

steamers of the Orinoco Co., belonging to Americans but which fly the Venezuelan flag and had been forcibly taken by the Venezuelan authorities for government uses, were captured on the 14th by the revolutionists. The rebel general, Matos, is reported as menacing Caraccas, the capital of Venezuela, from Uritucu, to the southeast; and the strategic coast point of Porto Cabello, to the west, is threatened and its capture has been reported and denied. Should this point be captured by the rebels, the possession of the coast city of Barcelona would enable them to hem in President Castro. His position is regarded as serious.

Attention is once more directed to the revolution in the neighboring republic of Colombia (vol. iv., p. 760), by a possible clash between that country and Great Britain over a question of transporting government troops in British merchant vessels. The Colombian authorities at Buenaventura, on the southern coast of the state of Antioquia, have been endeavoring to compel the "Ecuador," of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. of Liverpool, to carry government troops to Panama, where the war is raging. They claim the right to enforce their demands under a contract made by the steamship company in consideration of tax exemptions, subsidies and other privileges. Unwilling to comply, and fearing forcible measures, the agents of the company have asked protection through the British consul; and the British cruiser Phaeton has in consequence been ordered to Buenaventura.

When this revolution was last referred to in these columns (vol. iv., p. 760) a rebel defeat had just been reported as having occurred at Rio Frio, in the state of Magdalena, on the 21st of February. Further defeats of the rebels were reported early in April, which were so overwhelming as to encourage the belief in Washington that they had ended the war. But on the 16th of the same month the rebels captured a coast town, Bacos del Toro, west of Colon, after an all-night battle so severe that 150 men on both sides were killed; and on the 30th news of their capture of Rio Hacha was confirmed. A month later, June 1, it was reported by way of Kingston, Jamaica, that the revolution had then made such advances as to have taken from the control of the government all the

towns on the Isthmus except Colon and Panama, and to have compelled a complete reorganization of the government forces. Since then one of the severest battles of the war has been fought. It began at Agua Dulce, about 75 miles from Panama, on the 29th of July. The battle still raged on the 3d of August, with over 10,000 men engaged on both sides, but on the 4th there were indefinite rumors of its having ended. Several days later the rebels claimed a victory; but the government had previously claimed it, and definite news is still wanting.

Cuban disturbances are political, and grow out of the ordinary embarrassments due to the establishment of a new nation (pp. 121, 140, 153, 172) which has struggled through long years of rebellion against an alien power. The most notable event complete in itself, is the resignation of Emilio Terry as secretary of agriculture in President Palma's cabinet, which occurred on the 18th. Senor Terry's announced reason is his desire to visit Paris; but it is inferred that he found himself in total disagreement with the rest of the cabinet and the president regarding aids to agriculture. Another important event is the discovery that the tariff schedule adopted by the Cuban senate is designed to affect prejudicially about \$35,000,000 of imports from the United States, mostly such as are produced in the states that opposed Cuban reciprocity in the United States Congress at its recent session. It is hinted from Washington that the object of this measure is to assist President Roosevelt in securing tariff concessions by Congress to Cuban producers.

Over in the Philippine possessions of the United States disturbing news comes from Mindanao, whence indications of unrest (p. 265) were reported late last month. This unrest was more recently supposed to have been allayed by the surrender on the 5th of August of a Mohammedan priest who had been the leading opponent of American occupation of the island of Mindanao. He promised when surrendering, to influence the rest of the defiant Moros to follow his example. But this confidence in pacification appears to have been misplaced. On the 12th a party of Moros, armed with swords and spears, surprised an outpost of the 27th U. S. infantry, killing a sergeant and

one private and severely wounding another private. As the attacking party was from the strongly fortified Moros town of Bacolod it was expected that a retaliatory attack would be made upon that town by the Americans, especially as the reduction of its forts had been recommended by the American officer in command in the Lake Lanao region. But no decisive action is yet reported. The dispatches only say that the situation in Mindanao is again critical. Gen. Chaffee arrived in the island on the 15th on a tour of inspection.

Conflicts in the immediate neighborhood of Manila with what are called gangs of "ladrones," or highwaymen, are reported in somewhat astonishing number. In a Manila report of the 18th, which describes these rather significant conflicts, it is said that—

thirty members of the constabulary in charge of an American inspector encountered a strong force of ladrones near Manila yesterday. The inspector was wounded and four men killed. Reinforcements arrived and the constabulary killed six and captured five ladrones. Reports from Cavite report several skirmishes between the constabulary and ladrones in which the latter had eleven killed and nine captured. These were members of Felizardo's gang. The constabulary suffered no casualties.

In view of the fact that the Manila dispatches used to designate as "ladrones" bodies of men now admitted to have been "insurgents," these later reports not unnaturally suggest a query.

In furtherance of the establishment of civil government in the Philippines under the recent act of Congress (p. 199), Gen. Chaffee has issued an order to the army in the archipelago, a copy of which reached the war department by mail on the 19th, in which he gives strict orders to the troops not to interfere with the conduct of the civil government and to refrain from even making suggestions to civil officials. Only in case of a written demand are the troops to respond to any call for help, and no less authority than the governor of a province will be recognized by the military as competent to make such a call; nor will any less authority than a brigade commander respond. Soldiers are forbidden to use their weapons against a civil prisoner, and it is declared that "an at-

tempt to assault by bolts will not justify an attack of firearms."

In the United States a specific instance of what is known to the police as "sweating" a prisoner has come to public attention. It is a Chicago case. The prisoner, whose name is Oscar Thompson, was arrested on the 10th of August upon suspicion of being concerned in a mysterious double murder known as "the Bartholin case." Instead of taking him before a magistrate, the police confined Thompson in a police station, and held him there without warrant or commitment until August 16, when two well-known lawyers of Chicago secured his regular commitment to the county jail. During this man's six days' incarceration at the police station he was subjected to continual persecution by the police who were trying to extort a confession, and who were thereby, according to the press reports, gradually driving him to madness. The following instances of the brow-beating to which the prisoner was subjected were culled on the 16th by the Chicago Tribune from the various reports for a week:

Thompson didn't sleep last night. In his cell at the Hyde Park police station was a man who, Thompson thought, was a drunken tramp, but who in reality was a detective. This detective kept Thompson awake all night.

Thompson was haggard, unshaven and unmistakably nervous when led before the inspector.

Thompson was a pitiful sight when he shambled into the inspector's office and was pushed into a chair. His eyes were watery and sore looking. His hair was matted and unkempt.

"You've been lying to me for a week now, Thompson," shouted Inspector Hunt. "This is your last chance. I quit fooling with you right here."

"That's it, you coward," roared the inspector. "You try to shun that awful Wednesday night."

"Open your lying mouth, now, and tell the truth with it for once," said Hunt.

Inspector Hunt pursued the inquiry along merciless lines for more than an hour. Then he tried another tack.

"Come, now, Thompson," he coaxed. "Come here and tell me about this thing. I am your friend and I'll take care of you."

"Inspector," said Thompson, "if you were to kill me I couldn't tell you more about this thing than I have."

"Do you remember August Becker?" asked the inspector. "Becker who chopped up his wife and cooked and burned her? You are sitting in his place. You look and act like he did.

He lied for weeks, but at last he told the truth."

Thompson appeared on the verge of nervous prostration. His face was drawn, his form shook, and his answers came in a subdued whisper.

"Now you are shifting again, and resorting to lies and subterfuge," shouted Inspector Hunt. "You don't tell because you are a coward, and your silence is putting you in a terrible fix. You will tell me all about it before you leave here."

Thompson was led tottering away to his cell.

Thompson's commitment to the county jail removed him from the police inquisition.

The injunction against the Cleveland city council restraining it from granting Mayor Johnson's 3-cent fare street car ordinance, which was granted by a judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio and was to be passed upon by that court on the 15th, as reported last week (p. 291), was heard on that day by only two judges of the court—Shauck and Burkett. They refused to allow argument on the merits of the case, but decided to continue the injunction in force until the full hearing, which would not be, in regular course, for two years to come. When questioned about this latest obstruction to securing 3-cent fares in Cleveland Mayor Johnson said:

Since the 3-cent fare railroad has been defeated by the action of the Supreme Court, we shall now appeal to the people with every confidence that their decision will be in favor of 3-cent fare.

#### NEWS NOTES.

—The Shah of Persia arrived in England on the 17th.

—The city of Tientsin, China, captured by the foreign allies two years ago (vol. iii., p. 232), was evacuated on the 15th.

—The revolt in Siam (p. 296) was reported on the 15th by the American minister to Siam as being practically at an end.

—An annual reunion of the National Society of the Army of the Philippines was held at Council Bluffs on the 15th.

—The North Atlantic squadron, U. S. N., began the so-called "naval kriegspiel," or war play, off the coast of Massachusetts on the 19th.

—The "regular" Republican convention of Delaware met at Dover on the 19th and nominated a ticket. The Addicks faction is to meet on the 2d.

—The parliament of Cape Colony assembled on the 20th at Cape Town. This is its first meeting since it was suspended as a military measure during the Boer war.

—Frank C. Andrews, the Detroit bank wrecker who became conspicuous nearly a year ago as an "anarchist" hunter, was convicted on the 16th of robbing the City Savings Bank.

—Both houses of the parliament of New South Wales have agreed upon a woman suffrage bill, and women now have the right to vote in that state of the Commonwealth of Australia.

—The rectification of the India-Thibet frontier has been completed. It has added 350 square miles to the British frontier. Numbers of Thibetan shepherds who had settled inside the line have been turned out.

—The emperor of Germany has changed his headquarters for the Fall army maneuvers (p. 263) from Posen, in Prussian Poland, to Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, in Brandenburg, to avoid the unfriendly atmosphere of the Polish city.

—Luther R. Marsh, once partner of Daniel Webster and later a leader of the New York bar, but better known later still as the impoverished dupe of the notorious Ann Odelia Diss De Bar, died at Middletown, N. Y., on the 15th.

—King Edward VII. granted on the 20th a royal charter for a British Academy for the promotion of historical, philosophic and philological studies, in which 49 fellows are named, including the earl of Rosebery, Arthur Balfour, William Leche and John Morley.

—Under the name of the Middle States and Mississippi Valley Exposition, the first general exhibit of the industrial progress of the American Negro was opened in the First Regiment armory in Chicago on the 13th. Twenty-two states are represented with industrial exhibits.

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States for the month ending July 31, 1902, as given by the June treasury sheet, are as follows (M standing for merchandise, G for gold and S for silver):

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
M	\$ 88,807,960	\$ 79,206,220	\$ 9,601,740 exp.
G	7,670,808	1,584,421	6,076,387 exp.
S	3,671,914	2,456,547	1,215,367 exp.
	\$100,150,582	\$83,257,188	\$16,893,394 exp.

—Botha, DeLarey and DeWet, the Boer generals, arrived from Madeira (p. 296) in London on the 16th, where they received a great popular welcome. On the 17th they were received on board the royal yacht at Southampton by the king, and departing for Holland on the 18th, they