

was killed. He was an irreconcilable and was a promoter of trouble in the island of Jolo. His death will leave the island pacified, and no trouble is being anticipated from the other leaders.

Continued trouble is being experienced by the Germans in German Southwest Africa (p. 696), which is akin to that of the Americans in the Philippines, except that the Germans appear to be getting the worst of it. Press despatches of the 19th from Berlin report that

Germany's troops engaged in an effort to crush the rebellion of the black natives of German Southwest Africa have met with a serious reverse in battle. The tribesmen overwhelmed an advance column of the kaiser's troops. News of the rout came to-day in a dispatch from Colonel Loutwein, governor of German Southwest Africa. The fight took place March 13 near Owikokorero with the Tetjo tribe of Hereros, whom Commandant Glasenapp was pursuing. The enemy's loss is not known, but twenty dead natives were seen. Commandant Glasenapp, with a number of his staff officers and 36 cavalrymen, advanced ahead of his main body and overtook the enemy's vanguard, which had unexpectedly received reinforcements. Glasenapp was forced to retire after hard fighting, losing 7 officers and 19 private soldiers killed and 3 officers and 2 private soldiers wounded. Commandant Glasenapp is now taking measures to attack the Hereros position in force and probably will ask for reinforcements from Major Estereff's column. The news of the German reverse made a disappointing impression in Berlin, since it involved the most severe losses the Germans have yet reported and because it was hoped that the worst was over. In view of this latest fight it is regarded as possible that still further reinforcements will be sent to Southwest Africa.

Horrible reports of butcheries in connection with this German war against the natives of Southwest Africa are spreading in Germany. Press despatches of the 16th from Berlin tell of letters from German soldiers in German Southwest Africa which—

give details of the ghastly treatment of German settlers, 113 of whom were killed outright or tortured to death in the district of Okahandja alone. Women and children mutilated and left to die slowly were frequent spectacles. The expeditionary columns on coming in sight of a farmer's house would see the heads of its former occupants fastened to the roof. The letters of the soldiers express longings for revenge and a determination, as one writer says, "to kill

everything black." That causes some papers to urge the government to telegraph instructions to Col. Leutwein, the governor of German Southwest Africa, that he order the soldiers to restrain themselves and conduct the war in a civilized manner. Cbl. Leutwein himself comes in for criticism, as it is alleged that he left insufficient numbers of troops in the exposed districts and was misled by the temper of the natives, having frequently had at his own table chiefs who are now in rebellion and who are wearing decorations and swords of honor bestowed on them by the governor in behalf of the Emperor.

The reported savagery on the part of the natives is believed by some Germans to be retaliatory. One of these is Bebel, the Socialist leader in the Reichstag, who announced in that body on the 19th that after Easter the Socialists will interrogate the ministry on the subject. In making this announcement Mr. Bebel said, as reported in the dispatches, that the German campaign against the Hereros of German Southwest Africa—

had taken on a character prejudicial to Germany's interests and honor, since all Hereros were killed and no prisoners were taken. He referred to a letter from a veterinary surgon, Dr. Baumgart, in the *Leipscic Neueste Machrichten*, asserting that no quarter was given and that every black was shot down, Dr. Baumgart himself boasting that he had massacred wounded men, like a cannibal. "Therein can be seen," Mr. Bebel continued, "how far even our educated people are becoming brutalized. Let us not deceive ourselves with the belief that the present occurrences in Southwest Africa only make a demoralizing impression on the troops there. The descriptions sent home must also have a demoralizing and brutalizing effect on the German people." Mr. Bebel did not deny that the Hereros also perpetrated cruelties, but he intimated that the reports on the subject sent to Germany were purposely colored. The tales of horror circulated by the German press were at least partly untrue, "like the alleged murder of two women, who are still living." "The reports of the Rhenish Missionary society," continued Mr. Bebel, "show that things are by no means as bad as represented in the newspapers friendly to the colonial office. Those reports show that the Hereros spare the whites who prove to be non-Germans, like the English, Boers and Danes. It appears, therefore, that some of our countrymen have so maltreated the Hereros that they have generated a fanatical hatred against Germans in general. Samuel Maharaero, chief of the Hereros," continues the mis-

sionary report, "has given orders that no harm be done to non-Germans, missionaries, women and children, but that German men be shot down mercilessly. The missionaries further report that the Hereros begged pardon of white women wounded by stray shots in fights, saying they did not wish to hurt defenseless women. There is no word of truth in the assertions that the missionaries made common cause with the Hereros. On the other hand, many Hereros took refuge in mission stations, which apparently were regarded as places of safety."

Replying to Mr. Bebel, Dr. Arendt a ministerialist, questioned the veracity of the letter the former had quoted, and responded with the appeal that appears to be customary in all countries when any exercise of governmental power is criticized as unjust. He said:

The House must wait until the rebellion is subdued and then try to ascertain the facts. At any rate, all sides agree that the Hereros have devastated, plundered and destroyed in a frightful manner. Our only concern now is to help our countrymen without inquiring into the causes of the rebellion.

In the British Commons a positive test of ministerial strength (p. 793) was made on the 21st. The Liberal leader, Campbell-Bannerman, had given notice on the 16th of the following motion of censure:

That this House disapproves the conduct of His Majesty's Government in advising the Crown not to disallow the ordinance for the introduction of Chinese labor in the Transvaal.

On the 17th the Premier, Balfour, announced that the motion would be taken up for debate on the 21st. Accordingly on that date the motion was debated, the Premier's opposition to it being based in his speech upon his contention that the ministry were forced to decide whether the Transvaal should be allowed to go through a grave commercial crisis rather than admit Chinese labor. Upon taking a vote the Commons rejected the motion by 299 to 242, a majority of 57 in support of the ministry. This majority is 6 more than was cast for the ministry (p. 729) against Morley's amendment; but 74 less than the ministerial majority returned at the last general elections (vol. iii., p. 441). The ministerial loss was due principally to abstentions from voting. On the 22d the ministry escaped a

vote of censure on an Irish question by a majority of only 6.

In the House of Lords on the 21st, in reference to the same subject that occupied the attention of the Commons on the same day, Lord Cole-ridge (Liberal), moved that "this House disapproves the importation of Chinese laborers into the Transvaal under the recent ordinance until that country has been granted a full representative government." The motion was defeated by a vote of 97 to 25 as reported in one despatch, and by a majority of 52 as reported in another.

Some importance is reported to be attached in France to the small majority which the French ministry were able to muster on the 17th in the Chamber of Deputies on a vote of confidence. The Socialist deputy, Mr. Millerand, had interpellated the ministry as to the nonexecution of pledges on the subject of workmen's pensions. Mr. Combes, the premier, replied that the ministry had not neglected any of its pledges and that the interpellation was merely a device to create a diversion from the struggle against the Roman Catholic orders. Mr. Jaures, the Socialist leader, strongly supported the government. The vote of confidence was carried by a majority of only 19—284 to 265.

**NEWS NOTES.**

—William R. Grace, twice mayor of New York, 1881-2 and 1885-6, died on the 21st of pneumonia.

—A federation of the local improvement societies of Chicago was formed on the 21st under the name of the Neighborhood Improvement League.

—By referendum vote of 98,514½ to 67,373½ the organized coal miners have agreed to accept a 5.55 per cent. reduction of wages rather than strike.

—The judiciary committee of the House of Representatives voted on the 21st to impeach Charles Swayne, United States district judge for the Northern district of Florida.

—President Roosevelt's nomination of Leonard Wood, of Roosevelt's old "Rough Riders," to be a major general in the United States army, was confirmed by the Senate on the 15th by 45 to 16.

—The Negroes of Ohio are circulating petitions to the Governor asking for the deposition of the public officials who

were unfaithful in connection with the Springfield anti-Negro lynching and riot (p. 776).

—Objections to the petition for a "public policy" referendum in Chicago (p. 787) on the traction and school questions were filed with the board of election commissioners on the 21st, and hearings are now in progress before the board.

—Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, with a party of Ainu—four men, three woman, two children—a timber Ainu house, and a complete collection of Ainu objects, left Yokohama on the 18th bound for the St. Louis fair.

—A new departure in municipal charities has been undertaken by Harris R. Cooley, of the board of public service of Cleveland, in the establishment at the Cleveland City hospital of a sanitarium for the cure of victims of alcohol and drugs.

—The American Institute of Social Service, 287 Fourth avenue, New York city, reports that France has 131 movements for vacant lot farms, including 6,167 gardens spread over a space of about 500 acres, less than 8-100 of an acre per garden.

—John Turner, the English anarchist whose case is now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States (p. 758), speaks on "The Signs of the Times" at Cooper Union, New York, March 24, under the auspices of the Free Speech League.

—An earthquake shock occurred in New England at 1:04 o'clock in the morning of the 21st. The vibrations began at St. Johns, N. B., and extended through Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. They lasted several seconds and did considerable damage.

—The first issue of Hearst's Boston American and New York Journal appeared at Boston on the 21st. The presses were started by Gov. Bates, of Massachusetts, and congratulatory letters from Gov. Bates, Gov. Hill of Maine, Gov. Garvin of Rhode Island, and Mayor Collins, of Boston, occupied prominent places in the paper.

—By the will of the late Joseph Faldy, a single-tax man of New Orleans, \$100 is bequeathed to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the purpose of exterminating homeless dogs pathlessly; and \$250 to Prof. J. H. Dillard, of Tulane university, to be used in his discretion to further the policy of land nationalization in New Zealand.

—The sixteenth annual dinner by the Manhattan Single Tax Club in commemoration of Jefferson's birthday is to be given on the 6th at the Hotel Marlborough, Broadway and Thirty-sixth street, New York, the price of plates to be three dollars. Toasts will be responded to by United States Senator

Edward W. Carmack, ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, Congressman James L. Slayden, Sadazuchi Uchida, Japanese consul general at New York, Congressman Robert Baker and John Z. White.

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States (see p. 730) for the eight months ending February 29, 1904, as given by the February Treasury sheet, were as follows (M standing for merchandise, G for gold and S for silver):

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
M ..	\$1,048,024,106	\$654,127,706	\$393,896,401 exp.
G ..	14,334,774	64,547,522	50,212,748 imp.
S ..	31,685,199	18,713,261	12,971,938 exp.

\$1,094,054,079 \$737,388,488 \$356,665,591 exp.

—The total of British fatalities in the Boar war in South Africa was officially stated on the floor of the Commons, on the 3d of March, by Mr. Arnold-Forrester, in answer to a question, to be as follows:

Officers:	
Killed or died from wounds.....	719
Died from enteric.....	183
Died from other diseases.....	123
Non-commissioned officers and men:	
Killed or died from wounds.....	6,863
Died from enteric.....	7,807
Died from other diseases.....	4,926
Total .....	30,621

—The committee elected at Washington in January (p. 647) to arrange for an International Peace Congress, has elected Edwin D. Mead as its permanent chairman, and Dr. B. F. Trueblood as secretary, and has decided to present the name of Robert Treat Paine, president of the American Peace Society, for president of the congress, for the meeting of which it has fixed upon Boston as the place and the first week in October as the time. It has also advised that in connection with the congress, and immediately following it, important meetings or series of meetings be arranged in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, and perhaps other cities, with addresses by leading foreign delegates and strong local speakers. Large English and French delegations are already assured, and strong representatives are expected from Germany, Switzerland and other European countries. Special efforts are to be made for influential representation from South America.

**PRESS OPINIONS.**

**THE HEARST CANDIDACY.**  
Life (neut.), March 17.—The Evening Post has virtually admitted that, if the Democrats nominate William Hearst, it won't support him. . . . The mere suggestion of Hearst as the Democratic candidate excites the Post to use epithets. It speaks of him as "unthinkable," and declares in effect that, if he should be nominated, adequate discussion of his candidacy would make newspapers unsuitable for admission into families. This would be detrimental to the Post's business interests, for, as it stands, it is an excellent family newspaper. Yet it cannot be doubted that it would deal conscientiously with Mr. Hearst, if it became necessary, even if for a time it had to give up its family circulation and declare in big, black letters that its pages were For Voters Only. It is possible that