

refused permission to visit South Africa. Kruger is and will be relentless to the end.

Japan and the United States have become involved in a diplomatic wrangle over a question of sovereignty. The subject of dispute is Marcus island, a small projection above the surface of the Pacific ocean about 800 miles southeast of Japan and the same distance northeast of the Island of Guam, now owned by the United States. It is five miles long and two broad. So far as known the island is worthless for any purpose whatever except the production of guano, the deposits of which are so rich as to make it worth millions of dollars. This island was discovered in 1864 by an American missionary bark, but not occupied. It was observed a second time in 1868 by an American vessel, but still not occupied. But on the 30th of June, 1889, Capt. Andrew Rosehill, commanding an American trading schooner, landed on the island. Raising the American flag and depositing a written statement in a bottle which he stuck in the fork of a cocoanut tree, he claimed it in the name of the United States. He built a small hut, planted a garden, and left one of his crew behind with supplies for a year. But his representative abandoned the island before Capt. Rosehill returned. Though Rosehill filed a claim to the property with the American state department in 1889, he did nothing to perfect it until last March. Meantime, some Japanese, finding the island deserted, took possession. A Yokohama syndicate has since worked the guano deposits with a small force of Japanese laborers. This was the condition when Capt. Rosehill sailed for the island from Honolulu on the 11th of last July, intending to take possession and work the deposits. Soon afterward the Japanese government sent a cruiser to the island to intercept him. The cruiser returned to Tokyo, Japan, on the 5th, having reached the island ahead of Rosehill. It left a dozen marines there to hold it for Japan until diplomatic correspondence with the United States shall have settled the question of title.

Over in the Philippines an American judge of the province of Pangasinan has imposed a startling sentence. The prisoner, whose name is Carcie, was a volunteer captain in

the Spanish army in the Philippines. His crime consists in having executed two Filipino officers, a general and a colonel, in 1888—11 days after Admiral Dewey's naval victory in Manila bay. The execution had been ordered by a council of war, held under orders from the Spanish military governor of the province. But the American judge has for this act sentenced Capt. Carcie to imprisonment for 17 years.

The relationship of the native inhabitants of the Philippine islands is being defined by department regulation. An official circular of the bureau of immigration, issued on the 2d, instructs customs collectors, immigrant inspectors, etc., with reference both to these islands and to Porto Rico, that inasmuch as the people thereof have been declared by law to be citizens of those islands respectively, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States,—the provisions of the laws regulating immigration, including those which prescribe payment of the head tax, apply to the residents of Porto Rico and the Philippine islands, and, moreover, that the provisions of the laws relating to the exclusion of Chinese apply to all of such persons as are of the Chinese race. The citizens and residents of the said islands, therefore, should be admitted to the United States upon the same conditions and subject to the same examinations as are enforced against people from countries over which the United States claims no right of sovereignty whatever.

The enforcement of this regulation will doubtless be resisted, and will consequently bring the constitutionality of the colonial laws recently enacted by Congress before the Supreme Court for adjudication.

The principal event of the week in American politics is the Democratic state convention of Michigan, which was held at Detroit on the 31st. The candidate nominated for governor was George H. Durand, who is described as a "gold Democrat" and "reorganizer;" and because of his nomination, together with the silence of the platform on national issues, the convention has been reported as under anti-Bryan control. But the facts do not bear out this contention. Nothing was said of national politics in the platform because there is a vital local issue—the alleged alliance between the present state government and

the Michigan Central railroad. Bryan delegates demanded that the Kansas City platform be indorsed if anything at all was said of national issues, and to avoid obscuring the state issue it was agreed to ignore national issues wholly. So the platform differs significantly from those of Indiana and Illinois, which invidiously refer to national issues while ignoring the national platform. As to the gubernatorial candidate, he voted for Bryan in 1896 and 1900, and though he made no speeches, he did contribute to the campaign funds. He was supported in the convention by hundreds of Bryan men. Still, the opposition to him came altogether from Bryan men, and he received the united support of the Cleveland faction. His principal antagonist was Senator Helme, a well-known Henry George man or single taxer, who would have been nominated by a change of less than 50 votes out of the 1,014 delegates. A clause in the platform advocating home rule in taxation, the reform which is to be voted upon in Colorado this fall, was defeated in the platform committee by only one vote. The organization of the party is in the hands of the Bryan Democrats, Chairman Whiting, of the state committee, having been reelected, and a strong majority of the committee itself being composed of the radical type of men.

The Democratic convention of North Dakota, which met at Fargo on the 1st, nominated J. E. Cronan for governor. The platform demands, among other state reforms, the adoption of the initiative and referendum.

Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, has won what appears to be a decisive court victory in his campaign for a three-cent fare street car system. The injunction against the city council (p. 266), prohibiting the granting of the three-cent fare franchise, which was issued by one of the three judges of the circuit court, came up for argument before the full bench of that court on the 2d, and on the 4th the court rendered its decision dissolving the injunction. All the judges concurred, including the one that had granted it. They held that—

Cleveland is a city and as such must have a legislative body according to the statutes. There is no other legislative body except the council which

was temporarily restrained. They were duly elected by the people and given permission to carry on all the functions of government provided for them in the statute passed on March 16, 1891. This statute has not been declared void as yet, although it is said to be contrary to the provisions of the constitution. The council based on the law has stood ten years without question, and whether it is constitutional or unconstitutional, it is a de facto body until declared otherwise by the supreme court. The fact that the supreme court permitted the board of control to continue their duty for four months shows that they considered the members to be de facto officers. Therefore there is reason to suppose that they would consider the council a de facto body. In the petition for injunction it was asked that only certain acts be restrained. The court is at a loss where to draw the line. . . . The acts of the city council which were restrained are in the opinion of this court purely legislative, and as the constitution provides that the legislative is a separate branch of government coordinate with the judiciary and not subordinate the court has no jurisdiction to interfere in such cases.

The sanguinary disturbance in the little republic of Hayti which appeared last week (p. 267) to have reached the dignity of civil war, is now believed to have entirely subsided. Capt. McCrea, of the United States gunboat Machias, stationed near Cape Haytien for the protection of foreign interests, cabled the navy department on the 4th, asking leave to go to Porto Rico for coal, and explaining that—

after interviewing authorities the aspect of affairs appeared to be more satisfactory. Nationals are well armed. Rebels have been driven from critical positions. Little enthusiasm. No further danger of serious disturbances.

His request to leave for a coal supply was granted.

**NEWS NOTES.**

—An earthquake in southern California on the 31st completely wrecked every building in Las Alamos.

—The pope has appointed Mgr. Augusto Guido, his auditor and confidential adviser, as apostolic delegate to Manila.

—Andrew D. White, American ambassador to Germany, has resigned his post, the resignation to take effect November 7.

—The emperor of Germany sailed from Kiel for Reval on the 4th in his

yacht, to witness the Russian naval maneuvers and visit the czar. They met in the Reval harbor on the 6th.

—The state board of equalization of Montana, sitting at Helena, has raised the tax valuation of all railroad property, raising it as high in some cases as 300 per cent.

—The Referendum League of Illinois, headquarters at room 1108, Unity building, Chicago, will hold a state conference at Springfield on the 3d, 4th and 5th of September.

—Col. Arthur Lynch, of the Irish brigade in the Boer war against Great Britain, and a member of the British parliament, was committed for trial for high treason on the 1st (p. 172) at the Bow street police station, London.

—The retail butchers and meat dealers held their national conference at Washington on the 6th. Among the resolutions adopted was one asking the Eastern, Middle and Southern states to offer bounties for the encouragement of their business.

—The monthly statement of the treasury department for July shows on hand July 31:

Gold reserve fund.....	\$150,000,000 00
Available cash balance.....	208,974,599 00
Total .....	\$358,974,599 00
On hand at close of last fiscal	
Year, June 30, 1902.....	358,674,115 85

Decrease .....

—Harry Tracy, an outlaw who escaped from the Oregon penitentiary on the 9th of June last, and has eluded all efforts at recapture, killing nine men in his flight, and even escaping from bloodhounds, committed suicide on the 5th, after being wounded by a posse. His body was found in a wheat field on the 6th. A reward of \$5,000 for Tracy, dead or alive, had been offered.

—The July treasury report of receipts and expenditures of the Federal government for the month ending July 31, 1902, shows the following:

<b>Receipts</b>	
Tariff .....	\$24,430,743 23
Internal revenue....	21,618,124 41
Miscellaneous .....	3,156,823 38
	\$49,205,691 02
<b>Expense:</b>	
Civil and misc.....	\$13,824,584 71
War .....	18,515,514 57
Navy .....	7,583,507 40
Indians .....	1,215,852 83
Pensions .....	11,492,634 20
Interest .....	4,206,973 80
	\$56,813,567 51
Deficit .....	\$7,509,876 49

**PRESS OPINIONS.**

**THE COAL STRIKE.**  
Chicago Evening Post (Rep.), Aug. 2.—A strike is a nuisance at the best, but the right to quit work and remain idle is fundamental, and will not be abridged. When, however, strikers become lawless and riotous their status is not that of citizens exercising a right, but of criminals in open revolt against organized society, and the authorities must deal with them as such.

Chicago Tribune (Rep.), Aug. 1.—President Mitchell knows who the men are who work in the anthracite mines. He

knows that many of them are densely ignorant, easily excited, and when excited too apt to resort to violence. Therefore he assumes a grave responsibility when he puts himself at the head of men whom he must know he cannot keep from the commission of acts of violence which will be fatal to their cause.

Chicago Daily News (neut.), Aug. 2.—The coal companies have established conditions provocative of discontent and disorder. In many instances they have imported laborers too ignorant and unwise to understand their responsibilities as members of a community. Yet when the inevitable trouble from these conditions comes to pass the companies, by resort to injunction, shift the responsibility for the whole situation upon the labor leaders, who are simply trying by peaceable methods to get something better than starvation wages for their followers.

Cole County (Mo.) Democrat (Dem.), Aug. 5.—Upon this issue the Democratic and Republican parties are diametrically opposed. Democracy is opposed to federalism and government by injunction. The Republican party is not. How do you propose to vote on this question?

Pittsburg Post (Dem.), Aug. 2.—Everything is peaceable at this time, and the miners evidently understand the fatal blow inflicted on their cause by a lot of hot-headed and ignorant foreigners. It has always been the heartless policy of the operators to have many more workers in the mining regions than work can be found for, and this is doubtless the case at this time. It makes a great reserve of needy miners for just such an emergency as now presents itself.

Johnstown Democrat (Dem.), Aug. 1.—There is lawlessness and lawlessness. Striking miners are not to be excused when they invade the rights of other workmen. But how about the lawlessness of the hard coal trust?

Chicago Record-Herald (ind. Rep.), Aug. 7. (staff dispatch of Walter Wellman, from Fairmount, W. Va.)—Why it is so, I do not pretend to say, but the corporations of this state are usually able to get any kind of an injunction they want. It was on account of a labor meeting held at Pinnickinck, near here, that Judge Jackson sent the agitators to jail on the charge that they had violated his injunction. Five years ago, when an effort was made to organize the miners here, Judge Jackson issued a similar injunction. Judge Goff, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, has a record as an injunction judge. All the state judges have taken a hand in the game.

**SYMPATHETIC STRIKES.**

American Federationist (lab.), August.—The employers who dislike sympathetic strikes can do a great deal to reduce their number and severity by adopting the following methods: By treating their workmen as self-respecting, independent men should be treated; by repudiating the scoundrels who still persist in antediluvian talk against "recognizing unions;" by creating a general sentiment in favor of equality to organized labor, and of conciliation and arbitration. Until they have done that, the sympathetic strike will remain a part of labor's plan of campaign; will be employed when necessary or essential to labor's protection against aggressive capitalists who openly or covertly aid those who make war on us. In fact, it may become more and more prominent as the solidarity of labor finds expression in compact, great, organic federations of various trade unions.

**AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY.**

Kansas City World (Dem.), Aug. 4.—If the farmers of the state [Kansas], generally speaking, are prosperous, how