

blow up the ship. Explosions did occur in the fore part of the vessel, but she did not sink, and the Japanese took her out of the port.

The Japanese version is to this effect:

Upon discovering that the Russian vessel had taken refuge in the port of Chefoo, the Japanese vessels waited outside with a view to attacking her when she should leave. But she did not leave, and fearing that she might escape in the night and attack merchant vessels as the Vladivostok squadron had done, the Japanese entered the harbor the better to watch her movements. When they did this they found her undismayed. Thereupon they sent an officer with a party to notify the Russian ship that they expected her to leave by dawn or surrender. The Russian refused to comply with either demand, and while the conference was in progress he was overheard to give instructions to blow up the ship. He also threw the Japanese officer overboard, and the Russian sailors showed signs of resistance. About this time the forward magazine exploded, killing some of the Japanese party, and thereupon the Japanese captured the vessel and towed her out of port.

Russia has made a protest to the neutral powers against this act, which she describes in her circular note as "a flagrant violation of international law and neutrality."

From Berlin come reports of further fighting in the German war upon the Hereros (vol. vi, p. 209), of German Southwest Africa. The battle occurred on the 12th, and the Germans are reported to have lost in killed 5 officers (including Count von Arnim) and 19 men, besides 6 officers and 52 men wounded. There is a strong flavor in the report of something like a massacre of the natives. It reads:

The natives, who numbered about 6,000 fighting men, under old Chief Samuel Maherero, to whom the younger leaders had turned after their reverses, were concentrated in the Waterberg mountains. With their women, children and flocks they occupied a plain of meadowland roughly estimated at 250,000 acres, on which they had 50,000 head of cattle and 50,000 sheep, goats, etc. The approaches to the plain were difficult passes, so that the Germans had hard work forcing them. The number of the Germans is not known accurately, but as nine companies and four and a half batteries, with some irregular troops were engaged, the total probably was about 2,000 men. Deserters from the Hereros reported that the arrival of German reinforcements at Swakopmund caused great depression in the native camp.

Chief Samuel spent much time in having the Bible read to him. It seems improbable that many of the natives escaped, the German forces holding the mountain passes.

NEWS NOTES.

[The note last week in this department (p. 296) regarding the "American Association of Africans," should have read: "American Association of Opticians."]

—The British parliament was prologued by the King on the 15th.

—The biennial conclave of the Knights of Pythias opened at Louisville on the 15th.

—The encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic opened at Boston on the 15th.

—Waldeck-Rousseau, former premier of France, died on the 10th at his country residence near Paris.

—A boy child was born to the Emperor of Russia on the 12th. He is heir apparent to the Russian throne.

—The Republicans of Idaho on the 11th nominated Frank R. Gooding for Governor. The Democrats on the 16th nominated Henry Heitfield.

—Frank Buchanan, of Chicago, was on the 11th elected president of the Structural Building Trades Alliance at its session at Indianapolis.

—Henry G. Davis was formally notified on the 17th of his nomination by the Democrats for Vice President (p. 264), the notification taking place at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and being made by John Sharp Williams.

—The Supreme Court of Connecticut decided on the 12th that the bequest of Philo S. Bennett to William J. Bryan, described in a letter referred to in the will (pp. 41, 49), is not part of the will under the laws of Connecticut and is therefore not a valid bequest.

—Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, and Thomas H. Tibbles, of Nebraska, candidates of the People's party for President and Vice President, are to be formally notified of their nomination at a public meeting at Cooper Union, New York city, on the 18th. The speakers announced are Samuel W. Williams, ex-Senator Allen, Mr. Watson and Mr. Tibbles. An electoral ticket of the party is to be put in the field in New York.

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States (p. 248) for the month ending July 31, 1904, as given by the statistical sheet of the Department of Commerce and Labor for July, were as follows (M standing for merchandise, G for gold and S for silver):

M	\$4,883,431	\$71,123,520	\$13,759,911 exp.
G	1,083,219	8,925,418	7,842,169 imp.
S	4,534,514	1,381,017	3,153,497 exp.
	\$99,501,194	\$81,429,955	\$9,071,239 exp.

—Two Negroes convicted at Statesboro, Ga., and sentenced to be hanged for the brutal murder of a white family

consisting of a man, his wife and three children, were seized by a mob on the 16th and consumed in a bonfire of pine knots and kerosene. It appears that the troops who were guarding the prisoners from the mob were armed with empty guns.

PRESS OPINIONS.

PARKER'S SPEECH.

Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat (Dem.), Aug. 11.—On the whole, the speech of acceptance is exceedingly conservative. Its tone will perhaps be described by his especial admirers as judicial. It certainly is in contrast with the tone of Mr. Bryan's acceptance speeches in 1896 and 1900. And the progressive Democrats who have been proud to follow the leadership of Mr. Bryan will miss the ring of that brave man's voice in these rather colorless expressions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Goldwin Smith, in Toronto Weekly Sun (Lib.), Aug. 10.—That people in England are gradually coming to their senses is shown by the continual success of the opposition in the by-elections, as well as by the reduction of the army. For the time at least the danger of protection is past. But the government elected on the issue of the war, and under the influence of the war fever, retains a large part of its huge majority, and, though its credentials are withdrawn, continues to legislate in the teeth of national opinion, making arbitrary use of the cloture. This is a warning of the mischief which unscrupulous politicians appealing to the war passion, may do.

COLORADO.

The Iowa Socialist (Soc.), Aug. 13.—In your excitement over the news about Kuroki and Kuropatkin don't forget the bullpenny in Colorado.

BRYAN IN THE SENATE.

Chicago Evening News (ind.), Aug. 11.—No one can deny that the Senate would be a more interesting place with William J. Bryan in it.

Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat (Dem.), Aug. 10.—Perhaps Mr. Bryan's ambition to carry Nebraska and go to the Senate is for the purpose of being in position to give the reorganizers in his party all the trouble possible. (Easton Free Press).—Mr. Bryan doesn't need to get into the Senate in order to give the reorganizers trouble. He will give them plenty of it between now and 1908, whether in the Senate or out of it. But is it not conceivable that Mr. Bryan's ambition to enter the Senate may spring from a desire to advance the cause for which he stands?

Prof. George E. Beers, formerly secretary of the Yale law school, tells how a colleague in the department of philosophy was interrupted in his study of the workings of a child's mind. Prof. Beers was passing the philosopher's-house one day, when the latter's small son came running out of the garden where he had been walking with his father, crying bitterly.

"Well, little man!" said Prof. Beers, "is it as bad as all that? What's wrong?"

The boy, pointing to his father, exclaimed between sobs: "That fool over there is trying to make me think."—N. Y. Times.