

dence and report the same to the department of justice; whereas, a protracted interval has elapsed since the filing of said petition and the submission of such evidence; Resolved, that the attorney general be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate the evidence presented by said petitioner, together with a report thereon by said United States district attorney.

Senators Spooner and Foraker spoke against the resolution, urging that the law officers of the government ought not to be hurried in so grave and complicated a matter, and the debate was cut off by the arrival of the hour set for the regular order of business.

Senator Hoar spoke in favor of his anti-trust bill on the 6th. This bill would prohibit all corporations and associations that do not comply with certain regulations, or shall conspire to restrain trade, from engaging in inter-state or foreign commerce. It would require their books to be open to inspection. It would inflict severe penalties for violation. In his speech Mr. Hoar outlined the evils he aimed to remedy, substantially as follows:

(1) Destruction of competition; (2) the management of local industries by absentees in the interest of absentee capital; (3) destruction of local public spirit; (4) fraudulent capitalization; (5) secrecy; (6) management for the private benefit of the officials; (7) the power to corrupt elections, and in some cases to corrupt the courts; (8) the want of personal responsibility to public sentiment; (9) the absence of personal liability for contracts or wrong doing; (10) the holding of vast properties in mortmain—in the "dead hand."

Attorney General Knox's long letter to the House judiciary committee is thus summarized by a trustworthy and well known Washington correspondent, Walter Wellman:

(1) That all acts of discrimination affecting interstate trade be made offenses and be punished.

(2) Railroads and other common carriers should be prohibited carrying freight for anyone at less than the published rate.

(3) Shippers who accept rebates should be punished as well as the carriers who pay them.

(4) The law should reach concerns which produce or manufacture wholly within a State but sell in other States, first by punishing them for accepting transportation rebates, and second, for selling below the general price in particular localities for the purpose of destroying competition. The suggestion being that commodities in-

tended for this purpose be prohibited crossing State lines.

(5) That a commission be appointed to investigate the facts relating to trust abuses and to make recommendations to Congress.

(6) That legislation should be had to facilitate decision of cases now raised or that may be instituted under the existing anti-trust law by enabling the attorney general to have original cases heard before a full circuit bench, with immediate appeal to the United States Supreme Court, so that all constitutional questions involved may be disposed of as speedily as possible.

Mr. Knox's general point of view is indicated in the following quotation from his letter:

The end desired by the overwhelming majority of the people of all sections of the country is that combinations of capital should be regulated and not destroyed, and that measures should be taken to correct the tendency toward monopolization of the industrial business of the country. I assume a thing to be avoided, even by suggestion, is legislation regulating the business interests of the country beyond such as will accomplish this end. In my judgment a monopoly in any industry would be impossible in this country, where money is abundant and cheap and in the hands or within the reach of keen and capable men, if competition were assured of a fair and open field and protected against unfair, artificial and discriminating practices. Two or more persons or corporations cannot by any combination or arrangement between themselves, either contract or expand the rights of others to engage in a similar business. The utmost they can do is to discourage the disposition to do so by restricting the opportunities, or by securing to themselves some exclusive facilities or the enjoyment of some common facilities upon exclusive terms. The country is filled with men whose lives have been devoted to industry, who have developed and made profitable the properties now possessed by the trusts at prices far in excess of the cost of modernized duplicates, who will not long remain idle when assured that their capital and experience can be securely employed in the business to which they were trained.

All this anti-trust excitement in official circles, coming as it has with significant suddenness, is doubtless due to the intense popular excitement of the past few days over the coal famine. The famine is reported throughout the West, and also from the East, and everywhere the price of coal is exorbitant beyond precedent. Factories have been com-

pelled to close and personal suffering for lack of coal is severe. To relieve New England, Senator Lodge has introduced a bill to suspend the tariff duty on coal for 90 days, while Senator Mason has introduced one authorizing the Federal courts to operate idle coal mines through receivers as in cases of insolvency; and on the 7th a resolution, offered by Senator Stewart, was adopted, under which an immediate investigation into the entire question of coal supply and the relation between wholesale and retail prices in the District of Columbia is to be made. Boston and Detroit are arranging to retail coal as a matter of public relief. In Cleveland threats of indictment for combining to make coal scarce are hanging over the heads of local dealers, and similar proceedings are threatened in Chicago. This phenomenon of coal scarcity is everywhere regarded as a mystery. Yet it is known that for weeks mile after mile of railroad sidetracks have been occupied by cars loaded with coal and waiting for—something. The more common disposition seems to be to place the blame upon local dealers, though rumors were filling the newspapers only a month or two ago to the effect that the coal trust, itself controlled by the coal railroads, which indirectly own the coal fields, was then making an effort to acquire a monopoly of the retail coal business of the large cities. What became of this effort is not positively known, but the mysterious coal famine with its enormous prices for coal would indicate that it succeeded.

The proceedings in arbitration of the anthracite strike (p. 600), which was proposed and agreed to with the express purpose of preventing just such a shortage of coal as now exists, were resumed on the 5th at Philadelphia.

A revival of public indignation over the cruelties inflicted by American soldiers upon Filipinos (p. 71) during the American war in the Philippines, is now imminent. It was allayed by the assurances of the war department and the President that these atrocities were only sporadic and committed by irresponsible soldiers or minor officers, and that in such instances the offenders would be tried and if convicted punished. Those assurances were strengthened by the institution of court martial proceedings. But the defense in one

of these prosecutions, that of Maj. Glenn (p. 586), has now brought forward charges which make the matter look blacker than ever, for they imply that the water cure, which killed Father Augustine (p. 603), was not occasionally inflicted by irresponsible soldiers or minor officers, but was a regular system of military atrocity conducted under orders from the general in command, Gen. Chaffee. We quote the Associated Press report of the proceedings before the court martial at Manila on the 6th:

When the trial by court-martial of Major Edwin F. Glenn, of the Fifth Infantry on the formal charge of unlawfully killing seven prisoners of war was resumed to-day, the defense renewed its request that Generals Chaffee and Smith and other witnesses be summoned from the United States. The court refused this request for the present.

The argument to-day developed some sensational features. The defense announced that it had declined to submit the interrogatories for depositions ordered by Secretary of War Root on the ground that the question of summoning witnesses rested with the court, and submitted a written argument urging the right and justice of having witnesses.

It was charged by the defense that the records of the Sixth brigade, commanded by General Smith, had been tampered with and that important documents had been abstracted. The defense wished to examine General Smith as to these documents and certain written and verbal orders, for the purpose of showing the character of the campaign General Smith desired to have waged.

General Chaffee was wanted as a witness for the purpose of obtaining certain orders and documents, which were not recorded at division headquarters. It was also declared that General Chaffee had sent a telegram to the department of southern Luzon where Caballe's force was operating, clad in American uniform. The text of this telegram is given as follows: "The division commander directs that no matter what measures be adopted information as to the whereabouts of this force must be obtained."

The defense argued that this order authorized the application of the water cure, and said that officers in the field so interpreted it. If this interpretation was proper, the defense said, General Chaffee was entitled to the opportunity to show that he had failed to interfere to prevent the court-martialing of officers for executing the order.

The defense produced a copy of a telegram sent by Secretary Root to General Chaffee when the former thought that Major Glenn's trial for

applying the water cure would take place in San Francisco, and in which General Chaffee was directed to send to San Francisco any witnesses Major Glenn desired. The defense pointed out that when this message was sent war existed, but now peace prevailed, and asked why this policy had been changed, why it was incompatible with the public interest to send General Smith, now retired, and Mr. Conklin, a civilian, to Manila. If witnesses were denied, the defense asked to have the documents enumerated in the witnesses' subpoenas. It claimed it could not properly defend Major Glenn without witnesses.

Major Lewis E. Goodier, for the prosecution, held that the decision given by Secretary Root in the matter of witnesses was final, and charged the defense with seeking to force the court to go on record as disapproving Secretary Root's decision. The testimony of the first witness will be heard to-morrow.

In his report, made public at Washington on the 4th, Gov. Taft declares the "insurrection" to be "entirely at an end," but complains that "ladronism" is threatening and that it is likely to "be necessary in a province like Cavite, where ladronism seems inbred in the people, to proclaim martial law and even to call in the military finally to suppress it," but he still hopes that this may be avoided. The Philippine commission's report, also published on the 4th, makes these recommendations: (1) The establishment of a gold standard and banks of issue; (2) a reduction of tariff duties; (3) increase of limit on public lands to be held by individuals or corporations from 5,000 acres to 25,000; (4) repeal of prohibition limiting interest of individual or corporation to only one mining claim; (5) freeing of Philippine bonds from all kinds of taxation in the United States; (6) admission of skilled Chinese laborers, with a head tax of \$50, the imported Chinaman to be returned to China within five years, and a Filipino apprentice to be employed with each such Chinaman.

On the 5th the papal bull regarding the Philippines was received at Washington. It ordains that the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the Philippines is now independent of Spanish patronage, and that the archbishop of Manila shall be primate with the islands for his province. Four archdioceses are created—Lipa, Tuguegaroa, Capizana and Zamboanga.

NEWS NOTES.

—The reported net earnings of the steel trust for the year ending Dec. 31, was \$132,662,000.

—At Delhi on the 1st King Edward VII. of Great Britain was proclaimed Emperor of India.

—Cable communication between San Francisco and Honolulu (p. 586) was established on the 1st.

—Senor Don Praxedes Mateo Sagasta, lately prime minister of Spain (p. 569), died at Madrid on the 5th, at the age of 75 years.

—In connection with a coal strike near Sheffield, England, 700 miners' families were evicted on the 6th from the company's houses.

—Prof. Geo. D. Herron lectured on socialism at the Socialist temple, Chicago, on the 1st, and at Masonic temple, Chicago, on the 4th.

—Gen. Reyes, ex-minister of war in the cabinet of President Diaz of Mexico (p. 614), has resumed his office of governor of the Mexican state of Nuevo Leon.

—The monthly statement of the treasury department for December shows on hand December 31, 1902:

Gold reserve fund	\$150,000,000 00
Available cash balance	214,409,380 29
Total	\$364,409,380 29
On hand at close of last fiscal year, June 30, 1902.....	\$353,574,115 85
Increase	\$5,835,264 44

—The grand jury of Kings county, New York, made a presentment on the 31st, calling upon the attorney general to institute proceedings for the condemnation of the Brooklyn street car franchise for misuse. The presentment urges the adoption of municipal ownership and operation.

—At the Republican caucus for speaker of the Illinois house of representatives at Springfield on the 6th, John H. Miller was named as the party candidate over Lawrence Y. Sherman by a vote of 49 to 39. Miller was the candidate supported by Congressman Lorimer, the Republican "boss."

—By order of the President the post office at Indianola, Miss., has been closed, because the postmistress, Mrs. Minnie W. Cox, a colored woman, was forced by the threats of the white inhabitants to resign. The objection to her was because of her race. Personally she was a woman of unclouded reputation.

—The conference of Irish landlords and tenants (p. 600) issued on the 4th a voluminous report of its proceedings, in which it declares that the only satisfactory settlement of the land question is the substitution of an occupying ownership for the present system of landlord and tenant. No financial proposals are offered.

—W. F. Reitz, once governor of the