

the direction of social evolutionary forces (in order, if any practical lesson is intended, that we may learn how to evolve); and having made the determination, he proposes that we fly in the face of those tendencies. We might do this without adopting the historical basis.

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## NEWS

Another mile-stone in the progress of the American Philippine policy (pp. 9, 24, 54, 71, 199) was set last week by President Roosevelt. He proclaimed peace, placed the islands under civil control, and granted amnesty to the offending Filipinos.

President Roosevelt's proclamation of amnesty, bearing date July 4, 1902, recites the insurrection against Spain beginning in 1896 and continued against the United States after the Spanish cession; declares this insurrection at an end and peace established in all parts of the archipelago except the Moro country, to which the proclamation does not apply; refers to crimes against the laws of civilized warfare committed by the insurgents but probably in ignorance of those laws, and then proclaims—

a full and complete pardon and amnesty to all persons in the Philippine archipelago who have participated in the insurrections aforesaid or who have given aid and comfort to persons participating in said insurrections for the offenses of treason or sedition and for all offenses political in their character committed in the course of such insurrections pursuant to orders issued by the civil or military authorities or which grew out of internal political feuds or dissensions between Filipinos and Spaniards or the Spanish authorities or which resulted from internal political feuds or dissensions among the Filipinos themselves during either of said insurrections. Provided, however, that the pardon and amnesty hereby granted shall not include such persons committing crimes since May 1, 1902, in any province of the archipelago in which at the time civil government was established, nor shall it include such persons as have been heretofore finally convicted of the crimes of murder, rape, arson or robbery by any military or civil tribunal organized under the authority of Spain or of the United States of America, but special application may be made to the proper authority for pardon by any person belonging

to the exempted classes and such clemency as is consistent with humanity and justice will be liberally extended; and further, provided, that this amnesty and pardon shall not affect the title or right of the government of the United States or that of the Philippine islands to any property or property rights heretofore used or appropriated by the military or civil authorities of the government of the United States or that of the Philippine islands organized under authority of the United States by way of confiscation or otherwise; and provided further, that every person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe the following oath before any authority in the Philippine archipelago authorized to administer oaths, namely:

"I, ———, solemnly swear (or affirm) that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in the Philippine islands and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that I impose upon myself this obligation voluntarily, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion, so help me God."

Military authority in the islands was terminated through a war department order, taking effect on the 4th, which relieved Gen. Chaffee, as general commanding the division of the Philippines, "from the further performance of the duties of military governor," and declared that "the office of military governor in said archipelago is terminated." The same order makes the military forces subject permanently "to the call of the civil authorities for the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of their authority."

Another war department order, issued concurrently with the one establishing civil government and the proclamation of amnesty and also bearing date July 4, conveys the thanks of the President and the American people to the army for its services both in Cuba and the Philippines. The part of this order which bears upon the question of cruelties of the army in the Philippines is as follows:

Bound themselves by the laws of war, our soldiers were called upon to meet every device of unscrupulous treachery and to contemplate without reprisal the infliction of barbarous cruelties upon their comrades and friendly natives. They were instructed, while punishing armed resistance, to conciliate the friendship of the peaceful, yet had to do with a population among whom it was impossible to distinguish friend from foe, and who in countless instances used a false appearance of friendship for ambush

and assassination. . . . With surprisingly few individual exceptions its course [the army's] has been characterized by humanity and kindness to the prisoner and the noncombatant. With admirable good temper, sympathy, and loyalty to American ideals its commanding generals have joined with the civilian agents of the government in healing the wounds of war and assuring to the people of the Philippines the blessings of peace and prosperity.

In consequence of the amnesty proclamation, Aguinaldo was promptly released from custody, as were some 600 other political prisoners. There was a large turnout of the people at the celebration at Manila of Independence Day on the 4th, in connection with the military and civic parade, though the attendance at the meeting at which the amnesty proclamation was read was very small. The prisoners on the island of Guam are to be released immediately and brought to Manila on a special vessel. These include Apolinario Mabini, an able lawyer, who was Aguinaldo's chief adviser and the head of his cabinet under the Filipino republic. It is expected that Aguinaldo will soon visit the United States.

The question of the acquisition by the United States of the Spanish friars' lands in the Philippines (p. 199) is still unsettled. The reply of the 21st by the papal commission to Gov. Taft's proposals appears to have suggested that the apostolic delegate at Manila settle with the United States government the matters regarding the American demand that the friars absolutely withdraw. Answering this communication on the 3d, Gov. Taft objected that the suggestion, if adopted, would deprive the United States of "the advantages expected from a direct contract with the vatican clearly determining the principallines upon which cooperation between the state and the church may be assured." The previous proposals by the United States are then reviewed by Gov. Taft more elaborately as to detail than before, and on the subject of the expulsion of the friars he requires that all friars of the four orders shall withdraw within two years from the first payment on account of the purchase of their lands. A small number may continue during that time to look after their schools and universities, but all of them must go, half during nine

months from the first payment and half 18 months later. This does not, however, include friars who have not raised the hostility of the natives and who remained in their parishes after the revolution of 1898 till now, except those in Manila. Gov. Taft also requires that no Spanish friars shall be substituted for those withdrawn. Yet the churches, schools, and universities may be directed by Spanish clergy or orders, other than those withdrawn, or by clergy of the same orders who are not Spanish, it being regarded as necessary to convince the Filipinos that the ancient regime of the Spanish friars is finished. It is this question of the expulsion of the Spanish friars that causes the papal authorities to hesitate, and so prolongs the negotiations. They shrink from making the pope a direct party by contract to enforcing the expulsion.

A reply to Gov. Taft's latest communication was delivered to him by the papal commission on the 9th. It is acquiescent as to all the proposals except those relating to the secularizing of the public schools and the expulsion of the friars. The question of the schools is not strenuously insisted upon, the commission contenting itself with an expression of hope that it may be left in abeyance until the apostolic delegate to be sent to Manila may come to an understanding about it with Gov. Taft. But on the question of expelling the friars, the papal commission is positive. It says that the pope cannot agree to recall the Spanish friars within a fixed period unless compelled by superior force, as the doing so would be an act of hostility toward Spain and in derogation of the treaty of Paris between Spain and the United States. This argumentative inquiry is then made by the commission:

If the United States cannot order the withdrawal of the friars, how can the pope do so, especially when it has been proved that all the accusations made against them were partly false, partly exaggerated, and partly inexact?

At the same time the commission offers the papal promise that the pope will try to introduce into the Philippines clergy of other nationalities than that of Spain, especially Americans, gradually, as they are found ready or are adapted to the purpose, and that the Spanish friars

shall not return to the parishes they left and where their presence could provoke trouble.

Venezuelan affairs are believed to be approaching a crisis. Our last reference to the revolution in progress in that country was made in March (vol. iv., p. 760), when a new revolutionary leader, Gen. Matos, had appeared upon the scene and was believed to be about to march upon Carupano, a town of 12,000 inhabitants in the state of Bermudez and about 100 miles west of Guiria. From that time on there were evidences of renewed activity, and the cause of the government seemed to lose ground. Carupano and Barcelona were reported to be under siege by the rebels later in March; the seaport town of Tucacas in the state of Lara was captured by them on the 3d of April; and a few days afterward the whole eastern part of Venezuela was said to be virtually in their control. About the middle of that month the government suffered a disastrous loss in a battle near San Antonio in which Gen. Ramon Castillo, in command of the government forces, was killed. Meanwhile the revolutionists had got possession of Carupano, and early in May were attacked by the government from land and sea. After a long and bloody battle the government forces were driven back and took refuge in their gunboats. But the town had been so badly injured by the bombardment from the sea that toward the end of the same month the rebels abandoned it, and government troops took possession without resistance. They soon learned, however, that the rebels were seriously menacing several towns in the state of Carabobo, and that fresh uprisings against the government were taking place all over the country. Matters became worse in June. Government troops were repeatedly beaten by the Matos revolutionists; and about the middle of the month President Castro declared a blockade of the Orinoco river. On the 15th of June the revolutionists had captured La Vela de Coro, on the coast, and invested Coro, three miles inland and the capital of the state of Falcon, where Vice President Ayala was in command of government troops. The rebels achieved another victory a few days later near Urica in the state of Cumana. On the 3d President Castro's brother was completely

routed near Barcelona; and on the 8th President Castro himself landed near Barcelona, in the state of Bermudez, with government troops, intending to lead in person an attack upon the rebels who then had Barcelona partly surrounded. Before leaving his capital he published a proclamation recognizing the existence of anarchy in Venezuela and promising to suppress it and reestablish peace shortly. The American state department received, also on the 8th, advices from Venezuela, said to be of a serious nature, though their purport has not yet been divulged.

Another labor strike, which may or may not become formidable, has broken out in the United States. It is of the railroad freight handlers at Chicago. Of the 9,000 freight handlers on the 24 railroads centering in Chicago, more than 7,800 are union men. On the 25th of June the union presented its demands to all the railroads and requested an answer by July 1. The demands called for an advance in wages, time and a half pay for overtime, double pay for Sundays and holidays, two pay days a month, and recognition by the railroads of the union. Most of the roads raised wages, July 1, without reference to the demands of the union and not quite up to those demands, but all refused to treat with representatives of the union, though they were willing to treat with representatives of their own employees respectively. Fearing that the roads would "blacklist" leaders among their own employees who appeared as representatives of the men, the union has insisted upon its demand in this respect. The Chicago Federation of Labor refused to support the freight handlers in their position. It urged them to appoint a committee to meet the railroad officials, selecting the committee from the various freight houses, so as virtually to conform to the requirement of the railroads that the only committees with which they would consult must come direct from their own employees respectively. While the subject was thus under consideration, it was discovered so the freight handlers claim, that the railroads were importing men to take their places. They consequently decided, quite suddenly and unexpectedly, on the morning of the 7th, to quit work in a body. On the 8th, representatives of labor organ-