

was effected with the Lake Shore road by a committee of its own employes. This settlement was followed by others on the following day, and before noon half of the striking freight handlers had gone back to work. The president of the freight handlers' union consequently advised the rest to follow their example. In doing so he acted under the advice of the state board of arbitration which, on the morning of the 16th, recommended that—

the men return immediately to their respective places of employment and apply for the positions held by them previous to the strike (and) . . . that the employes of each of the several railroads appoint a committee to confer with the management of the railroad by which they are employed for the purpose of adjusting existing differences.

The boiler makers' strike on the Chicago & Northwestern (p. 217) was settled on the 11th.

Delegates to the general convention of coal miners at Indianapolis (p. 185) are gathering as these lines are written (July 17), but nothing is yet reported.

Not altogether unrelated to labor troubles is the trust question. This has come to the surface again through a report of the current week that the meat packers, who are under injunction forbidding their pooling their interests by agreement (pp. 106, 140), have consolidated their interests in a single corporation under the New Jersey laws. Rumors of this combination gained currency last month; but not until the present week was any positive announcement made, and even now it is not made with authority. The proceedings have been kept as secret as possible. Among the houses that are said to have consolidated are the following:

	Capital	Estimated
	Annual	Annual
	Business	Business
	Stock	ness, 1901.
Swift & Co.....	\$25,000,000	\$190,000,000
Armour & Co.....	20,000,000	200,000,000
Nelson, Morris & Co. Partnership		100,000,000
Sulzberger & Schwarzchild .....	15,000,000	50,000,000
Hammond Co.....	3,600,000	50,000,000
Libby, McNeill & Libby .....	1,000,000	20,000,000
Cudahy Packing Co. Partnership		40,000,000

One of the persistent rumors in connection with this combination associates John D. Rockefeller with it.

A wholesale grocery trust, also, is reported as organizing under the

New Jersey laws, to be known as the National Grocer company.

Following closely upon the report of dividends of the steel trust (p. 202) comes an official statement by Charles M. Schwab, president of the trust, enumerating its holdings and their values. The statement was made on the 15th in an affidavit by Mr. Schwab filed in the court of chancery of New Jersey in an injunction suit brought by stockholders of the trust to prevent it from converting preferred stock into bonds. Mr. Schwab's schedule of the trust's assets is as follows:

Iron and Bessemer ore properties .....	\$ 700,000,000
Plants, mills, fixtures, machinery, equipment, tools, and real estate .....	300,000,000
Coal and coke fields (87,539 acres) .....	100,000,000
Transportation properties, including railroads (1,467 miles), terminals, docks, ships (112), equipment (23,185 cars and 428 locomotives), etc. ....	80,000,000
Blast furnaces .....	43,000,000
Natural gas fields .....	20,000,000
Limestone properties .....	4,000,000
Cash and cash assets June 1, 1902 .....	143,281,000
<b>Total assets .....</b>	<b>\$1,400,281,000</b>
<b>Earnings for year .....</b>	<b>\$ 140,000,000</b>

The Republican convention of Wisconsin met at Madison on the 16th. A bitter fight has torn the party in this state. It is between the faction of Gov. Robert M. La Follette and the factions opposed to his renomination. LaFollette stands principally for two things—a direct primary law and higher taxation of railroads. To both these policies United States Senator John C. Spooner is opposed, which, together with the fact that his active friends are hostile to LaFollette, puts him nominally at the head of the anti-LaFollette or "stalwart" faction. On the face of the returns the LaFollette faction appeared to have 798 of the 1066 delegates elected to the convention. This preponderance of power held good when the convention organized, and the "stalwarts" were utterly beaten. On the 16th a platform was adopted which condemns the "stalwart" legislature of last year for its refusal to redeem the promises of the previous Republican platform for a primary law and increased railway taxation; and denounces "the pernicious activity of the Federal officials" in the state "in violation of the civil service laws," for the defeat of those measures. It specifically demands a primary law requiring nominations by direct popular vote, and also "the equal taxation of all railroads;" and it provides

that "all candidates be called on to pledge themselves to support these planks." On the question of supporting Senator Spooner for reelection, the convention defeated the "stalwarts." The platform, as reported by the committee, asked him to reconsider his announcement of two years ago that he would not again be a candidate for senator, and to "express his willingness to stand as a candidate in harmony with the sentiments and in support of the platform of principles here adopted by Wisconsin Republicans, and for the election of a legislature favorable to their enactment into law." This condition was opposed by the "stalwarts," who admitted that Spooner was not in accord with the platform, but urged that the senatorial office is national, and that he should not be bound in such a candidacy to conform as to state issues. They were voted down and the conditions adopted by 709½ to 353½. No nominations were made until the 17th; but the state committee was organized, and only four out of the 22 members are "stalwarts." La Follette is in complete control.

In Missouri the Republican convention met at Joplin on the 15th and nominated a state judicial ticket. The Republicans of Wyoming and the Democrats of Texas nominated gubernatorial tickets on the 16th, DeForest Richards being nominated for the Republican candidate for governor of Wyoming, and S. W. T. Latham for the Democratic candidate for governor of Texas..

Democratic politics in Ohio (p. 217) has been left virtually to the management of Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland; Congressman Norton, of Tiffin, having on the 10th made public at Columbus the following statement for John R. McLean, speaking, as he said, "by the card and with authority":

I saw Mr. McLean in Washington just before he left on his summer vacation, and he told me that there is nothing whatever in the reports of a fight between him and Johnson. He said to me: "I am taking no part in any fight. Mayor Johnson can name the ticket, build the platform, outline the policy and carry on the campaign without any opposition from me. My paper has a right to express its opinion, but when the ticket is made and the platform built it will be found supporting them as it has in the past." I know that Mc-

Lean will take no part in the convention. Some persons are putting up a man of straw and fighting him. They call him McLean, but he is a creature of their imagination. There will be no contest at the Cedar Point convention. Johnson can have everything his own way. He has the piano and can sing and play any tune he wishes to.

The most engrossing subject of discussion in Ohio at present is the question of framing a municipal code, which has been made necessary by the decision of the supreme court of the state (p. 201) invalidating all the municipal charters in Ohio as unconstitutional special legislation. Gov. Nash has announced that he will convene the legislature in special session for this purpose on the 25th of August. Meanwhile the state bar association has been in session at Put-in-Bay, and the governor has taken an outing at the same place with a view to consulting lawyers from all parts of the state. He favors a system involving to some extent the appointment of state boards, especially for the police service, and is opposed to the federal system, which is operative and popular in Cleveland. But he found that the state bar association has endorsed the federal system last year and the year before, and that the general sentiment of the lawyers was in favor of home rule. No action was taken by the association beyond appointing a committee of three, at the governor's request, to confer with him on the draft of a code. It did not rescind its previous endorsements of the federal plan, and its committee consists of John W. Warrington, of Cincinnati, who has declared emphatic opposition to board government; T. H. Hogsett, of Cleveland, who is strongly in favor of the federal plan and is one of Mayor Johnson's advisers in preparing a proposed code, and E. B. King, of Sandusky, who has for two years been an active advocate in the state bar association of the federal plan. It is probable that when the legislature meets four proposed municipal codes will be laid before it—one prepared under the advice of Mayor Johnson, which would adopt the federal plan of home rule; one by Harry Daugherty, the leader of the independent Republican faction that controlled the organization of the legislature last winter (vol. 10, p. 633), which would favor home rule, but probably not on the federal plan;

one by the state board of commerce, which would authorize each municipality to create its own charter in a local charter convention; and one by the state administration, supported by Senator Hanna, which would be in the direction of subordinating the cities to state authority.

British politics has experienced a raffle in the resignation of the premier, Lord Salisbury. There is no manifest political significance in this, such as attaches to the resignation of a ministry; but under the surface it is believed that political considerations were not wholly wanting, although personal reasons alone were assigned. The premier's resignation was tendered to the king on the 11th and at once accepted. On the 12th Arthur J. Balfour, the ministerial leader in the Commons, was sent for by the king and offered the vacant post. It was understood at this time that no other changes in the ministry would occur, but on the 14th Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the chancellor of the exchequer, also resigned.

Negotiations at Rome with the Vatican in behalf of the United States with reference to the friars (p. 216), have come to a sudden, though presumably only a temporary stop. Instead of making another proposal, or modifying that already made, Gov. Taft, acting under immediate instructions from the President, has notified the papal authorities that he will leave Rome on the 27th, and that, in view of the inability of the pope to accept the American proposals, the American government recurs to the suggestion of the papal commission to make all adjustments through an apostolic delegate to be sent by the pope to Manila. In giving this notice Gov. Taft refers to the absence of many of the friars from their parishes, and says that they "can only be reinstated by using material force, which the United States cannot permit."

#### NEWS NOTES.

—Patrick A. Feehan, Roman Catholic archbishop of Chicago, died of heart failure on the 12th, at the age of 73.

—Lord Kitchener arrived in London from South Africa (p. 184) on the 12th and received an enthusiastic welcome.

—The coronation of Edward VII., postponed on account of the king's

illness (p. 200), has now been officially set for August 8-12.

—The Chinese government has recalled Wu Tingfang and replaced him with Sir Liang Chentung as minister to the United States.

—A terrible explosion of fire damp on the 10th in a coal mine of the Cambria Steel company at Johnstown, Pa., killed over 100 miners.

—The American Philological association closed its annual convention at Union college, Schenectady, on the 10th. It is to meet next year at New Haven on the 7th of July.

—The National Federation of Teachers was organized at Minneapolis on the 11th at the session of the National Educational convention (p. 217), with Margaret Haley, of Chicago, as the first president.

—On the 14th 108 Boer soldiers, who had been prisoners of war in Bermuda, arrived at New York on their way to South Africa. They had elected to pay their own passage rather than wait for British transports.

—Formal orders were issued by Gen. Chaffee on the 11th for terminating military rule in the Philippines (p. 215), and on the 14th he was ordered home to take command of the department of the East, Gen. Davis being left in command of the troops in the Philippines, this change to take effect September 30.

—On the 14th the detached bell tower of St. Mark's cathedral in Venice, the tower known as the Campanile, fell with a great crash in a pile of ruins 100 feet high. The height of the tower was 327 feet. It was erected in 888, restored in 1329, topped with marble in 1417, and crowned with the statue of an angel in 1517.

—The court-martial verdict in the case of Gen. Smith, charged with giving orders to kill and burn in Samar (p. 71), was made public at Washington on the 16th. He was found guilty by the court-martial and sentenced to be admonished. The President has accordingly admonished him and retired him under the law allowing the President to retire at will officers of 62 years of age.

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1902, as given by the June treasury sheet, are as follows (M. standing for merchandise, G. for gold and S. for silver):

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
M ..	\$1,382,063,407	\$902,911,908	\$479,122,099 exp.
G ...	48,541,176	49,349,113	807,938 imp.
S ...	49,732,390	28,232,254	21,500,136 exp.
	\$1,480,306,972	\$980,492,675	\$499,814,297 exp.

—An edict has been issued by the Chinese government providing for the completion of the Canton-Han-