

antithesis of competition, which is monopoly?

It is inconceivable that increased production should lessen the shares in production of producers, unless there be a plundering factor of some kind. Where that plundering factor lies, and what it is that gives it power, cannot be discussed in this article; but that the principle of monopoly is somewhere at work is evident. Where it is at work and how, is the business of this generation, and particularly of the workingmen of this generation, to discover. Rational beings should not be satisfied to maintain the usual proportionate share of producers in their products, by devices for lessening production.

NEWS

The mystery which has so long shrouded the movement of troops from Tampa was dispelled on the 14th by the raising of the censorship. It now appears that troops began to embark at Tampa as early as the 6th. The embarkation continued until the evening of the 8th. Meanwhile some of the transports had departed. But on the 8th they were recalled, and it was announced that the contemplated expedition, whatever it may have been, had been indefinitely postponed. In explanation of the postponement, it was given out that scouting vessels had sighted Spanish warships off the Cuban coast, which made it dangerous to send large bodies of American troops to sea in those waters. This may or may not have been the true cause of the postponement. As to that, the truth is not yet public property. But whatever the cause, it was temporary. On the 10th preparations for departure were renewed, and on the 11th orders to be ready to sail by daybreak on the 12th were given. Yet it was not until the 13th that the fleet actually began to move. The first vessel dropped down Tampa bay to the Gulf of Mexico on that day, and by noon of the 14th the last one had gone.

The fleet from Tampa consisted of 35 transports, four tenders and 14 warships as convoys. With the exception of the Seventy-first New York and the Second Massachusetts volunteers, the expedition was composed wholly of regulars. These two regiments of volunteers had been selected, after in-

spection of the entire volunteer camp at Tampa, as best drilled, best equipped, and in best condition to stand the Cuban climate. The total strength of the force which sailed is within 18,000. One report specifies 773 officers and 14,564 enlisted men. The same report states that they carry supplies for 60 days. The destination is supposed to be Santiago de Cuba, but of that nothing is really known. Gen. Shafter has command of the expedition, and Gen. Coppinger is left in command at Tampa.

In Tampa bay, during the delay of the expedition, the transports were crowded closely together, so closely, according to one of the censored dispatches, that the port holes could not be opened, and the intense heat and vitiated air of the hold, where the troops were packed at night, became intolerable. Several soldiers fainted, among these being five regulars who, though inured to many varieties of hardship, were not equal to this experiment in suffocation.

While the Tampa expedition was being ordered out and back and out again, during a period of seven days, Admiral Sampson was apparently opening the way for landing troops upon Cuban soil. On the 7th, under his orders, the Marblehead and the Yankee took possession of the outer bay of Guantanamo bay, an indentation in the southern coast of Cuba about 30 miles east of Santiago. They drove the defending Spanish gunboat into the inner harbor and battered down the Spanish fort at Caimanera. This was the movement of which vague rumors reached this country, as reported on page 9 of last week. It was followed by the landing at Caimanera on the 10th of a body of American marines, some 600 strong, under the command of Lieut. Col. Huntington, who raised the American flag over the ruins of Fort Caimanera. Shots were fired by the Spanish but none of the landing party were hurt. The marines established a camp, which they called Camp McCalla, on a rocky promontory, 150 feet above the bay.

The marines of Camp McCalla were attacked on the 11th. The attack was made upon a party of them who were bathing and carrying water. It did no damage, and the attacking party was easily beaten back. But on that night the attack was renewed

upon Camp McCalla. The fighting was kept up all night. The Spaniards fired from ambush, each man, Indian fashion, finding his own hiding place and picking out his victim. Col. Huntington threw out pickets, three of whom—a sergeant and two privates—did not return. The bodies of the privates were afterwards found stripped and horribly mutilated with machetes. These three casualties were supposed to have occurred in the evening of the 11th. Early in the morning of the 12th, an assistant surgeon, Dr. Gibbs, was shot in the temple as he was leaving the hospital tent of the camp.

After the attack upon his camp on the night of the 11th Col. Huntington threw up breastworks and otherwise prepared to hold his ground until help should arrive. It was none too soon. A second and more threatening attack was made on the night of the 12th. The firing from ambush began about eight in the evening and continued incessantly and at times heavily until three o'clock on the morning of the 13th. Cubans cooperated with the American marines in this contest, and at one time fired wild, to the imminent danger of the Americans. The Marblehead also participated from the bay. Some of its shells, however, were thrown into a small Spanish fort after the Americans had captured it. But neither this blunder of the Marblehead nor that of the Cubans did any damage. The Americans lost in this fight of the 12th-13th a sergeant major and two privates, who were killed, and four privates who were wounded.

From Sampson's fleet there has been but little news during the past week. It is reported from that quarter, however, that a large body of insurgents have taken position on a mountain to the west of Santiago, where munitions and supplies have been furnished them by the fleet. In the same connection it is said that the coast defenses of southern Cuba have been battered down, and that Admiral Cervera's fleet is sealed up in Santiago harbor. Admiral Sampson himself has reported officially that a personal investigation on land by one of his own officers had demonstrated the presence in Santiago harbor of Cervera's entire fleet.

It was hinted in Washington on the 11th that Admiral Sampson had

based his calculations for naval operations upon the original military plan of having the troops leave Tampa on the 5th to cooperate with him at or near Santiago. The correctness of this, only time will disclose. The story of the departure of the troops as narrated above, shows that they were to have left Tampa in time to reach Sampson as soon as he had effected the landing of marines. That is, the troops were to have left on the 5th or 6th—they did make their false start on the 6th—and Sampson completed his landing of marines on the 10th, about the time that the troops should have arrived. Meanwhile Sampson had battered away the southern defenses in apparent preparation for a sea and land assault upon Santiago with its bottled up Spanish fleet. If that was the original plan of campaign some one in the war department has blundered unpardonably. But it may be that the real objective point was the western end of the island, not the eastern, and that the naval movement to the east has been a feint to draw Spanish troops in that direction and thus weaken the real object of attack—Havana. Whether some such profound strategy, or a blunder of the first magnitude, is to explain the history of the war in the West Indies during the past week, the coming week will probably reveal.

On the night of the 13th the Spaniards again fired upon Camp McCalla, but only slightly wounded one man; and on the 14th, in the daytime, the American marines, in conjunction with a force of Cubans under Col. Labordia, went out to give battle. They attacked the Spanish camp, five miles away, completely destroying it and capturing the only well within several miles. One American was slightly wounded. Two Cubans were killed and four wounded. The cooperation of the Cubans was regarded by the American marines as of the utmost value.

Meantime Sampson keeps up a spasmodic bombardment of Santiago to prevent repairs of fortifications. On the 13th the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius joined him, and made the first experiment with dynamite guns ever made in actual warfare. The projectile, containing 200 pounds of guncotton, left the vessel with only a slight hissing, but no flame or warning report. Thirty seconds later, a

dull roar came from where it had struck, and ships two miles away shook with the explosion. As compared with the roar of this explosion the firing of a 13-inch shell is described as a mere rifle crack. Tons of earth were lifted into the air, and a great cloud of smoke covered the place of the explosion and for half a mile around. The test was regarded as satisfactory.

Cable communication with Cuba was again reported during the week as having been completely severed; but the usual denial came on the 10th from Madrid. The Spanish minister of foreign affairs said that on that morning he had received cable dispatches from Santiago. Nevertheless, the indications are that all the cables have at last been cut.

From the Philippines there is no trustworthy news of any important change in the situation. A rumor did come from Hong-Kong on the 11th that the final battle between the insurgents and the Spanish for the capture of Manila, was then being fought, and it was followed by another to the effect that Manila had fallen. But these rumors have not yet been confirmed.

Other rumors were to the effect that Admiral Dewey was taking no part in the insurrectionary conflict except to see that massacre was not perpetrated by the insurgent forces; and that the Spanish governor-general had been notified that unless he withdrew the price set upon Aguinaldo's head he would personally get no quarter. Owing to this reward three attempts, it was said, had been made upon the life of Aguinaldo. The Vienna Free Press is authority for the statement that Spain has requested the European powers to urge the United States to occupy Manila, should the town surrender, instead of allowing the insurgents to do so.

Though cable news regarding the situation in the Philippines is scanty, the mail which reached Vancouver, B. C., on the 11th brought interesting information as to the history of the Philippine rebellion. Readers of The Public will remember that in the issue of May 21, page 11, an account was given of the reported bribery by Spain of certain Philippine leaders, Aguinaldo among them, to abandon the rebellion. This is explained by

the mail advices mentioned above. In December last, during the former insurrection, Gen. Rivera, then the Spanish governor-general of the Philippines, concluded that neither the insurgents nor the Spanish could terminate the rebellion decisively. The rebels were secure in their mountain retreats, and the Spanish in the towns and cities of the coast. Rivera, therefore, proposed terms of peace, and the revolutionary council agreed to stop fighting provided certain reforms were granted. Rivera consented to institute these reforms, on condition, however, that the principal rebel leaders leave the islands during the pleasure of the Spanish crown. Yet, as these leaders had lost all their property, Rivera agreed to provide them with funds to live in comfort abroad. This much in substance Rivera himself has confirmed. In the Spanish senate on the 11th he explained his compromise by saying that Aguinaldo had agreed to submit if the government would give a certain sum to the widows and orphans of the insurgents. Whether the money was for the widows and orphans of insurgents or to enable exiled leaders to live in comfort abroad, a compromise of that character was certainly made, and the insurrection came to an end. But with characteristic indifference to its compacts with the people, the Spanish government made no effort to establish the promised reforms. Added to this breach of faith by the government was a system of persecution, by religious orders, of the pacified insurgents against whom the orders had grudges. The natives were thus aroused to rebel a second time. The second rebellion, unlike the first, extended throughout the archipelago. It broke out during the time, just before our war, when the relations of Spain and the United States were at a high tension. Aguinaldo was then in Singapore. Through the introduction of common acquaintances, he and the American consul-general, E. Spencer Pratt, met in conference. Aguinaldo explained the incidents and objects of the previous rebellion, described the outbreak of the second one, and detailed the nature of the assistance he could give if Dewey's fleet attacked Manila. He guaranteed order and discipline among the natives, and declared his ability to establish a responsible government on liberal principles. The terms which the United States intended giving Cuba he said he would be willing to accept for the