

management of the funds of the organization. It is believed that the money of the union has been diverted from its regular purpose by Gomez, the president of the union, who is also the head of the Nationalist party, and was recently accused of furnishing funds to the ladrones in certain provinces. Gomez is now on a tour of the provinces, where he is holding meetings and agitating questions which border closely on a violation of the sedition act.

Later dispatches from the Philippine island of Cebu (p. 102) confirm previous reports of an insurrection there. A press message of the 26th from Manila tells of a battle between the colonial constabulary of Cebu, under Lieut. Javier, and 200 insurgents, in which 68 of the insurgents were killed and 29 captured. No statement is made of American losses. The fight occurred in the mountains near Tabogan.

Insurrection in Croatia is making trouble for Hungary. Croatia was annexed to Hungary prior to the 14th century, at which time it became more completely incorporated with that kingdom, passing with it in the 16th century to the Austrian House of Hapsburg. But Croatia is Slavic while Hungary is Magyar, and a race bitterness has existed in the province throughout all these centuries. It precipitated an insurrection against Hungary during the Hungarian revolution of 1848-49, which contributed materially to the triumph of Austria. At present, although Croatia is an integral part of Hungary, under the Austro-Hungarian federation, its local government is to a certain extent autonomous. Among other concessions the people are entitled to use the Croatian language for official purposes. But the Hungarian authorities have recently been forcing the use in Croatia of the Magyar language. They have also placed the Hungarian coat of arms on Croatian railroad stations, official buildings, letter boxes, etc., instead of the combined Hungarian-Croatian emblem. This policy has provoked riots in Agram, the Croatian capital, and other towns, by awakening the Croatian race spirit. Economic causes have also been at work. Intense poverty being suffered by the working and agricultural classes. These provocations have been supplemented by the suppression of Slavic newspapers, inhibitions upon public meetings, and government in-

terferences with elections. In consequence, the whole province is reported to be in a revolt which threatens to extend into the neighboring province of Dalmatia. On the 20th a fierce conflict with the police occurred at Agram, in which many persons were wounded and 350 prisoners, including students and women, were taken. Under the cover of martial law, which has been put in force, fully equipped troops are under orders, and over 2,000 people have been arrested. It is reported that 38 have been summarily hanged. Further conflicts are reported as having occurred on the 23d. From Potsused, near Agram, comes the story of a dramatic incident. Upon the arrival of the soldiery to quell a disturbance, all the rioters fled, except one. Being challenged, he answered: "I am a Croat!" and then, tearing his shirt open and baring his breast, he defiantly exclaimed: "Shoot, cowards, if you dare!" Immediately a shot rang out, and the Croat fell dead.

NEWS NOTES.

—New York city celebrated her 250th birthday on the 26th.

—The 73d General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church met at Nashville, Tenn., on the 21st.

—The treaty between Cuba and the United States (vol. v, p. 822) was finally signed at Havana on the 22d.

—The Reformed Episcopal Church of America met in triennial General Council at Chicago on the 20th, Bishop Samuel Fallows presiding.

—The German naval ensign who recently murdered an artilleryman from a sense of military obligation (p. 34), was sentenced at Kiel on the 26th to four years' imprisonment and degradation from rank.

—The Republican convention of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg on the 27th for the nomination of minor State officers. Its platform pledged the State to Roosevelt for 1904 and absolutely opposed general revision of the present tariff.

—President Roosevelt (p. 102) arrived in Portland, Ore., on the 21st. After speaking there he went on to Washington, and was in Tacoma on the 22d, Seattle on the 23d, Walla Walla on the 25th, Spokane on the 26th, and Butte, Mont., on the 27th.

—Owing to the number of fatal accidents caused by an automobile race from Paris to Madrid, beginning on the 24th, Premier Combes issued an order forbidding the continuance of the contest on French territory and the Span-

ish government forbade the racers to cross the frontier.

—Paul Blouet, the author, traveler and lecturer, who is best known as "Max O'Rell," his platform name, died at Paris on the 24th of cancer, at the age of 55. He was a pronounced democrat and a believer in the single tax principle regarding rights to land.

—Judge Boarman of the United States Circuit court at New Orleans, has sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the parish prison there eleven street car men who were convicted of interrupting the progress of mail cars during the recent street car strike (pp. 439, 451) in that city.

—Three small uninhabited islands in the Pacific ocean, near Pitcairn island, were recently appropriated for England by the English resident on Pitcairn, under instructions from the British consul at Tahiti. The appropriation was announced on the 16th, by mail advices from Tahiti received at San Francisco on the 27th, to have been approved by the British foreign office.

—As the result of a long legal fight between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Western Union Telegraph Co., the former began the destruction on the 21st of the poles and wires of the latter along the railroad right of way east of Pittsburg. The Pennsylvania road has made a contract with the Postal Telegraph Co., but the aggressive action of the Pennsylvania road is attributable to the war between the Vanderbilts and Goulds.

—The Presbyterian General Assembly met at Los Angeles, Cal., on the 21st. Dr. Robert F. Coyle, D. D., was elected moderator to succeed Dr. Van Dyke. On the 22d it was officially announced that the explanations of the confession of faith, adopted by the General Assembly at New York last year (vol. v, p. 122), had been approved by the presbyteries by an almost unanimous vote, only three presbyteries voting against it, and not more than 9 negative votes nor less than 195 in the affirmative being cast by any of the approving presbyteries.

PRESS OPINIONS.

JOHNSON'S LEADERSHIP IN OHIO.

Cleveland Recorder (Dem.), May 26.—There is probably no other man in the State who would have dared do what the Mayor did in this case. The man who is looking forward to something for himself in the future almost always gets timid and fears a "rumpus in the party." But Tom is absolutely fearless along these lines. He sees that there has been no success in Ohio because of the sort of tactics which returns such men as Earhart to the legislature after they have shown that they are unworthy. He appreciated that it is necessary to make the fight, and knowing that his cause was just and that he had nothing to conceal and nothing to explain, except that Earhart had betrayed the people, he went into Richland county, and by such organization and such