

goes down on his knees and asks the God of battles to bring victory to the Boers.

While Mr. Fischer and Mr. Wessels were addressing American citizens of English speech in the farther west, Mr. Wolmerans had gone into Michigan, where he addressed American citizens of Dutch speech in their native tongue.

While the Boer envoys were thus appealing to the American people in behalf of Boer independence in South Africa, the American government was continuing its operations against Filipino independence in Asia. That this work is discouraging, however, is shown to some extent by the events of the week. On the 6th it was learned at Manila that the Thirty-third regiment had recently gone through an experience which qualified a majority for the hospital. They had marched 250 miles in the mountains, suffering from hunger and fever, and of 50 horses with which they had begun their march only 13 survived. Nor is that the only discouraging news. Papers have come into the possession of the military authorities at Manila which show that nearly all the mayors installed by Americans in towns within Gen. Young's military district, have been regularly collecting and forwarding taxes for Aguinaldo's government and reporting to Aguinaldo the disposition and movements of American troops. It appears, also, that native telegraphers employed by the American military authorities have been sending to Aguinaldo copies of important telegrams exchanged between American officials. As a slight offset to these discouragements the Americans were able on the 9th to report the capture near Manila of Gen. Pio del Pilar, and on the 12th to announce the bloodless dispersal of a Filipino garrison in the mountains by Gen. Grant and the surrender at other points of two guerrilla leaders. But the glory of these captures was dimmed by an Associated Press report of the 13th from Manila, which disturbs the theory that only the "Tagalog tribes" are unfriendly to the Americans, and that but for them the archipelago would be pacified. Says this report:

The theory that the Filipinos outside of the Tagalog provinces were friendly to American rule has been deeply shaken by recent events. All of the northeastern coast beyond Dagupan is in a state of war and there are frequent fights with heavy losses

to the Filipinos. All of the southern provinces inhabited by the Visayans are also turbulent, and in the Camarines, Neuva Carceres and Albay provinces the Americans control only the ground within the picket lines of the garrisons in the coast towns, while these garrisons are the objects of frequent attacks from large insurgent forces. With the exception of Negros, which, being the wealthiest island of the Philippines, is the most friendly to American rule, the Visayan islands show similar conditions. Panay is overrun by the insurgents outside of the American garrisons.

No engagements are distinctively reported, but under the head of casualties in "scouting" the fact is disclosed that both sides continue to suffer losses in both killed and wounded.

American casualties in the Philippines since July 1, 1898, inclusive of all current official reports given out in detail at Washington to May 30, 1900, are as follows:

Deaths to May 16, 1900, (see page 91) .....	1,847
Killed reported since May 16, 1900. . . . .	11
Deaths from wounds, disease and accidents reported since May 16, 1900 .....	69
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Total deaths since July 1, 1898. . . . .	1,927
Wounded .....	2,152
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Total casualties since July, 1898. . . . .	4,079
Total casualties reported last week .....	4,025
Total deaths reported last week. . . . .	1,896

In this imperial play of making war to force civilization upon distant countries, France also appears to be preparing to give the world the benefit of a sensational performance. The object of her intentions is Morocco, and her motive will be apparent upon a glance at the map of North Africa. The fortress of Gibraltar, as is well known, enables the British to command the Straits of Gibraltar and thereby the mouth of the Mediterranean sea. If the French could acquire the same right of fortification at Ceuta, on the African shore, they might share with Great Britain this power of control; but to that Great Britain would never consent, and France is not disposed to contest the matter. The French, therefore, look with hope toward opening an overland route, under their own control, from some point on the Atlantic coast of Africa into Algeria, which is already a dependency of France. By that means France would secure a gateway from the Atlantic to the

Mediterranean which would not be commanded by British guns. The most available overland route for their purpose is through southern Morocco, from Cape Ghir on the Atlantic, to Fighig on the Algerian border. It is not clear from the news dispatches what France is doing to secure this route, but Morocco, which is an absolute despotism under a sultan, is preparing to resist a military attack. She is mobilizing troops at Fighig in readiness to meet the French advanced posts just across the border in Algeria in the event of a hostile movement on their part. Additional importance is given these warlike preparations by rumors in London that Great Britain proposes to check the French by crossing over into Morocco at Tangier to restore order in the sultan's dominions, upon the plan adopted for the pacification of Egypt.

Farther south in Africa another war is in progress. It is in Ashanti on the northern coast of the Gulf of Guinea, the participants being the natives and the British. Ashanti is a British crown colony, of which Frederic M. Hodgson is the governor. We noted five weeks ago, at page 71, that the native Ashantis had risen in great force and were besieging Coomassie, the colony capital; and a week later, at page 93, that their rebellion was growing more serious, and appeared to have for its object the termination of British rule. After that no news reached this country until the present week; and what comes now gives but little information. Almost all that can be gathered from it is that Coomassie is too closely invested by the natives for runners to get through, and that the British relief expedition, under Col. Willcocks, is meeting with determined opposition in its advance. A severe though apparently unfruitful battle was fought between the 6th and 9th in which there were 100 British casualties. Another had been fought in May; but though the British won it, they were obliged to withdraw, which they did after burning a native village in the sight of its inhabitants. Fifty thousand natives are reported as in arms; and it is said to be impossible for white men to go into the interior.

Back from the dark continent to America, and still there is news of war. A dispatch of the 6th tells of three fierce battles in Colombia,

South America, in which the government forces defeated the revolutionists. These battles were fought in the civil war which has been in progress in Colombia for more than a year. The revolutionists are in revolt against the party in power for its corruption, and have heretofore met with considerable success, though reports of their defeat have not been infrequent. Carthagena, the most important Colombian harbor, was in their hands in April. Late reports are to the effect that it had been recaptured but these were contradicted. Baranquilla also has been reported as being practically in the possession of the revolutionists. The country is flooded with paper money on which the premium in gold is 1600 per cent. At one time recently the government and the revolutionary forces were opposing each other on the Venezuelan frontier, and the revolutionists were being aided by Venezuelans. In the inevitable battle which ensued, which lasted 70 hours and in which the slaughter was described in the news dispatches as "horrible butchery," the revolutionists were defeated and the government troops took 1,200 prisoners.

The aid rendered the Colombian revolutionists by Venezuelans may be explained by the fact that the relations between Venezuela and Colombia have for some time been so strained that Colombia would doubtless have assumed a threatening attitude but for the revolution at home. Her grievance against Venezuela relates to the control which Venezuela exercises over the Orinoco river. The Venezuelan government has persistently refused to open the Orinoco to the navigation and shipping of the world above a point about 600 miles from its mouth. This shuts Colombian shipping off from an outlet to the sea in the east. The river Meta, one of the main affluent of the Orinoco, is almost wholly within the boundaries of Colombia, and if boats descending it were allowed to navigate the Orinoco there would be a water route from the tide water to a point within three days' mule ride of the Colombian capital, a short link which it is proposed to connect by railway.

Venezuela herself does not appear to have emerged from the civil war in which she became involved last September, although that was supposed to have ended in the triumph of Gen. Castro over President Andrade, in

November, as reported in No 85 of the Public, at page 8. But the war went on with a change of contestants. Castro, who had been a partisan of Hernandez, took advantage of the victory to make himself instead of Hernandez the president de facto, and Hernandez at once became his revolutionary adversary. In this shape the war has continued through the winter and spring, and at last reports was still going on.

Coming farther north we find Mexico still at war with the Yaqui Indians. In a battle reported as having occurred last week 12 Yaquis and 15 Mexican soldiers were killed. The Yaquis maintain their position in the mountains unmolested. It is only when they come down into the valley that battles occur. Previous reports of this war, which began last summer, were given in these columns in Nos. 71-8; 72-10; 73-10; 78-10; 94-10; 102-9.

This continuous narrative of warfare suffers no break when we turn to the news of the St. Louis strike, for that has become in a way a little civil war. It is to be observed, however, that the newspaper reports of the rioting in St. Louis are highly colored and to a great degree unworthy of belief. At the time of last week's report the sheriff had sworn in a posse comatus of 1,200 men. He has since increased the number. This posse figures in the important event of the week, which was a riot on the 10th in which several persons were killed. Most of the fatal shooting was by "Company F" of the posse. A thousand strikers returning from a picnic marched past the barracks of the posse at Washington and Sixth streets, and as they neared the place a brick was thrown through a street car. Some members of the posse rushed into the crowd and seized a striking motorman as the person who had thrown the brick. A struggle then began between the posse and the strikers for the possession of the motorman, and in the heat of it one of the posse shot the motorman's brother dead. This incensed the strikers, according to the police story, and they assaulted the posse with renewed vigor. They are charged with having used pistols. If they did, the pistols were harmless, for none of the posse was hit. The strikers were not so fortunate. They were made the target for a rifle volley by the posse and several of them were shot. Some

were killed. Smaller riots had occurred during the same day and also during the latter part of the preceding week, but all were quickly suppressed. Gov. Stephens has been urged to call out the militia. Thus far he refuses on the ground that the civil authorities are competent to put down the rioting. There has been very little since the 10th.

An ordinance vetoing the street car franchises which passed the lower house of the municipal assembly of St. Louis last week, was defeated on the 12th in the upper house by a vote of 7 to 5.

In American politics the principal event of the week is a call, issued on the 7th, by the national executive committee of the gold democrats (known in 1896 as the "Palmer-Buckner party") for a meeting of the national committee at Indianapolis, July 25. The object of the proposed meeting is to determine, after the regular democrats and the republicans shall have made their nominations, whether to put a third ticket in the field for the accommodation of anti-Bryan democrats.

The democratic state conventions of Connecticut, Wisconsin and Ohio have indorsed Bryan as the democratic candidate for president.

#### NEWS NOTES.

—Belle Boyd, the once famous confederate spy, died suddenly from heart disease at Kilbourne, Wis., on the 11th. She was 57 years old.

—English commercial travelers have inaugurated a movement for the nationalization or government ownership of the railways of Great Britain.

—To succeed Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews as superintendent of Chicago schools, the Chicago school trustees on the 13th unanimously elected Edwin G. Cooley.

—Dr. Henry Wade Rogers formally resigned the presidency of Northwestern university on the 12th. The resignation, which takes effect July 15th, was accepted by the board of trustees without dissent.

—The governor of Indiana has refused to honor the requisition of Gov. Beckham, of Kentucky, for the extradition of ex-Gov. Taylor, of Kentucky, upon an indictment charging him with complicity in the murder of Goebel.

—Wheat for delivery in July on the Chicago board of trade advanced eight