

shifted their active operations from Port Arthur to the region of Liaoyang in the north. It was reported on the 27th that the direct attack upon Liaoyang had then begun; and on the 28th that Gen. Kouropatkin had been driven back into Liaoyang, where he was making desperate resistance to the advances of the Japanese under Kuroki from the east, Oku from the south and Nodzu from the west. The fighting is described as furious, with some 300,000 Japanese against 200,000 Russians. At latest reports the engagement had become general and the battle was still being fought.

Port Arthur was undergoing attack (p. 327) on the 26th, according to official reports, notwithstanding the circumstances which had shifted the center of interest from Port Arthur to the larger operations in the north. The condition of the Russians at Port Arthur was reported on the 28th as desperate. Since that date no news of these operations, at all trustworthy, has been received.

Besides the international incident at Chefoo (pp. 309, 324), somewhat similar complications have arisen at Shanghai. The Russian cruiser Askold, and their torpedo boat destroyer, the Grozovoi, took refuge in Shanghai for the purpose of undergoing repairs. But they did not disarm, as the Japanese discovered upon sending a warship into the harbor to investigate. The Japanese, therefore, threatened, if they persisted in refusing to disarm, to capture them in the port. Thereupon the European powers interfered, and in their behalf an American man-of-war anchored between the Russian and the Japanese ships. After much international agitation on the subject the Czar, on the 25th, ordered his vessels to disarm, and they accordingly did so.

The civil war in the South American republic of Paraguay (p. 327), has not subsided, although the bombardment of Asuncion has been abandoned. In explanation a Paraguayan representative of the revolutionary party states that the government had taken cannon from the city's fortifications and lodged them in front of the private houses of revolution-

ary sympathizers, so as to force the insurgents to fire in that direction. The same representative asserts that the object of the insurrection is to overthrow a minority government which is corrupt. The insurrection is under the leadership of Gen. Ferreira, who declares that he will accept a provisional presidency only, and that on the complete extinction of the present government the insurrectionists will elect a non-partisan government. The conflicting parties are known as "coloradoes" or "reds," and "liberals." The "coloradoes" have been in power since 1873, and are charged with extreme partisanship.

In Uruguay a revolutionary war between conflicting parties, "coloradoes" or "reds," and "blancos" or "whites" has been in progress for six or seven months. The causes are much the same as those that have produced the insurrection in Paraguay, the "colorado" party in Uruguay having been in power since 1865. News of an important and probably decisive battle between the government forces of Uruguay and the Uruguayan insurrectionists was expected at Buenos Ayres on the 25th, but no such news is yet at hand. On the 28th, however, in Argentina waters, the government forces attacked an insurrectionary force on a steamer, capturing the vessel and killing and scattering the troops. Because this was in Argentina waters, the Argentine government has protested and its diplomatic relations with Uruguay are strained.

The political situation in the United States has been disturbed during the week only by the withdrawal from politics of ex-Senator David B. Hill, of New York. On the eve of his 61st birthday, the 28th, Mr. Hill published from Albany an announcement that on Jan. 1, 1905, he would retire from politics; that he never would run for an elective office again; that if the Democracy is successful in the State of New York and the nation he will accept no appointment at the hands of the President or Governor, and that he will relinquish the leadership of his party in his State.

G. Milburn, of Buffalo, Judge Parker explains that part of his acceptance speech (pp. 289, 295) in which he discussed the Philippine question. Mr. Milburn had called attention to criticisms of Judge Parker's use of the word "self government" instead of "independence," and in his reply Judge Parker says:

You are entirely right in assuming that as I employed the phrase "self government" it was intended to be identical with independence, political and territorial. After noting the criticism referred to by you, I am still unable to understand how it can be said that a people enjoy self-government while another nation may in any degree whatever control their actions. But to take away all possible opportunity for conjecture, it shall be made clear in the letter of acceptance that I am in hearty accord with that plank in the Democratic platform which advocates treating the Filipinos precisely as we did the Cubans, and I also favor making the promise to them now to take such action as soon as it can prudently be done.

Wm. J. Bryan made his first political speech of the campaign at Nevada, Mo., on the 30th, at a gathering of 6,000 persons. In the discussion of national issues he stated that his plan is to appeal to the Democrats who believe as he does on public questions to support the national ticket this year, in order to remove the issues that stand in the way of the consideration of economic questions, these issues being imperialism, militarism and the race question. He argued that those issues, brought into the political arena since 1896, have interfered with the calm consideration of domestic problems. Referring to the personality of the candidates he exclaimed: "Give me a President who stands for peace in preference to a President who stands for war."

An attempt by workmen to organize a new Democratic party at a national convention called to meet in Chicago on the 29th (p. 279) was not successful in point of numbers. The informal convention was presided over by T. C. Wilson, of the laundry workers' union; and the platform proposed by T. C. Quinn and adopted by the convention, was as follows:

The wealth producers of the United States of America regard the Declara-

In a letter of the 24th to John