

their own use—if, for instance, in the strike now going on, the coal owners and colliers mined coal, not to sell, but to use for themselves, it would then be a matter for both sides exclusively. But we know that no industry, in our interdependent economic system, produces for itself; production takes place with a view to exchange, and the buyers, i. e., the general public, are deeply interested in the ratio at which the exchange must take place, having, as production lessens, to give more and more of the products of their labor in exchange for a given quantity of the article whose production is lessened.

This assumption of absolutism in judging economic questions, is fatal to any rational conception of the simplest common problem. We are all inextricably bound up in our complex social organism, and so long as mutual exchange is our common link, so long will the business of our fellow-workers be our concern, no matter how remotely and indirectly it may appear to affect us.

If the attainment of free industrial conditions must, as above stated, precede the attainment of fair prices, and if those conditions would, when attained, not only insure fair prices for goods but fair prices for the labor, and in fact for everything that forms the subject of exchange, it follows that special or artificial plans, such as "strikes" based upon absolutist views of the rights of particular trades, must fail in their object. The rational, radical and only enduring way to increase the compensation of labor in any trade is to set to work to bring about free industrial conditions in all trades alike by wresting all natural agents and opportunities for wealth production from the hand of monopoly, thus increasing the demand for labor until the relative utilities of the different trades settle themselves in the open market. To do this it is essential that the workers should look upon themselves not as craftsmen but as men. That they are men they owe to nature; that they are colliers or butchers or bakers they owe to accident. They should not lose sight of their natural rights for the sake of their assumed accidental ones.

T. SCANLON.

NEWS

The crowning of King Edward VII. of England (p. 251) is at last accomplished, the ceremony having taken place at London on the 9th.

On the previous day the king issued the following public address:

To My People: On the eve of my coronation—an event which I look upon as one of the most solemn and important of my life—I am anxious to express to my people at home and in the colonies and in India my heartfelt appreciation of the deep sympathy they have manifested toward me during a time in my life of such imminent danger. The postponement of the coronation ceremony, owing to my illness, has caused, I fear, much inconvenience and trouble to all who intended to celebrate it. But their disappointment has been borne by them with admirable patience and temper. The prayers of my people for my recovery were heard, and I now offer up my deepest gratitude to Divine Providence for having preserved my life and given me strength to fulfill the important duties which devolve upon me as sovereign of this great empire.

EDWARD R. and I.

Buckingham Palace, Aug. 8.

The day following his coronation, King Edward presented to the British nation, as a memorial of the event, Queen Victoria's favorite palace, Osborne House, on the Isle of Wight. He expressed his desire that, with the exception of the late queen's personal apartments, the building may be converted into a convalescent home for officers of the army and navy whose health has been impaired by military service, and that the people shall always have access to it.

While the coronation ceremony proceeded in London there was a meeting of the Irish parliamentary party in Dublin, presided over by John Redmond, which adopted a resolution declaring that—

Ireland separates herself from the coronation rejoicing of her merciless oppressors and stands apart in her rightful discontent and disaffection.

Further changes in the British ministry (p. 232) have taken place within the week. Austen Chamberlain, son of Joseph Chamberlain, has become postmaster general in the place of the Marquis of Londonderry, who becomes president of the Board of Education. Sir William Hood Walrond takes the place of Lord

James of Hereford as chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. The Earl of Dudley succeeds Lord Cadogan as lord lieutenant of Ireland. The vacant place of Sir Micheal Hicks-Beach as chancellor of the exchequer is taken by Charles Thompson Ritchie, who was home secretary; while Aretas Akere-Douglas is shifted from first commissioner of works to the home secretary office. Mr. Balfour, the new premier in place of Lord Salisbury, retains his old place as first lord of the treasury.

Upon the announcement of these cabinet changes on the 8th, parliament took a recess until October 16.

Within the past few weeks, a British colonial conference has been in session, under the general patronage of Mr. Chamberlain, the British colonial secretary, which came to an end on the 11th. Its meetings had begun on the 30th of June, advantage having been taken of the presence in London of the colonial premiers on the occasion of the coronation. The meetings were held behind closed doors, and no reports of the proceedings have been officially given out; but it is understood that among other things the conference has recommended preferential customs duties between different parts of the British empire, though concluding that inter-imperial free trade is as yet impossible. The proceedings are not to be published at all, but it is announced that all the resolutions of the conference will be issued soon as a parliamentary document.

Except in one department of France the process of closing the Catholic schools (p. 280) that have not complied with the new associations law has gone on without violent resistance. This is the department of Finisterre, where three communes are standing out against the expulsion of the nuns from their schools. The Catholics condemn the new ministry for enforcing the law against the primary schools of religious societies, without first obtaining a judicial interpretation of the new law, which is as they claim ambiguous on that point.

Censored dispatches from Russia tend to confirm the impression that some great tidal wave of discontent is rising in that empire (p. 72), which derives its impulse and takes its di-

rection from the hopes of the common people for recognition of their rights to the land. One of these dispatches, coming from St. Petersburg, tells of the continued distribution in south central Russia of false proclamations and ukases, advising the people that the czar wants them to have their rights; and reports that the police are continually coming upon counterfeit priests, monks and pilgrims, who preach "incendiary doctrines, and encourage the peasants to expect another land division." The same dispatch notes the spread of the movement into the province of Obel, and quotes the warning given by authorities in the adjoining province of Tula to the "peasant leaders, village heads and others," as follows:

It is evident that certain malcontents are slandering the government, and are encouraging the people to disobedience against the authorities. They say the villagers are dying of starvation and that the government is for the rich alone. They also malign the orthodox pastors, who, as heirs of the apostles, proclaim Christian truth to the world. Therefore it is the Lord himself that is the object of this calumnious campaign.

From the "good government" of Russia to the "self-government" of Hayti is not so far, though an ocean does intervene. Notwithstanding the confidence in peace which Commander McCrea expressed last week (p. 282), the civil war in Hayti is raging more violently than before. The followers of Gen. Firmin, who heads the revolutionary government, have established themselves at Gonaives, in the department of L'Artibonite. Admiral Killeck, who clings to that side, of which he has been appointed secretary of war and of the navy, commands the gunboat Crete-a-Pierot, and has drawn the United States into the trouble. He having threatened to cut the United States and Haytien Telegraph and Cable company's lines, an appeal was made by the company to the American government, and the state and navy departments interfered. Through the latter, Commander McCrea was ordered on the 8th to interfere, which he did, and the cable remains intact. Admiral Killeck then gave formal notice on the 11th of a blockade of Cape Haytien, ordered by proclamation of Firmin; whereupon the American government instructed Commander McCrea that if the blockade was not effective, Cuban, American and unpro-

tected innocent neutral vessels should be protected in their international rights. He replied on the 17th that he had decided "blockade spasmodic" and therefore ineffective, and had consequently notified consuls that he would protect innocent neutral commerce. In a later dispatch of the same date he reported the blockade abandoned, an American schooner having reported the blockading vessel absent.

After a severe battle on the 9th Gen. Salnave, commanding Firminist troops, completely defeated an army of the provisional government under Gen. Nord, capturing the latter's cannon and munitions, killing many of his troops and making prisoners of many more. This revolutionary victory was won at Limbe. To offset it, on the same day a force of the provisional government drove the Firminist commander out of Petit Goave, on the bay of Gonaives, near the revolutionary capital. Before evacuating the town they burned it to the ground.

The rebellion in Venezuela (p. 216) has reached a further stage. President Castro's attempt to relieve Barcelona has failed, and the city is in the hands of the rebels. It surrendered after a six days' battle beginning August 3, and was reported from Trinidad on the 12th to have been pillaged and in great part burned. The same reports told of the sacking of the American, Italian and Dutch consulates. The Trinidad news of the 12th was confirmed on the same day by an official dispatch from the American minister, Mr. Bowen, at Caracas, who advised the sending of an American war vessel to Barcelona. Instructions were consequently forwarded at once to the commander of the "Cincinnati," who has accordingly gone to Barcelona. He leaves at Cabello the "Topeka," which vessel had been ordered several days previously to proceed to Cabello to protect American interests there. By reports of the 13th the revolutionists were attacking Cumana, a city of 10,000 inhabitants in the same state as Barcelona—the state of Bermudez.

NEWS NOTES.

—The Bolivian congress met at La Paz on the 12th.

—Anti-foreigner uprisings are reported from Siam and Corea.

—United States Senator James Mc-

Millan, of Michigan, died on the 10th.

—The American Osteopathic association closed its convention at Milwaukee on the 8th.

Gen. Lucas Meyer, the Boer military leader, died of heart disease on the 9th at Brussels.

—The grand lodge of the order of Elks met at Salt Lake City in the Mormon tabernacle, on the 12th.

—James Joseph Jaques Tissot, the painter who illustrated the "Life of Christ," died at Paris on the 9th.

—The Boer generals, Botha, De la Rey and De Wet, arrived at Madeira on the 12th on their way to England.

—At the Democratic convention of Wyoming, held at Rawlins on the 7th, George T. Beck was nominated for governor.

—Lian Chen-tung, who is to succeed Wu Ting-fang, as Chinese minister to the United States, arrived at New York on the 9th.

—At San Francisco on the 12th the convention of the Knights of Pythias began its biennial session with 150 delegates present.

—The entire street car service of New Haven, Conn., was completely suspended on the 6th by one of the greatest strikes Connecticut has ever experienced.

—A coal strike which has been in progress in Michigan for four months was settled on the 9th upon the basis of a wage scale to be in effect until March 31, 1903.

—A comprehensive agricultural implement trust is being formed under the incorporation laws of New York, \$120,000,000. The corporate name is the International Harvester Co.

—The Republican text book for the Congressional campaign of 1902 was withdrawn from circulation on the 13th, because President Roosevelt objects to its negative treatment of the Cuban reciprocity question.

—The Negro Young People's Christian and Educational congress, said to be the largest gathering of Negroes ever held in the United States, and which opened at Atlanta, Ga., on the 6th., closed on the 10th.

—Horace Gray, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, resigned on the 11th. The President has appointed Oliver Wendell Holmes, chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, from which state Judge Gray comes, to succeed him.

—The internal revenue commissioner has decided that the use of a small quantity of palm oil in oleomargarine, ostensibly as a food constituent, is an evasion of the law imposing a heavy tax on oleomargarine colored to resemble butter, and that