

man may extort must be at the expense of the living that other men earn. Wealth acquired by extortion adds nothing to aggregate wealth. The gain of one is the loss of others. Consequently, in the economy of social wholes, which is political economy, all the methods of individual economy must be excluded, save those that are consistent with getting a living by the exchange of services as distinguished from the extortion of services. Not so with reference to the laws of "economics." These relate only to the methods of individual economy. "Economics," therefore, is merely the science of getting rich and no questions asked. Its more significant name is "plutology."

This would be quite sufficient to account for the disposition of plutocratic colleges and professors to cast aside political economy and take up "economics" in its stead. But however that disposition may be accounted for, the fact remains that this change has been made. We now have "economics," and we have "sociology;" but we have no such union of the economic and the sociological as is implied by the term political economy. A virtual declaration of this fact appears in a criticism of George's "Science of Political Economy," which was published in the London Spectator of May 21. The essence of the criticism is that George does not distinguish between the "social organism" and the "body economic." Here, though there is a pretense in the term "body economic" of conceding a social quality to economics, yet the writer speaks in such a way of economics as the science, quoting from George, "of how civilized men get a living," as to show that his mind grasps the idea of civilized men not as social wholes, but as individuals. In thus distinguishing the social organism from the body economic, he divorces economics from sociology.

One of the absurd effects of this divorce, which is shown without a smile, by the Spectator itself, is the exclusion of the natural laws of distribution from economic science. When we "come to the distribution of wealth," it says, "we are in the midst of principles affecting the welfare of the social organism, which everywhere overreach those affecting the

body economic." This implies the transfer of distribution from "economics" to "sociology." Yet the distribution of wealth is as inseparable from the production of wealth as reaping is from sowing. If men could not reap they would not sow; but for distribution there would be no production. George truly says: "Distribution is in fact a continuation of production—the latter part of the same process of which production is the first part; for the desire which prompts to exertion in production is the desire for satisfaction, and distribution is the process by which what is brought into being by production is carried to the point where it yields satisfaction to desire—which point is the end and aim of production." This being understood, what should reasonable men think of the attempt of the universities to emasculate the science of political economy by treating production as "economics," and relegating the subject of distribution to the abstractions of university sociology?

That the Spectator is right, assuming that economics can be separated from sociology, in making the distribution of wealth a department of sociology instead of economics, is true. Since "economics" has to do only with individual economy, there is no place in it for the laws of distribution. It is the science of get; the balancing principle of give is foreign to it. And distribution implies giving as well as getting. But distribution must be excluded from "economics," in order to adapt that science to a plutocratic regime. The natural laws of distribution, practically considered—as political economy must, but mere abstract sociology need not, and our university sociology does not, consider them—would be a menace to the vested economic wrongs of our time, such as no millionaire patron of colleges would tolerate. The natural laws of distribution are loaded, and millionaires and their "economic" professors know it.

## NEWS

We were able last week to report the end of the first act in the drama of the invasion of Cuba—the landing on the 22d of June of an American

army upon Cuban soil. But we were not at that time in possession of the details. All during the night of the 21st a detachment of nearly 6,000 well-armed and well-disciplined Cubans, detailed by Gens. Garcia and Rabi, lay in ravines and thickets, keeping watch by every road and mountain path between Guantamano and Santiago, to guard the American troops against the possibility of a surprise on the following day. The landing was made, June 22, at Baiquiri, about two thirds the distance from Guantanamo to Santiago; except as to Gen. Kent's division, which landed on the 23d at Jaragua, about midway between Baiquiri and Santiago. The landing was unopposed, and but two men lost their lives. They were privates in the 10th cavalry, a negro regiment, who fell between a lighter and the pier at Baiquiri, and were crushed before they could be rescued. Besides these deaths the only American loss consisted of a few packages of supplies, and about 50 animals, that were drowned. The landing was accomplished by means of small boats. At this time the army was as healthy as when it left Tampa. Only 80 men were on the sick list, and no worse condition has been reported since.

The first act in the invasion was quickly followed by the second. Gen. Shafter advanced at once westwardly from Baiquiri to secure good positions near Sevilla, a fortified town on high ground just east of the Guama river, where the Spaniards were expected to make a stand. Meanwhile the Cubans were pushing on in the same general direction, but nearer to the coast, and by the night of the 23d their outposts were in the vicinity of Aguadores, at the mouth of the Guama river, southwest of Sevilla and about six miles from Santiago. In the afternoon they had skirmishes with Spanish outposts, routing them and killing two of their men and capturing 50 cavalry horses. Among their captures, also, were messages from Spanish headquarters ordering the Spanish forces to fall back upon Santiago as the Americans advanced, and not to risk a battle until the city should be attacked. These orders, as will appear further on, have been implicitly obeyed.

Early on the morning of the 24th, Shafter's advance in the direction of Sevilla had gone beyond Jaragua, and the head of his column was near the foot of the elevation upon which Se-

villa is located. It was proceeding along two roads about half a mile apart, for the purpose of attacking about 1,500 Spaniards who were reported as being at Sevilla. These roads, or trails, were really only narrow gullies, running through thick underbrush. "Roosevelt's rough riders," on foot, marched along the road to the left, while a detachment of the 1st and 10th regular cavalry under Gen. Young, took the one to the right. The heat was intense. The "rough riders" were moving cautiously in single file, when they heard firing from the road to the right where Gen. Young's detachment was known to be, and instantly, as if in response to a signal, they were themselves fired upon from the concealment of the bushes at the sides of the gully. Deploying at once as skirmishers they made a dash into the bushes, firing as they advanced, until they had driven the enemy up the hill and out into the open, to the Spanish block house back of Sevilla. While the "rough riders" were making this fight along the road to the left, Col. Young's men in the road to the right were beating out a similar ambush. They, too, succeeded in driving the Spaniards out of cover and up the hill. There was no more fighting. The Spaniards abandoned the block house at Sevilla and the Americans took possession. The firing had lasted about an hour.

At the battle of La Quasina, as the skirmish described above is called, the Americans killed, as officially reported, were 6 privates and 3 corporals of the regulars; and 4 privates, 1 corporal, 2 sergeants and 1 captain of the "rough riders." The wounded are reported to have exceeded 50. Upon the ground 30 bodies of Spanish soldiers were found, and Spanish pacificos who have since come into the American camp report the total Spanish loss as 77 killed and 89 wounded. Sergeant Hamilton Fish, of the "rough riders," the first to fall, was also the first in the war to lose his life in battle. He was at the head of the leading troop as it marched in single file along the narrow trail, and at the first volley a Mauser bullet struck him in the breast. He died in a few minutes. Mr. Fish was a wealthy young society man of New York city, a grandson of Hamilton Fish—once governor of New York, and, under President Grant, secretary of state of the United States,—and a great grandson of Col. Nicholas Fish, of

revolutionary fame. He was a lineal descendant also of Peter Stuyvesant, "hard-koppig Pete," the old Dutch Governor of New York in the days when it was called New Amsterdam. With the exception of Capt. Capron, all the "rough riders" were buried on the field. On the 25th upon the summit of the hill where they fell, their bodies, wrapped in blankets and covered with palm leaves, were laid together in one long trench, carpeted and hung with palm leaves. Capt. Capron's body was taken back to Jaragua, where it was buried on the same day.

One of the fruits of the victory at La Quasina was the displacement of the enemy from his strong position at Sevilla, which was promptly occupied by the American troops. On the following nights, the 25th and 26th, they pushed out beyond Sevilla, occupied the hills to the right and left, and crossed the Guama river, where they made a junction with 3,500 Cubans, including 2,000 who had come up from the mouth of the Guama. From the American front, on the elevated bank of the Guama, a mile west of the river, the Santiago intrenchments were in plain sight, and Santiago was less than three miles away. Morro Castle lay seven miles to the southwest. Still, no aggressive movement was expected immediately. Gen. Shafter was anxious to bring up his artillery and secure reinforcements before making an attack.

While the Spaniards have been retreating before the American advance, even to the extent of allowing the Americans, almost without embarrassment or loss, to secure a commanding position near to and overlooking Santiago, they have not left Santiago in a defenseless condition, but are reported as preparing for a desperate stand. On the 29th they blew up the steel railroad bridge across the inlet near Morro castle; and besides establishing many lines of entrenchments and mounting all the heavy guns they can get, they have on three sides inclosed the city and its entrenchments within fence after fence of barbed wire. Thus protected they await the American attack.

Though no open attack had then been made, the strength of the enemy was weakened on the 28th by the loss of his water supply. Cubans reported to Gen. Wheeler the location

of the Santiago water mains, and proposed that they be cut. This met Gen. Wheeler's approval and he sent engineers forward who destroyed every water pipe leading to the city. The work of destruction was done within a mile of the Spanish rifle pits.

Reinforcements began to reach Gen. Shafter on the 27th. They consisted of the 35d Michigan and one battalion of the 34th, which had sailed from Hampton Roads on the 23d in the Yale, and were landed four days later at Baiquiri. They were under command of Gen. Duffield. The government has recently purchased eight trans-Atlantic steamers for military purposes, and some of them have been assembled at Tampa, for the purpose, it is supposed, of still further reinforcing Shafter. But the censorship at Tampa is strict again and no reliable news comes from that point.

Preparatory to the final scene at Santiago, Admiral Sampson made a formal demand upon the Spanish for the surrender of the city and its defenses. The reply was a refusal to consider the matter. An interesting incident in connection with this demand is the fact that the Spanish tug, which brought the reply, was in command of Victor Concas, who commanded the Spanish caravel, Santa Maria, at the world's fair in Chicago in 1893. The demand was made and the reply received on the 23d.

It was supposed by the American authorities that they had cut the last cable connecting Cuba with Europe, but it now appears that they were mistaken. There is an overland telegraph wire from Havana to Santiago which connects with an old cable to Kingston, Jamaica, owned by an English company. This cable cannot be easily cut. Within a mile of the battery-protected shore it drops with the bottom to a depth of more than a mile, and as it is heavily covered with marine deposits, having lain there untouched for 20 years, and is grown over with seaweed, ordinary grappling irons, unless they should strike the cable where it hung over a depression in the bottom, would almost certainly fail to catch. Even if caught, the cable is so heavily weighted with marine deposits as to defy the power of almost any lifting apparatus on board an ordinary ship. Havana and Madrid, therefore, are still in communication.

Capt. Sigsbee, of the cruiser *St. Paul*, he who was in command of the *Maine* when it went down in Havana harbor, did some blockading on his own account at San Juan last week. The Hamburg-American steamship *Francia*, was about to enter the port of San Juan, when Capt. Sigsbee notified her that he held the port under blockade. She made one or two efforts to get within the protection of the Spanish guns, but upon Sigsbee's finally warning her that if she did not keep away he would put a shot into her, she withdrew. Among the passengers were two Spanish officers.

The president quickly followed Sigsbee's action with a proclamation declaring an effective blockade of San Juan. By the same proclamation he extended the Cuban blockade from Cape Frances, the southeastern extremity of the Province of Pinar del Rio, to Cape Cruz, the southwestern extremity of the Province of Santiago. The portions of Cuba now blockaded are, therefore, the southern coast from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz, and the northern coast from Cardenas to Bahia Honda, the latter having been included in the first blockade proclamation.

Sigsbee has made the *St. Paul* a fighter as well as a blockader. Being attacked off San Juan, Puerto Rico, by the torpedo boat destroyer *Terror*, he put three shots into his assailant, killing one officer and two men and driving the *Terror* back to the cover of the San Juan forts. He reported that the *Terror* was then towed into the harbor in a sinking condition.

While Sampson and Shafter have been preparing to take Santiago and Cervera's squadron, Camara's phantom fleet, which has flitted in and out of Cadiz, has materialized at Port Said, the northern terminus of the Suez Canal. It consists of the battleship *Pelayo*, the armored cruiser *Emperador Carlos Quintos*, the torpedo boat destroyers *Osado*, *Audaz* and *Proserpina*, and the transports *Patriota*, *Buenos Ayres*, the *Isla de Panay*, *Colon*, *Covadonga*, *Rapida* and *San Francisco*. The fleet arrived at Port Said on the 26th. *Sagasta* had said on the 24th that its destination was the Philippines, but from Port Said it was reported that the real destination was Hawaii and thence to San Francisco. Naval officers at Port Said, noted the bad condition of the vessels and laughed at the idea of their

attempting to reach the Philippines. Camara had not yet entered the Suez Canal on the 28th, and it was then doubtful if he would do so. The tolls were exceptionally heavy; payment was demanded in gold to an amount which he did not control; the Egyptian government was disinclined to allow him to coal; and with all the rest, under the neutrality treaty controlling the canal, not more than one armed vessel of the same nation is allowed to go through the canal at the same time.

The movement of the Cadiz fleet toward the Philippines, which was reported several days before it appeared at Port Said, was the signal for organizing an American fleet to cross the Atlantic and make a direct attack upon Spain. On the 27th the president authoritatively announced such an expedition. The plans were prepared by the world-renowned naval expert, Capt. Mahan, and Com. Watson was ordered to execute them, his squadron to consist of the *Newark*, the *Iowa*, the *Oregon*, the *Yankee*, the *Yosemite*, the *Dixie* and three colliers. The refrigerator ship *Supply*, loaded with fresh meat and vegetables, was ordered to join the *Watson* squadron at the appointed rendezvous. Upon learning of the American intention to send a squadron across the Atlantic, the British government ordered the battleship *Illustrious* to protect British interests on the Spanish coast.

In Spain the predicament of Cervera in the Santiago bottle, and of Camara at the Suez Canal, are not the only sources of trouble. *Sagasta* is at his wit's end; a demand for peace from the Catalan provinces, in which is Barcelona, has an ominous sound; the republicans are bitter; the queen regent is in despair; and the Carlists await their opportunity to spring a reactionary revolution. On the 25th the queen regent issued a decree suspending the cortes, and immediately afterward martial law was proclaimed. This action is regarded in some quarters as preliminary to suing for peace, martial law being regarded as the means whereby public indignation at thus surrendering "Spanish honor" may be held in check. But as yet no peace proposals have been advanced.

Spanish affairs in the Philippines do not improve. The deluded garrison has looked forward hopefully for

succor to the arrival of Camara's fleet, and for a time their hope was stirred by the German Asiatic squadron. On the 23d the entire German fleet, excepting three vessels, had assembled in Manila bay, and two of the missing vessels were expected. On arriving, the Germans fired salutes in honor of the Spanish, which neither the English nor the French commanders had done. The authorities at Washington appear to be satisfied, however, that no hostile intentions are harbored, the German ambassador having so assured Secretary Day; and at last accounts the hope which the German fleet inspired at Manila had vanished.

Aside from the appearance of the German fleet but little is to be noted regarding affairs in the Philippines. The wife and five children of the Spanish Captain General were still held by President Aguinaldo as prisoners. The German admiral had unofficially solicited their liberation, but President Aguinaldo refused on the ground that they were held as hostages to protect insurgent prisoners in Manila from Spanish cruelty. Aguinaldo has, at the request of the British consul, given up wounded Spanish prisoners to the care of Spanish surgeons at Manila. On the 23d Manila was completely isolated. Dewey writes in the highest terms of Aguinaldo's humanity, and describes his progress as wonderful.

The second American expedition was sighted on the 20th in mid ocean. It signaled that all on board were well. The third expedition sailed from San Francisco on the 27th with 4,000 troops on board of four transports; and Gen. Merritt himself sailed from San Francisco, on the 29th, on board the *Newport*.

To turn from war news to civil news, the second elections in Germany took place on the 24th. As stated last week, a large number of constituencies had failed to give a majority, at the first elections on the 16th, for any candidate. In accordance with German law second elections were necessary, therefore, in these constituencies. The candidates voted for at the second elections were the two having the highest vote in their constituency at the first elections. The strength of the socialists at the second elections diminished in the large cities and increased in the rural districts. Definite returns in full are not accessible, but