

whatever they can afford for the support of the strike.

3. That an assessment of 10 per cent. be levied on the earnings of members of the unions Nos. 6, 8, 12, 13, 19, 23 and 25, and that an assessment of 1 per cent. a week be made of the members of districts Nos. 2, 5, 11, 14, 15, 16, 20 and 27. This assessment is not to be made against members of unions now on strike, but in such cases the assessments are to commence when the strikes are over, the manner of this being arranged by the unions.

4. The assessment to be paid direct by the local unions to Secretary-Treasurer Wilson.

5. That 25 per cent. be deducted from the salaries of all national district officers and organizers.

6. That the assessments begin from July 16.

7 That all contributions made by the national organization be distributed pro rata to the anthracite districts, as shown by the last coal reports.

8. That each local union be requested to aid as far as possible in securing work for men now on strike. In this connection the good offices of the American Federation of Labor will be requested.

9. That an address be submitted to the American people.

The address, which was adopted by the convention before its final adjournment on the 19th, is a succinct statement of the case for the striking anthracite miners and an appeal to "every trades union and trades unionist, to every citizen whose interests are involved, and to every lover of fair play to assist in raising \$1,000,000 a month from outside sources as long as the strike may last."

Publication has just been made by the authorities at Washington of the verdict in the Glenn court-martial trial (p. 71) in the Philippines. Maj. Glenn's offense consisted (p. 25) in ordering the use of the so-called "water-cure" for the purpose of extorting information. The court-martial was originally ordered by the President to sit in San Francisco, but it was afterwards allowed to sit at Manila. According to the evidence, upon which the President acted, drawn out before the Senate Philippines committee, one instance of the use of the "water-cure" by Maj. Glenn was upon the person of the presidente of the town of Igaras, Iloilo, on the 27th of November, 1900. The object of the torture was to extort information. It was twice applied. The first time the water from a 100-gallon tank was turned

into the victim's mouth, he lying prostrate and his mouth being forcibly held open, until he gave the desired information. The second time a syringe was inserted in his mouth and another in his nose, the two syringes taking water from a five-gallon can. With the man held down upon his back streams of water were in this manner pumped into him, and to make the torture more effective salt was thrown into the water. Not only was this torture inflicted under Maj. Glenn's orders, but also under his orders the town of Igaras, a place of about 10,000 inhabitants, was burned to the ground. Such was the testimony before the Senate committee. Maj. Glenn is convicted by the court-martial, which fixes his punishment at \$50 fine and one month's suspension from duty.

Regarding the humanity of the "water-cure" method of securing information in an enemy's country, and the extensiveness of its use by the American army in the Philippines, Col. Stephen W. Groesbeck, U. S. A., formerly judge advocate of the division of the Philippines, who arrived in San Francisco from Manila on the 20th, gave out a newspaper interview upon his arrival at San Francisco, in which he is reported as saying that he believed "the 'water-cure,' as practiced by the American army in the Philippines, to be the most humane method of obtaining information that is known to modern warfare." He added that it had been abused only by young officers, overzealous and inexperienced in their work.

An official statement of the aggregate casualties suffered by the American army in subjugating the people of the Philippines, the first full official report yet made, was published by the war department on the 23d. It covers the period from February 4, 1899, when actual fighting began, to April 30, 1902, the date adopted by the war department as marking the end of organized resistance. The statement is in substance as follows:

Killed or died of wounds:		
Officers .....	69	
Men ..	936	1,005
Died of disease:		
Officers .....	47	
Men .....	2,535	2,582
Died from accidents:		
Officers .....	6	
Men .....	125	131

Drowned:		
Officers .....	6	
Men .....	257	263
Suicides:		
Officers .....	10	
Men .....	72	82
Murdered:		
Officers .....	1	
Men .....	91	92
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Total deaths .....		4,155
Wounded:		
Officers.....	190	
Men .....	2,707	2,897
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Total casualties .....		7,052
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Aggregate troops in the service:		
Officers .....	4,135	
Men .....	123,803	127,938
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Average of troops in the service by months .....		
		40,000

The war department estimates the percentage which the number of killed and wounded bears to the average strength of the army as 9.7.

In reply to Gov. Taft's final communication to the papal commission at Rome, regarding the Friar's lands in the Philippines (p. 232), Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state and head of the commission, wrote Gov. Taft on the 18th assuring him that the representative of the Vatican to be sent to Manila will enter into negotiations with the Philippine authorities on the four points indicated in the cablegram of Secretary Root. These had been communicated by Gov. Taft and were as follows: to furnish lists (1) of the property the church authorities are willing to sell, together with the nature and details of their titles; (2) of the churches, convents, etc., for which they claim damages in consequence of the occupancy thereof by United States troops; (3) of church properties, the formal title to which was in the Spanish crown at the time of the cession of the archipelago to the United States; and, (4) of the various charitable and educational trusts which the authorities of the church consider as devolving upon the church rather than the state. This reply closed Gov. Taft's mission to Rome, and on the 20th he took his formal official leave of the pope, departing from Rome for Manila on the 21st.

Further developments regarding the decision of the supreme court of Ohio invalidating the charter of Cleveland (p.232) place the respon-