

fourth meeting, on the 14th, three articles of settlement were agreed to. They are reported to provide (1) for the recognition by Russia of Japan's preponderance of influence and interests in Corea; (2) for the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia, and the restoration of that province to China; and (3) for the transfer to Japan of the lease of Port Arthur, Dalny, and the remainder of the Liaotung peninsula, and all rights and appurtenances belonging thereto. Doubts exist, however, as to the real nature of the agreements, for the negotiations are in secret. Two more articles, described in the dispatches as Nos. 4 and 6, but undivulged as to subject matter, were agreed to on the 15th, when consideration of the 5th, supposed to refer to Sakhalin, was deferred. On the 16th the articles described as Nos. 7 and 8 were agreed to, and it was believed that all others would be disposed of on the 17th.

#### A national reciprocity conference.

An important conference affecting international relations (p. 234) met in the Illinois theater at Chicago on the 16th, to consider questions of trade reciprocity. Alvin H. Saunders called the conference to order and Gov. Deneen and Mayor Dunne made the speeches of welcome on behalf of the State and the city respectively. John Wilder, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, was temporary chairman, and S. B. Packard, formerly governor of Louisiana, but now a resident of Iowa, was elected permanent chairman. The holding of this conference has been opposed in the East by protection organizations and publications. They denounce it as a free trade conference. President Roosevelt is reported to have been asked for encouragement and to have refused it.

#### President Roosevelt's Chautauqua speech.

After addressing on the 10th an immense audience at Wilkesbarre, Pa., composed principally of anthracite miners and members of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, Cardinal Gibbons and John Mitchell being speakers on the same platform with him there, President Roosevelt went to Chautauqua, N. Y., where, on the

11th, he delivered a carefully prepared speech on the Administration's policy with reference to the Monroe doctrine and the trust question.

Of the Monroe doctrine the President said:

As we have grown more and more powerful our advocacy of this doctrine has been received with more and more respect; but what has tended most to give the doctrine standing among the nations is our growing willingness to show that we not only mean what we say and are prepared to back it up, but that we mean to recognize our obligations to foreign peoples no less than to insist upon our own rights. We cannot permanently adhere to the Monroe doctrine unless we succeed in making it evident in the first place that we do not intend to treat it in any shape or way as an excuse for aggrandizement on our part at the expense of the republics to the south of us; second, that we do not intend to permit it to be used by any of these republics as a shield to protect that republic from the consequences of its own misdeeds against foreign nations; third, that inasmuch as by this doctrine we prevent other nations from interfering on this side of the water, we shall ourselves in good faith try to help those of our sister republics, which need such help, upward toward peace and order.

The remainder of the speech on this subject consisted in an elaboration of the three points, with specific reference to our liberation of Cuba (vol. v, p. 346, vol. vi, pp. 251, 598, 713) and our present relations with Santo Domingo (vol. vii, p. 731). Of the third of the three points he said that, in his view—

really the most important thing of all, it is our duty, so far as we are able, to try to help upward our weaker brothers. Just as there has been a gradual growth of the ethical element in the relations of one individual to another, so that with all the faults of our Christian civilization it yet remains true that we are, no matter how slowly, more and more coming to recognize the duty of bearing one another's burdens, similarly I believe that the ethical element is by degrees entering into the dealings of one nation with another.

Of the domestic trust problem President Roosevelt said:

The effort to prevent all restraint of competition, whether harmful or beneficial, has been ill-judged; what is needed is not so much the effort to prevent combination as a vigilant and effective control of the combinations formed, so as to secure just and equita-

ble dealing on their part alike toward the public generally, toward their smaller competitors and toward the wage workers in their employ. . . . Personally I think our people would be most unwise if they let any exasperation due to the acts of certain corporations drive them into drastic action and I should oppose such action. But the great corporations are themselves to blame if by their opposition to what is legal and just they foster the popular feeling which tells for such drastic action. . . . I do not believe in taking steps hastily or rashly, and it may be that all that is necessary in the immediate future is to pass an inter-State commerce bill conferring upon some branch of the executive government the power of effective action to remedy the abuses in connection with railway transportation. But in the end, and in my judgment at a time not very far off, we shall have to, or at least we shall find that we ought to, take further action as regards all corporations doing inter-State business. The enormous increase in the inter-State trade, resulting from the industrial development of the last quarter of a century, makes it proper that the Federal government should, so far as may be necessary to carry into effect its national policy, assume a degree of administrative control of these great corporations. It may well be that we shall find that the only effective way of exercising this supervision is to require all corporations engaged in inter-State commerce to produce proof satisfactory, say, to the department of Commerce, that they are not parties to any contract or combination or engaged in any monopoly in inter-State trade in violation of the anti-trust law, and that their conduct on certain other specified points is proper; and, moreover, that these corporations shall agree, with a penalty of forfeiture of their right to engage in such commerce, to furnish any evidence of any kind as to their trade between the States whenever so required by the Department of Commerce. It is the almost universal policy of the several States, provided by statute, that foreign corporations may lawfully conduct business within their boundaries only when they produce certificates that they have complied with the requirements of their respective States; in other words, that corporations shall not enjoy the privileges and immunities afforded by the State governments without first complying with the policy of their laws. Now the benefits which corporations engaged in inter-State trade enjoy under the United States government are incalculable, and in respect of such trade the jurisdiction of the Federal government is supreme when it chooses to exercise it.

Following with a presentation of his views regarding legislation:

regulating the distribution of wealth, the President closed his speech with these words:

Our ideal must be the effort to combine all proper freedom for individual effort with some guarantee that the effort is not exercised in contravention of the eternal and immutable principles of justice.

#### President Roosevelt's Philippine policy.

On the same date on which President Roosevelt spoke at Chautauqua on the Monroe doctrine and the trust problem, his secretary of war, Mr. Taft, spoke at Manila on the American policy in the Philippines (vol. v, pp. 115, 187, 199, 203, 215, 218, 345, 391, 410, 412, 617, 635; vol. vi, pp. 322, 475, 554, 585, 648, 689, 758, 775; vol. vii, pp. 41, 50, 94, 107, 178, 322, 425, 572, 647, 794; vol. viii, pp. 21, 25, 104, 123), declaring that he was expressing the President's views. The occasion was a banquet tendered by Filipinos to Secretary Taft on his tour (p. 297); and his speech was in response to the toast, "The Present Administration in the Philippines." After declaring it his duty, even if he did nothing else, to—

make clear the views of the Administration upon the present and future of the islands,

—Secretary Taft explained that the American people are divided upon the Philippine question into these three parties:

(1) Those having the real imperialistic idea of extending the influence of America, by purchase and conquest, in the Orient, enlarging the power of the American government for the purpose of controlling the Pacific and securing the largest share possible of the Oriental trade, yet undeveloped, during the next 100 years.

(2) Those who regarded our taking over the islands from Spain after the war with the gravest reluctance, and would have been gratified in the extreme if the assumption of the burden could have been avoided. They have come to the conclusion that however reluctant they were to accept the fate thrown upon them, it is their duty to meet the responsibilities imposed upon them with promptness, courage and hope. They believe that they have become the trustees and protectors of the whole Filipino people and must prepare that people to maintain the stable government now there.

(3) Those that favor giving the islands immediate independence. This party may be divided into two classes, having different motives. The first class is anxious to rid the United

States of the burden of governing the Filipinos, for the benefit of the United States; the second class is anxious to rid the Philippines of the government of the United States, on the ground that the Filipinos can make their own government.

After this explanation, Mr. Taft identified the Administration with the second party described above, by saying:

The second party has for its chief exponent President Roosevelt. He believes that it is the duty of the United States to prepare the Filipinos for self-government. This will require a generation and probably longer, and the form of self-government will be left to the individuals who will control the two nations at that time. It follows that the President, and he desires me to say this to the Filipinos, feels charged with the duty of proceeding on this policy and maintaining the sovereignty of the United States here as an instrument of the gradual education and elevation of the whole of the Filipino people to a self-governing community.

#### NEWS NOTES

—The British Parliament (p. 277) took a recess on the 11th until the 30th of October.

—Dr. Arnold Tompkins, an able, distinguished and democratic educator who was principal of the Chicago normal school, died at Manlo, Ga., on the 14th, of typhoid fever, at the age of 55.

—The local transportation committee of the Chicago City Council resumed consideration of the traction question on the 14th (p. 297), but as its meetings have been in secret nothing but newspaper gossip is known of the proceedings.

—The sixth annual convention of the Negro National Business League met at New York on the 16th. A letter from President Roosevelt was read, and Booker T. Washington, who has been president of the League since its organization, made an address.

—The society for the propagation of Esperanto, an invented language, held a congress at Boulogne on the 12th, at which delegations were in attendance from France, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, Russia, Germany, Sweden and Canada.

—At the opening on the 14th at Chicago of the fourth annual convention of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers union, Mayor Dunne made the address of welcome in behalf of the city. In the course of his address he advocated arbitration, deplored the refusal of the Employers' association to submit the recent teamsters' strike (p. 279) to arbitration.

—Statistical reports of the 16th rela-

tive to the progress of yellow fever in New Orleans (p. 296), published on the 17th were as follows:

Deaths to August 16.....	183
Deaths to August 9.....	131
Increase .....	57

Cases to August 16.....	1,185
Cases to August 9.....	688
Increase .....	500

—The Fairhope (Ala.) Courier reports the death at Amsterdam on the 5th of July, of Carel Victor Gerritsen, a prominent land reformer of Holland and a member of the Netherlands States General, as also of the Provincial States of North Holland and the Council of Amsterdam.

—The convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, in session at Philadelphia (p. 297), adjourned on the 15th. It had on the 12th reelected Cornelius P. Shea, the leader of the Chicago teamsters' strike (p. 279) as general president by the vote of 129 to 121, the opposing candidate being Daniel Furman, of the Chicago Truck Drivers' union.

#### PRESS OPINIONS

A TOLSTOYAN DEMAND IN AFRICA. (East London, South Africa) Izwi Labantu (Kaffir), July 11.—We believe the black man has all he needs under his feet, and those who are attempting to restrain him from owning land know it well also, and its about time that the black man learned that the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof.

THE CHICAGO TRACTION QUESTION. The (St. Louis) Mirror (Ind.), Aug. 10.—It looks as if Mayor Dunne has "got 'em on the run," no matter how the daily papers may try to befog the situation and conditions in Chicago, in the interests of the franchise oligarchies in all the cities of the Union. . . . The traction companies are coming to time, even while playing for delay. Their only hope is, now, to stave things off until Dunne's term expires, but this they will hardly be able to do, for if they protract the difficulty, the people will reelect Dunne.

THE PHILIPPINES FOR AMERICANS. Chicago Chronicle (Rep.), Aug. 16.—We must take the liberty of dissenting from the policy of Secretary Taft. . . . The United States cannot afford to go into the business of "mothering" embryo nations—bringing them up by hand and then turning them loose to shift for themselves. . . . What is good enough for the American people is good enough for the Filipinos and it is better than anything that the Filipinos are likely to achieve if the policy of "the Philippines for the Filipinos" is put into execution. Unless we are to evacuate the archipelago—a possibility which may safely be dismissed from consideration—we are bound to consider it not Filipino but American territory.

THE LATE TOM BAWDEN. Detroit Tribune (Rep.), Aug. 14.—For a few days in May, 1901, Tom Bawden was the most-talked-of man in Detroit. It was his persistence in delivering single tax addresses on the campus that brought about the so-called "campus riot" on the night of May 10. In defiance of the orders of Frank C. Andrews, then police commissioner (since sentenced to State's prison on conviction of embezzlement), Bawden