

British government that the Chinese journalists should not be surrendered.

There appear also to be other indications of a revival of the persecutions of 1898 (vol. 1, No. 25, p. 9; No. 26, p. 7; No. 27, pp. 7, 11), when the Empress dowager regained control of the democratically inclined Emperor and beheaded his democratic advisers, Kang Yu Mei alone of the prominent ones escaping by fleeing the country. With the termination of the subsequent "boxer" troubles and the foreign invasion of China (vol. III, pp. 150, 167, 184, 198, 216, 232; vol. v. p. 312) a more liberal spirit marked the imperial policy, and political discussions again arose among the Chinese. To silence these, not only is the effort being made to gain the custody of the Shanghai editors and behead them, but one reformer, Shen Chien, was beheaded on the 31st, and some forty reformers in Peking are under accusation by the Chinese censor and in danger of immediate arrest and summary execution. This is reported to have had its intended effect. The liberal Chinese, especially those who have been associated with the reformers, are said to be in such fear that it is now impossible to find one who will discuss politics. The people are afraid even to mention the execution of Shen Chien.

Disquieting rumors of a revival in the Philippines of the war for independence are leaking out through returning tourists. One of them, W. C. Deering, of Chicago, who arrived at Victoria, B. C., on the 3d, predicted in a newspaper interview there that an uprising soon is certain. He said that although the people of the United States may not be aware of the fact, the Filipinos are organizing and drilling, filibusters are continually landing arms on the coasts, and the patrol is looked upon as a farce. Schooners laden with contraband goods have no difficulty, he says, in running in their cargoes. He also reports that many deserters from the United States army and broken down British and European soldiers are in the Filipino service.

News of the Negro-lynching mania in the United States (pp. 233, 263) for the current week comes from different quarters. An attempt on the 31st to seize and lynch two Negro prisoners in West Virginia failed, but through no lack of effort on the part of the white mob. The Negroes had been arrested upon suspicion of having shot and seriously injured a railroad brakeman, and were being taken to jail by railroad. The train was signaled by the mob to stop, and when it slowed up they rushed for the prisoners, but were unable to get at them, owing to the resistance of the officers, and the skill of the trainmen, who managed to get the train under way, leaving the mob behind. The mob fired several shots through the windows of the car in which the prisoners were in custody. In Albany, N. Y., on the 2d a Negro cut a white man with a razor in a brawl, and was chased by a mob of 200 men. The mob was finally held at bay by an officer who arrested the Negro. An attempt on the 2d to lynch a Negro prisoner in Statesville, N. C., while the sheriff was taking him to Charlotte, was frustrated by the sheriff. At Smyrna, Del., on the 3d a lynching mob chased a Negro who had shot a constable while resisting arrest. With a pistol he had held his pursuers at bay and effected his escape. In Ohio a mob gathered at Belle Center on the 4th to lynch a Negro prisoner on his way to the jail at Kenton. The officers having him in custody got him safely away from this mob and also from one at Kenton which lay in wait for him there. On the same day a mob in Bartholomew county, Ind., chased a Negro into the Flat Rock river, where he drowned. In Needmore, Tenn., a Negro suburb of Lewisburg, a Negro preacher and his Negro son-in-law were lynched on the 4th by a masked mob. The mob went to the Negro's house about midnight, some 20 or 30 strong. Their intended victim tried to escape, and they shot him as he ran, killing him instantly. Nine bullet holes were found in his body. His son-in-law also tried to escape, and was shot and mortally wounded by the mob. Both the preacher and his son-in-law are reported to have

born a good reputation, and no reasons for the lynching are known. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the Negroes had been shot by a masked mob unknown to the jury. A similar verdict was returned on the 30th by the coroner's jury at Danville, Ill., with reference to the lynching (p. 263) and brutal murder of a Negro there. It returned a verdict of "death at the hands of persons who are unknown."

The political campaign in Ohio was opened on the 30th at Canton by the Democrats. This was a surprise to the Republicans, for the Democratic state convention will not assemble until August 25th (p. 39), and it had been supposed that there would be no activity in the campaign until that time. But Mayor Johnson's campaigning is full of surprises, and this challenge to an early and long contest was one of them. He took advantage of the meeting of the Democratic senatorial convention at Canton, to sound the keynote of the State campaign in Stark and Carroll counties with two speeches which indicated that it is the legislature rather than the governorship that the Democrats will try to carry, and that the issues they will raise will be home rule and just taxation. The convention nominated Hamilton G. De Weese as the Democratic candidate for State senator. Mr. De Weese pledged himself to support the reforms Mayor Johnson is advocating, and he is reported to be a man who can be relied upon. His Republican adversary is Robert L. Pollock, of whom Mayor Johnson, in his speech, said:

I have nothing to say of his personality, but in his public record he has always voted on the wrong side. In fact, he has never voted right. When we appealed to the State legislature to equalize the taxes on steam railroads, Pollock voted no. When the Republicans overthrew the government of Cleveland and with it the government of every city and town in the State, Pollock voted for the iniquitous code. But above all Pollock voted for the infamous curative act, and for this his name should go down in shame.

The convention indorsed the Johnson policy in its platform in these terms:

We favor home rule and just and equal taxation, and denounce the action of the