

which spies adopt. Though we as a nation never again admire and applaud the courage and devotion of a brave people fighting a foreign foe hopelessly but stubbornly for independence and their native land, may we not at any rate hope to recover so much of our former sanity as to distinguish a spy, even though he be our spy, from an officer and gentleman?

## NEWS

Since our last issue the details of Gen. Funston's exploit in kidnaping Aguinaldo have been cabled from Manila. They were taken from the lips of Gen. Funston himself. On the 28th of February, Funston obtained from a treacherous confidential officer of Aguinaldo full information of the latter's retreat and several letters from him. The letters contained disclosures enabling Funston to forge deceptive replies from the Filipino general Lacuna, the mechanical part of the forgeries having been made possible by Funston's previous capture of Lacuna's camp, which put him in possession of that officer's seal and a quantity of his official papers and correspondence. With this material Funston caused two letters to Aguinaldo, purporting to be from Lacuna, to be forged. Having then outlined his plans and secured Gen. MacArthur's approval, he organized an expedition consisting of 78 Macabebes (native barbarians), 20 of whom he dressed as Filipino soldiers. The others wore the dress of Filipino laborers. They were officered by four ex-officers of Filipino troops, one of the four being a Spaniard. Funston took with him also four American officers. The expedition embarked March 8, on the gunboat Vicksburg, which landed them in the province of Principe, 25 miles south of Casiguran. Funston and the other American officers then assumed the role of prisoners of war of the rest of their party, who pretended to be Filipino troops. At Casiguran the Filipino officers, ostensibly in command, announced to the Filipino authorities there that they were on the way to join Aguinaldo, and were taking to him five American prisoners of importance whom they had captured after a fight in which they had killed a number of other Americans. In corroboration of their statement they exhibited Funston and his American com-

panions to the Casiguran officials, who were thereby completely deceived; and from this place the forged Lacuna letters were forwarded to Aguinaldo. On the 22d the party had come within a few miles of Aguinaldo's camp. They were then so weak from hardship and privation that they sent to his camp for food. In response, Aguinaldo furnished them supplies and directed that the American prisoners be treated kindly. It was on the next day, the 23d, that Funston accomplished his purpose. Having got safely into Aguinaldo's presence, his party attacked the small bodyguard, and after a brief fight, in which one of Aguinaldo's officers was killed, secured the famous Filipino and brought him a prisoner to Manila.

For this exploit of Funston's, Gen. MacArthur cabled to Washington on the 28th a glowing recommendation that Funston be rewarded with a brigadier generalship in the regular service under the army reorganization bill. President McKinley promptly responded. He cabled congratulations to Funston on the 3d, and later on the same day appointed him a brigadier general.

Aguinaldo is kept in close custody. Newspaper representatives are not allowed to interview him. But official cabling about him has been going on, and it has been evident that he was being officially pressed for some kind of decision. On the 2d a report leaked out from Washington that the cabinet had considered secret proposals from him regarding which Secretary Root had cabled instructions to Gen. MacArthur; and on the same day MacArthur reported officially that Aguinaldo, relying almost entirely upon the advice of Chief Justice Arellano, had sworn to the following declaration of allegiance:

I hereby renounce all allegiance to any and all so-called revolutionary governments in the Philippine islands, and recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America therein; and I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to that government; that I will at all times conduct myself as a faithful and law-abiding citizen of said islands, and will not, either directly or indirectly, hold correspondence or give intelligence to any enemy of the United States; neither will I aid, abet, harbor or protect such enemy. That I impose upon myself this voluntary

obligation without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, so help me God.

As given out to the press by the war office, the copy of MacArthur's dispatch telling of Aguinaldo's having taken this oath of allegiance contained four asterisks, indicating information withheld by the department from publication. The war office officials refused any explanation.

Since the capture of Aguinaldo, Gen. Geronimo and other Filipino commanders are reported to have surrendered. But these indications of the collapse of the Filipino cause are not regarded as justifying a reduction of the American military force. According to a Washington dispatch of the 1st, it will be necessary to keep the army in the Philippines up to its present strength of 50,000 men for months to come.

The Chinese question arising out of the demands of Russia for a secret treaty giving her some sort of authority over Manchuria (page 810) is rapidly culminating. Assurances have been given by Russia to England, so said the British secretary for foreign affairs, speaking in the house of lords on the 28th, that the contemplated treaty is merely a temporary arrangement in the nature of a *modus vivendi*, intended to prevent disturbances in the vicinity of the Russian frontier; and that Russia is not seeking territory or any protectorate authority over Manchuria. Similar assurances were made by Russia on the same day to the United States. Japan, also, was assured by her to the same effect and with a promise that when signed the treaty will be communicated to the powers, and that if it does not prove acceptable to Japan Russia will discuss the matter in a friendly spirit. Meanwhile China again appealed to the powers to support her in refusing to sign the treaty. In making this appeal to the United States the Chinese minister informed the state department that he had received from the Chinese court several decrees directing him to request the United States to use its good offices to induce Russia to withdraw the treaty. But no positive action was taken by the powers, and on the 3d the Chinese government formally notified Russia that China declines to sign the treaty. In doing so it asserted the desire of China "to keep on friendly terms with all na-

tions" and explained that "however much she might be willing to grant any special privilege to one power, when others object it is impossible that for the sake of making one nation friendly she should alienate the sympathies of all others."

Russia's domestic "spasm," as the Russian consul general in London calls it, and which we mentioned last week (page 810), is still active, but details are as scarce as ever. It has given rise to a rumor, apparently well founded, that the Russian authorities have exiled Tolstoi for having by his theories caused the attempted assassination of the chief procurator of the holy synod. As the rumor runs, Tolstoi was on the 26th escorted by two gendarmes across the Russian frontier into Germany. But the Russian consul general in London declares his confidence that the rumor is not true. He says that Tolstoi does not counsel violence, and can have only the most remote responsibility, if any at all, for the "academic spasms" that now disturb the country. Even if some of the rioters suppose they were acting as Tolstoi would have them, the consul general thinks his government "is not likely to hold Tolstoi accountable for their misconceptions."

The French ministry have gained the first step in their movement for the abolition of privileges to religious orders by securing the passage by the chamber of deputies of their bill for the regulation of associations. This bill was introduced in the chamber in November, 1899, but its discussion was not begun until last autumn. Since then it has been under almost constant and heated debate. It aims to place all associations upon the same legal footing as commercial associations, so that they may be subject to the courts with reference especially to their property. Some amendments have been made. They are not easily understood, but appear to be hostile to Catholic organization and teaching. The bill passed the chambers on the 30th by the vote of 303 to 230, and was sent to the senate. It is the burning question of the hour in France.

There is no indication of the cessation of the war in South Africa. On the contrary, reports from there indicate that the Boers are gaining

strength. Several skirmishes are reported, one of them in the British colony of Natal, where the Boers wrecked a train. Heavy fighting ensued, in which the Boers are reported as having had the best of it.

At last, steps have been taken in the United States to stop the exportation of mules and horses from New Orleans as military supplies for the British in the Transvaal. But the United States government has no part in the proceedings, which consist of a private lawsuit brought in the federal courts against the transporting steamship company. The suit was begun by Samuel Pearson, a citizen of the South African republic, whose residence is at Barberton; Edward Vanness, a citizen of New York, and Charles D. Pierce, consul general of the Orange Free State. The petition charges the defendants with making use of New Orleans as a military base for the British in their war against the South African republic and the Orange Free State, and an injunction against the shipment of military supplies is asked for. The preliminary hearing is set for the 6th.

American local news for the week consists chiefly of returns from municipal elections. Most important in point of general interest was that of Cleveland, Ohio, which was held on the 1st. Tom L. Johnson was the regular democratic candidate. He was opposed by W. J. Akers, the regular republican candidate, who was supported by John Farley, the leading old-style democrat and present mayor. Johnson was elected by a majority twice as large as Farley, the democratic candidate of two years ago, received, though Mr. Hanna's faction of the republicans supported Farley. According to the Cleveland Recorder, the vote this year was as follows:

Johnson .....	35,791
Akers .....	29,758
Johnson's plurality .....	6,033

The other successful candidates on the general ticket were republicans. They were elected by pluralities ranging from 973 to 6,019. This, however, does not affect the administration, for in Ohio mayors appoint their own cabinets. The Recorder gives the Cleveland council to the democrats by a majority of one. No reports of third party votes are published as yet.

Johnson's election has attracted exceptional attention all over the country, partly because of his phenomenal victory in a republican city, and partly because of his fame as a single tax leader. Replying by wire on the 3d to a telegraphic question of the Chicago American regarding his policy as mayor, Johnson said:

In the first place, it seems to me the time is ripe for municipal ownership and operation of street railroads, and there is a simple, easy and quick way to reach that end without doing any injustice to the right of property. I shall make my street railroad plan the chief part of my political programme. The ordinance for a new grant has yet to be passed by the Cleveland council. The railroads do not want a three-cent fare, and I shall fight for it without giving or accepting quarter. I want municipal ownership, because I believe that will quickly lead to the adoption of the single tax, the abolition of all taxes but one falling upon land values, irrespective and exclusive of improvements. I want the single tax because I believe that that will bring a large measure of justice, and the only solution for all the great social problems of the world.

Johnson also proposes to frustrate the attempt of the railroads to grab the waterfront. The old council voted for this grab, and Mayor Farley was about to approve their action, when Johnson, as a private citizen, sued out an injunction against his doing so. This injunction has been continued, on Johnson's application, until he shall have taken the oath of office as mayor, when he intends to veto the grab ordinance.

At the municipal election in St. Louis on the 2d the democratic candidate, Rolla Wells, who refused to support the national ticket in 1896 and 1900, was elected by 7,985 plurality. More definite figures are not yet at hand. His principal adversaries were George W. Parker, republican, and Lee Meriwether, a democrat who ran on the municipal ownership ticket. Meriwether announces his intention of contesting Wells's election on the ground of fraud.

The election in Chicago on the 2d resulted in the choice for the third time of Carter H. Harrison. To facilitate comparisons we append the Chicago vote in this and three previous elections, as given by the Chicago Tribune:

1897—Harrison (dem.) .....	148,880
Harlan (ind.) .....	69,730
Sears (rep.) .....	59,542