

months from the first payment and half 18 months later. This does not, however, include friars who have not raised the hostility of the natives and who remained in their parishes after the revolution of 1898 till now, except those in Manila. Gov. Taft also requires that no Spanish friars shall be substituted for those withdrawn. Yet the churches, schools, and universities may be directed by Spanish clergy or orders, other than those withdrawn, or by clergy of the same orders who are not Spanish, it being regarded as necessary to convince the Filipinos that the ancient regime of the Spanish friars is finished. It is this question of the expulsion of the Spanish friars that causes the papal authorities to hesitate, and so prolongs the negotiations. They shrink from making the pope a direct party by contract to enforcing the expulsion.

A reply to Gov. Taft's latest communication was delivered to him by the papal commission on the 9th. It is acquiescent as to all the proposals except those relating to the secularizing of the public schools and the expulsion of the friars. The question of the schools is not strenuously insisted upon, the commission contenting itself with an expression of hope that it may be left in abeyance until the apostolic delegate to be sent to Manila may come to an understanding about it with Gov. Taft. But on the question of expelling the friars, the papal commission is positive. It says that the pope cannot agree to recall the Spanish friars within a fixed period unless compelled by superior force, as the doing so would be an act of hostility toward Spain and in derogation of the treaty of Paris between Spain and the United States. This argumentative inquiry is then made by the commission:

If the United States cannot order the withdrawal of the friars, how can the pope do so, especially when it has been proved that all the accusations made against them were partly false, partly exaggerated, and partly inexact?

At the same time the commission offers the papal promise that the pope will try to introduce into the Philippines clergy of other nationalities than that of Spain, especially Americans, gradually, as they are found ready or are adapted to the purpose, and that the Spanish friars

shall not return to the parishes they left and where their presence could provoke trouble.

Venezuelan affairs are believed to be approaching a crisis. Our last reference to the revolution in progress in that country was made in March (vol. iv., p. 760), when a new revolutionary leader, Gen. Matos, had appeared upon the scene and was believed to be about to march upon Carupano, a town of 12,000 inhabitants in the state of Bermudez and about 100 miles west of Guiria. From that time on there were evidences of renewed activity, and the cause of the government seemed to lose ground. Carupano and Barcelona were reported to be under siege by the rebels later in March; the seaport town of Tucacas in the state of Lara was captured by them on the 3d of April; and a few days afterward the whole eastern part of Venezuela was said to be virtually in their control. About the middle of that month the government suffered a disastrous loss in a battle near San Antonio in which Gen. Ramon Castillo, in command of the government forces, was killed. Meanwhile the revolutionists had got possession of Carupano, and early in May were attacked by the government from land and sea. After a long and bloody battle the government forces were driven back and took refuge in their gunboats. But the town had been so badly injured by the bombardment from the sea that toward the end of the same month the rebels abandoned it, and government troops took possession without resistance. They soon learned, however, that the rebels were seriously menacing several towns in the state of Carabobo, and that fresh uprisings against the government were taking place all over the country. Matters became worse in June. Government troops were repeatedly beaten by the Matos revolutionists; and about the middle of the month President Castro declared a blockade of the Orinoco river. On the 15th of June the revolutionists had captured La Vela de Coro, on the coast, and invested Coro, three miles inland and the capital of the state of Falcon, where Vice President Ayala was in command of government troops. The rebels achieved another victory a few days later near Urica in the state of Cumana. On the 3d President Castro's brother was completely

routed near Barcelona; and on the 8th President Castro himself landed near Barcelona, in the state of Bermudez, with government troops, intending to lead in person an attack upon the rebels who then had Barcelona partly surrounded. Before leaving his capital he published a proclamation recognizing the existence of anarchy in Venezuela and promising to suppress it and reestablish peace shortly. The American state department received, also on the 8th, advices from Venezuela, said to be of a serious nature, though their purport has not yet been divulged.

Another labor strike, which may or may not become formidable, has broken out in the United States. It is of the railroad freight handlers at Chicago. Of the 9,000 freight handlers on the 24 railroads centering in Chicago, more than 7,800 are union men. On the 25th of June the union presented its demands to all the railroads and requested an answer by July 1. The demands called for an advance in wages, time and a half pay for overtime, double pay for Sundays and holidays, two pay days a month, and recognition by the railroads of the union. Most of the roads raised wages, July 1, without reference to the demands of the union and not quite up to those demands, but all refused to treat with representatives of the union, though they were willing to treat with representatives of their own employees respectively. Fearing that the roads would "blacklist" leaders among their own employees who appeared as representatives of the men, the union has insisted upon its demand in this respect. The Chicago Federation of Labor refused to support the freight handlers in their position. It urged them to appoint a committee to meet the railroad officials, selecting the committee from the various freight houses, so as virtually to conform to the requirement of the railroads that the only committees with which they would consult must come direct from their own employees respectively. While the subject was thus under consideration, it was discovered so the freight handlers claim, that the railroads were importing men to take their places. They consequently decided, quite suddenly and unexpectedly, on the morning of the 7th, to quit work in a body. On the 8th, representatives of labor organ-

izations, including a committee of the striking freight handlers and headed by James H. Bowman, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, called upon the general managers of all the roads, at their joint meeting, but were refused an audience. They then delivered a communication to the board of managers, asking: "Will the general managers agree to meet a committee of their own employees and talk over plans of a settlement?" The board returned an answer that the proposition could not be considered. Subsequently, however, it was agreed that a committee of five employees of each road should meet the general managers individually in their separate offices on the 9th. This was done, and the managers offered an ultimatum confirming the raise in wages as per the scale announced by them on July 1; declining to pay extra rates for extra work; insisting upon a 10-hour day; promising that no work shall be done on holidays or Sundays; offering to take back all strikers who apply by noon on the 10th; and agreeing to make no discriminations against union men.

The western railroads are also involved in strikes by their mechanical employees. Eight of the leading roads have been notified by the International Association of Machinists that they must adopt the union scale of wages and establish a 9-hour working day. Meanwhile the boiler makers' union has demanded of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad and the Great Northern railroad an increase of pay and has met a refusal with a strike which was called on the 1st. A local strike of machinists threatening to become general, is in progress on the Baltimore and Ohio road. And on the Union Pacific a strike of all the machinists and their helpers on the line has been in progress since the 28th. The latter strike is for a 10 per cent increase of pay, no piece work, discharge of nonunion men, and reinstatement of machinists "locked out" by the company on the 21st.

Although the Democrats of Ohio havenot yet made their nominations, the Democratic campaign opened on the 1st at a clambake in Beulah park, Columbus. John R. McLean of Cincinnati was among the guests

invited, and so was Mayor Johnson of Cleveland.

Mayor Johnson had recently referred in a newspaper interview to Mr. McLean in these terms:

My interest in politics is to further certain principles which have been put forward in this state during the past year, and which were incorporated in the platform of the last Democratic state convention. We are desirous of securing the reaffirmation of these principles by the Democratic convention in September. All the opposition which we encounter to the Democratic party standing for these real Democratic principles comes from the friends and followers of John R. McLean. McLean stands for nothing in Ohio politics. His opposition would be of more benefit to the party than his support. Great numbers of independent voters will be attracted to the Democratic party if it is known that the party is not supported by McLean, men who would never vote with a party which was known to be controlled by such a man. We expect no help from McLean and his newspaper; in fact, most of our friends welcome his opposition.

Alluding to this characterization, Mr. McLean, in writing his letter of regret to the managers of the Columbus clambake said:

I am unable to cancel or postpone engagements made prior to receiving an invitation to the Democratic clambake at Columbus on the 1st of July. This, though, does not keep me from taking pride in the success of your celebration. With the excellent management it has, with the well-founded hope of victory that now inspires the Democracy and with the spirit of unification now pervading, it cannot be a failure. I trust the proceedings will be of a character to stimulate the party to unite on sound doctrines, to employ all legitimate forces and to work earnestly and intelligently for a triumph which may glorify every true Democrat in the land. The enduring principles of Democracy are those upon which we must rely. No expedients or irregular innovations are required. If there ever is a time for apologies for Democratic existence, or for trifling with the cardinal faith, or for doubtful alliances, the present is certainly not that time.

Mayor Johnson attended the clambake and was the principal speaker, his subject being "The Mission of Democracy." In the course of his speech he commended the supreme court of the state, saying:

I have known supreme courts about which I had doubts, and have had very

little knowledge of our own except that the judges were all of the other political faith from myself. But I have come to love this supreme court, that had the courage to say: "No; we will not pull down the government of Cleveland, but we will pull down the whole fabric of fraud in municipal government," I say "Amen" to that decision. Though the federal plan of Cleveland is the best plan of government yet got up for cities, still I say, pull it down because of the fraud in its inception. Let the legislature in a plain constitutional way provide a general outline of city government, uniform for all cities, and let each city under its own home rule, by its own people, determine the matters of detail.

On the subject of the general political situation, both within and without the party, Mayor Johnson said:

We have the taxation question and we have this question of home rule in our cities. Can you imagine a better issue for the Democratic party? I cannot. And to those who call these questions fads, I say they do not know the temper of the people. To those people who say they are new-fangled notions, I say they are as old as the hills. Home rule is a principle of the Democratic party, and equal taxation is one that everybody of every political faith can stand for and fight for. Those are the questions before the people of Ohio. Harmony! I hear the cry of harmony. It is all right. I say harmonize when you can, but don't harmonize by taking men among you that may disturb you. Don't try to harmonize the free traders of Ohio with the protectionists of Louisiana, and expect they will accomplish anything. Let the free traders, or the protectionists, win out. The best way to have harmony is to drive out hostile people who only want to harmonize you with themselves, and make room for those that will help you. I believe in the old Irish proposition: "We will have peace if we have to fight for it."

NEWS NOTES.

—The National Educational association met on the 8th at Minneapolis.

—The Socialist Labor party of Colorado met in state convention at Denver on the 4th.

—The Rhode Island street car strike (p. 171) was declared off on the 5th. The strikers were beaten.

—The Socialist party of Illinois held its convention at Peoria on the 4th, and nominated A. W. Nelson, of Streator, for governor.

—A petition from Cape Colony asking for a suspension of the constitution establishing representative co-