

and other outward signs of criminal anarchy, have not been more numerous of late than formerly. The bomb throwing incidents which are always associated in the public mind with anarchy were much more frequent several years ago than now. The assassination of the Empress of Austria is a single incident, and not an unusual one. From the destruction of the temple of Ephesus down to that murder, men with a feverish, insane thirst for notoriety have committed purposeless and conspicuous crimes. Crowned heads and those in supreme authority are proverbially in peril of such men. No less than two presidents of the United States have been murdered by political cranks, but no one ever thought of anarchy in connection with those cases.

In spite of all the effort of the Italian Government to create them, criminal anarchists, so far as information is given to the public, are less in evidence, even in Italy, than usual.

Nor can this convention have a reason for its being in the insufficiency of laws to prevent and punish every crime that can be named against peace and good order. Laws comprehensive and complete, with the severest penalties, covering every conceivable form of homicide and treason, are embodied in the code of every civilized nation, and they embrace every possible act of accessories before and after the fact, including plots and conspiracies of all kinds.

It might be said that the prevailing disorders in Italy, Spain and elsewhere present an urgent need for immediate action. But that hungry discontent, those riots and frenzied outbursts are not expressions of hostility to government in general but to those governments in particular. It is not anarchy but rebellion. Those occurrences are just what always have happened, and may always be expected, in a people driven to desperation by intolerable tyranny.

Yet, in Italy for instance, it may be truthfully said that real anarchy is the cause of those disorders. For, there, as in many other places, those whose duty it is to enforce the law have made it their business to sup-

press natural liberty instead of unnatural crime; the tax gatherer has worked with honest zeal and an eye single to his own emolument; the Government has been regarded as an institution for the benefit only of those who run it. It is no great wonder that the people, finding it impossible, under the oppressive exactions which they suffer, to reap even scantily where they have sowed abundantly, finding that industry and frugality, instead of being a safeguard against misfortune, only mark them as victims for the despoiler, at length conclude that any change could only be for the better. It would not be wonderful if they should even conclude that the sporadic robbery, to which they would be subject with no government at all, is to be preferred to the systematic and constant spoliation which they now endure.

Yet there is no evidence that they have reached that degree of desperation. Their grievance does not lie in the existence of a government, but in the government's disregard of all its duties to the citizens, its protection of the lawless in their depredations.

It is quite evident that the unspeakable greed of the official classes, and their fatuous disregard of every right and every interest of the people, in many parts of Europe, and especially in Italy, has led to such profound and all-pervading discontent that the existing governments in those countries are in constant and eminent peril of revolution. Revolution is what they fear, not anarchy.

This may be a reason for the International Congress. One feature of the program is "to define a criminal anarchist; another is "to concert measures against the press which incites to anarchist outrages," and it is also contemplated that there will be "measures to control the liberty of action of those known to be anarchists." In other words, something is to be defined as a crime which was not a crime before, something, of course, the discussion of which is dangerous to existing governments.

The Italian government not only originated the scheme of convening the Congress, if the newspaper accounts are correct, but also outlined

the program for its deliberations. It would seem that the purpose of that government is to obtain the consent of the powers to a definition of Anarchy which will include every form of discontent, and every form of discussion of their wrongs, on the part of the long-suffering people. It would then be possible, with that form of European approval, to resort to still more drastic measures than those heretofore employed, in warding off inevitable revolution.

Such may not have been the purpose of the Italian Government in calling the convention. If not, if there was a real intention to deal with real anarchy, it is extremely unlikely that anything of importance will be accomplished. The beginning is at the wrong end. They are after the rabid dog sure enough, but they will think they have decapitated him when they cut off his tail.

If the particular committee which has in charge the business of defining a criminal anarchist would make its definition sufficiently wide to include those who override the law and ignore the purpose of government, while having it as their duty to uphold and enforce them, some good might come of it.

JOHN TURNER WHITE.

## NEWS

Nothing now remains to formally end the war with Spain, but the ratification by the Spanish cortes and the American senate, of the treaty of peace. This treaty was signed at Paris, by the joint commissioners of the two countries, on the 10th at 8:45 o'clock in the evening.

At the time of our last report on this subject, eight articles of the treaty had been agreed upon, and the last joint meeting of the commissioners had taken place on the 6th. The next joint meeting was held on the 8th. Then the terms of the whole treaty were agreed to, and an adjournment was taken until the 10th, when it was expected that the formal treaty would be signed. This final meeting was to have been held at 3 in the afternoon, but owing to the difficulty of engrossing upon parchment the documents were not ready for signature until evening. After

the commissioners had signed, the treaty was sealed with ribbons of the French tri-color by way of compliment to France, and the usual morbid grabbing for pens as mementoes was indulged.

The text and details of the treaty are officially withheld from publication, and in regular course will not be made public until after the senate acts upon the document in executive session. But both the Associated Press and the Paris correspondent of the London Times claim to have obtained outlines from sources usually trustworthy. The outline cabled to the Associated Press is as follows:

Article 1 provides for the relinquishment of Cuba.

Article 2 provides for the cession of Porto Rico.

Article 3 provides for the cession of the Philippines for \$20,000,000 as compensation.

Article 4 embraces the plans for the cession of the Philippines, including the return of Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Tagalos.

Article 5 deals with the cession of barracks, war materials, arms, stores, buildings and all property appertaining to the Spanish administration in the Philippines.

Article 6 is a renunciation by both nations of their respective claims against each other and the citizens of each other.

Article 7 grants to Spanish trade and shipping in the Philippines the same treatment as American trade and shipping for a period of ten years.

Article 8 provides for the release of all prisoners of war held by Spain and of all prisoners held by her for political offenses committed in the colonies acquired by the United States.

Article 9 guarantees the legal rights of Spaniards remaining in Cuba.

Article 10 establishes religious freedom in the Philippines and guarantees to all churches equal rights.

Article 11 provides for the composition of courts and other tribunals in Porto Rico and Cuba.

Article 12 provides for the administration of justice in Porto Rico and Cuba.

Article 13 provides for the continuance for five years of Spanish copyrights in the ceded territories, giving Spanish books admittance free of duty.

Article 14 provides for the establishment of consulates by Spain in the ceded territories.

Article 15 grants to Spanish commerce in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines the same treatment as to Americans for ten years, Spanish shipping to be treated as coasting vessels.

Article 16 stipulates that the obligations of the United States to Spanish citizens and property in Cuba shall ter-

minate with the withdrawal of the United States authorities from the island.

Article 17 provides that the treaty must be ratified within six months from the date of signing by the respective governments in order to be binding.

American troops are now being pushed rapidly into Cuba, while the Spanish troops are leaving. The first American regiment to march through the streets of Havana was the 202d New York volunteers, which landed there on the 9th on its way to the province of Pinar del Rio. Among the other American troops that have sailed for Havana or actually arrived there, are regiments from North Carolina, Illinois and Indiana, besides regiments of regulars. The evacuation commission has recommended that 50,000 American soldiers be stationed in Cuba. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee arrived with his staff on the 14th. He has been appointed military governor of the Province of Havana. Gen. Ludlow has been designated to act as the first military governor of the city, Gen. Greene, who was to have been appointed having resigned from the army. As military governor of Cuba Gen. Brooke has been appointed, an appointment which is reported as having caused much ill-feeling in army circles. Gen. Wade is especially affected because it was understood that when he went to the island as chairman of the evacuation commission he was to remain as military governor.

Cuba loses one of her best men in Gen. Garcia, who died at Washington on the 11th, where funeral services were held over his body on the 13th, under the direction of Archbishop Ireland. A military escort was provided by the war department. The body is to be sent to Cuba. The cause of Gen. Garcia's death was pneumonia. He had come to Washington at the head of a commission appointed by the Cuban congress to confer with the American authorities relative to the future government of Cuba.

Gen. Garcia was born in Cogquin, Cuba, October 14, 1839. He was educated in Cuba and Spain. In the 10 years' war in Cuba beginning in 1868, he rose to the rank of brigadier general in the insurgent army, and after 1873 had command of the eastern department. He was captured by the Spaniards in 1875, and confined in

Spain until the peace of 1878, when he came to the United States and organized another revolution. Captured again he was kept under surveillance in Spain until the outbreak of the last Cuban war. He then escaped to France and came from there to New York. In New York he was arrested as a fillibuster, but forfeited his bail and landed in Cuba with a large expedition, where he succeeded Gen. Antonio Maceo in command of the eastern department. At Maceo's death Garcia was elected lieutenant general of the Cuban army, a position which he held until the close of the war, when he was appointed by the Cuban congress to the mission to Washington where he died.

Gen. Garcia's death has been the cause of threatening trouble in Havana. Out of respect to his memory the Cubans sought on the 12th to close all the places of amusement. They succeeded in closing two, but the manager of a theater patronized largely by Spanish officers declined their request. A heated discussion ensued, in the course of which a Spanish officer struck an insurgent captain across the face with the flat of his sword. This blow led to others by both sides, and then shots were fired and several persons killed. General disturbances followed, and the Spanish commandant issued orders closing coffee houses and forbidding private conveyances in the streets at night, prohibiting theatrical performances and public balls, and stationing a military guard about the scene of the original trouble. The Spanish military, however, are not under control, and carry things with a high hand. They have kept the city in such a state of panic that precautionary measures have been taken by the American government, which has ordered the Brooklyn, the Texas, the Castine and the Resolute to Havana harbor to protect the city.

Col. Wm. J. Bryan does not go to Cuba with his regiment. The war being at an end, he has resigned his commission and returned to civil life. He bade good-bye to his regiment on the 3d, and upon leaving gave out an interview, the first expression of opinion he has made public since his enlistment. The interview is as follows:

My reason for leaving the army was set forth in my letter to the adjutant-general tendering my resignation. Now that the treaty of peace has been