

incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal."

III. The following rules for neutralization shall control: (1) Canal to be open to vessels of commerce and war of all nations on equal and equitable terms. (2) It shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right or act of war be exercised within it; but the United States "shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder." (3) Belligerent vessels of war and prizes shall take in no supplies in the canal except such as may be strictly necessary, and shall not linger. (4) Belligerents shall not embark or disembark troops or munitions of war except temporarily in case of accidental hindrance. (5) These rules and the general rules of war to apply with reference to belligerents to waters at either end of the canal within three marine leagues. (6) All works appurtenant to the canal to be under the protection of the same rules.

IV. No change of territorial sovereignty or international relations of the countries traversed by the canal to affect its neutralization or the obligations of this treaty.

V. Ratification clause.

The treaty is substantially the same as the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty as amended by the senate. Except that the first and the second articles are transposed, that the 7th rule of the first treaty as amended is embodied in the 2d rule of the second treaty, and that article IV. of the second treaty did not appear in the first treaty as amended there are no changes other than in unimportant phraseology.

Since the publication of the new treaty, it has been reported from Washington that strong influences are at work in the senate to prevent its ratification. These influences are said to flow chiefly from the transcontinental railroad interests, which control not only the great continental lines, but also the Panama railroad. A ship canal would check their monopoly by enabling independent shipping lines to run between Atlantic and Pacific ports without being compelled either to go thousands of miles out of their way around Cape Horn or to submit to the discriminating exactions of the Panama railroad.

When Senator Lodge introduced in the senate the Philippines tariff

bill, noted last week at page 553, objections were made by members of the lower house that this was a revenue measure and ought not to originate in the senate. The Lodge bill seems in consequence to have been abandoned and a House bill, prepared by Mr. Payne, has been agreed to by the Republican majority of the ways and means committee. The minority members were notified on the 10th that this bill would be taken up in full committee on the 11th, reported to the House on the 13th, and considered in the house on the 17th. It is designed "temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine islands," and will re-enact the tariff act of the Philippine commission as to imports into the archipelago; will apply the Dingley schedules to imports from the Philippines into the United States; and will appropriate the duties on imports into the Philippines to Philippine uses. After the adoption of this bill on the 11th by the committee, it was arranged to bring it finally to vote in the House on the 18th.

From the seat of war in the Philippines an engagement at Labo, province of Camarines, is reported, in which three Americans of the Twentieth infantry were killed. The town of Lipa, province of Batangas, is reported to have been attacked by Filipinos, one American soldier and several "Americanists" being killed. An attack on Nagartean, province of North Ilocos, was repulsed without American loss.

The habeas corpus case of Mr. Patterson, the British subject who, as the secretary of Sixto Lopez, accompanied Lopez in this country, has been dismissed by the American supreme court of the Philippines. He had been required upon landing to take an oath of allegiance to the Philippines; and, refusing, was arrested for deportation. Having been now remanded after a hearing by the court upon the writ of habeas corpus, he is to be deported to Hong-Kong.

From South Africa there comes an obscure British dispatch which indicates that another British force has barely escaped capture by the Boers. The event occurred near Heilbron, which is in the extreme north of the Orange Free State on the line of the railroad to Pretoria. According to this dispatch, Gen. DeWet had concentrated about 2,000 Boers near Heilbron, and a British force went out to capture them. This force ap-

parently only escaped capture itself because of the timely arrival of reinforcements. There seems to have been fighting lasting two days, in which the British suffered unreported losses, and were forced to retreat, reinforcements and all, to Heilbron. Whatever the full facts may be they are as yet withheld either by Lord Kitchener or the British war office. Two captures by British have been reported during the week, the latter of importance. It comprises practically the whole Bethel commando, the prisoners numbering 131.

The pressure of the war upon British resources is indicated by the recruiting of troops in Canada and Australia and the reported decision of the ministry, just made, to send to South Africa all the reserves who have not completed 12 years of service. Lord Brodrick, the British war secretary, in a speech at Glasgow on the 11th, charged the Boers with an increasing disregard for the laws of war, and intimated that they will not much longer be treated as belligerents.

Concern is felt with reference to the reconcentrado camps, because the British government is unusually dilatory in reporting the death rate for October. It is feared that this delay indicates a heavy increase of deaths. On the other hand, satisfaction is expressed over the statement of Lord Onslow, parliamentary secretary of the colonial office, made at a public meeting at Crewe on the 9th. He announced that the concentration camps have now been placed under the control of the civil authorities and that no pains will be spared to make them healthful places, adding that reconcentrados who wish to go to the coast will be allowed to do so.

American sentiment on the reconcentrado policy in South Africa found expression at the Auditorium in Chicago on the 8th when Bourke Cockran, of New York, addressed an applauding audience which packed the large hall to inaugurate measures for Boer rescue and relief. Contributions amounting to \$6,000 were made, and resolutions calling upon the president of the United States to act were passed. Further steps expressive of sympathy include a request to the Rev. Hiram W. Thomas, the famous clergyman of Chicago, to visit the reconcentrado camps and report their condition to the people of this country.