

the products of this country. The latter provision was not made in the House bill. It is not thought that it will affect Brazil because of the export tax placed by that country on coffee, but it is expected that it will affect those countries which impose an import tax on a raw material which is used for manufacturing in this country. The new provision would make the maximum rates applicable to any colony or political subdivision of a country which has the right to adopt and enforce tariff legislation. The conditions imposed by the new section are applicable to the products of a country whether imported directly or indirectly from that country. Coffee and tea are the only articles of the free list upon which a maximum duty is applied.

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A Philippine Independence Amendment.

A proposed amendment to the Philippine tariff clause (p. 393) of the pending Payne tariff bill (p. 419) was spoken to on the 20th, in the United States Senate, by Senator Wm. A. Stone. The amendment reads as follows:

That it is hereby declared not to be the policy and purpose of the United States to maintain permanent sovereignty over the Philippine Islands, but to exercise authority in and over said Islands only so long as it may be necessary, in the opinion of the Congress and the President of the United States, not to exceed fifteen years from and after the passage of this act, to organize and establish a native Government capable of maintaining public order in said Islands, and until such international agreements shall have been made between the United States and foreign countries as will insure the independence of the Islands, and the people thereof. Upon the organization of such native government, the organization of which shall be upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the United States, all authority, civil and military, of the United States, except as may be otherwise agreed upon between the government of the United States and the Government of the Philippine Islands, shall be withdrawn from said Islands; and hereafter and until the provisions of this Section shall be altered, amended or repealed, all articles of whatever kind, being wholly the growth and product of the Philippine Islands, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty; and agricultural implements of all kinds, cotton and cotton manufactures of all kinds, books and publications of all kinds, and machinery for use in manufactures of all kinds, being wholly the growth and product of the United States, shall be admitted into the Philippine Islands free of duty: Provided, That this section shall not be in force and effect nor become operative until the existing legislative authority of the Philippine Islands shall by joint resolution, duly enacted, consent to and approve the same. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this section are hereby repealed.

Discussion is promised on this amendment. It is believed that if the Philippine Islands are once admitted within the tariff wall of the United States, for which the Payne bill is intended to pre-

pare the way, without some such declaration, the peaceable attainment of independence will be made difficult. The Philippine Assembly recognizes this, and has made earnest protest to Congress.

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Railroads and Coal-Land Ownership.

The United States Supreme Court handed down through Justice White on the 3d, Justice Harlan dissenting, a decision upholding the constitutionality of that clause in the Hepburn railroad rate bill (vol. ix, p. 321) by which railroads and carriers are prohibited from dealing in the commodities they carry (vol. ix, p. 180); but declaring that the government's interpretation of the clause under which it was endeavoring to compel the railroads to part with their coal lands, was a false one. The decision announces, according to the Chicago Record-Herald's report, that the "commodities clause" does not mean that a railroad company may not own stock in another company which controls coal mines the product of which the railroad company transports to market; nor does it mean that if such a railroad company owns its mines direct, it cannot transport their product, provided it first parts with it before it becomes interstate traffic. The effect of this decision makes it possible for the railroads to do by indirection what they cannot do directly—namely, own coal mines and transport the products therefrom. In order to do this, however, it becomes necessary for a railroad company either to organize a subsidiary company which shall be the legal owner of the mines, or in the event of the railroad company's owning its mines direct, then it will become necessary for it to dispose in good faith of the output of the mines before it transports the same.

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Coal Mine Peace.

The controversy between the coal operators and their employes (p. 375) was settled on the 29th for another period of three years—until March 31, 1912. With the exception of five added stipulations suggested by the miners the agreement is identical with the one signed in New York three years ago. The Mine Workers' Union is not officially recognized, the members of the miners' committee simply signing the agreement "on behalf of the representatives of the anthracite mine workers."

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The National Peace Congress.

The second National Peace Congress (p. 420) opened in Chicago on Monday, the 3d. A preliminary meeting for the benefit of the school teachers of the city was held on Saturday afternoon, the 1st, and on Sunday further preliminary meetings and peace services and sermons called out large audiences. The meetings of Monday, Tues-

day and Wednesday were arranged for Orchestra Hall, the Fine Arts Building, and Mandel Hall at the University of Chicago, in many cases proceeding simultaneously. Especially notable addresses were delivered on Monday evening by Professor Paul S. Reinsch, of the University of Wisconsin, on "Independence vs. Interdependence of Nations;" by Rev. H. T. Kealing, a Negro educator from Peabody College, Nashville, on "Racial Progress Towards Universal Peace;" and by President David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, on "The Biology of War." Dr. Jordan addressed himself to the human deteriorations brought about by war, rather than to its moral and sentimental aspects. "Read," he said—

the dreary record of the glory of France, the slaughter at Waterloo, the wretched failure of Moscow, the miserable deeds of Sedan, the waste of Algiers, the poison of Madagascar, the crimes of Indo-China, the hideous results of barrack vice and its entail of disease and sterility, and you will understand the "Man of the Hoe." The man who is left, the man whom glory cannot use, becomes the father of the future men of France. As the long horn aboriginal type reappears in a neglected or abused herd of high bred cattle, so comes forth the aboriginal man, the "Man of the Hoe," in a wasted race of men.

* *

The United States Storm-Swept.

From the 29th to the 2d the greater part of the area of the United States was swept by a congeries of related storms which did vast damage and caused serious loss of life. Chicago was one of the first localities to suffer. Many houses, especially to the south of the city, were wrecked. In Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas there was heavy snow. As the storms swept into the South they added cyclones to their fury. Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi and Georgia seem to have suffered most severely. Whole villages were swept away. The total of the known dead reaches at least 250.

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Order Being Restored in Turkey.

The Young Turks have proceeded sternly with those found guilty of conspiracy in connection with the recent uprising against constitutionalism (p. 418). The military court on the 29th condemned about 250 persons to death. Nadir Pasha, the second eunuch of the palace, who was held peculiarly responsible for the whole revolutionary movement, was hanged at dawn on the Galata bridge. On the 30th Tewfik Pasha, who had been named Grand Vizier a fortnight before by the late Sultan at the time of the uprising, but who seems to have held a neutral position, acting at the behest of the Committee of Union and Progress succeeded in forming a new ministry. This ministry, however, lacking cohesion and being regard-

ed by many as too closely allied to the old order, resigned on the 3d.

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The latest reports from the regions of the fanatical massacres of Christians indicate that the Young Turks have the situation well in hand, and are producing conditions of better order.

NEWS NOTES

—The black plague is reported as spreading at Messina, induced by the intolerable conditions of the earthquake-stricken city (p. 180).

—Dr. Manuel Amador, first President of the Republic of Panama (p. 61), died on the 2nd. At the last presidential election, Dr. Amador declined re-nomination.

—Olive Logan, well-known as a lecturer and author in the United States in the sixties and seventies, died in poverty in an asylum in England on the 27th, aged just seventy years.

—President Samuel Dickie, of Albion College, Mich., and Mayor David S. Rose of Milwaukee, debated the prohibition question in Chicago, on the 30th, to an audience that overflowed the Auditorium.

—Joseph W. Babcock, for fourteen years member of Congress from Wisconsin, and for many years chairman of the Republican National Committee, died at his home in Washington on the 27th, at the age of fifty-nine.

—The commission appointed by Mr. Giolitti, the Italian Premier, to inquire into the question of granting votes to women at the elections of administrative bodies in Italy, is prepared to present a favorable report, according to a cable dispatch of the 1st (vol. ix., pp. 586, 1140).

—James W. Van Cleave whose resignation as president of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance was reported last week (p. 420), announces that he will not again be a candidate for the presidency of the National Association of Manufacturers, an office which he has held for three years.

—The Congress of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance (p. 419) closed its session in London on the 1st. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was re-elected president. The Alliance adopted the following motto: "In essentials unity, in nonessentials liberty, in all things charity."

—That the disabilities of Jews in Russia had caused a powerful body of foreign Jewish financiers to boycott Russian securities, was stated by Count Witte when speaking on the budget before the Council of the Empire on the 28th. He stated further that the Russian debt had risen to \$5,900,000,000, an increase of \$1,450,000,000 in five years.

—Socialist and labor demonstrations scheduled for May day occurred without disorder except at Buenos Ayres, Argentina, and at Detroit, Michigan. At Buenos Ayres there was fighting between mobs and police, with a record of twelve killed and a hundred wounded. At Detroit the refusal of the police to permit red flags to be carried by Italian socialists