

nopoly, which maintains the unjust advantage of some over others, and the appropriation by some of what belongs to all—is both the evil genius of capital and the destruction of labor? Will not the voters of America rise up and destroy this undemocratic inequality which is the arch-enemy of industrial peace? These were the solemn questions that came to my mind as I left the convention hall that morning.

J. H. DILLARD.

## NEWS

Week ending Thursday, Apr. 30.

When Gen. Miles returned on the 16th of February from a five months' trip around the world (vol. v., p. 730), he brought with him a report of his inspection of the American army in the Philippines. This report was formally made on the 19th of February, but its publication was withheld (p. 34) by the War Department until the 27th of April, when it was for the first time given to the public. It is of special interest and value because of its candid disclosure of cruelties committed upon Filipinos by Americans in authority in the Philippines. Accompanying the report is an unofficial statement of the Department to the effect that the Secretary of War has held such reports to be confidential, in order that the officer making them might be free to comment as he desired, but as it was learned that Gen. Miles had no objection this report is made public.

Gen. Miles says that in going from Colamba to Batangas in November last he noticed that the country appeared devastated and that the people were much depressed. At Lipa a party of citizens, headed by the acting president, met him and stated that they desired to make complaint of harsh treatment of the people of that community, saying that they had been concentrated in towns and had suffered great indignities; that 15 of their people had been tortured by what is known as the water torture; and that one man, a highly respected citizen, aged 65 years, named Vincente Luna, while suffering from the effects of the torture and unconsciousness, was dragged from his house, which had been set on fire, and was burned to death. They stated that these atrocities were commit-

ted by a company of scouts under command of Lieut. Hennessey, and that their people had been crowded into towns, 600 being confined in one building. A doctor of the party said he was ready to testify that some of the 600 died from suffocation. Gen. Miles says he looked at the building, which was one story in height, 18 or 20 feet wide, and possibly, 60 or 70 feet long. Referring then to other cases, Gen. Miles says that on the island of Cebu it was reported and published in November, 1902, that two officers—Capt. Samuels, Forty-fourth infantry, United States volunteers, and Lieut. Feeter, Nineteenth infantry—had committed similar atrocities upon the people of that island. He also states that it was reported to him that at Laoag, on the island of Luzon, two natives were whipped to death. At Tacloban, Leyte, it was reported that Maj. Glenn ordered Lieut. Caulfield, Philippine scouts, to take eight prisoners out into the country, and that if they did not guide him to the camp of the insurgent Quison he was not to bring them back. It was stated that the men were taken out and that they either did not or could not do as directed. One of the men who had a son among the scouts was spared; but the others were separated into two parties numbering three or four, and while tied together were all murdered by being shot or bayoneted, some being in a kneeling position at that time. The pretense was made that they were killed while attempting to escape, but so far as Gen. Miles could learn no official report was ever made of the circumstance. These facts had been reported to Gen. Miles by Maj. Watts, who investigated the case. Besides Lieut. Caulfield, Civilian Scouts Ramos, Preston, Corn and McKeen were participants in the crime. At Calbayog, Samar, it was reported to the general that several men in that district had undergone the water torture. He saw three who had been subjected to this treatment. One was the president of the town, Mr. Rozales, who showed him long, deep scars on his arm, which he said were caused by the cords with which he was bound. The second man was Jose Borja. The third was Padre Jose Diaznes, who stated that he was one of three priests who had been subjected to torture by troops under the command of Lieut. Gaujot. Tenth cavalry; that his front teeth had been knocked out, and that he was otherwise maltreated. It was fur-

ther stated that these priests were taken out to be killed, and were saved only by the prompt action of Maj. Carrington, First infantry, who sent for them. Lieut. Gaujot was tried, pleaded guilty, and was given the trivial sentence of three months' suspension from command, forfeiting \$50 per month for the same period. His pleading guilty kept all the facts and circumstances from being developed. It appears furthermore that Maj. Glenn, Lieut. Conger and a party of assistants and native scouts were moved from place to place for the purpose of extorting statements by means of torture. This party became notorious as "Glenn's brigade." Commenting upon these reports, Gen. Miles intimates that it was hardly possible for subordinate officers to be engaged in such acts without the personal knowledge of the general upon whose staff they were serving at the time—namely: Brig. Gen. Hughes. He (Gen. Miles) was informed that it was common talk, at the places where officers congregated, that such transactions had been carried on, either with the connivance or approval of certain commanding officers; though he acquits several of responsibility, including, Gens. Lawton, Wade, Sumner, Lee and Baldwin. With certain officers he found the impression to prevail that such acts were justifiable, and to correct that impression and prevent the possibility of such acts being committed in the future he addressed to the division commander a letter of instructions in which he called attention to the reports of atrocities and directed that all orders or circulars of personal instruction which might inspire or encourage any act of cruelty be annulled, observing therein that "the excuse that the unusual conditions justify the measures herein condemned is without foundation." Gen. Miles directs attention, too, to the acts of reconcentration by Gen. Bell and condemns them as being in direct violation of law. He says that the law was violated also in the handling of rice, which the people who were in the concentration camps as prisoners of war were compelled to buy at a large profit. He characterizes this as unprecedented, and speaks of the magnitude of the transactions, which involved 21,000,000 pounds of rice and other supplies at a cost of \$306,320. This thriftiness was disapproved by a division commander, who turned the matter over to the civil

authorities, and thereafter it was carried on under an act of the Philippine commission.

Gen. Miles's other observations are the following:

As the result of my observations it is my judgment that the discontinuance of the liquor feature of the canteen has been beneficial to the army. Now that the temptation has been removed from the immediate presence of the young men of the army, they are less likely to indulge in the use of liquor. . . . While it is claimed that the people are pacified, evidences of hostility toward American sovereignty are apparent. The newspapers published, in both Spanish and English, contain almost daily accounts of hostilities, depredations or disturbances of the peace. . . .

I found a large proportion of the troops occupying church property, monasteries, colleges and convents. This I believe to be entirely wrong, and it should be discontinued without delay. It is a serious detriment to the property, and, while it may prevent destruction by fire to some extent, yet the damage done to the buildings will be extensive, and it simply will result in claims for millions of dollars being brought against the United States, which undoubtedly will have to be paid. . . .

While the supplies, as a rule, have been abundant and of good quality, there is, in my opinion, too much cold storage-meat used for the good of the troops. Its constant use becomes distasteful, and, in the opinion of many eminent physicians, it is not the most healthful. In my opinion it would be advisable to send government steamers to Australia and have them loaded with live stock, which can be distributed in small quantities near the different garrisons, so that they could at any time have fresh beef and mutton as a part of the ration. . . . In my journeys through the archipelago I was frequently appealed to to aid in assisting the people to obtain a food supply, of which they will be in great need in the near future. I do not think there is to-day a people so sorely afflicted as the 8,000,000 of inhabitants of this archipelago.

Accompanying Gen. Miles's report are comments upon it by his subordinates, whom it affects. Regarding the cruelties, Gen. Davis, judge advocate, writes, as reported by the daily press, that they—

have been made the subject of special investigations; in some instances these have been conducted by courts martial and their findings and sentences have been duly promulgated in orders; in others the inquiries have been intrusted to inspectors or to officers designated for that purpose by the

commanding general in the Philippines. Where administrative action has been called for, as a result of such investigations, it has been taken by the proper military commander, if the parties continued within his jurisdiction; in other cases the matter has been submitted to the Department with a view to a resort to such punitive remedial orders as were deemed appropriate, and these representations have resulted in a number of court-martial trials. As to some phases of these inquiries the investigations are not yet complete, and a reference of the papers to the Philippine islands or officers who are now serving in the United States has been necessary. Whether the necessity for any further administrative action, in addition to that already taken, will be disclosed as a result of such investigation can only be determined when inspection reports are received at the department.

Gen. Davis proceeds to discuss at some length the distribution of rice in concentration camps, explaining that—

in order to restore civil order and to provision the people in the concentration camps, it was determined by Gen. Bell, with the approval of the commanding general, that purchases of rice should be made by the subsistence department, the latter to be reimbursed by the military government.

He continues:

The measures resorted to were dictated by military necessity; they were undertaken with the approval of the local military commander, and were calculated to meet an emergency of impending famine in such a way as to relieve actual distress, without pauperizing the native population and without casting the burden of their support upon the insular treasury when public order had been restored and the provinces relegated to civil control.

Surgeon General O'Reilly says of the canteen that it—

has always been considered to be a means by which the average soldier, not a drunkard but a user of liquor, can get a few glasses of beer at home and every day in the month if he so desires, instead of being attracted to saloons, where he is tempted to spend his month's pay at once for vile liquor and in gambling.

Gen. Weston says that his office has never received any complaint about frozen beef, but, on the contrary, uniform commendations. He adds:

Native beef is out of the question, even if it were possible to procure it, and there would be danger in using it, besides its being poor, stringy and tough. The experiment of bringing

in cattle was tried and was an absolute failure.

Gen. Chaffee comments in a newspaper interview in which he refers to the sales of food to concentration prisoners, saying:

The only part of Gen. Miles' report that interests me is that about the distribution of food in Batangas, and I would like to know whether or not he means to say we stole anything. At any rate, I will say that I was responsible. A serious condition of affairs was existing at the time, and we decided on the concentration policy to put down the insurrection.

The progress of Eastern invasion in the Orient, of which Gen. Miles's report and the comments upon it of his subordinates are a phase, is marked by further aggression on the part of Russia. Apparently at least this is so, upon the face of the foreign dispatches; for unless they are grossly misleading Russia has decided upon the appropriation of Manchuria permanently.

Manchuria is part of the extreme northeast of the empire of China and borders upon Russia. Its southern port, Port Arthur, came formally into the possession of Russia in 1898 under circumstances calculated to disturb the relations of Russia, Japan and Great Britain. This danger was temporarily averted by the greater international complications resulting from the Boxer troubles in China, in the forcible and diplomatic adjustment of which Germany, France and the United States participated, along with Russia, Japan and Great Britain. While all these powers were advancing with troops upon Peking, Russia subjugated Manchuria, her pretense being that the southern frontiers of the Russian empire were in danger from Manchurian disturbances; and when the Boxer uprising had been put down and while negotiations for the withdrawal of the European troops were in progress, Russia formally assumed a protectorate over Manchuria. To this proceeding objections were made by Great Britain, Japan and the United States. The objections were met, however, by assurances from Russia that as soon as lasting order had been established in Manchuria and indispensable measures taken by China for the protection of railroad construction there, she would withdraw (vol. iv., p. 711-12). Arrangements