

was thereupon proclaimed, and into the harbor of which squadrons of the Austrian and the Italian navies at once entered. Throughout the remainder of the Spring and into the Summer reports of sporadic conflicts were received, and now a general civil war seems to have broken out.

On the 6th of August it was reported that the governor's palace at Krushevo, in the Monastir region, and within a few miles of Monastir, had been dynamited by insurgents, and that the village of Dihovo, also near Monastir, had been burned by Turkish troops. Telegraphic communication between Monastir and Salonica was at that time interrupted. It has since been learned that the Russian consul at Monastir was murdered on the 8th by a Turkish policeman on duty outside the consulate. For this the Russian government has demanded the immediate and exemplary punishment of the policeman and of all officials, civil and military, who are responsible for his crime. From Salonica, on the 7th, came a report that four battalions of Turkish troops, supported by artillery, had met and routed a body of 1,700 Bulgarians on the 6th near Sorovitch. Still more significant was a report of the 11th from Sofia, Bulgaria, that the revolution had spread to the Uskub and Adrianople districts and that 30,000 armed insurgents were in the field. This was accompanied with accounts of the destruction of villages by both combatants in the Monastir region. Between then and the 12th the situation grew still more serious. A report of the latter date from Constantinople is to the effect that fighting was in progress in the Dibra district, where Albanians were attacking Bulgarian villages. The same report predicts a desperate battle at Krushevo, near Monastir. Macedonians to the number of several thousand held the town and were in possession of its arsenal filled with arms and ammunition. Turkish troops had twice assaulted the town and been each time repulsed. Four thousand Turkish infantry, with several batteries of artillery, were surrounding Krushevo at the time of the re-

port, and news of a battle was hourly expected. The report states that the Turkish troops were under orders to give no quarter.

An appeal to the Powers was made on the 10th by the Macedonian committee, urging intervention. It is signed by Tatartcheff, Christo and Matoff, and is as follows:

The Mussulmans' systematic persecution has compelled the Christians in Macedonia and the vilayet of Adrianople to institute a general uprising. They have had recourse to this extreme measure after exhausting all pacific means to secure the intervention of Europe to enforce the provisions of the Berlin treaty. At the present moment intervention is the only means of remedying the evil and stopping bloodshed. The sporadic efforts of the Powers to secure reforms having failed, they resulted merely in a recrudescence of Turkish fanaticism and government oppression. It is evident that reform measures to be efficacious must include the appointment of a Christian governor general of Macedonia, some one who has never held office under the Porte, and who must be independent of the Turkish government in the exercise of the functions, and the further appointment by the Powers of a joint permanent administrative board, with full powers to deal with any disturbance. Having published the foregoing facts to the civilized world and made known the causes which have driven the Macedonians to despair, the committee for the Macedonians now in arms proposes to continue the fight till the object of their uprising has been attained.

Bulgaria also has appealed to the Powers, doing so through an identical diplomatic note reported from Sofia on the 9th, and strongly suggestive of the war spirit there. In this note the Bulgarian government pledges itself to use its utmost efforts to pacify the unrest in Bulgaria caused by the uprising in Macedonia; but it insists that the Powers must do their part by taking the necessary steps to induce the Sultan to stop the persecution of the people and to quit using the savage bashi-bazouks in suppressing the Macedonian rebellion.

Another report of sanguinary difficulties in the Philippines (p. 281) is at hand this week. It comes from Manila and tells of an attack by 200 "ladrones," un-

der the command of "the notorious Ola," upon 25 members of the American constabulary under a native sergeant in the province of Albay on the 6th. According to this report the constables—

were forced to retreat into a stone house, where they were besieged half of the night. They finally made a sortie and charged the ladrones, killing 29 of them and capturing a dozen guns and several prisoners. There were no casualties among the constabulary. Col. Bandholtz reports six encounters with scattered bands of ladrones. Records which were captured show that these bands have been collecting tribute from natives and passing sentences of death on Filipinos who support the American administration. These disturbances seriously affect the hemp trade.

Negro lynching news in the United States (p. 281) for the week comprises five cases, in only one of which, however, was the victim murdered. One case was that of a well-known Negro lawyer of St. Clairsville, Ohio, near the West Virginia line, who was charged with an assault upon a white woman, and was pursued on the 6th by a mob of prominent citizens, bent upon lynching him. No result is reported. A Negro named Strong, in the custody of the sheriff at Henderson, Texas, accused of having attempted an assault upon a white woman, was taken from the sheriff by a mob on the 7th, and was about to be lynched, when the district judge saved him by promising speedy action by the grand jury. The next day he was sentenced to 99 years in the penitentiary. In Hillsboro, Ohio, an attempt was made on the 9th to lynch Maynard Hudson, a young Negro charged with attacking a little white girl, but the sheriff spirited his prisoner away. The news report, which is sympathetic with the lynchers, describes the town as being quiet on the following day, but says that "the white citizens openly declare that Hudson shall be lynched—or some other Negro—as a lesson to the blacks," who constitute almost half the population. At Hattiesburg, Miss., on the 8th, Amos Jones, a Negro, was hanged by a mob. He had attempted to break jail, along with another Negro and two white prisoners, and in the melee

had shot the jailer. On the 12th, at Indianapolis, a Negro named Kay Woods, who had shot a white man in the hand during a quarrel between them, was pursued by a lynching mob, but a policeman arrested him and with some difficulty held the mob at bay until he got his prisoner into jail.

There is no American political news for the week except from Ohio. After opening the Democratic campaign on the 30th at Canton (p. 281) Mayor Johnson went on the 5th to Urbana, where he addressed the Champaign county convention. This convention was addressed also by Mr. Bryan. The other speakers were John L. Zimmerman, of Springfield, and John J. Lentz, of Columbus. The convention chairman appointed a committee which selected delegates to the State convention, and these delegates afterward signed a pledge, not authorized by the convention, to vote for John L. Zimmerman for the gubernatorial nomination first, last and all the time. Mr. Zimmerman represents the conservative or so-called reactionary element of the party. The resolutions of the convention endorsed the Johnson policy. Since that convention the Hamilton county convention (Cincinnati), meeting on the 12th, has elected 42 delegates to the State convention, of whom a majority are reported to be for Zimmerman. The Johnson supporters, alleging that this convention had been packed by George B. Cox, the Republican "boss" of Cincinnati, are reported to have bolted, under the leadership of Herbert S. Bigelow.

Between these two conventions it was announced that John W. Bookwalter, of Springfield, will be a candidate before the State convention for United States Senator. Mayor Johnson is reported to favor Mr. Bookwalter. This announcement was followed on the 7th by one to the effect that Mr. Johnson had decided to allow his name to go before the convention for the gubernatorial nomination. Mr. Johnson has been averse to entering the State campaign as a candidate. He has expressed his hope that the Democrats may carry the legislature,

to the end that reforms in State legislation may be secured, but has coupled this with a positive refusal to be a candidate for United States Senator, and a statement that he would not be the gubernatorial candidate, unless assured that thereby he might help elect the legislative ticket. In reporting his decision to accept this nomination if offered him, the Cleveland Plain Dealer of the 8th explained:

Although it is well known that Mayor Johnson's chief interest in the State campaign this Fall lies in the election of a Democratic legislature and the defeat of Senator Hanna in his desire for reelection, the Mayor will also enter the gubernatorial fight to win. His own success, however, will be a secondary consideration, and throughout the campaign his main attention will be given to the legislative fights in every county of the State.

The argument urged with most telling effect by those who have been importuning Mr. Johnson to become a candidate has been that with Mr. Johnson's name at the head of the ticket the chances for electing a Democratic legislature would be enhanced.

The outlook in Wall street is reported to have improved, although affairs there got worse before they showed signs of getting better. The market was demoralized after the failures on the 5th (p. 282), but after the first hour on the 6th it recovered somewhat. One small failure—Laidlaw & Garrie—was announced. The expectations, however, which this recovery aroused were disappointed on the 7th, and the market remained dull during the week and until the 11th, when a "more hopeful feeling was reported." A slight upward movement in prices was reported on the 12th.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles retired from active service in the United States army on the 8th, having reached the age limit of 64 years. Gen. Miles, commanding general of the army at the time of his retirement, was not a West Point graduate. A civilian until he entered the army at the age of 22 as a volunteer officer of the 22nd Massachusetts infantry at the opening of the Civil War, he had risen to the command of a brigade when 25, and subsequently gained an enviable reputation on the Indian frontier. Gen. Miles was entirely out of

sympathy with the destructive policy regarding the Indians. Upon retiring on the 8th he addressed a farewell order to the army, in the course of which he said:

Unswerving devotion to our government and the principles upon which it was established and has been maintained is essential to the efficiency of the national forces; and especially is this so in a democratic government, where the individual, in order to be a perfect soldier, must first be a true citizen. The boast that every soldier of a great nation carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack is in a high sense more than equaled in significance by the fact that every American soldier personifies sovereign citizenship, and may by his own conduct exemplify impartial justice to those who have never experienced it, and the results of the highest liberty to those who have been strangers to it, thereby aiding to secure for his country a moral influence not otherwise attainable. . . . Always to maintain truth, honor and justice requires the highest moral courage, and is equally as important as fortitude in battle.

The only official notice of Gen. Miles's retirement after his long and distinguished service was the following order:

Washington, Aug. 8, 1903.—The retirement from active service by the President, August 8, 1903, of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., by operation of law, under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1882, is announced. Lieut. Gen. Miles will proceed to his home. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service. By order of the secretary of war.—H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, Major General, U. S. A.

Another order assigned Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young to the command of the army until August 15, when he is ordered to assume the duties of chief of staff under the new army regulations.

NEWS NOTES.

—The Hungarian ministry resigned on the 10th.

—Pius X was crowned at Rome on the 9th as Pope of the Roman Catholic Church.

—The international convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters met at Dubuque on the 11th.

—The convention of the International Typographical Union opened its sessions at Washington on the 10th.

—The Philadelphia textile strikers (p. 170) to the number of 20,000 out of 80,000 decided on the 8th to return to work.

—An accident in the tunnel of the