

whom are densely ignorant. They have no idea of freedom. They look on the United States as a little island and cannot comprehend the motives of this government.

These indications that the Philippine "pacification" of the past year has been a dream of optimistic officials and partisan newspapers, are tragically verified by the disaster to the American arms alluded to above.

This disaster occurred near Balangiga, a sea port of the island of Samar, on the 28th. Samar lies south and east of Luzon, from which it is separated by the San Bernardino channel. It is occupied by from 2,000 to 3,000 American troops. While Company C, of the Ninth infantry (whose colonel, Liscomb, was killed in China), was at breakfast on the 28th, it was surprised by a body of Filipinos. The company was 75 strong and was accompanied by a regimental surgeon. Out of this total of 76, only 24 escaped, of whom 11 were wounded. Of the remaining 52, the bodies of 45 have been found. They had been burned in a trench, and in numerous instances had been mutilated. The captain's body, saturated with kerosene and partly burned, was found tied at the heels. The Filipinos captured all the company supplies and all its rifles except three. The Filipino casualties are not credibly reported. When a battalion of the same regiment reached the town after the disaster it was deserted, and this battalion razed it to the ground. It is suspected that the presidente and chief of police of the town, under the American regime, led the destructive attack upon the Americans.

Concurrently with this sanguinary news from Samar come reports from Manila that in the provinces of Batanga and Tayabas, which comprise the whole southern part of the island of Luzon, "the worst form of guerrilla warfare prevails." In those provinces, say these reports—the insurgent forces are distributed under cover along every road and trail and wait for travelers in ambush. The insurgent leader Caballos (who formerly belonged to Gen. Cailles' command, but who refused to surrender with Cailles) is retreating to the mountains. The main forces of the insurgents are scattered in bands over the province, where they dig up rifles when there is an opportunity to use them.

In South Africa, also, the path of the foreign invader continues to be strewn with thorns. The biggest battle for several months was fought on the 26th, and though the Boers were forced to withdraw, according to British reports, they made an attack with so large a force as to discredit Kitchener's assurances that the country is pacified except for "a few malcontents." This battle took place on the borders of Zululand, southeast of the Transvaal. Some 1,500 Boers, supposed to have been led by Gen. Botha, attacked the British forts Itala and Prospect. The battle lasted all day on the 26th, and the Boers were finally repulsed, though with a loss to the British of 12 killed, 43 wounded and 63 missing. Boer losses, according to the first report, were 20 killed; but subsequent British dispatches put them at 200 killed and 300 wounded and captured. Some curiosity has been excited over these reports, which account for 63 British as missing, though the attack upon the forts was repulsed; and it has been inferred that the 63 were killed. Hardly had this battle near the eastern border of the Transvaal been heard of, when news of another, at the western border, hundreds of miles away, came over the wires. Gen. Delary had on the night of the 29th attacked the British garrison at Moedwill, under command of Col. Kekewich, who defended Kimberley. Here also the Boers were repulsed, but only after two hours' fighting, in which the British lost 33 killed, 88 wounded, including Col. Kekewich, and 40 missing. The report of Boer losses is 14 killed and 114 wounded.

It is evident that Lord Kitchener is in narrow straits, for, on the 30th the British war office made public his request for 25,000 more men, together with plenary power to hang prisoners charged with rebellion, treason or murder, without reference to the home government. No response to this request is yet reported. The depletion of the British war chest, however, is exposed by the announced decision of the ministry to call for an additional loan of \$750,000,000. And as to the need for men and the few enlistments the military journals of London are calling for conscription. The Naval and Military Gazette, for instance, comments upon Kitchener's need for men by asking:

Where are they to be got, unless indeed the colonies be asked to send more men? The yeomanry are not

coming forward as it was expected they would, and the experiment of sending out raw recruits is not likely to be repeated. On the whole, there is little enough on which to congratulate ourselves just now except the magnificent spirit of the army in the field, and of that we are ashamed to take advantage. Perhaps the government will redeem its past feebleness by taking the only step that meets the case—putting in force the only form of conscription that will be accepted in England.

The same paper, deploring the state of things in Cape Colony, and admitting that large numbers of the colonial Dutch are joining the Boers and that practically the entire population in invaded districts is giving them assistance, says:

In 1899 ministers thought there would be no war. In 1900 they thought the war would end. In 1901 they think peace can be secured by proclamations. These miscalculations have been paid for in the devastation of South Africa, rivers of blood and millions of treasure. Nevertheless, the nation still refuses to learn its lesson, perhaps because it is not bitter enough. Do we intend to wait for an awakening that may come too late?

That British public opinion is being affected by the discouraging situation appears probable from the fact that 500 public meetings have been arranged, to be held throughout Great Britain in October and November to protest against the ministerial policy of unconditional surrender, and to demand an honorable peace.

Regarding the petition of the Boers to The Hague council for a decree of arbitration (p. 395), the London Times verifies the report that the members of the council have unanimously decided that the question of assuming the initiative in arbitration or intervention in any form in regard to the South African war must be definitely abandoned.

We can cross the ocean on the news of the yacht race between the Irish "Shamrock II." owned by Sir Thomas Lipton and the American "Columbia," owned by J. Pierpont Morgan, which began at New York on the 28th. The race is to be decided by the best three in five trials, with a time limit of five and a half hours. The trial of the 28th, 15 miles by windward and return, was won by the Columbia by 1 minute and 22 seconds, official computation. She had actually gone beyond the time limit by 6 seconds—having started at 11:00:16 and re-