

vett delivered an address at the dedication ceremonies, and he is being very generally criticised because he omitted from his speech all reference to General George B. McClellan. In the battle of Antietam 93,000 men were engaged, and the killed and wounded numbered 21,000. Even Mr. Roosevelt said that the battle of Antietam was "of momentous and decisive importance." A writer in the Brooklyn Citizen says: "The news of Antietam changed the whole aspect of the war. For the north the days of gloom and despair were over; for the slaves it was the dawn of liberty; for the confederate agents in Europe it was the death-knell of all their plans to secure the recognition of the independence of the southern confederacy from Louis Napoleon and Queen Victoria. The battle of Leipzig was no more important to the cause of Germany in the war of liberation from the Napoleonic yoke than was Antietam to the Union cause."

IN VIEW OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE BATTLE of Antietam and the fact that the central figure in that great struggle was General George B. McClellan, many people have been surprised that Mr. Roosevelt should have omitted all reference to that great soldier. A writer in the Brooklyn Citizen, referring to Mr. Roosevelt's speech, says: "The president discovered that there was a General Greene on the Union side in that fight, and he hastened to tell his hearers that he left a son who is the present police commissioner of this city, but the name of McClellan stuck in the president's throat for political reasons, and would not out. Think of King Edward unveiling a monument to the British soldiers who fell at Waterloo without mentioning the name of Wellington. Imagine, if you can, Emperor William addressing the survivors of the Franco-Prussian war at Sedan without a reference to Von Moltke, and one can then measure the extent of the president's partisanship. But, what else can be expected from a president who constantly prates of his own heroic deeds in a little skirmish in the Spanish-American war and sends General Miles into retirement without a single reference to his glorious career in three wars?"

AT MIDNIGHT, SEPTEMBER 22, THE TIME for agreement with the Colombian government for the construction of the isthmian canal expired. Nothing was received to show that the Colombian congress had taken affirmative action. It was reported that the congress had clothed President Marroquin with full power to negotiate a treaty. The president is counted a friend of the treaty, and if this report be true, it is believed he would proceed to complete negotiations for the Panama route. Under the terms of the Spooner act, President Roosevelt can elect to proceed along the Nicaragua route or the Panama route. A Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Republic says that many observers of the situation believe that the present generation will not live to see the actual beginning of the construction of such a waterway. This correspondent says: "They base this opinion on the well known opposition of the transcontinental railroads, the managers of which have been adroit but effective opponents, the enormous cost of such a canal, and the long period required for its construction; the danger of corruption in handling the vast sums needed for the work, and a fear that, before it could be completed, the progress of modern engineering may have devised a cheaper and more expeditious means of transporting loaded vessels across the isthmus of Panama. Had the matter been taken up vigorously immediately after the 10,000-mile trip of the Oregon around Cape Horn, during the Spanish war, it is believed that a full indorsement of the project would have been had from the American people. But, during the last year, sentiment at the capital has changed materially as to the wisdom of expending \$300,000,000 or more for such a purpose." This correspondent adds: "In short, the sentiment in favor of any canal has waned rapidly in Washington, and the failure of the Colombian government to come to terms is taken by many observers to mean the end of canal negotiations for a long time to come."

THE ORGANS OF IMPERIALISM HAVE TOLD the American people that the people of the Philippines were largely composed of wild tribes. The Washington correspondent for the Chicago Record-Herald, a republican paper, says that Henry Gannett and Victor H. Olmstead, who were General Sanger's assistants in taking the Philippine census, recently arrived in Washington, and will begin the preparation of their report as soon as General Sanger and the census returns reach

the national capital. This Washington correspondent adds: "Mr. Gannett says the total population of the islands will probably be shown to be almost 8,000,000. A rough count of the civilized people shows a total of about 7,000,000. Although it was impossible to obtain an exact count of the wild tribes, estimates which have already been received show the number to be at least 650,000, and it is thought the total will exceed this, as all of the districts inhabited by uncivilized tribes have not been heard from. It is believed the census will show the population of the islands to be 10 per cent greater than the most liberal estimates made. The wild tribes are chiefly in the islands of Mindanao and Luzon, and consequently the returns from those islands are indefinite and based chiefly on estimates. Enumerators were employed there, but found it impossible in many cases to get an actual count."

H. H. RAND, THE CONFIDENTIAL CLERK of the postmaster general, has been absent from the postoffice department for several months. A Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Republic says that it has developed that Mr. Rand has been carried on the roll as "on leave without pay" and has not drawn any money from the treasury since January 1. This correspondent says: "This is taken as an indication that Mr. Rand has been quietly dropped by the postmaster general and is no longer in the employ of the government. Mr. Rand was confidential clerk to the postmaster general, and in the early stages of the investigation his name was frequently mentioned in connection with the charges that prominent officials were using their positions to promote the sale of mining shares of more or less doubtful productiveness. There have been persistent rumors that he would lose his position. Mr. Rand was appointed from Wisconsin, where he assisted Payne in political affairs. So strong was he with the postmaster general that the latter made a strong effort to have the chief clerkship of the department taken from the civil service rules so that Mr. Rand might get the position."

ONE EFFECT OF THE NEW IRISH LAND law already noticeable is a pronounced check upon Irish emigration. An anti-emigration society has been formed in Ireland whose purpose it is to restrain emigration and to keep the people in their own country. A writer in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, referring to Irish emigration, says: "The volume of emigration has been enormous. During the last decade of the nineteenth century France lost by emigration only one inhabitant out of 6,975 of its population, Germany one in 2,574, Belgium one in 267, England one in 292, Italy one in 212, Scotland one in 214, Spain one in 261, Portugal one in 241, Sweden one in 427, Austria-Hungary one in 480, Denmark one in 686, Switzerland one in 1,256, Holland one in 2,772 and Ireland one in 114. Of course, the cause of this movement, which has threatened Ireland with depopulation, was the misery of the people and the impossibility of making a career in conditions imposed by the British government. Ireland is one of the most fertile countries in the world. The blight of landlordism being removed there is every reason to believe that she offers all that her sons can ask, for several generations at least."

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER, POWELL, has sent to the Dominican government a protest as follows: "That the action of the Dominican government in sending to congress a project for establishing the neutrality of Dominican waters and making certain ports free, would (in view of the fact that San Domingo is a neighboring state) not be accepted in a friendly spirit by the government of the United States. That the United States government would not allow the establishment of any coaling ports in Santo Domingo or the cession of any portion of Santo Domingo territory to any European power. That the United States will not permit any nation to make exclusive use of Dominican waters in time of peace much less in time of war. Nor would the United States allow any portion of Dominican territory to be classed as neutral, nor permit any section of the country to conflict with the concession granted to the Clyde line, according to which all vessels arriving from foreign ports are compelled to pay port dues excepting the Clyde steamers."

VON DER GOLTZ PASHA, THE GERMAN drill master, says that the porte can spare for service in European Turkey 250,000 regulars. It is also said that the porte will soon have 400,000 men in the field in Macedonia. Commenting

upon these statements, a writer in the New York Sun says that "it follows that if 400,000 soldiers are to be used in Macedonia to crush the rebels, a large proportion will be drawn from the reserves in Asiatic as well as European Turkey. Poorly paid—it would be nearer the truth to say unpaid—ignorant and fanatical, some bloody work may be expected from these irregulars. The time has passed for belittling the insurrection in Macedonia."

WE ARE REMINDED BY THE SUN THAT the Turks had the habit of boasting that they could sweep the Bulgarians, whom they call "a low race," off the face of the earth, but the Sun says: "A twelvemonth ago it was the impression at Constantinople that the insurgents would hunt their holes at the appearance of a few battalions of regulars. And now it has become necessary to line the railways with soldiers and cover the face of the country with marching men. The fiction that the insurgent cause would collapse unless the principality of Bulgaria secretly reinforced the rebels has been exploded. Recruits have flocked to their flag from within, more than from without, the boundaries of Macedonia. The infamous rule of Turkey has bred rebels among her own people. No longer are they able to stand the imposition of taxes that crush the life out of industry, or to endure a system of justice which is an oppression and a mockery."

THE INSURRECTION THAT IS NOW ATTRACTING the attention of the world was, according to the writer in the Sun, the evolution of many years of scheming and inciting. Each spring there was to be a rising, but none came. A few battles sufficed to hold the discontented in check and discourage the soldiers of fortune. As late as last autumn, the Turks in a battle in a mountain pass, stamped out the embers of revolt—so they believed, but the fire was only smouldering, now it has leaped into the sight of all the world and is spreading over Macedonia like a conflagration.

THE PROBLEM AS TO HOW THE CONFLAGRATION in Macedonia may be controlled and extinguished is agitating some of the greatest minds of the world. The writer in the Sun says: "The answer of the porte is to pour a vast army into Macedonia and declare it will restore order. The answer of an English observer, a correspondent of the London Daily News, is more explicit. He says: 'The Turk means to exterminate the Macedonian Bulgars. And, in the slang of modern political language, Christian Europe appears to have made up her mind to give the murderer "a free hand." There is no longer any doubt that the Macedonian interior has just been the scene of Turkish atrocities as horrible as those which aroused the indignation of the less selfish, less materially minded, more humane and generous Europe of the seventies. The horrors of Krushevo are the horrors of Batak, of Tatar Bazardjik, of Carlovo, over again. Nor let it be supposed that the "bashi-bazouk" is the only perpetrator. In work such as is now going on in Macedonia and Adrianople there is no distinction between "regular" soldiers and bashi-bazouk. They are ferocious brutes in human shape, both of them. Bashibazouk and regular come from the same classes of the Mohammedan population. They are alike in their up-bringing, their black ignorance, their blind fanaticism. The "regular" has served "with the colors," but for the rest he is a bashi-bazouk in uniform.' In its own behalf the Sun says that "when the porte abandons its attitude of reserve and bluntly notifies the foreign embassies at Constantinople that it will not answer for their safety and that they had better look out for themselves, the crisis in the affairs of European Turkey which has been so much dreaded is at hand. The sultan has lost control of his army."

THE CHICAGO CHRONICLE IS AUTHORITY for the statement that the personal expenses of Abdul Hamid, sultan of Turkey, are larger than those of any other monarch in Europe. The Chronicle says: "He spends annually no less a sum than \$30,000,000. Of this \$7,500,000 alone is spent on the clothing of the women of his harem and \$400,000 on the sultan's own wardrobe. Nearly another \$7,500,000 is swallowed up by presents, \$5,000,000 goes for pocket money and still another \$5,000,000 for the table. It seems incredible that so much money can possibly be spent in a year by one man, but when it is remembered that some 1,500 persons reside within the palace walls and live luxuriously and dress expensively at the cost of the civil list it appears a little more comprehensible."