

4. Information relating to the empire's defensive position, mobilization or dislocation of the army or navy, credits for war purposes, construction of strategic roads or warships, etc., may be taken only from the "Russki Invalid."

5. News or articles concerning the maintenance of the Chinese Eastern railroad and its guard are forbidden.

6. News about the commanding of agents of the finance ministry into Persia and the results of their work is forbidden.

7. News about or articles on school disorders or the last university regulations are forbidden, likewise petitions of the students, blackboard notices, etc., furthermore, no information can be printed about the internal life of any schools without the consent of the proper authorities.

8. Articles on or news about political arrests or crimes or criminals, except what are printed in the Official Messenger or other official organs about executions and those who perform them, are prohibited.

9. Factory disorders and other public disorders cannot be mentioned without the consent of the higher police.

10. Pestilence in Russia and neighboring countries cannot be mentioned without the decision of the medical department of the ministry of the interior.

11. No allusions can be made to the personnel or the work of the secret police.

12. No calls for money contributions can be issued without special permission.

13. Suicides cannot be mentioned without the written consent of the nearest relatives, or, in case of their absence, of the local chief of police.

14. Mention of contemporaneous measures against religious dissenters or of the holy synod's action against Tolstoi is forbidden.

15. "Curb" quotations are forbidden.

16. Articles of a strictly scientific nature not suited for the masses are forbidden when bad results might ensue.

Again have the hopes of the advocates, both in Denmark and the United States, for the sale of the Danish West Indies by the former to the latter, been disappointed. The folkething, or lower house of the Danish parliament, voted last spring to ratify the treaty of cession (p. 107), but the landthing, or upper house, inserted a referendum clause requiring the question to be submitted to a vote of the property owners of the islands. The lower house insisted that the referendum should

require no property qualification, and while the two houses were thus at a deadlock the time for ratification, June 24, expired. But the United States agreed to extend the time, and it was hoped that the elections for the new Danish parliament, to be held in September, would change the political complexion of that body sufficiently to guarantee ratification without any referendum clause, which is what the American government requires. When the official results of the elections were given out, September 19, it seemed certain that this hope would be realized, for the ministerialists had carried 37 seats and the opposition only 29. But the ministerialists were unable to hold their majority. The ratification measure passed its first reading in the new landthing on the 15th of October, after a discussion in which the premier declared that there were two alternatives, either the cession of the islands or an increase of the already heavy expenditure necessary for their maintenance and development. He added that he had received the written promise of the United States government that after the cession free imports from the islands into the United States would be granted. This, however, was as far as the measure got. It failed to pass its second reading, on the 22d, by a tie vote—32 to 32.

Another of the West Indies, Santo Domingo, immediate neighbor to Hayti, whose civil war ended several days ago (p. 455), has just passed through an insurrection which began on the 11th and ended on the 22d. It began with a revolt by Gen. Navarro, the deposed governor of the district of Monte Christi, at the northwestern extremity of the republic. Gen. Navarro took possession of the town of Monte Christi on the night of the 11th, and imprisoned all the government officials except the new governor, who escaped. The whole district came to his support at first; but early in the morning of the 22d his followers were scattered by government troops, after a severe battle in the streets of Monte Christi, and the town fort was wrested from him. Gen. Navarro himself was taken prisoner.

The revolutionists in Colombia (p. 409) are reported to have suffered a crushing disaster near Santa Marta, in the department of Magdalena.

Gen. Marjarres, of the government troops, attacked at Santa Marta a revolutionary army under Gen. Uribe-Uribe and Gen. Castillo, on the 26th; and on the 28th news reached Panama direct from Gen. Marjarres that Gens. Uribe-Uribe and Castillo had surrendered with a large quantity of weapons and ammunition. Uribe-Uribe was the military leader of the revolution. No details were given, but there were rumors of heavy casualties on both sides. This disaster to the revolutionists, so the Colombian government claims, perfects government control in the departments of Bolivar and Magdalena and confines revolutionary activities to the Isthmus.

Regarding the Panama canal, which is to be cut through Colombian territory (p. 187), Attorney General Knox, who has just returned from a special trip to Paris to investigate the title of the French company, whose rights are to be purchased by the United States, reports the title good. But now a new difficulty arises. The action of the American authorities with reference to the Isthmus (p. 409) in interfering with the military operations of the Colombian government, has aroused strong opposition in Colombia to the whole canal scheme. So strong is this feeling against the possible assumption of American sovereignty over the Isthmus, that the Colombian government now declines to proceed with treaty negotiations for the construction of the canal until the treaty of 1846, under which the United States is obligated to preserve to the world the commerce and open transit of the Isthmus, is revised and Colombian sovereignty made supreme.

The excitement of the election campaigns in the United States has continued to the end at the highest in Ohio (p. 456), where Mayor Johnson and Senator Hanna are fighting vigorously over the issue of "home rule and just taxation," which is Johnson's slogan. At the opening of the campaign Mr. Hanna refused to discuss anything but national questions, but as the campaign has gone on and the Republican legislature has adopted a municipal code which overturns the principle of home rule for municipalities, but little attention is paid by either party to any but the local issues which Johnson has raised. One of the peculiarities of Johnson's method of

campaign is that, although a party leader, he makes no distinction between Democratic and Republican politicians who put party loyalty or private interests above the rights of the public. This policy has been notably prominent in his campaign against the county auditors, irrespective of party, who favor railroads in the matter of taxation. It became even more noteworthy when at his speeches in Cincinnati he attacked the Democratic ring as vigorously as the Republican ring.

His first Cincinnati speech was delivered before an immense and applauding audience gathered in his tent on the 23d. Referring to the Democratic ring of Cincinnati Mr. Johnson said:

I despise the Cincinnati Enquirer and Mr. McLean. I do not desire their friendship and I heartily invite their hostility. There is no room in the Democracy for such men as Mr. McLean, and such newspapers as the Enquirer. I want the men who love true Democracy and who labor for the rights of the people and not for personal and selfish ends to come together under the standard of the new Democracy. There is no longer any place for these Democrats who are Democrats only for selfish ends, and the sooner the day that Mr. McLean and the Enquirer are openly attached to the Republican party the better it will be for the Democracy, though it will be a sad day for the Republicans. As a matter of fact, McLean has been constantly allied with "Boss" Cox, and it is partly through the efforts of these men who disgrace the name of Democrats that Cox has become so strongly entrenched in your city.

With this challenge Mr. Johnson proceeded to detail the affiliations of the Democratic and the Republican rings, and then offered to meet the men against whom he preferred these charges, either in his own tent or elsewhere before a Cincinnati audience, and give them full opportunity to reply.

In explaining his reasons for exposing the rings of his own party, Mr. Johnson said at the same meeting:

My friends, this is not a partisan movement. We intend to expel from our own ranks the men who have no right to be there enlisted, and we desire to awaken the Republicans to the necessity of similar action. I will be with you in the tent for this campaign and the next and the next, un-

til the victory is won which is above party lines, which places politics upon a higher plane, and which achieves equal justice and complete freedom for all the people of the State. And in this victory we can all rejoice regardless of former political affiliations.

It was in the same spirit that Herbert S. Bigelow, the candidate for secretary of state, spoke at the same meeting. Said he:

I have heard reports recently to the effect that I had greatly endangered the success of the local Democratic ticket on account of the attacks which I have made upon one man, Mr. Bernard. Personally, I wish him well. Politically, I abominate everything which Mr. Bernard stands for; and I do not wish to be elected to any office, if it means that I cannot express my opinion of the political principles of such a man. I wish to say also, that of all the unfair, petty, lying newspapers of this city, not one so arouses my antagonism as the underhanded, traitorous, cowardly Cincinnati Enquirer. I respect a frank foe, such as a Republican paper may be supposed to be, but I abominate a traitor, and it would be far better for the Democracy if this paper should to-morrow come out openly for the Republican party. We cannot ask the people to go back on the Republican party and bring them over to a boss-ridden Democratic party. We must first clean our own house and get rid of our own boss. Too long have the politics of both parties been in the control of men absolutely without moral purpose.

After three days in Cincinnati and vicinity, Mayor Johnson returned to Cleveland, where both he and Senator Hanna are leading the local campaign for their respective parties.

While the Democrats of Ohio under Johnson's leadership are trying to carry the State, both sides will regard a reduction of the Republican plurality as a victory for Johnson. Senator Hanna says as much in his speeches, and Johnson has spoken to the same effect. The vote of the State in the past will be a consideration, therefore, in estimating the result next week. In 1901, the Republican candidate for governor had a plurality of 67,567 in a total vote of 827,566, his percentage being 52½; in 1900, the Republican candidate for President had a plurality of 69,036 in a total of 1,040,073, his percentage being 52 1-3; and in the same year the Republican candidate for

secretary of state had a plurality of 69,311 in a total of 1,038,454, his percentage being 52 1-3.

NEWS NOTES.

—Elizabeth Cady Stanton died at New York on the 26th at the age of 87.

—The coal trust has raised the wholesale price of anthracite coal 50 cents a ton, to recoup its losses in the strike.

—The sixth anniversary of the organization of the Volunteers of America was celebrated on the 27th by a national meeting at Chicago.

—Wu Ting Fang, late Chinese minister to the United States, has been ordered to return to China, to take the post of minister of commerce.

—Through the Philippine commission President Roosevelt has authorized an extension of the coasting trade in the Philippines to the vessels of all nations.

—A convention of delegates from civic and municipal organizations met at Chicago on the 28th to consider the question of altering the constitution of Illinois. It decided in favor of revision by amendment.

—The 29th was celebrated in the anthracite coal region as "Mitchell day," in honor of John Mitchell, the labor leader. Mr. Mitchell spoke at Wilkesbarre in acknowledgment of a magnificent demonstration.

—A dissenting Catholic church in the Philippines was inaugurated at Manila on the 27th, with Father Aglipay, a native excommunicated Roman Catholic priest, as bishop. Aguinaldo has given the movement his approval.

—On the 25th the Supreme Court of Illinois made a decision in a Chicago street car case, the effect of which is to compel street car companies to allow transfers over the full length of the lines owned or leased by any one company, and to recognize the right of the city to reduce fares. The decision appears to be one of far-reaching effect and general importance.

—The secretary of the treasury has decided to accept as security for government deposits in banks, the bonds of municipalities whose bonded debt is less than seven per cent. of their assessed values for taxation. This is upon condition that the United States bonds released in consequence be used as a basis for increasing the note circulation of the banks making the change.

PRESS OPINIONS.

THE OHIO MUNICIPAL CODE.

Buffalo Times (Dem.), Oct. 26.—Ohio cities have been deprived of the last vestige of local self-government by Hanna and Foraker to save the street car franchises