

pont after escaping a trap laid for them by Lord Kitchener. These reports were unofficial, but they have since been confirmed by Lord Kitchener, who, in a dispatch of the 15th, tells of fighting De Wet on that day at an unnamed point north of Philipstown. From other later dispatches it appears that the fighting began on the 13th, and that De Wet was being gradually pushed back. On the 18th dispatches from London described him as dashing through Cape Colony with Lord Kitchener in person at his heels. Six flying columns were said to be operating against him, attempting another converging and enveloping movement. Beyond this there is nothing new.

The conduct of the war has already figured somewhat ominously in debate in the new British parliament, which on the 14th continued its first session after the recess (page 584) of January 15. King Edward opened the session, reading, on this occasion, his first speech from the throne. After ascending the throne in the house of lords, and taking the historic anti-catholic oath, the king proceeded with his speech, in which he briefly reviewed the condition of the empire, saying, with reference to the war in South Africa:

The war in South Africa is not yet entirely terminated, but the capitals of the enemy and its principal lines of communication are in my possession, and measures have been taken which will, I trust, enable my troops to deal effectually with the forces by which they are still opposed. I greatly regret the loss of life and expenditure of treasure due to the fruitless guerrilla warfare maintained by Boer partisans in the former territories of the two republics. Their early submission is much to be desired in their own interests, as until it takes place it will be impossible for me to establish in those colonies the institutions which will secure the equal rights of all the white inhabitants and protection and justice to the native population.

On the subject of appropriations he said:

The estimates for the year will be laid before you. Every care has been taken to limit their amount, but the naval and military requirements of the country, and especially the outlay consequent upon the South African war, have involved an inevitable increase.

Upon returning to their own chamber the commons debated the ministerial address in reply to the king's

speech, the principal subject of the debate being the war policy in South Africa. In the heat of debate on this subject on the 19th, a debate in which young Churchill and Secretary Chamberlain participated in support of the ministry, John Dillon precipitated an issue over the refusal of the under secretary of state for foreign affairs to respect the practice of cross-examining undersecretaries, which has prevailed in parliament. He refused to answer questions without formal written notice, doing so in obedience to the direction of the ministry. Thereupon Mr. Dillon moved an adjournment, which seems to have made an issue with the ministry over their new rule, though exactly how or why is not clear from the dispatches, and upon that issue the ministry was saved from defeat by a majority of only 45, when their normal majority is 130.

When we last referred to affairs in China (page 697) an agreement between the powers and the Chinese plenipotentiaries had been made under which certain punishments of specified anti-foreign leaders were to be inflicted by the Chinese government. Three were to be sentenced to death, with a commutation of the death sentence to banishment; three already dead were to be sentenced to death posthumously; and six were to be actually decapitated. This agreement has since been repudiated by the empress. A dispatch of the 15th from Peking tells of the receipt from her court of a brief note declaring the agreement impossible to meet, withdrawing powers of initiative from the Chinese plenipotentiaries, and positively refusing the infliction of any further punishment than the decapitation of Yu Hsien, governor of Shansi province, and permission to Prince Chwang to commit suicide. The same dispatch explains that the royal signature to this note had been secured by coercion, the whole court being hopelessly in the power of the principal anti-foreign leaders whose punishment is demanded by the powers. The foreign ministers have announced to the Chinese plenipotentiaries that negotiations can proceed only upon the basis of the original agreement. In consequence of this hitch in the negotiations the German field marshal, Waldersee, who is in nominal command of the allied forces, has urged the military chiefs of the different powers to co-

operate in an expedition, the object of which is supposed to be the capture of the emperor and the empress dowager with their court officials, who are at Siang-Fu in Shensee province, far in the interior. Gen. Chaffee, commander of the American forces in China, was instructed from Washington on the 18th to make an effort to secure the abandonment of Waldersee's expedition; and on the 20th a further note from the Chinese plenipotentiaries to the ministers of the allied powers was taken to indicate the abandonment by the Chinese court of its defiant attitude of the 15th.

From the Philippines the reports of the week relate chiefly to American attempts at civil organization. The province of Pangasinan was organized on the 17th with the following officers and salaries: Governor, Perfecto Sison, \$2,000; secretary, Romo Paclet, \$1,500; treasurer, Capt. Hardeeman, \$2,500; supervisor, Capt. Maloney, \$2,000; fiscal, Ignacio Villamor, \$1,500. There are some reports, however, of surrenders and of fighting. The fighting in the Island of Luzon for the week ending on the 17th is summed up as approximating 20 skirmishes, in which 25 Filipino officers and 330 men, with 350 rifles, 70 other arms, and 5,500 rounds of ammunition were taken by the Americans. On the 18th the Thirtieth United States infantry sailed for San Francisco with 26 officers and 751 men. The remaining 1,290 men and 48 officers are thus accounted for: Twenty officers and 68 men remain in Manila; ten men were killed and 37 are absent on sick leave; the remainder were discharged or died of disease and wounds.

Appointments are announced from Washington of the following American judges for the Philippines:

Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands—C. A. Willard, Minneapolis, and J. F. Cooper, Fort Worth.

Court of First Instance of the Philippine Islands—Henry C. Bates, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Fletcher Ladd, Lancaster, N. H.; E. F. Johnston, Ann Arbor, Mich.; L. R. Wifley, St. Louis; A. F. Odlin, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

There appears to be no legal authority for these civil judicial appointments except the president's military power as commander-in-chief of the army.

American casualties in the Philip-

piners since July 1, 1898, inclusive of the current official reports given out in detail at Washington to February 20, 1901, are as follows:

Deaths to May 16, 1900 (see page 91) .....	1,847
Killed reported from May 16, 1900, to the date of the presidential election, November 6, 1900 .....	100
Deaths from wounds, disease and accident, same period .....	468
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Total deaths to presidential election .....	2,415
Killed reported since presidential election .....	36
Deaths from wounds, disease and accident, same period .....	159
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Total deaths .....	2,610
Wounded since July 1, 1898 .....	2,410
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Total casualties since July, '98 .....	5,020
Total casualties to last week .....	5,020
Total deaths to last week .....	2,610

War of a somewhat different kind from the sanguinary species to which so much of our space has been devoted for the past two years and more, has broken out between the United States and Russia. It is a tariff war. Our own secretary of the treasury, Mr. Gage, began it, though in compliance with an act of congress prescribing his official duty. It had appeared from the reports of American consular officers in Russia, that the Russian government pays a bounty upon sugars exported from that country. This is done indirectly by remitting from sugar exports the internal tax imposed upon sugar for home consumption. But like a direct bounty, it enables Russian exporters of sugar to the United States to pay the American import tariff and yet undersell importers from other countries, and also the American sugar trust, in the American market. The American sugar trust had provided for such contingencies by securing the insertion in the tariff law of a provision directing the secretary of the treasury to impose countervailing duties upon goods imported from abroad under the stimulation of export bounties. Accordingly, Mr. Gage decided on the 12th, proclaiming it by department circular No. 10 of the 14th, to make an increase of 35 per cent. of the present import duties on Russian sugar. Similar additional duties are imposed upon sugars from other bounty paying countries—as France, Germany, Bel-

gium, etc.; but the Russian government has decided to retaliate by imposing practically prohibitory tariffs—an average increase of about 50 per cent.—upon the principal imports into Russia from the United States. The ordinance for that purpose, sent to the Russian senate immediately upon the announcement of Mr. Gage's decision, is to take effect on the 1st of March. It affects chiefly such American manufactures as machinery, tools and other products of cast iron and steel.

There is an interesting coincidence in the fact that this tariff war, which is between Russia and the United States only nominally, being in fact a conflict of interests between the American sugar trust on one side and the American steel trusts on the other, has broken out just at the moment when the steel trusts are completing a consolidation. Rumors of this consolidation have furnished floods of newspaper gossip for several weeks, but nothing authentic has been published. We noted the rumors on pages 665 and 697. It seems reasonably probable, however, that the consolidation is now complete except in form, and that in that particular it is nearly so. Dispatches of the 15th from New York told of arrangements for filing the charter of the new corporation in Delaware; the capital stock to be \$800,000,000. The old concerns whose interests are to be consolidated in the new are the Carnegie company, the Federal Steel Co., the American Steel & Wire Co., the National Tube Co., the American Bridge Co., the Lake Superior Consolidated iron mines, the Republic Iron & Steel Co., the American Tinplate Co., the National Steel Co., and the American Steel Hoop Co. Half of the \$800,000,000 of stock, it is explained in a further dispatch of the 18th, is to be seven per cent. preferred, the other half being common; and in addition to the stock a five per cent. first mortgage debt of \$300,000,000 is to be created. Mr. Carnegie is to receive, it is understood, \$124,500,000 for his Carnegie company stock.

Kansas furnishes reports of still another kind of warfare. This war consists of the riotous demonstrations against liquor sellers to the inception of which we referred editorially (page 657) last month. In Kansas, a prohibition state, liquor selling is a crime.

Concluding, therefore, that the goods and appurtenances of liquor sellers used in that business are not lawful property, Mrs. Carrie Nation began in Wichita a crusade of smashing the windows, furniture and other equipments of liquor saloons, excusing this disorderly proceeding upon the plea that the officers of the law wink at violations of the prohibitory statutes. Growing out of these demonstrations, and directly inspired by Mrs. Nation, who went to Topeka to carry on her crusade, a large mass meeting was held at Topeka on the 10th, at which liquor sellers were given until the 15th to remove their illicit goods and fixtures under penalty of their destruction. This action appears to have been effective. Some 60 liquor "joints" closed at once, and by the appointed time Topeka was reported as perfectly "dry." Nevertheless, on that day, the 15th, Mrs. Nation, with five companies of "The Carrie Nation Home Defenders," consisting of 500 men and women, found several "joints" to attack. The first one was guarded by four policemen, but regardless of these guardians the attack was made. Plate glass windows were broken, doors and window frames were cut away with axes, and the contents of the saloon were smashed. The policemen arrested Mrs. Nation. She was soon released, however, and led similar attacks upon other places. Four times during the day she suffered arrest. The smashing work went on for two or three days in Topeka, but on the 18th Mrs. Nation was ordered committed to jail in default of peace bonds in \$2,000. Some of her coadjutors were held in smaller sums. Mrs. Nation refuses to give the bonds required, and is still in jail. On the 20th the criminal court of Sedgwick county, sitting at Wichita, decided a case brought against her for malicious destruction of property in that town. The decision, which was not upon the facts, but upon the law, was adverse to Mrs. Nation. The court decided that property used for saloon purposes is under the protection of the law, and can be confiscated or destroyed only by due process.

Similar demonstrations have taken place in other parts of Kansas—Winfield, Emporia, Olpe, Perry, Goffs, Newman, Hutchinson, Wellington and Lawrence. In Millwood, a town near Leavenworth, an attack by masked men was made upon a liquor joint on the 19th, and in the disorder it occasioned, the assailants shot