

efforts in favor of a bill reducing the tariff. "All efforts in this direction," says Senator Jones, "have been smothered and the session is closed without any carrying out of the promise made to Cuba."

Senator Jones also points out that the trust question has also been passed over without congressional action. He thinks democrats in the light of the results of this congressional session have opportunities to make gains in the west during the coming election. He thinks that there may be also some surprises in other sections.

Immediately prior to the adjournment of the senate, Senator Allison, chairman of the committee on appropriations, submitted a statement pretending to show the total appropriations for the session. This showing points out, however, that the appropriations were made "by bills," and the showing was as follows:

Agriculture	\$ 5,208,960
Army	91,530,136
Diplomatic and consular.....	1,957,925
District of Columbia.....	8,647,526
Fortifications	7,298,955
Indian	9,143,902
Legislative, etc.....	25,398,381
Military academy.....	2,627,324
Navy	78,678,963
Pensions	139,842,230
Postoffice	138,416,598
River and harbors (exclusive of contracts authorized).....	26,726,442
Sundry civil.....	60,125,359
Deficiencies	28,039,911
Miscellaneous	2,600,000
Isthmian canal.....	50,130,000
Permanent annual appropriations.....	123,921,220

Grand total.....\$800,193,837

Congressman Livingstone of Georgia, a democratic member of the appropriations committee, points out that to the total fixed by Senator Allison must be added \$295,373,215 to include the contracts authorized to be entered into, making a grand total of \$1,050,577,052 as the appropriations for the first session of the 57th congress.

A republican majority of a house committee recommended favorably the passage of the Fowler currency bill. It was not intended even by Mr. Fowler that this bill should be passed at this session. The committee report was simply intended as a method of breaking the ice. No one doubts that the Fowler bill will be placed upon the statute books at the very earliest opportunity consistent with republican chances for success.

Prior to the assembling of congress it was apparent that a very large number of republicans believed that there should be revision of the tariff. This sentiment was well voiced by Congressman Babcock of Wisconsin who insisted that the tariff should be removed from the products of trusts. Although in the beginning of the session we heard much of the Babcock idea, which was in fact nothing more nor less than the democratic idea, Mr. Babcock subsided at a very early date. He was re-elected as chairman of the republican congressional committee, and it is now incumbent upon him to defend the very policy which at the beginning of this congressional session he started out to antagonize with all possible vigor.

The president of the United States favored reciprocity with Cuba. The republican members of congress seem to have agreed at one time upon a mild form of reciprocity, but in spite of the president's special message, in spite of the fact that it was well understood that the president was very anxious for some sort of a reciprocity scheme, the republican congress adjourned without giving to Cuba even the very small measure of reciprocity which the republican members arrayed against the president's policy had first promised to give.

It is significant that being forced by public sentiment to align itself in favor of an isthmian canal the republican congress adopted the most unpopular route. It had been generally agreed among the people that the Nicaraguan route was the most acceptable, but after a long and tedious fight, the Panama route triumphed. It is true that the real friends of an isthmian canal finally placed their influence behind the Panama route. While they believed that that route had been adopted largely for the purpose of delay, they thought to circumvent the schemes of those who were really opposed to any isthmian canal at all, by pushing the enterprise even along the Panama route; and it may be that, after all, there will be no considerable delay in the construction of an isthmian canal.

Although the question with relation to the anti-anarchist legislation drew out considerable debate and both houses passed bills on this sub-

ject, an agreement was not reached and this question will be carried over until after the November elections.

In the face of the solemn pledge made by the republican national platform that Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma would be admitted to statehood, the bill providing statehood for these territories was defeated.

The bill providing for a Pacific cable to be built by the government was defeated, evidently because certain interests believed that this cable should be constructed by individuals for the sake of individual pockets.

The proposition to elect United States senators by the people passed the house by practically a unanimous vote, but it was put to rest in the senate.

The house bill relating to immigration laws, codifying and amending these laws relating to important changes was not passed by the senate.

The Philippine civil government bill, whose provisions are set forth in another column of this issue, was another important measure considered and adopted by this republican congress.

The reduction of the war revenue taxes was one act to the credit of this congress.

Likewise was the irrigation measure.

Congress could have made some improvement with respect to its dealings with the Chinese exclusion law and yet American interests did not seriously suffer because of its attitude with respect to this important question.

The charters of national banks were extended for twenty years by a snap judgment vote and for this the congress is to be condemned.

The establishment of a permanent census bureau involves a question of policy concerning which strong arguments are presented on both sides.

The congress restricted the sale of oleomargarine by placing a high tax on imitation butter.

It provided a consular and diplomatic service for Cuba.

One of the important measures before the congress that has received much attention was the bill defining the meaning of conspiracy in injunction cases. This bill, briefly described, was intended to prevent government by injunction. This bill passed the house, but it failed to pass the senate. There were important selfish interests at work to see that the measure did not pass the senate and these interests were successful.

The senate passed a bill creating a department of commerce whose head was to be a cabinet officer, but the measure failed in the house.

The pure food measure, which was drafted by the pure food congress, and after extended years, was reported by the house committee on commerce, but failed to pass.

The Hill financial bill providing for the coinage of subsidiary silver and for the retirement of the present standard silver dollar, passed the house, but was not acted upon by the senate.

Among other matters of general legislation by this congress were the following: To prevent the sale of fire arms, opium and intoxicating liquors to the natives of certain of the Pacific islands; to promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service and to provide for the retirement of its officers; to refund the duties paid in Porto Rico on articles imported from the United States during the military occupation; appropriating \$200,000 for the relief of the volcano sufferers at Martinique; authorizing the erection of Young Men's Christian association buildings on United States military reservations; regulating the introduction of eggs and game birds for purposes of propagation; providing for the protection of game in Alaska, particularly the large game, such as moose, caribou, etc.; extending an invitation to the French government to participate in the unveiling in Washington of the state of Marshal de Rochambeau; refunding the amount of legacy tax paid by charitable, benevolent and eleemosynary institutions.

During the fiscal year ending June 30 the immigrant record for the port of New York was broken, 493,380 immigrants arriving. By far the greatest proportion of immigrants arrive at the port of New York, but those arriving at other ports and crossing from Canada will bring the total for the year up to not less than 550,000. The last month of the fiscal year, June, showed the greatest number of arrivals, 81,000. The largest number came from Italy, and the second largest number of newcomers are Poles and Slavs. Syria furnished a goodly number. Germany and Ire-

land furnished but few, and it is stated that Irish immigration is almost wholly suspended. Norway and Sweden furnished many immigrants, who almost invariably hurried westward to become farmers.

In the course of two or three centuries American people may come to believe what is even now true, that in science, art and music their country leads the world. This truth is once more emphasized, this time by the fact that a Chicago young man, Francis Rea McMillan, has just won the grand prize of the Royal Conservatory of Music at Brussels. This is considered the highest honor that can be awarded a violinist. A few years ago a noted Japanese nobleman visited this country, and when asked what he considered America's leading industries to be, replied, "America excels the rest of the world in three things, electrical engineering, dentistry and photography."

A Cleveland, O., grocer, Henry Soeder, claims to have discovered a process whereby illuminating gas may be manufactured directly from the atmosphere without the aid of machinery or fuel. The gas is made by dissolving certain chemicals in a tank filled with compressed air, and Soeder declares that the chemicals are as common as grass, and that an ocean steamship can carry enough in a barrel to make fuel gas for a trip across the ocean. With gas generated directly from the atmosphere, and electricity drawn directly from the ether, it would seem that the lighting and heating problems have been solved.

An instructive feature of the contention over the Philippine bill was provided in the discussion of the senate. When the conference report of the Philippine bill was submitted to the senate, Mr. Culberson of Texas, one of the senate conferees, had declined to sign the conference report and he said that he had declined because he could not conscientiously vote for the measure as agreed upon, nor could he recommend its passage to the senate.

Mr. Culberson said the report of the secretary of war indicated that from May 1, 1898, to April 30, 1902, the expenditures for the army were \$605,000,000 in round numbers, while of this sum only \$170,000,000 were expended in the Philippines. This statement Mr. Culberson questioned, and figured up an expenditure by the United States of \$222,436,406 on account of the Philippines, and even these figures, he said, did not include some of the expenditures made for the Philippines.

Mr. Patterson (Colo.) declared that from every standpoint wherever the senate bill has been changed the bill as agreed to by the conference has been made worse than it was as passed by the senate.

Referring to the provision for a legislative assembly in the Philippines, Senator Patterson declared that it would require at least four years for the taking and publication of the census. How long the president of the United States would require to proclaim the result of the census and call for an election of an assembly nobody now could tell. He said one might as well stand with a lighted torch in a powder magazine as to create a popular assemblage in a subjugated country. Those who made the bill knew full well, he said, that with free speech in the islands there would be turbulence and disorder which would have to be restrained by a large army.

Mr. Patterson referred to Admiral Dewey's testimony concerning the agreement for the surrender of Manila before the attack of August 13, 1898. He said this understanding provided that no American soldier should be killed, but that notwithstanding this agreement General Merritt permitted the soldiers to make an assault without any knowledge of the agreement. He asserted that this revelation calls for a court-martial or a board of inquiry. The lives of American soldiers were too precious to be sacrificed to serve the purposes of any one.

The first session of the 57th congress has been a most important one. Judgment concerning this congress cannot be accurately formed without taking into consideration the things which it has failed to do without effort and the things which it has attempted to do and yet failed to do, together with the things which it has actually done.

The senate passed the ship subsidy bill and every one who knows anything whatever about politics understands that the same influence which pushed the subsidy bill through the senate could have forced the subsidy bill through the house. The fact is that the republican party did not care to go before the people bearing the responsibility for the ship subsidy bill and therefore the passage of this measure was postponed until after the November elections.