

for 6,000 miles to St. Petersburg. The Russian explanation of their reasons for destroying Dalny is cabled from St. Petersburg, where it is said to have been due to the probability that a force attempting to hold the place could be separated from Port Arthur and captured, thus inflicting further loss of prestige. The destruction is conceded in St. Petersburg to be complete, the breakwater and the buildings as well as the piers and docks having been blown up.

Although Port Arthur is still in the possession of a Russian force, it is cut off from the Russian main body. The declaration of the Russian viceroy, made public last week (p. 87), was on the 12th reported officially from Tokio to be untrue, and from St. Petersburg on the 13th there came an acknowledgment that railroad and telegraph communication with the place had been cut off again.

The most important war news of the week, however, is that of the 18th relating to the reappearance of what is supposed to be the third army of the Japanese (p. 87) which had not been heard of since it left the eastern coast of Corea. This news comes from St. Petersburg. It is to the effect that a Japanese army, believed to be the army which first landed in Corea and from which nothing has been heard since it pushed into the interior last March, has appeared about thirty miles northeast of Mukden, and that Gen. Kouropatkin's armies are retreating all along the line. Mukden, the Russian headquarters, is considered the strategic center of southern Manchuria. It lies in the mountains on the main railroad, about 100 miles north of Newchwang, and all roads converge upon it. The appearance of a Japanese army above Mukden, with two below it, is supposed to imply an enveloping movement threatening the destruction of the Russian army in Manchuria. On the 18th Gen. Kouropatkin was reported from St. Petersburg, upon the authority of the general staff, as making preparations to fall back upon Harbin, some 700 miles north of Port Arthur, and about 400 north of Mukden. But the Japanese claimed on the 19th, as per dis-

patches from Tokio, that these preparations are too late.

On the 17th the evacuation of Newchwang (p. 87) by the Russians was completed, Gen. Kandratoitch, who had been in command of the place, having left that night with his last regiment. Dispatches of the 18th, however, from St. Petersburg, tell of the reoccupation of the place by a Russian force.

The British expedition into Tibet (p. 87), is meeting a degree of opposition too great to be overcome with a small force. The Tibetans, armed with European weapons, are keeping up a bombardment of the British camp at Gyantse, and the proclamation and preaching of a "holy war" against the British is now reported. One of the later reports tells also of 2,000 warriors marching toward Gyantse to join the band bombarding the British camp at that point. In consequence of this stubborn resistance the British ministry have announced their intention of invading Tibet in full force. The announcement was made in the Commons on the 12th by Mr. Brodrick, Indian secretary, who stated that the ministry had decided that recent events in Tibet made it inevitable that the British mission must advance to Lhasa, the capital, unless the Tibetans consented to negotiate at Gyantse before a given date. The Chinese Amban, he said, has been notified to that effect. At the same time, he added, the ministry does not intend to depart from its policy regarding Tibet as previously announced.

The motive for this British invasion is explained in a dispatch of the 14th to the Chicago Record-Herald from London as follows:

Tibet is nominally a suzerainty of China, two of whose representatives called Ambans reside at Lhasa, the capital. In 1890, with the tacit consent of China, the Indian government arranged a commercial treaty with the Tibetan authorities. The terms of this compact not proving satisfactory to the people at Calcutta, another arrangement was desired, and the Grand Llama assenting, representatives of both governments met, in the spring of 1893, and perfected another convention. Under this arrangement Yatung, a town in the Chumbi Valley, on the Indian-Tibet frontier, was opened for trade, with an official

from Calcutta and a Chinese official stationed there. By the terms of the treaty all articles, except munitions of war, drugs and intoxicants, were to pass free of duty for the first five years, and the import of tea from China was prohibited for the same period. The latter clause was intended to protect the Indian market for the consumption of Indian and Ceylon tea. Affairs moved along amicably until 1902, when rumors reached Calcutta and London of Russian intrigues with respect to Tibet. It had been known that two years previously the Czar had made advances to the Grand Llama, and had sent him presents as "the lord and guardian of the Buddhist faith," a title generally conceded to the Chinese emperor. It later became known, however, that Russia and China had entered into a secret pact affecting Tibet, some of the stipulations being that in the event of any trouble arising in Tibet, Russia, "in order to protect her frontiers," should have the right to dispatch troops to that country after notifying China. This agreement, if carried out, would have made of Tibet a Russian province, but protests by Great Britain resulted in a denial being made that such a treaty was in existence. The negotiations opened the eyes of British officials, however, who at once decided to checkmate the designs of the Czar. There must be interference at once to preserve the domain of the Dalai Lama within the sphere of British influence, and with this purpose in view complaints were made officially to the Lhasa authorities that Tibetan compacts with the Indian government had been grossly disregarded, that the Tibetans had violated the English frontier, and that trade obligations had been systematically violated. The Indian government further demanded a conference at Khamba Jong to have matters righted at once. The Tibetans agreed, but when the appointed time came did not send suitable envoys. In fact, the English representatives reached Khamba Jong in July of last year. This place is about thirty miles on the Tibetan side of the frontier. The mission remained there until November, with no satisfactory developments, and the Indian government then decided that an advance should be made to Gyantse, which is about 150 miles from Lhasa. The mission was instructed further to occupy the Chumbi Valley, a wedge of Tibetan territory projecting between Bhutan and Sikkim, as a measure of military precaution. Colonel Younghusband, with large re-enforcements, started for Lhasa in November and crossed the Jalep Pass on December 15, 1903.

An official report of the recent ambushing of American troops in the Philippines (p. 88) was received at Washington by cable from Manila on the 12th, as follows:

While on a reconnaissance to locate Datto Ali, who had been sending in