

Press report is to be relied upon, Filipinos "were mowed down like grass, but the American loss was slight." After two hours of fighting, Caloocan was taken and burned. Gen. Otis's official report of this engagement, dated the 10th, is as follows:

Insurgents collected considerable force between Manila and Caloocan, where Aguinaldo is reported to be, and threatened attack and uprising in city. This afternoon swung left of MacArthur's division, which is north of Pasig river, into Caloocan, driving enemy easy. Our loss slight; that of insurgents considerable. Particulars in morning. Attack preceded by one-half hour's firing from two of Admiral Dewey's vessels.

No official report of the promised particulars of the Caloocan fight has yet been published.

The American line now extended from the bay shore near Caloocan, some 6 miles north of Manila, in a half circle east and south around Manila to the bay shore below Fort Malate,—a distance of 23 miles. The point in the line farthest inland from Manila was at Santa Ana, on the Pasig river.

Malabon, a village lying a short distance north of Caloocan was selected by the Filipinos for their next stand. This was shelled on the 11th by the American fleet, under the protection of which the left of the American line was extended to Malabon, and the Filipinos driven out. They were understood to have retreated to their capital, Malolos, and an American war vessel has moved up the coast to a point opposite that city and about 8 miles away. Another fight occurred on the same day. It was at the right of the line, from ten to fifteen miles in a direct course from Malabon. The Filipinos, according to the press reports, "fell back upon the main line of the insurgents," which would indicate that their main line then enclosed the American line from the left at Malabon to the right below Fort Malate. Gen. Otis's official report, in which these two engagements are alluded to, bears date the 12th, and is as follows:

Reported that insurgent representative at Washington telegraphed Aguinaldo to drive out Americans before arrival reinforcements. Dispatch received Hong-Kong and mailed Malolos, which decided on attack to be made about 7th instant. Eagerness of insurgent troops to engagement precipitated battle. Very quiet to-day on

lines from Caloocan on north to Pasay on south. Yesterday small reconnoitering party twelve miles south of city fired on, two men slightly wounded. Two insurgents with arms captured. Affair of 10th, MacArthur's division very successful. Enemy's losses considerable; have collected seventy dead bodies; more not yet discovered. Insurgents reported to be gathering force twelve miles north on railway, but evidently perplexed.

The Filipinos deny Gen. Otis's assertion in the above report, that Agoncillo, the Filipino representative at Washington, had telegraphed Aguinaldo to drive out Americans before arrival of reinforcements; and Agoncillo challenges Gen. Otis to produce the dispatch he mentions.

On the night of the 12th the Filipinos opened fire at long range upon the American left, but without effect or evoking a reply; and on the 13th they are reported as throwing up entrenchments opposite the American line inland to the east of Malabon. They worked under the cover of their sharpshooters, who operated in the jungle. Several skirmishes took place on the 15th near Manila, in which the Americans were assisted by a gunboat, and on the 16th there was an engagement about ten miles southeast of Manila at San Pedro Macate. No casualties have yet been reported.

Filipino accounts, down to the 7th, received in London by way of Hong-Kong, are to the following effect:

For several days before the fight of the 4th the Americans had been endeavoring to provoke hostilities. The attack by the Americans was made under protection of shelling from the ships, and was unexpected. The ships destroyed a number of villages, and after a severe fight captured the waterworks. The Filipinos, under instructions from Malolos, acted strictly upon the defensive, and finally retired in good order without any loss of arms, artillery or ammunition except two Krupp guns of obsolete pattern. The fighting was stubborn and lasted continuously from the 4th till the 7th. The Filipino loss is 1,050 killed and wounded, "including 600 Ygorotes who were barbarously mowed down when the Americans saw they were armed only with bows and arrows." At the time of the original outbreak, no Filipino general was present, nor was the Filipino ammunition in place; whereas the American army and navy acted on a preconcerted plan.

A resolution on the subject of the Philippines was acted upon on the 14th in the senate. It is known as the

McEnery resolution and is as follows:

By the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands into citizenship of the United States, nor is it intended to permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States; but it is the intention of the United States to establish on said islands a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said islands, to prepare them for local self-government, and in due time to make such disposition of said islands as will best promote the interests of the citizens of the United States and the inhabitants of said islands.

An attempt was made by the anti-imperialists to amend this resolution by adding to it the following clause:

That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said islands, and assert their determination when a stable and independent government shall have been erected there, entitled in the judgment of the United States to recognition as such, to transfer to said government, upon terms which shall be reasonable and just, all rights secured under the cession by Spain, and to thereupon leave the government and control of the islands to their people.

But the amendment was defeated. There were 29 votes in the affirmative and 29 in the negative, and Vice President Hobart determined the tie against the resolution by voting in the negative. The McEnery resolution was then adopted by a vote of 26 to 22. Mr. Hoar and other anti-imperialists voted against it, on the ground that it gave no assurances as to allowing self-government in the Philippines, but rather the contrary. It is a joint resolution and amounts to nothing unless passed by the house and signed by the president.

Resolutions are being offered in civic bodies protesting against the war in the Philippines. At a meeting of the Anti-Imperialist league held at Boston on the 10th, at which Gov. Boutwell presided, immediate suspension of hostilities was demanded, and congress was urged to give official assurances to the Filipinos of the intention of the United States to adhere to the principle of self-government. On the 10th the Chicago Single Tax club requested all other single tax clubs in the United States to join it in condemning "the war which the United States, for the manifest purpose of advancing the private interests of American franchise promoters

and land-grabbers, is now waging against a struggling sister republic in the Philippine islands."

A long report has been made by the president's committee for the investigation of the mismanagement of the war. It was presented to the president on the 9th and made public on the 12th. This report finds in substance that Secretary Alger was honest but incompetent; that the army beef was good and Gen. Miles's charges unfounded; that the commissary department was well managed, and the quartermaster's department fairly so except in some particulars; that the medical department was demoralized, but that the signal service was efficient; that the camp at Montauk Point was well managed, while the other camps were good on the whole, though some were bad. Gen. Shafter is complimented.

Before the making of the foregoing report, President McKinley had decided to convene a court of inquiry to investigate Gen. Miles's charges regarding the quality of beef furnished the army; and on the 9th he issued an order accordingly. The court is to consist of Gen. Wade, Gen. Davis and Col. Gillespie. It is ordered to investigate the charges made by Gen. Miles in respect to the unfitness of articles of food furnished by the subsistence department to the troops in the field during the operations in Cuba and Porto Rico; and in addition to its findings of fact the court is to submit an opinion upon the merits of the case "together with such recommendations of further proceedings as may be warranted by the facts developed in the course of the inquiry." It is understood that if Gen. Miles's charges are not substantiated a court-martial may be recommended to discipline him for having made the charges publicly. Gen. Miles refused to submit his evidence to the non-legal committee which has just reported to the president as stated above.

Civil war has broken out in Nicaragua. It began on the 3d; but what are its specific causes is not yet known in this country, though they are supposed to have relation to labor troubles. The rebellion is led by Gen. Reyes, and its headquarters is at Bluefields. Gen. Reyes promises that in the event of his success, Nicaragua shall have free and fair elections for national officials. President Zelaya issued a decree on the 15th declaring

the republic in a state of siege, and at that time a battle was expected at a point west of the Chile mountains toward which troops were hurrying. American gunboats have been sent to the Nicaragua coast to protect American interests. British interests have secured the presence there of a British warship.

Japan is in trouble over what may be called her Philippine question. She holds sovereignty over the Island of Formosa, formerly part of the Chinese empire, and the Chinese inhabitants are in rebellion. On the 9th the rebels were reported by mail advices to have won a battle in January at Taipehfu, after three hours of hand-to-hand fighting; and, advancing after their victory, to have captured Tzu Lan, about seven miles from Lopeh. Later advances are conflicting. Official Japanese reports are to the effect that the rebellion is ended, whereas advices from Hong-Kong indicate that it is still raging. It is attributed by the Chinese to harsh government and exorbitant taxation.

France is again in turmoil over the Dreyfus case. When we last had occasion to refer to this case (No. 41 of *The Public*), M. Quesnay de Beurepaire had publicly charged the criminal section of the court of cassation with conspiracy to exonerate Dreyfus and thereby dishonor the French army. That was early in January. On the 28th of the same month, acting under the pressure to which Beurepaire's charges had given a new impulse, the cabinet decided to introduce a bill regarding trial revisions by the court of cassation, the preamble to which identified the bill with the Dreyfus case and showed it to be hostile to him, by declaring that it "will not be wise to intrust the revision of the Dreyfus affair to the criminal section alone." This bill was introduced on the 30th, and referred to a parliamentary committee, which reported, on the 6th, by a vote of 9 to 2, against it. This was a setback to the ministry. But on the 10th the bill was adopted in the chamber of deputies, despite the adverse report of the committee, by a vote of 332 to 232. The republican ministry were thus sustained; but at the expense of dividing the republicans. The majority included anti-republicans as well as republicans, and the minority was exclusively republican. Before becoming operative, the bill must receive the assent of the senate.

Should it pass there, the question of revising the Dreyfus conviction must first be decided by the whole court of cassation, and if that body decrees a revision, Dreyfus must be tried not by the criminal branch of the court, but by a court-martial. The victory thus far is with the anti-Dreyfusites.

In the British parliament no affirmative action of general interest has yet been taken, but two negative votes have been called out which touch upon issues that are rising to the surface in British politics. One of these votes related to the church question. Feeling is growing in England against a tendency on the part of clergymen of the state church to adopt rites and ceremonies that are peculiar to Roman Catholicism; and a liberal member introduced an amendment to the address to the throne which condemned what it called the "lawlessness of the church." This amendment was rejected on the 9th by a vote of 221 to 89. The other vote referred to above, was upon an amendment to the address to the throne, moved by Labouchere, which aimed at limiting the veto power of the house of lords. In the course of the discussion, the new liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, declared that in the face of a representative system the house of lords is an anomaly. The point involved is that the house of lords obstructs legislation when liberals are in power, and promotes it when conservatives are in power, thus securing conservative policies under either party and making government by the people through parties impossible. Labouchere's amendment was lost by 223 to 105. A milder one also was lost, 257 to 157.

The past week has been remarkable for the extreme cold and terrible blizzards from which the country has suffered. The thermometer fell below zero in many places far to the south. Even at Washington it was 2 degrees below on the 9th, and at Memphis only 6 above, while at Chicago it reached 22 below, and at Kansas City 20 below. At Burlington it fell on that day to 26 below. The 10th was the coldest day in New York city since the establishment of the weather bureau there. The thermometer for hours marked 6 degrees below zero, and for a short time it registered a still lower temperature. On the 12th a blizzard struck the Atlantic coast, which lasted several days, blocking