

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