

which up to recent years occupied the same relation to the Liberal party that the Carlton Club occupies to the Tory party, those two clubs being recognized as the official home of all who are prominent in their respective parties throughout Great Britain.

No club or organization in this country has ever had the relation to party government here, that those two clubs have had there for a long period of years. The Reform Club, New York City, for several years prior to the Bryan campaign of 1896, carried on an extensive propaganda for tariff reform in some of the debatable States; but it was never recognized, officially or unofficially, as the mouthpiece, organ or agent of the Democratic party. The American Tariff League has collected immense funds from trusts and protected interests for years, but it has never been the oracle of the Republican party; and in spite of its lurid appeals issued daily for weeks to Republicans to oppose what it is pleased to term the "free trade" reciprocity measure, but six Republican members, all from beet-sugar States, opposed the Cuban bill.

But whenever the Carlton or the Reform Club (in the past) at any meeting put forth a declaration of policy, that declaration was recognized all over the United Kingdom as a party pronouncement.

The New Reform Club having largely superseded the old Reform Club, it is interesting to know that its president is a real free-trader, that he is an outright tariff abolitionist, that he stands for free production as well as free commerce. At a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York a few days ago he made his position clear on this subject. But it is more interesting to know that in the citadel of "protection," Philadelphia, before an audience composed almost entirely of the chief beneficiaries of that robbing system, and at which were also present the street-railway monarchs of the U. S., he asserted that the cause of the wonderful prosperity and growth of this country was not protection, but its almost boundless natural resources and its system of untrammelled commerce over a greater area than free trade has existed in in any other place in the world.

In addition to setting before the American people the fact that the Chamberlain policy is being combatted in England by real free traders, Dr. Lunn, who is accompanied by Lord Lyveden, comes to this country to arrange for a parliamentary mission to attend the World's Fair at St. Louis. After calling upon President Roosevelt and seeing influential leaders of the Republican party, he will return to Brooklyn to speak in Plymouth Church Thanksgiving eve, and go thence to Chicago and other Western cities. I recommend our friends to secure a

public address from him in every city he visits.

ROBERT BAKER.

NEWS

Week ending Thursday, Nov. 26.

Nothing was accomplished in the way of settling the Chicago street car strike, by the Mayor's committee (pp. 519-20) which was appointed last week. To the efforts of this committee, as to those of the State board of arbitration, the street car company opposed a stubborn negative. But on the 20th the lawyers for both sides came together, and at once a settlement seemed assured. It was even announced on the 23d that one had been made. But that announcement was premature. The strike was still on late on the 24th and the lines of the company were rendering only a limited and perfunctory service. Early in the morning of the 25th, however, terms of settlement were agreed upon, subject to approval by the strikers, who were to take a referendum vote thereon during the day.

A mutiny on the 23d in two gangs of "strike breakers" employed at \$3 a day, with board, lodging and tobacco in addition, crippled the company to some extent, and there were some instances of violence; but the principal difficulty in the way of full operation of the lines appeared to be the inability of the company to procure an adequate supply of competent men.

On the 22d an immense mass meeting in sympathy with the strike was held at Tattersalls. Speeches were made by Darrow, Prentiss, Cruice and other leaders. The audience is estimated by the local press at 15,000 and the parade preceding it at 5,000. Resolutions were adopted calling upon the city council "to at once cease all negotiations looking to the further granting of franchises" to the Chicago City Railway company, and "to institute proceedings at once to take over the lines operated by this company, and place them immediately under municipal ownership and operation." These resolutions were presented to the city council

along with others of like tenor from labor organizations at its meeting on the 23d.

At the same meeting of the city council a resolution was offered declaring that there should be no traction franchise legislation until after the vote on the Mueller bill next Spring. The defeat of this resolution by 53 to 15 has excited suspicions among the advocates of municipal ownership of a design to rush a franchise through the council at some favorable opportunity before the April election. An ordinance extending the franchises of the Chicago City Railway company to February 29, 1904, offered on the 23d by Chairman Bennett, of the traction committee, has not weakened this suspicion. It is regarded as designed to allay public feeling against franchises and thus to afford a better opportunity for traction legislation.

Application by the receivers was made on the 20th to the Federal Court, under the 99-year act, for an order of that court compelling the city to grant the permits for reconstruction which the commissioner of public works had refused (p. 520); and on the 21st Judge Grosscup set December 3 for a hearing on the legal questions involved, at the same time intimating his desire that the city council meanwhile act favorably. He also extended until January 16th the truce between his court and the city (p. 248) which expires November 30.

The city council has not fallen in with Judge Grosscup's suggestion. On the 21st, the very day it was made, the traction committee decided to recommend to the council that the permits be refused; and at the council meeting on the 23d they were refused in effect by the placing of the application of Judge Grosscup's receivers "on file."

The first five articles of the treaty between the United States and Panama, an outline of which was given last week (p. 521), are now published in full. Following is a fair condensation:

Article I. The United States guarantees and agrees to maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama.

Article II. The Republic of Panama cedes to the United States five miles on each side of the canal and three marine leagues at each terminal and also any other lands necessary to the construction or maintenance of the canal and its auxiliaries.

Article III. The Republic of Panama grants to the United States the right to exercise the same power and authority over such lands "as if it were sovereign," and to the exclusion of such power by Panama.

Article IV. The Republic of Panama grants to the United States the use of all the rivers, streams, and waters for navigation or so far as is necessary to the construction of the canal and its auxiliaries, including purposes of sanitation.

Article V. The Republic of Panama grants to the United States in perpetuity a monopoly of any system of communication across its territory by canal or by railroad.

It was decided at a cabinet meeting on the 20th that the treaty must be ratified by Panama before the President sends it to the United States Senate.

Following his protest to the United States Senate (p. 521) the president of the Republic of Colombia has addressed an appeal to the people of the United States relative to the Panama secession. It is as follows:

The Colombian nation has just been the victim of unexpected aggression, and is in danger of losing the best part of its territory. A military movement, not popular sentiment, was the origin of the proclamation of the independence of Panama. The American government, which always had been held by Colombia to be its best friend and ally, prevented with marines loyal militia from subjugating the traitors and checking the origin of the insubordination. The solemn treaty between Colombia and the United States, alluded to until the last moment by the American government, binds the United States not only to respect the sovereignty and ownership of the Panama Isthmus by Colombia, but to help the latter maintain them. The proceedings of the United States marines on the Isthmus and of the American minister here are in open violation of that treaty. The Isthmus of Panama, the most coveted part of the globe, and the most precious part of our fatherland, always has been respected by the nations as a sacred trust confided by Colombia to the honor and power of the American people. The traditions of that great nation, the United States, as a mighty defender of rights and bearer of the standard of civilization before the world, always have been opposed to the secession of territories and the dismem-

bering of nations. Non-recognition of the Confederate States during the civil war confirms emphatically the application of this doctrine decisively at critical moments. The American people will not permit, I am sure, a violation of public treaties, thus denying their glorious traditions, in order to obtain by force what Colombia is ready to concede through pacific and equitable laws. Colombia heartily wishes to strengthen the ties of friendship and commerce with the United States and give vigorous impulse to the common interests and to the greater power and glory of her oldest sister republic. But the proceedings of the Washington government interfere, unhappily, with good feeling in both countries, being a barrier in the way of a higher enterprise advantageous not only to them but to humanity in general. The Colombian people, tranquil in the strength of right, and being sure of the sentiments of justice and equity of the American people, appeal to the national conscience of the United States, which conscience constitutes a force superior by far to that of an army and navy, in order to save the honor and integrity of our territory. The stars and stripes, always dear to and respected by the republicans of both Americas, never shall be outraged or blemished in Colombia. No matter what the procedure of the government at Washington may be, the persons and the property of citizens of the United States here remain confided to the traditional honor of the government and people of Colombia.

Determined to leave nothing undone in this emergency, Colombia has sent Gen. Reyes as a peace commissioner to Panama and thence to the United States. He arrived at Colon on the 19th, and immediately asked for a conference with the Panama government, but was refused it. In a newspaper interview at Colon on the 20th Gen. Reyes said:

I would rather die for the honor of my country than see her lose the Isthmus without a blow. We can reach Panama overland. I can raise 100,000 men, build roads, and, if it were not for the United States, subdue the country in a fortnight. However, we will first do all we can to effect a diplomatic settlement at Washington.

On the same day Gen. Reyes said to Admiral Coghlan, of the United States navy:

If my efforts at Washington, whither I am going from here, fail to bring about some arrangement concerning the present situation on the Isthmus satisfactory to Colombia, the United States will have to fight the entire Colombian people, and it will be a second Boer war.

This was said in the course of a conference at which Admiral Coghlan had informed Gen. Reyes that Colombian troops would not be allowed to land anywhere in Panama. Gen. Reyes reported this notification as follows:

This morning Admiral Coghlan informed me officially that the United States would prevent the landing of Colombian troops on any part of the Isthmus. I promised Admiral Coghlan that Colombia would not take such action until I reached Washington.

To make this action clear, Gen. Reyes presented a formal letter on the 21st to Admiral Coghlan demanding permission to land Colombian troops on Panama territory outside the zone of the Panama railroad. The request was refused. It is understood that Gen. Reyes is now on his way to the United States.

American interests on the other side of the world, in the Philippines, are not as undisturbed as was indicated by the dispatches of some months ago. For several days intimations of Moro uprisings have been vaguely reported (p. 522), and these reports are now made more definite by the following news dispatch of the 23d from Manila:

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood and two battalions of the Twenty-eighth infantry and one of the Twenty-third infantry fought a five-days' battle with 2,000 Moros, near Siet lake, on the Island of Jolo, from November 12 until November 17. Three hundred Moros are known to have been killed, while many others were carried, dead or wounded, from the field. No Americans were killed. Maj. H. L. Scott, of the Fourteenth cavalry, and five infantrymen were wounded. On November 18 Gen. Wood started on an expedition against a body of 2,000 Moros, who are in the mountains back of Tablibi. No news has as yet been received as to the result of this movement.

From a late report it appears that the civil war in Santo Domingo (p. 522) is now really at an end. The investment of the capital city by the revolutionists continued until 10 a. m. of the 24th, when, according to press dispatches of that date, the government surrendered and President Wos y Gil and his ministers took refuge on a German warship in the harbor.

A somewhat suggestive adden-