

all manner of wickedness. They deny human equality, and to them there is no moral law.

But men with the moral sense are different. They are not murderers at heart. Realizing that every man is their equal, knowing that no one's elementary rights are inferior to their own, perceiving that physical might is essentially a different thing from moral right, and having adopted moral right as their ideal, these men need no external restraints to hold their murderous instincts in check, nor any iron hand to prevent them from murdering their fellow men. Abolish all municipal law, and they would nevertheless harm no one.

The fundamental cause of lawlessness, therefore, is false notions of human inferiority, and consequent indifference to the primary elements of the moral law; its remedy lies in the inculcation of respect for human rights and love for the moral law. In the degree in which the philosophy of moral right is propagated by pulpit, newspaper and high official, and takes possession of the multitude, displacing the prevalent philosophy of physical might—in that degree, and only in that degree, can the peace and order of a true civilization reign undisturbed and unquestioned.

NEWS

Week ending Thursday, Aug. 13.

The long expected Balkan war (vol. v, pp. 712, 728) seems now to be almost certain to break upon Europe. As one of the cable dispatches reports the situation, "Turkey is face to face with another crisis in Macedonia, and war with Bulgaria seems to be a question of the tossing of a coin. The entire Balkan region is aflame and Turkish troops are constantly employed in putting down insurgent bands." A general European war is consequently within the possibilities. For, as the London Spectator has said, "If there is a chance of the revolutionaries succeeding, there would be a horrible scramble, certain before it ends to involve the great neighboring Powers, who cannot be expected to act in concert. The interest of Russia is to make a

Greater Bulgaria, such as the treaty of San Stefano would have built up; the interest of Austria is to clear her road to Salonica, where only she can hope to acquire Oriental trade; and the interest of Italy, or her presumed interest, is to obtain some foothold on the eastern shore of the Adriatic. There will be just the kind of muddle of ambitions, national aspirations, and diplomatic plans which almost invariably ends in an appeal to the sword." The Spectator might have added that Great Britain and Germany would be interested in holding Russia in check, and that France would be interested in supporting Russia in order to retaliate upon Germany and to humiliate Great Britain.

The Balkan region takes its name from the Balkan mountains, the eastern branch of the mountain system which comprehends the ranges of Montenegro, Herzegovina and the Dinaric Alps. The Balkans extend from the plain of Sophia to Cape Emineh, on the Black sea, and, forming the southern boundary of the basin of the Danube, separate Bulgaria from Eastern Rumelia. They are of great strategical importance. The principal route across them is through the Shipka Pass, where one of the fiercest battles of the war of 1877 between Turkey and Russia occurred. At the close of that war the treaty of San Stefano was signed between the belligerent powers. This treaty would have reduced European Turkey to a narrow strip, and have established a Bulgarian nation, including the territory in which revolts against Turkish dominion now threaten the European peace. But England and Germany interfered, jealous of an extension of Russian influence toward the Mediterranean, and a conference of the Great Powers—Russia, Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy—was called, which met at Berlin. Abrogating the treaty of San Stefano, this conference substituted for it what is known as the Berlin treaty of 1878, whereby the governmental relations of several Turkish dependencies and of some Turkish territory were re-adjusted.

One of these dependencies was Roumania, consisting of the Danubian principalities that were united in 1861 under that name and had proclaimed independence of Turkey in 1877. Another was Servia, to the throne of which Karageorgevitch ascended as successor to Alexander upon the triumph of the recent Servian revolution (p. 200). A third was Montenegro, which had achieved substantial independence of Turkey as early as 1697, but remained in nominal dependency until the treaty of Berlin. Bosnia and Herzegovina were at this time still Turkish provinces, and what are now known as Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia (or Southern Bulgaria), were also part of the Turkish empire. The Balkan States, therefore, as constituted by the treaty of Berlin, consist of Roumania, Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Southern Bulgaria and Bulgaria. The independence of Roumania was recognized by the treaty. So was the independence of Servia. Montenegrin sovereignty, also, was recognized, though with the limitation that the waters of Montenegro should be closed to the ships of war of all nations, and that her maritime and sanitary police should be under the control of Austria. Bosnia and Herzegovina were placed fully under the administration of Austria. Bulgaria was erected by the treaty into a tributary principality under Turkish suzerainty, with the proviso that its local government should be Christian and that it should have a national militia. The prince was to be elected by the people, subject to confirmation, however, by the Sultan, with the consent of the signatory Powers, no member of any of the reigning houses of the great European Powers to be chosen. Eastern Rumelia also was carved out of Turkish territory. It was to remain under the direct political and military authority of Turkey, but with administrative liberties. A revolution broke out seven years later, 1885, when it proclaimed its independence of Turkey and its union with Bulgaria. Thereafter, by consent of the Powers, Turkey agreed to place East Rumelia under the governor-generalship of the Prince of Bulgaria, upon

the recession to Turkey of certain East Rumelian districts which were Mussulman; but this compromise was not carried out, and by force of circumstances rather than any agreement, East Rumelia has for all purposes become part of Bulgaria and is known as Southern Bulgaria.

To these Balkan provinces must be added that large section of Turkey known as Macedonia, in order to survey all the territory involved in the Balkan question. Macedonia is a collection of more or less Christian districts in Turkey, where religious antagonisms have made Turkish maladministration and persecution extreme. Its boundaries are indefinite. As described by the *Edinburgh Review*, it—

may be divided into three parallel zones—south, middle and north. The first comprises the strip which extends along the littoral to the Gulf of Salonica and the territory adjacent to Thessaly in the south and Epirus in the west. This is the only district occupied by a homogeneous population, and is purely Hellenic. The corresponding zone in the north is Slav, the Bulgarian element preponderating in the eastern and the Servian in the western portions of it. The intermediate zone, which forms the central third of the province, may be considered as debatable ground. It is in this zone that a truceless strife between Slav and Hellene is waged with unremitting vigor.

Under the Berlin treaty this territory was not segregated from Turkey, as were the other Christian principalities and districts, but Turkey was obligated to introduce immediate reforms there looking to the establishment of religious liberty. These obligations appear not to have been redeemed, and the region is ablaze with insurrection. Recapitulating conditions there several months ago, the periodical just quoted proceeds:

A wretchedly framed and more wretchedly administered fiscal system; a corrupt and indolent bureaucracy; want of justice, of security and of means of communication. To these evils must be added the moral degradation arising from the social subjection in which the Christian is held, from the insults heaped upon him at the least provocation, and from the high-handed insolence which always marks the Turk in his dealings with those whom he considers as so much property intrusted to him by Allah. The discontent which re-

sults from this state of unmitigated misery is intense, all the more so because it has to be pent up within the bosoms of the sufferers, and is not allowed any of those outlets which in other countries serve as safety-valves to popular indignation. Nor is it confined to Macedonia. The traveler sees eloquent signs of it in every part of the sultan's dominions, and everywhere it is a source of danger not to be ignored. But in Macedonia this danger is further accentuated by the fact that the animosity nourished by the subject races against the tyrant is equaled, if not surpassed, by the hatred of those races for each other.

It is by such conditions that the Macedonian insurrection has been fired.

A committee of Macedonians, with headquarters at Sofia, in Bulgaria, has long been established for the purpose of agitating for the reforms guaranteed by the Berlin treaty, and with a view also to the ultimate annexation of the Macedonian districts to Bulgaria. This committee works secretly, of course, fearing on the one hand the authority of Turkey, which is suzerain over Bulgaria, and on the other the interference of the Bulgarian government itself, which dare not openly countenance the annexation movement. Roumania and Servia are reported as unfriendly, fearing the extension of Bulgarian influence should Macedonia be annexed. The committee has within a few days officially described the Macedonian revolution in these words:

The present revolutionary organization came into existence nine years ago, when the persecution of the Bulgarian population of Macedonia became flagrant. To-day all Macedonia is embraced in the movement, and, though it was not intended to strike so soon, because the preparations for the uprising were not sufficiently completed, the recent outrages of the Turks, the massacres of the innocent, the filling of the prisons with the pacific rural population, pillaging entire villages and the extorting of heavy fines from others under various pretexts, so exasperated all that the insurrection was decided upon, no matter what might be the outcome. The fighting area is widening and will gradually embrace every vilayet in Macedonia until the autonomy of the country has been gained by force of arms or by the intervention of those great Powers which desire peace. Not until then will we lay down our arms. The object of the rising is to win reform which will assure to the Christian population of Macedonia security for their

lives and property, and the right to participate in the administration of the country.

For two years there have been frequent reports of revolutionary outbreaks in Macedonia. They finally became so numerous and ominous as to cause the Powers to act diplomatically. This action resulted in the submission last winter (vol. v, p. 728) to the Sultan, by Austria and Russia, with the approval of France, Great Britain and Italy (Germany holding aloof), of a note demanding the Macedonian reforms called for by the treaty of Berlin, and also the appointment of a governor for Macedonia (not necessarily a Christian), with authority to act without specific instructions from Constantinople.

According to the general reports that reach this country, the Sultan has not complied with these demands. In his behalf the contrary is claimed. At any rate, the insurrection has not been stayed. Early in March last a battle occurred near the village of Vladinorovo, between the Turkish soldiery and the Macedonian revolutionists under Boris Saraffo, a native Macedonian educated in Bulgaria, who is the military leader of the revolution. There were reports of other conflicts all through that month, and April furnished a succession of similar reports. It also appeared in April that the Turks were coming into collision in the Macedonian regions with Albanians, who are Mussulmans, and who had been aroused, it was reported, by the application by the Sultan of the demanded reforms to Albanian provinces. In connection with these Albanian revolts the Russian consul at Mitrovitza was shot and mortally wounded. The reports of the time were to the effect that murders, pillage, incendiarism and atrocities of every description were of daily occurrence, and that they were committed alike by Albanians, Turks and Bulgarians. There was no cessation in May. A battle occurred in the early part of that month in the Monastir district, in which both the Turks and the Macedonians suffered severely. There was also a serious outbreak in Salonica, where martial law

was thereupon proclaimed, and into the harbor of which squadrons of the Austrian and the Italian navies at once entered. Throughout the remainder of the Spring and into the Summer reports of sporadic conflicts were received, and now a general civil war seems to have broken out.

On the 6th of August it was reported that the governor's palace at Krushevo, in the Monastir region, and within a few miles of Monastir, had been dynamited by insurgents, and that the village of Dihovo, also near Monastir, had been burned by Turkish troops. Telegraphic communication between Monastir and Salonica was at that time interrupted. It has since been learned that the Russian consul at Monastir was murdered on the 8th by a Turkish policeman on duty outside the consulate. For this the Russian government has demanded the immediate and exemplary punishment of the policeman and of all officials, civil and military, who are responsible for his crime. From Salonica, on the 7th, came a report that four battalions of Turkish troops, supported by artillery, had met and routed a body of 1,700 Bulgarians on the 6th near Sorovitch. Still more significant was a report of the 11th from Sofia, Bulgaria, that the revolution had spread to the Uskub and Adrianople districts and that 30,000 armed insurgents were in the field. This was accompanied with accounts of the destruction of villages by both combatants in the Monastir region. Between then and the 12th the situation grew still more serious. A report of the latter date from Constantinople is to the effect that fighting was in progress in the Dibra district, where Albanians were attacking Bulgarian villages. The same report predicts a desperate battle at Krushevo, near Monastir. Macedonians to the number of several thousand held the town and were in possession of its arsenal filled with arms and ammunition. Turkish troops had twice assaulted the town and been each time repulsed. Four thousand Turkish infantry, with several batteries of artillery, were surrounding Krushevo at the time of the re-

port, and news of a battle was hourly expected. The report states that the Turkish troops were under orders to give no quarter.

An appeal to the Powers was made on the 10th by the Macedonian committee, urging intervention. It is signed by Tatartcheff, Christo and Matoff, and is as follows:

The Mussulmans' systematic persecution has compelled the Christians in Macedonia and the vilayet of Adrianople to institute a general uprising. They have had recourse to this extreme measure after exhausting all pacific means to secure the intervention of Europe to enforce the provisions of the Berlin treaty. At the present moment intervention is the only means of remedying the evil and stopping bloodshed. The sporadic efforts of the Powers to secure reforms having failed, they resulted merely in a recrudescence of Turkish fanaticism and government oppression. It is evident that reform measures to be efficacious must include the appointment of a Christian governor general of Macedonia, some one who has never held office under the Porte, and who must be independent of the Turkish government in the exercise of the functions, and the further appointment by the Powers of a joint permanent administrative board, with full powers to deal with any disturbance. Having published the foregoing facts to the civilized world and made known the causes which have driven the Macedonians to despair, the committee for the Macedonians now in arms proposes to continue the fight till the object of their uprising has been attained.

Bulgaria also has appealed to the Powers, doing so through an identical diplomatic note reported from Sofia on the 9th, and strongly suggestive of the war spirit there. In this note the Bulgarian government pledges itself to use its utmost efforts to pacify the unrest in Bulgaria caused by the uprising in Macedonia; but it insists that the Powers must do their part by taking the necessary steps to induce the Sultan to stop the persecution of the people and to quit using the savage bashi-bazouks in suppressing the Macedonian rebellion.

Another report of sanguinary difficulties in the Philippines (p. 281) is at hand this week. It comes from Manila and tells of an attack by 200 "ladrones," un-

der the command of "the notorious Ola," upon 25 members of the American constabulary under a native sergeant in the province of Albay on the 6th. According to this report the constables—

were forced to retreat into a stone house, where they were besieged half of the night. They finally made a sortie and charged the ladrones, killing 29 of them and capturing a dozen guns and several prisoners. There were no casualties among the constabulary. Col. Bandholtz reports six encounters with scattered bands of ladrones. Records which were captured show that these bands have been collecting tribute from natives and passing sentences of death on Filipinos who support the American administration. These disturbances seriously affect the hemp trade.

Negro lynching news in the United States (p. 281) for the week comprises five cases, in only one of which, however, was the victim murdered. One case was that of a well-known Negro lawyer of St. Clairsville, Ohio, near the West Virginia line, who was charged with an assault upon a white woman, and was pursued on the 6th by a mob of prominent citizens, bent upon lynching him. No result is reported. A Negro named Strong, in the custody of the sheriff at Henderson, Texas, accused of having attempted an assault upon a white woman, was taken from the sheriff by a mob on the 7th, and was about to be lynched, when the district judge saved him by promising speedy action by the grand jury. The next day he was sentenced to 99 years in the penitentiary. In Hillsboro, Ohio, an attempt was made on the 9th to lynch Maynard Hudson, a young Negro charged with attacking a little white girl, but the sheriff spirited his prisoner away. The news report, which is sympathetic with the lynchers, describes the town as being quiet on the following day, but says that "the white citizens openly declare that Hudson shall be lynched—or some other Negro—as a lesson to the blacks," who constitute almost half the population. At Hattiesburg, Miss., on the 8th, Amos Jones, a Negro, was hanged by a mob. He had attempted to break jail, along with another Negro and two white prisoners, and in the melee