

the protocol, for their occupancy of Manila was lawful. And they had it, even though the Filipinos were goaded on to the attack by the manifest disposition of the Americans to subjugate the whole archipelago.

But they had no right to go further. Having secured Manila, their legal authority to fight the Philippine republic ended. Consequently, the subsequent capture of Iloilo, 350 miles from Manila and on another island, and the later capture of Cebu, still farther away and on still another island, were as utterly without lawful warrant as if no attack upon the American line at Manila had been made. These captures were not defensive. They were made in execution of the president's order of six weeks before the Manila attack. There is not and cannot be any serious pretense to the contrary.

IX.

To sum up the whole matter—

The United States has made war upon the "de facto" government of the Philippines.

It has done so for the purpose of making conquest of the whole Philippine archipelago, under the guise of purchase from the expelled "de jure" government.

It has based its claim of purchase upon a treaty with the "de jure" government, a treaty which—aside from the question of the selling government's legal right to sell what it does not possess—has as yet no legal existence.

It can set up for that claim no other legal sanction than the protocol, which distinctly restricts the occupancy of the United States to the harbor, bay and city of Manila, and therefore is no sanction at all.

X.

If the Philippine republic had a powerful friend in the family of nations, or if its rights could be adjudicated by an impartial tribunal, the United States would, upon principles of international law, be compelled to withdraw from the position it has taken, and to abandon all Philippine territory outside of the harbor, bay and city of Manila. The case of our nation rests now solely upon superior force, not upon legal right.

What, then, is our duty?

Honor demands that what authority or power could rightly compel the

United States to do, she should do voluntarily. Our country can get no real credit by winning from the Philippine republic by force of arms what we could not lawfully demand as a right under the law of nations. It is our duty, then, in justice and therefore in honor, to restore to the Philippine republic the territory we have wrested from it, and to assure it of our future friendliness.

NEWS

The American war in the Philippines is now in its fourth week. It began on the 4th of February and has been in progress ever since, with almost daily fighting. Our last account closed with the press reports of the fire and fighting on the 22d in Manila, when some 700 houses were burned and a loss of life was suffered, the full extent of which has not yet been reported. On the 23d there was desperate fighting at Tonda, a suburb of Manila, with great slaughter, say the press reports, of Filipinos.

The movement of the Filipinos upon Tondo, mentioned above, began at dawn. They opened fire with cannon upon Caloocan, between two and three miles north of Tondo. This fire was silenced by American cannon; but meantime the Filipinos emerged from the marshes inside the American position between Manila and Caloocan, where they had been concealed, and endeavored to break the American line. The Americans resisted this movement, surrounding the Filipinos from the city on the south and from Caloocan on the north, and being assisted by the warships in the bay, which swept the marshes and the burned district of Tondo with shell. Though completely surrounded the Filipinos fought stubbornly, throwing up numerous barricades, but they were cut to pieces, and finally driven back into the marshes. During this fighting, two Englishmen were shot, one being wounded and the other killed, by American soldiers.

While the fighting was in progress in the Tondo suburb of Manila, other detachments of Filipinos were engaging the Americans farther south and east, at the Manila suburbs known as Santa Cruz and San Sebastian. All the detachments were composed of Filipino militia organized within the American lines, which responded to

signals from the regular Filipino troops outside.

The official report of the engagements described above, and of similar ones in the two days preceding, was made on the 24th by Gen. Otis as follows:

Scandia arrived last night. On nights 21st and 22d and yesterday morning insurgent troops gained access to outskirts of city behind our lines. Many in hiding and about 1,000 intrenched themselves. Completely routed yesterday, with loss killed and wounded about 500 and 200 prisoners. Our loss very slight. City quiet; confidence restored; business progressing.

The mention by Gen. Otis of the arrival of the Scandia refers to the arrival of the first reinforcements of the 8,000 or more that have been recently sent to Manila. The Scandia had on board the Twentieth infantry, which embarked January 26, at San Francisco.

On the 24th, the day following the occurrences reported above, frequent volleys were fired at the Americans by Filipinos, the latter being most active in front of the southeastern section of the American line. They were shelled from a gunboat in the Pasig river. Farther north, in front of Caloocan, Filipino sharpshooters were active all day. They continued their work through the 25th; and in the evening a skirmish occurred at the village of Mariquina. On the 26th the sharpshooting at Caloocan continued at close range. On that day also a significant dispatch to Gen. Lawton, who is on the way to Manila with further reinforcements, was repeated from Colombo, Island of Ceylon, where he received it. It was from Gen. Otis at Manila, and reads:

Situation critical. Your early arrival necessary.

An attack was made on the 27th from the jungle near Malibon, to the north of Caloocan, which was replied to with shells by an American gunboat. The shelling destroyed the Malabon church. Throughout the day desultory firing upon the American line at other points continued, as it did also on the 28th; and on the 1st of March an attack was made on the waterworks, and a sharp skirmish occurred at San Pedro Macati, near the American center. At night on the 1st it was unusually quiet, the Filipinos being apparently busy preparing defenses in anticipation of the arrival of American reinforcements, when

the Americans are expected to advance.

The American casualties in the Philippine war, reported down to the 27th, were 83 killed, and 347 wounded. Of the wounded, 43 were regulars and 304 volunteers; of the killed, 8 were regulars and 75 volunteers.

Since the fire in Manila and its suburbs the Americans maintain a strict curfew system. All the inhabitants are required to be in their houses by 7 o'clock each night, to remain there until daylight.

On the 26th, news was brought to Manila, of the occupation by the Americans of Cebu, a city of 35,000 inhabitants. It is the principal city of the Island of Cebu, which lies to the east of the Island of Panay, with the Island of Negros between. The occupation was effected on the 22d. The commander of the American gunboat Petrel sent an ultimatum ashore declaring the intention of the Americans to take possession, peaceably if possible, but by force if necessary; and the Filipinos vacated without resistance, taking their arms with them into the neighboring hills. Cebu is the third Philippine city to be occupied by the Americans; Manila and Iloilo being the other two.

It was reported from Manila on the 22d that four native commissioners had arrived from the Island of Negros, which lies between Cebu and Panay, to report that the native inhabitants had put that island under the protection of the United States. They informed Gen. Otis that the American flag had already been raised, and asked his advice and help. On the 1st of March they returned to Negros on the St. Paul, accompanied by an American battalion.

A startling dispatch was received at Washington on the 24th from Admiral Dewey, saying that "for political reasons, the Oregon should be sent" to Manila "at once." The Oregon, at that time on her way to Manila, was detained at Honolulu for repairs. She has since resumed her voyage. No explanation of Dewey's dispatch has yet been given. Dewey himself has refused to be interviewed upon the subject. It was guessed that he wished to anticipate some interference by Germany, a German war vessel, the Kaiserin Augusta, having put into Manila bay. But

the German ambassador at Washington, on the 28th, requested the American government to undertake the protection of German subjects in the Philippines, explaining that it might be necessary to withdraw the Kaiserin Augusta. Another guess related to a meeting, on the 24th, of foreign consuls at Manila, from which the British consul—possibly on account of British friendship to the United States—was absent. Dewey's present strength is 22 warships, with 3,359 sailors and 304 marines.

A formal declaration of policy regarding the Philippine question was adopted in caucus on the 27th by the democratic members of the lower house of congress. It was in full as follows:

We hold that the constitution of the United States was ordained and established for an intelligent, liberty-loving and self-governing people, and cannot be successfully applied to a people of different virtues and conditions. We therefore hold that a colonial policy is contrary to the theory of our government and subversive of those principles of civil liberty which we have been taught to cherish. We believe with the declaration of independence that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and we are unalterably opposed to the establishment of any government by the United States without the consent of the people to be governed, and in conformity with these principles we instruct the minority members of the foreign affairs committee to introduce and urge the following resolution:

Resolved, That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the Philippine islands, and assert their determination, when an independent government shall have been erected therein, to transfer to said government upon terms which shall be reasonable and just all rights secured under the cession by Spain, and thereupon to leave the government and control of the islands to their people.

We, the democratic members of the house of representatives, in caucus assembled, commend the signal loyalty and valor of our soldiers and sailors in the performance of every military duty to which they have been assigned by proper authority, however much we may deplore the policy of the administration now directing their movements; and we pledge to them our hearty support and sympathy under all circumstances wherever engaged.

The American standing army bill has been passed by both houses of congress. Before its passage, however, it had been divested by the senate of the feature of permanency. As the bill originally passed the house it required the president to enlarge

the regular army permanently to 50,000 men, and authorized him in his discretion to increase their number to 100,000. In the senate an amendment was added limiting the duration of the bill to July, 1901, when the army is to be reduced to the old number of about 25,000 men. The amended bill passed the senate by a vote of 55 to 13; and the lower house adopted it on the 1st by a vote of 203 to 32. Democrats very generally supported the bill as amended, on the ground that if this temporary measure were defeated an extra session of congress would be called and a large standing army be established permanently.

Russia's policy of expansion with reference to Finland is apparently about to culminate in the obliteration of the autonomy of that country and its complete absorption by Russia. Finland is now an autonomous dependency of Russia. It extends from the Gulf of Finland almost to the Arctic ocean, and is bounded on the west by Sweden and the Gulf of Bothnia, on the north by Norway, and on the east by Russia proper. In length it exceeds 750 miles, and in breadth 185, its area being 144,255 square miles. The population of Finland in 1897 was 2,483,249. Its factories, which in 1894 numbered 6,963, large and small, employed 58,233 hands, and yielded an annual product of \$33,000,000. There were then in the country 68,670 small farmers. Finland's imports in 1896 amounted to \$43,150,000 and her exports to \$39,750,000. In 1895 there were 694 post offices, the profits of which were \$47,993; and 153 savings banks reported 85,915 depositors with deposits aggregating \$11,143,400. The educational institutions of Finland are a university, a polytechnic school, and a variety of other schools, including places for instruction in navigation, commerce, and agriculture, as well as lyceums and private schools. Out of 470,382 children of school age—7 to 16 years—in 1896, only 21,523 received no education. The university is located at Helsingfors. It was attended in 1896 by 2,010 students, of whom 158 were women; and its diplomas are respected in the educational circles of the world. The people of Finland are of Turanian origin. They are the only Turanian remnant in Europe with a distinct nationality, unless the Magyars and the Turks be excepted—the Lapps having always been nomadic, and the Basques of Spain having long since lost distinct-