

men of all kinds, not only merchants, but bankers, doctors, manufacturers, professors and travelers from the enforcement of the exclusion law.

One of the speakers at this conference was Ng Poon Chew, managing editor of the Chinese daily of San Francisco. Mr. Chew, a relative of Mr. Wu, formerly Chinese minister to the United States but now in the home service, came to this country at the age of 14, and was educated here both in English and Chinese. In his speech, which has attracted much attention, Mr. Chew said, among other things:

According to the ideas of the civilization of this twentieth century a nation has no right except what she can enforce by might. Therefore, according to this idea, we of the Chinese nation have no right to enter until we have the might to demand equal treatment with other countries. China is preparing now to be able some of these days to be a great nation, so as to kill the largest number of men in a given time with the least expense to herself, and then and not till then will she be looked upon as a great nation. The man who kills a thousand men is almost worshiped as a hero, while the poor devil who kills but one man is executed as a murderer. There is no ground to sustain the objections raised to the Chinese. Of course we have Chinese people of bad character, we have gamblers and we have opium-smokers. If I were a woman and my husband insisted on taking something I would rather he took opium every time than whisky. Whisky raises the passions which transform a man into a brute; opium transforms him into a living corpse. The American filled with whisky comes home and kicks his wife. The Chinaman under the influence of opium goes home and his wife kicks him. You Americans are all angels and we Chinamen are only half angels and half devils, a combination which you call human. The most striking objection to the Chinese is that we do not assimilate. Assimilate, humbug! You do not give us the chance. You throw every conceivable obstacle in our way. On the Pacific coast you forbid us to intermarry and at the same time you condemn us for not helping to solve the race suicide problem. You claim that we send money out of the country to China. This is not so. We send goods. Every American dollar is worth a dollar in the United States, while it is worth but 47 cents in China. Therefore we send goods. I have been here twenty-five years. All my interests are here, all my property; I pay taxes. I have raised a family of five children, and

yet should I leave the country I would never be able to return to this land of liberty and human progress. Four years ago I went to Niagara and wanted to pass over the suspension bridge and look at those magnificent Falls from the Canadian side. I was accompanied by an official of the government, who when we reached the middle of the bridge drew a line and said to me, "If you cross this line you shall be a Canadian whether you want to or not." I said, "No, I had rather be a Chinaman even in the United States." I edit a paper turned out by yellow men, but we yellow men turn out a white paper and many white men turn out a yellow paper. It is almost as impossible for a Chinaman to enter the United States as it is for a rich, fat American millionaire with all his money on his back to climb to heaven through a fire escape. I have in my pocket a letter from a friend of mine, a graduate of Yale university, who after teaching in Singapore for three years desired to return to the United States and was detained for one month in the detention sheds and then deported. We want better men at the head of the inspectors, not those pig-headed, oyster-brained officers which you now have. These officials who deported this educated Chinaman could none of them have written such a letter—such fluent diction, such perfect rhetoric, such command of the English. It is most unwise that you should by this unjust discrimination create the antagonism of a country naturally friendly. Human and awakened China will soon become powerful and mighty and will demand ten or fifteen years hence the same treatment that is accorded other nations.

The Russian revolution.

News of the situation in Russia (p. 580) is feverish, but trustworthy details are almost wholly lacking. Mutinies among the troops are vaguely reported from many quarters. On the 10th at St. Petersburg, Mr. Krustaleff, the president of the executive committee of the workingmen's council, was summarily arrested by Cossack troops. Seven other members of the committee were arrested with him. In consequence indignant meetings of workingmen were held in St. Petersburg immediately, at which inflammatory speeches were made. The telegraphers' tie-up is reported to be still complete. The Union of Unions decided on the 13th at St. Petersburg by a ballot representing 70 per cent of the membership, to give moral, financial and all other possible support to the rev-

olutionary programme of the Workingmen's Alliance.

On the 13th it was rumored at St. Petersburg that a revolutionary government for Livonia had been set up and in order to prevent troops from interfering all railway communication had been stopped. Confirmation of this rumor is reported by way of Helsingfors and Berlin. Two messengers, reported to have walked 30 miles from Riga to a railway train, assert that a provisional government has been set up in Livonia and that many of the troops have gone over to the insurrectionists. Dvina fort, commanding Riga harbor, is in their possession and the governor and other Russian officials are prisoners say these messengers, who add that—the provisional government exercises authority throughout Livonia and part of Corland. The new government has declared the separation of the Lithuanian people from the Russian Empire. New local officials have been chosen, who have decreed the closing of the spirit-shops and breweries and the annulment of contracts between the peasants and the land owners. There is a general uprising of the native peasants, who are traveling in armed bands, attacking the estates and driving off or killing their owners. Some of the land owners have organized volunteer battalions to protect their property, as the authorities are powerless to afford aid, but the majority are fleeing in terror. The peasants forbid the owners to sell grain or lumber, and formally declare that the forests and estates of those who have departed will be confiscated.

The position of the peasants in these provinces is said to have been the most deplorable of any in the entire Empire, conditions almost approaching those of the feudal system having been continued down to the present time. It seems that the peasants have been virtually at the mercy of the German barons from whom they rent land and purchase the right to cut wood and to fish in the waters of the gulf.

NEWS NOTES

—The Woman's Bar Association was incorporated in New York on the 9th.

—Edward Atkinson, one distinguished statistician, died at Boston on the 11th at the age of 78.

—Gen. W. J. Palmer and Dr. W. A. Ball, of Colorado Springs, have pre-