

lutionists from the field and the town of Guatire in disorder.

Crossing over to Morocco, where it was expected last week (p. 616) that the capital city, Fez, could not long delay capitulation to the rebels by whom it was beleaguered, we find it impossible to give further trustworthy news. The situation is reported as mysterious, and the only direct sources of news are Tangier and Madrid. Among the more or less dubious reports is one to the effect that as the rebel leader had proclaimed his efforts to dethrone the sultan to be for no other purpose than to enthrone the sultan's imprisoned brother, Mulai-Mohammed, the sultan has deprived him of all ostensible reason for the rebellion by releasing his brother from imprisonment and making a public reconciliation. Another of these dubious reports declares that the sultan has circumvented the rebels by breaking off his relations with Christians and agreeing to the immediate dismissal of his European officials.

Germany has notified Spain that she intends to observe a neutral attitude towards Morocco, similar to that of Great Britain and France (p. 616); but France has apparently taken military measures to protect her Moorish interests. A dispatch of the 2d from Paris tells of telegrams from Algeria, announcing that detachments of French zouaves had been ordered to the Moorish frontier and that one company had started.

In France, senatorial elections were held on the 4th, at which 94 seats becoming vacant by expiration of term, and 4 which had become vacant by death of incumbents, were filled. One-third of the senators of France go out of office every three years, the full term being nine years. The issue at these elections was the Waldeck-Rousseau policy and the programme adopted in support of that policy by the Combe's ministry, which became the friendly successor of the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry after the triumph of the latter at the elections for members of the lower house last Summer (pp. 90, 140, 150). Among the candidates at the senatorial election were the premier, M. Combes, and the finance minister, M. Rouvier. Both were elected, the former from two departments. The ministry claim a general net gain of 13 senators—a loss

from two departments and a gain from fifteen.

An important British election took place on the 2d. It was a by-election to fill the Conservative seat in parliament for Newmarket, and was regarded as a supreme test of the non-conformist feeling over the passage of the education bill (p. 585). The Liberal candidate, C. D. Rose, belongs to the Rosebery faction; but the party united upon him because he is opposed to the education bill. He was elected by 4,414 to 3,907 for the Conservative candidate, a Liberal majority of 507. At the previous election the Conservative candidate had carried the constituency by a majority of over 1,000.

Apropos of the wireless telegraph across the Atlantic (p. 600), an interview with Marconi, the inventor, which appeared on the 4th, is of special news interest. Mr. Marconi said:

"Wireless telegraphy across the ocean is now as practical as cabling. We have sent more than 2,000 words in all from Grace Bay to Poldhu and have reached a speed of fifteen words a minute, which, considering our clumsy sending apparatus—a mere wooden lever to connect and disconnect the current—indicates what we can do when we substitute a sending key designed for speed. With a proper sending key we can easily get off 30 words a minute, and I shall be surprised if we do not soon send at a higher rate. The Atlantic cables average about 21 words a minute in their regular work, I believe. And there is this vital difference in the two systems of transoceanic telegraphy: As the cable grows longer the rate of speed in sending messages decreases, while distance makes no difference in the rate at which we can send by the wireless system."

"Can you send more than one message at a time from the same station?"

"Yes, I have already demonstrated that we can send two at a time for a short distance. Whether more than two messages can be transmitted simultaneously by the same wires I am unable to say—probably not. But separate stations can be set up and worked in the same neighborhood without interfering with each other, so that our capacity for sending messages can be multiplied indefinitely."

"How can you prevent other people with similar wireless apparatus from reading the messages you send from continent to continent? The secrecy of telegraphic communication is vital."

"With properly tuned instruments," he said, "we can make the reading of

our trans-Atlantic messages very difficult. To read a wireless message an outside station would have to be in exact tune or vibratory unison with our stations at the same moment. It would cost a rival not less than \$50,000 to try the experiment on the smallest scale. Besides, we can arrange our apparatus so that the tune, or rate of vibration, can be automatically changing every moment at the same rate in the sending and receiving stations on each side of the ocean. Those who talk about the danger of having our messages read by outsiders do not understand the subject."

It is announced also, with reference to the wireless telegraph, that it is to be utilized within a few days for the publication of a daily newspaper on board one of the Atlantic liners, during her voyages.

In Congress, which resumed its sessions on the 5th after the holiday recess, the Senate has become involved in promising discussions of the trust question. These discussions had two distinct starting points—a bill introduced by Senator Hoar, the discussion of which he opened on the 6th; and a resolution offered by Senator Jones, calling upon the attorney general to disclose the testimony against trusts, which had been procured and submitted to him last Fall by Wm. R. Hearst, but upon which he appears to have taken no action. In addition to these centers of controversy there was published a long semi-official letter from the attorney general to the House judiciary committee purporting to set forth not only his own views but those of the President on the trust question. The Hearst evidence was the most important subject of the three.

The character of the issue may be inferred from the Jones resolution, which is as follows:

Whereas, on October 4, 1902, a sworn statement or petition was filed with the attorney general of the United States by William Randolph Hearst, charging the existence of an illegal combination or conspiracy among railroads therein named engaged in interstate commerce, the tendency and the purpose of which was the establishment of a monopoly in the business of transporting and selling anthracite coal, and in connection with said petition a request was made for permission to present evidence establishing the existence of such a combination; whereas, said petition was referred to the United States district attorney for the Southern District of New York, with instructions to receive the evi-