

ly to be delayed until the retreating and the pursuing armies should reach Malolos. Malolos is out of the range of the guns of the fleet, which had thus far supported the American advance. One of the naval movements was to send gunboats up the estuary to Bulacan, about midway between Marilao and Malolos. Upon discovering this movement the Filipino garrison burned that town and withdrew beyond the reach of naval guns.

A new and evidently unexpected move on the part of the Filipinos was discovered on the 28th. They were then found to be shifting their seat of government from Malolos to San Fernando, a town some 20 miles northwest of Malolos, and off the line of railroad. It was inferred from this that they would not accept pitched battle at Malolos, as had been hoped, but were pursuing their plan of drawing the American army farther into the interior, and away not only from the possibility of help from warships but also from its base of supplies. This change, if carried out and supplemented as it likely would be by the burning of Malolos, would deprive the capture of that place by the Americans of all military and moral advantage. On the 28th, the day of this discovery, the Americans followed the retreating Filipinos to Cavite, fighting all the way as before, and captured that town; and on the 29th, after fierce fighting, they had advanced as far as Guiguinto, which is less than four miles from Malolos. Dispatches of the 29th confirm the report of the removal of the Filipino government from Malolos to San Fernando.

The American casualties reported up to the 27th from the beginning of the war were 157 killed and 864 wounded. But these reports, owing to the cable censorship at Manila, are not trustworthy. Newspaper reporters are forbidden to cable casualties in advance of official reports. The losses will probably prove to have been much greater than the number now conceded. This opinion is based in part upon the indications that the fighting was hard and the admissions in the reports that Filipino marksmanship had improved, as well as upon the reports that the Filipinos had the advantage of position; and in part upon the fact that mail advices as to the casualties at Manila when the Philippine war began show that in the censored cable reports those cas-

ualties were grossly underestimated. For example, a mail correspondent of the Minneapolis Journal—A. A. Law, captain and assistant surgeon of the Thirtieth Minnesota—writes of finding 15 American dead in one place; of the complete wiping out of company M of his regiment, 26 of its members having been killed; of the wounded dying on the table and even after having their wounds dressed. He counted 49 in the deadroom of the hospital. His letter indicates still greater slaughter, but these figures alone exceed those that were reported by cable. Gen. Otis's official report of the deaths up to February 7—the date of Capt. Law's letter—put the number at only 51. Among the killed in the battles of the present month were Col. Egbert, of the Twenty-second, and the German prince Lowenstein, formerly a volunteer aid on Gen. Miller's staff.

In the island of Negros, the disturbances to which we referred last week appear to continue, though the Manila censor forbids the cabling of facts. On the 28th censored press dispatches from Manila asserted that late advices from Negros were to the effect that all was quiet, and that the American battalion which had been sent there had been received by the natives with every manifestation of joy. But a dispatch of the 29th from Singapore to the Associated Press reports that "the inhabitants repudiate the self-constituted authority of the provisional government to arrange affairs with the Americans and have attacked the Americans." This dispatch adds that "the censor at Manila has suppressed the details."

Efforts to terminate the Philippine war by friendly negotiations appear to have been set on foot by British authority. This is reported in the Associated Press dispatch of the 29th, from Singapore, quoted from above, which says:

The insurgents in Luzon sent a message to Lieutenant-Commander Cowper, of the British gunboat *Plover*, when the latter endeavored to effect a compromise, suggesting that they were ready to treat for peace through a neutral great power.

The United States has now entered upon another war in the Pacific islands. This war is against the Samoans; and the United States is cooperating with Great Britain in prosecuting it. A full account of the

relations of the United States to Samoa, together with the circumstances leading up to the present war, was given in these columns two weeks ago (No. 50, page 9). The native election of king had resulted in the choice of Mataafa by 75 per cent. of the voters. But the American chief justice, who holds his place under the protectorate treaty between England, Germany and the United States, held, for some as yet unexplained reason, that Mataafa was disqualified, and awarded the native throne to young Malietoa, son of the late king, who had contested the election with Mataafa and received 25 per cent. of the votes. Thereupon Mataafa made war upon Malietoa, defeated him, and established a government which the three treaty powers have since recognized provisionally, though it has been understood that they would support young Malietoa. Upon the arrival of Rear Admiral Kautz, in command of the American warship *Philadelphia*, a conference of the consuls and senior naval officers was held, at which it was decided to put down the Mataafa government; and on March 15, Admiral Kautz issued an ultimatum commanding Mataafa to withdraw from the municipality of Apia by one o'clock on that day, and threatening bombardment at that hour in case of refusal. The ultimatum was ignored, and, according to the report of the 23d, which reached New Zealand on the 29th, and was then cabled from there, Mataafa began an attack about 12:30 upon Apia "in the direction of the United States and British consulates," whereupon the *Philadelphia* and two British warships opened fire on the distant native villages. At the time of the report the bombardment had continued intermittently for eight days. Several native villages had been destroyed, and there had been much destruction of life; but upon these points details are lacking.

A long stride in the direction of Americanizing municipal ownership of street railroads has been taken in Michigan. A bill was passed by the legislature on the 23d authorizing the purchase by the city of Detroit of the street railway system now in operation there under private ownership; and on the 24th Gov. Pingree signed the bill. This bill, now a law, provides for the appointment by the Detroit city council of a street railway commission which may, in its discretion and upon such terms and conditions as it may deem advisable for

the interests of the city, acquire any street railway now in existence and lying wholly within, or partly without the city, together with its property, assets, rights, privileges, etc. The commission is to provide for the payment of all obligations, and may establish a sinking fund for the discharge of liens upon any of the property acquired, and pledge the earnings and receipts of the railways for these purposes. It is given no power to incur any obligation on behalf of the city except such as shall be chargeable only upon the railway and property so acquired and the earnings, increments and extensions thereof. Once acquired, the street railway system is to be operated by this commission, which is authorized to purchase with the revenues thereof all lands, tracks, cars, motors, etc., to be used in connection therewith, and to establish the rates of fare. The commission is further empowered to exercise such other general powers as are possessed by boards of directors of corporations of street railway companies. The common council is given power to at any time examine the books, etc., of the commission, and the commission is required to make annual reports to the council showing a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures. This Michigan measure is evidently drawn with a view to giving to Detroit much the same street car system that has proved so successful in Glasgow.

In the direction of social agitation, Prof. Albion W. Small created a sensation on the 28th at the Methodist ministers' meeting in Chicago. The significance of what Prof. Small said will be appreciated better if it is known that he is head professor of sociology in the University of Chicago, the university that is so closely associated with Mr. Rockefeller's name, on account of the heavy endowments he has made for its support. The drift of Prof. Small's talk may be inferred from the following extracts:

The social system in which we live and move and have our being is so bad nobody can tell the full measure of its iniquity. In this age of so-called "democracy" we are getting to be the thralls of the most relentless system of economic oligarchy that history has thus far recorded. That capital from which most of us directly or indirectly get our bread and butter is become the most undemocratic, inhuman and atheistic of all the heathen divinities. It breeds children but to devour the bodies of some, the souls of others and to put

out the spiritual eyesight of the rest. The socialistic indictments of our civilization are essentially sound. Mind, I do not say the remedies are sound, but the indictments are true.

Following that astounding description of social conditions, Prof. Small told his clerical auditors that

There are clouds on the social horizon already bigger than a man's hand, foretelling changes of which no one is wise enough to predict the end. If present tendencies continue it will not be long before the men whose business is to communicate ideas will be gagged by those who publish ideas, and the publishers will be shackled by the makers of paper, and the paper manufacturers will be held up by the transportation lines, and the transportation corporations by the producers of steel, and the steel industries by the coal operators, and the coal miners by the oil producers, and the oil magnates by the stove makers, and the cook-stove men by the sugar trust, and the sugar interests by Wall street, and the stock brokers by the labor unions, and they by the farmers, and the farmers, God help them, by everybody. I am not throwing the dust of my library in your faces, but if you heed the symptoms from bank and office, factory and railroad headquarters and daily press you have discovered that the very men who made these combinations are beginning to be frightened at their shadows. These very business men who claim a monopoly of practical "horse sense" have involved themselves and all of us in a grim tragedy. They are asking in a quiet way how it is all going to end. Whether they realize it or not, our vision of freedom is passing into the eclipse of universal corporate compulsion in the interest of capital. The march of human progress is getting reduced to making time in the lock-step of capital's chain gang. It would make infinitely more for human weal if every dollar of wealth was cleaned off the earth, if we could have instead of it industry and homes and justice and love and faith, than to be led much further into the devil's dance of capitalism.

#### NEWS NOTES.

—Secretary Alger has gone to Cuba.

—The British house of commons has adjourned till April 10.

—President McKinley returned to Washington on the 28th from his vacation in the south.

—A bloody battle between two African tribes is reported as having just occurred on the Moroccan frontier.

—W. B. Addington, a leading business man of St. Louis and well known in single tax circles throughout Missouri, died suddenly on the 25th of cerebral hemorrhage, at St. Louis.

—From Moscow it is reported that a fierce fight between Christians and Muslims has taken place in Smyrna, with heavy loss on both sides.

—The central council of the National Sound Money league met on the 28th at New York. J. Sterling Morton was re-elected president of the league.

—A regular American post office has been established in Cuba in place of the New York city station which has thus far represented the American postal system there.

—Prof. Robert Koch, the celebrated bacteriologist, who in 1883, at the head of the German cholera commission, visited Egypt and India and then discovered the so-called "comma" cholera bacillus, will start with an expedition next month for the tropics to continue his investigation as to the nature and origin of malaria. The reichstag has made a grant of \$15,000 in aid of the undertaking.

—A public demonstration of Tripler's liquid air discovery has been made at Washington. Mr. Tripler takes 800 gallons of ordinary air and by reducing its temperature to 312 degrees turns it to a liquid. As it warms it expands into air again just as water is expanded into steam by heat. By controlling this expansion Mr. Tripler proposes to furnish a new motive power. The first gallon or two is made by the use of coal or any other ordinary fuel, as ice is made in a factory, but thereafter ten gallons of the fluid may be produced by the expenditure of two.

—Successful experiments with wireless telegraphy were made on the 28th between Dover and Boulogne in the presence of a commission of the French government. The inventor, Sig. Marconi, uses a vertical conductor at each terminus, and he finds that the distance to which signals can be sent varies according to the square of the length of these conductors. With a conductor 80 feet high, signals can be transmitted 18 miles. The conductors used for the Dover-Boulogne experiment were 114 feet high.

—It is reported from Dawson that two Swedes mining on a gold claim on lower Dominion creek, Klondike, on February 5 struck the well-preserved body of a monster mammoth at a depth under the surface of forty feet. So well preserved was the monster that the hind quarter, weighing 8,642 pounds, was taken to Dawson in sections and served in a restaurant in place of moose meat. The animal had apparently been caught in a glacial slide. It weighs between twenty-five and thirty tons, with a length over all of forty-four feet and six inches. Its right trunk is broken, but the left is in a perfect state of preservation, measuring fourteen feet three inches in length and thirty-eight inches in circumference.