads pay but \$2.75; the street railroads but \$4.75; the telegraph and telephone companies but \$3.20. This has been set forth in an able article by our state chairman, Hon. William T. Creasy. We assert that the people who are so inequitably taxed are entitled to such representation as will enable them to apply just and equitable remedies looking to the abolition of the wrongs arising from a system of taxation the one aim of which is to secure revenue irrespective of equity or justice. The fact we wish to ascertain, in order that we may carry on an intelligent propaganda, is, Do you approve of, wish to further consider or to oppose the proposition to amend

our state constitution along the lines of the Colorado constitutional amendment? Will you kindly mark the word on the enclosed postal indicating your position on this question, thus X, and mail same, with any remarks you care to make? We would be pleased to receive the names of those whom you would like to have read this report, or requisition us for any number you may require for distribution. Yours sincerely,

The Tax Reform League of Pa.

From political action and creeds to religious, and we find the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, which met at New York last week (p. 107), adopting the explanation of the Confession of Faith then recommended by the revision committee. The motion to adopt was made on the 16th, when the committee reported it, but the vote was not taken until the 22d. Only two voters were adverse. The explanation now goes to the various presbyteries, or local governing bodies of the church, for ratification. Before final adjournment the General Assembly listened to a speech by the Rev. J. M. Buckley, of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he said:

Protestantism cannot be maintained in our age except through great organizations, but I say to you that the Presbyterian church and the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States hold within them great potentiality for the extension of the doctrines of evangelical Christianity. Let us stand as neighboring rocks against the growing evil of agnosticism that is brought to us under modern names and under new guises, and against the doctrines disseminated by the followers of the old man in Rome, and not least against the corrosive fluid, the materialistic spirit of the age.

The body adjourned on the 26th, having first selected Los Angeles for next year's meeting.

Gen. Wood, who left Cuba immediately after the inauguration of the republic (p. 104), arrived in the United States on the 26th; and on the same day H. C. Squiers, the first American minister to Cuba, arrived at Havana and was formally received on the 27th by the president. On the 28th President Palma delivered his inaugural message to the Cuban Congress. Thus far the republic has been officially recognized by Great Britain, France, Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, San Domingo, Ecuador and Paraguay, as well as the United States.

General acquiescence in the provisional government of Hayti under Boisrond Canal as provisional president (p. 107) is now reported from Port au Prince. Gen. Firmin halted his army at Arohaie, two days' march from the capital, and after formally declaring that he did not intend to enter the city at the head of his army, came there in person on the 23d on board a Haytian man of war. The

next news was to the effect that on the 26th the following provisional government was peaceably established:

President, Boisrond Canal; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Jeremie; Minister of the Interior, M. Colin; Minister of Justice, M. Lalane; Minister of War, Gen. Nord; Minister of Public Works, M. Cesarion; Minister of Finance, M. Dennery.

This provisional government has arranged for a registration of voters, to be completed in 30 days, for the election of deputies to choose a constitutional president.

NEWS NOTES.

—President Loubet, of France, returned to Paris from St. Petersburg (p. 107) on the 28th.

—Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador to the United States, died at Washington on the 24th.

—The sixth annual conference of the Ohio Single Tax League is to meet at the Great Southern Hotel, Columbus, on the 8th.

—The state board of health of Kentucky has ordered a smallpox quarantine against Indiana, to become effective on the 1st, under which no person will be allowed to cross the line into Kentucky unless he has a certificate of having been successfully vaccinated within five years.

—The Swedenborgian convention which met at Philadelphia this week has chosen Chicago for next year's convention. One of the most important decisions was to transfer the church paper, the New Church Messenger, to the West, under the editorship of the Rev. S. C. Eby.

—A bronze statue of Rochambeau, the French general who commanded the French troops at Yorktown when Lord Cornwallis surrendered to Washington, which had been presented by the French government to the United States, was unveiled at Washington on the 24th by the Countess de Rochambeau. President Roosevelt delivered an address.

PRESS OPINIONS.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

Chicago Tribune (Rep.), May 24.—It is sad that the eloquence, zeal and ability of Senator Hoar should be exerted on the

wrong side of a great public question. Fortunately no harm will result from this. The American people cannot be swerved from the course they have laid out for themselves concerning the Philippines.

Chicago Chronicle (con. Dem.), May 24.—We need for the good of the people of the Philippines, and even more for the good of the people of the United States, a Congress which will declare plainly and unequivocally that we intend American liberty, American free government, under the guaranty of our common constitution.

Buffalo Courier (Dem.), May 23.—Senator Hoar swept away the sophistry and hypocrisy which have bolstered the pretense that the subjugation of the Philippines was conducted for the uplifting of their people, showing that what we have sought there is sovereignty, "the principle of eternal dominion over that people."

Chicago Record-Herald (Rep.), May 24.—These problems are presented to the American people in the first instance rather as national problems than as party problems. They should study them with an open mind free from party bias, and then decide whether they will force their sovereignty onto an unwilling people of another hemisphere. . . .

Columbus (O.) Press, May 22.—Mr. Hoar's speech in the Senate Thursday cannot be discredited with cheap ridicule or bitter billingsgate, nor will the lofty rhetoric of the administration spokesman, Senator Lodge, stem the tide of indignation which moves Senator Hoar to speak for that element of the Republican party which is not in sympathy with the imperialistic policy of the national administration.

Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat (Dem.), May 24.—Senator Hoar rose majestically to the occasion, as he has risen before in this bloody Philippine business, and contributed to its discussion a masterpiece of reason and eloquence and passionate protest. His speech on the pending Philippine civil government bill in the Senate is one of the most powerful of his philippic against American criminal aggression in the Orient, and it will rank with the noblest efforts yet made by patriotism in defense of the national honor and of the national ideals.

Chicago Evening Post (Rep.), May 24.—It is the duty of every intelligent American citizen to "clear his mind of cant" and restudy the essence of the Philippine question. Let him begin by reading Senator Hoar's dignified, statesmanlike, effective and impressive speech. . . . The great beauty of such a speech as his is that it silences the sophist, ranter and demagogue. It challenges earnest and honest consideration. It compels sober and statesmanlike statement of the problem. How can Senator Hoar be answered; how is his argument to be met? Why are we not doing in the Philippines what we are so proud of having done in Cuba?

COAL STRIKE.

Buffalo Enquirer (Ind.), May 26.—The coal miners are already suffering from lack of fuel and are too poor to buy even waste from the mines. In the midst of nature's abundance, this fact points to a problem which should challenge the best thought of the age for its solution.

Farmers' Voice and National Rural (agr'l), May 24.—That Senator Hanna's arbitration plan has proved a failure at the first serious attempt to employ its good offices is exactly what this journal at the time it was created said would be the case. Men whose business is based on special privilege "don't have to" submit to arbitration; . . . So long as spe-