

authorities, and thereafter it was carried on under an act of the Philippine commission.

Gen. Miles's other observations are the following:

As the result of my observations it is my judgment that the discontinuance of the liquor feature of the canteen has been beneficial to the army. Now that the temptation has been removed from the immediate presence of the young men of the army, they are less likely to indulge in the use of liquor. . . . While it is claimed that the people are pacified, evidences of hostility toward American sovereignty are apparent. The newspapers published, in both Spanish and English, contain almost daily accounts of hostilities, depredations or disturbances of the peace. . . .

I found a large proportion of the troops occupying church property, monasteries, colleges and convents. This I believe to be entirely wrong, and it should be discontinued without delay. It is a serious detriment to the property, and, while it may prevent destruction by fire to some extent, yet the damage done to the buildings will be extensive, and it simply will result in claims for millions of dollars being brought against the United States, which undoubtedly will have to be paid. . . .

While the supplies, as a rule, have been abundant and of good quality, there is, in my opinion, too much cold storage-meat used for the good of the troops. Its constant use becomes distasteful, and, in the opinion of many eminent physicians, it is not the most healthful. In my opinion it would be advisable to send government steamers to Australia and have them loaded with live stock, which can be distributed in small quantities near the different garrisons, so that they could at any time have fresh beef and mutton as a part of the ration. . . . In my journeys through the archipelago I was frequently appealed to to aid in assisting the people to obtain a food supply, of which they will be in great need in the near future. I do not think there is to-day a people so sorely afflicted as the 8,000,000 of inhabitants of this archipelago.

Accompanying Gen. Miles's report are comments upon it by his subordinates, whom it affects. Regarding the cruelties, Gen. Davis, judge advocate, writes, as reported by the daily press, that they—

have been made the subject of special investigations; in some instances these have been conducted by courts martial and their findings and sentences have been duly promulgated in orders; in others the inquiries have been intrusted to inspectors or to officers designated for that purpose by the

commanding general in the Philippines. Where administrative action has been called for, as a result of such investigations, it has been taken by the proper military commander, if the parties continued within his jurisdiction; in other cases the matter has been submitted to the Department with a view to a resort to such punitive remedial orders as were deemed appropriate, and these representations have resulted in a number of court-martial trials. As to some phases of these inquiries the investigations are not yet complete, and a reference of the papers to the Philippine islands or officers who are now serving in the United States has been necessary. Whether the necessity for any further administrative action, in addition to that already taken, will be disclosed as a result of such investigation can only be determined when inspection reports are received at the department.

Gen. Davis proceeds to discuss at some length the distribution of rice in concentration camps, explaining that—

in order to restore civil order and to provision the people in the concentration camps, it was determined by Gen. Bell, with the approval of the commanding general, that purchases of rice should be made by the subsistence department, the latter to be reimbursed by the military government.

He continues:

The measures resorted to were dictated by military necessity; they were undertaken with the approval of the local military commander, and were calculated to meet an emergency of impending famine in such a way as to relieve actual distress, without pauperizing the native population and without casting the burden of their support upon the insular treasury when public order had been restored and the provinces relegated to civil control.

Surgeon General O'Reilly says of the canteen that it—

has always been considered to be a means by which the average soldier, not a drunkard but a user of liquor, can get a few glasses of beer at home and every day in the month if he so desires, instead of being attracted to saloons, where he is tempted to spend his month's pay at once for vile liquor and in gambling.

Gen. Weston says that his office has never received any complaint about frozen beef, but, on the contrary, uniform commendations. He adds:

Native beef is out of the question, even if it were possible to procure it, and there would be danger in using it, besides its being poor, stringy and tough. The experiment of bringing

in cattle was tried and was an absolute failure.

Gen. Chaffee comments in a newspaper interview in which he refers to the sales of food to concentration prisoners, saying:

The only part of Gen. Miles' report that interests me is that about the distribution of food in Batangas, and I would like to know whether or not he means to say we stole anything. At any rate, I will say that I was responsible. A serious condition of affairs was existing at the time, and we decided on the concentration policy to put down the insurrection.

The progress of Eastern invasion in the Orient, of which Gen. Miles's report and the comments upon it of his subordinates are a phase, is marked by further aggression on the part of Russia. Apparently at least this is so, upon the face of the foreign dispatches; for unless they are grossly misleading Russia has decided upon the appropriation of Manchuria permanently.

Manchuria is part of the extreme northeast of the empire of China and borders upon Russia. Its southern port, Port Arthur, came formally into the possession of Russia in 1898 under circumstances calculated to disturb the relations of Russia, Japan and Great Britain. This danger was temporarily averted by the greater international complications resulting from the Boxer troubles in China, in the forcible and diplomatic adjustment of which Germany, France and the United States participated, along with Russia, Japan and Great Britain. While all these powers were advancing with troops upon Peking, Russia subjugated Manchuria, her pretense being that the southern frontiers of the Russian empire were in danger from Manchurian disturbances; and when the Boxer uprising had been put down and while negotiations for the withdrawal of the European troops were in progress, Russia formally assumed a protectorate over Manchuria. To this proceeding objections were made by Great Britain, Japan and the United States. The objections were met, however, by assurances from Russia that as soon as lasting order had been established in Manchuria and indispensable measures taken by China for the protection of railroad construction there, she would withdraw (vol. iv., p. 711-12). Arrangements

for her withdrawal were accordingly made about a year ago (vol. v., p. 823), it being agreed between China and Russia that Russia should evacuate within a year from the date of the signing of the treaty. A treaty to this effect was signed at Peking, April 8, 1902 (vol. v., p. 10), its terms being as follows (vol. v., p. 40), as summarized by the Washington dispatches of the time:

Russia agrees to restore the civil administration of Manchuria, without reserve, to the Chinese empire; to evacuate Manchuria completely, so far as military or civil control is concerned, within one year from the date of the treaty; to remove her army, except a small force for guarding the Russian railway, within one year, withdrawing a part of the troops in four months, another part in eight months and the final quota in twelve months; and to surrender all claim to exclusive railway and mining privileges in Manchuria, pledging herself and China to the "open door" principle in that province.

There was, however, a reservation attached to the treaty. It declared that if the Chinese government should violate any of the terms stipulated as conditions of the evacuation—

the Russian government would not hold itself bound either by the terms of the Manchurian agreement or by the declarations previously made in connection with the matter.

This treaty had probably been forced by Japan. It was reported, at any rate, that Japan had demanded of China either that Russia be ejected from Manchuria or that the temporary occupation of that territory be made international; and this demand received the moral support of Great Britain and the United States. Great Britain went even farther. She entered into a treaty for five years with Japan (vol. iv., p. 712) for the joint protection of their respective interests in China and Korea. But little more had been heard until the present week regarding Russia's occupation of Manchuria. It now appears, however, that instead of evacuating in accordance with the requirements of the treaty with China, she has been pressing China for Manchurian concessions. Negotiations to this end are said to have been under way since January. They were evidently aggressive on Russia's part, for the Chinese foreign office seems to have taken pains to allow some of her demands to leak out for the

purpose of attracting the attention of the other Powers.

Whether these demands as reported from Peking on the 23d were really made by Russia is not yet certain. The report of their nature appears to have the unofficial sanction of the Chinese foreign office; but, on the other hand, its truth is unofficially denied by the foreign office of Russia. As reported from Peking, the demands are eight in number, as follows:

1. No more Manchurian ports or towns are to be opened.
2. No more foreign consuls are to be admitted into Manchuria.
3. No foreigners, except Russians, are to be employed in the public service of Manchuria.
4. The present status of the administration of Manchuria is to remain unchanged.
5. The customs receipts at the port of New Chwang are to be given to the Russo-Chinese bank.
6. A sanitary commission is to be organized under Russian control.
7. Russia is entitled to attach the telegraph wires and poles of all Chinese lines in Manchuria.
8. No territory in Manchuria is to be alienated to any other power.

Diplomatic circles everywhere were excited over this report from Peking. The demands were regarded as indicating a purpose on the part of Russia to annex Manchuria to the Russian empire and close the "open door" to commerce, and as being consequently in violation of Russia's pledges and a gross breach of international good faith. On the 25th, consequently, the American ambassador to Russia and the American minister to China were instructed from Washington to lay before the governments of those countries a protest from the President against these Russian demands. Similar protests were reported on the 29th from London to have been made by the British and Japanese ministers at Peking. Thus far no response to those notes is reported. But dispatches of the 27th from St. Petersburg state that the Russian foreign office has unofficially put forth a denial, quoting the demands as reported from Peking and appending its comments to each as follows:

1. No more Manchurian ports or towns are to be opened. Comment: "Absolutely false. Not our affair."
2. No more foreign consuls are to be admitted into Manchuria. Com-

ment: "Depends upon China. Not mentioned in our pour parlers."

3. No foreigners except Russians are to be employed in the public service of Manchuria. Comment: "False."

4. The present status of the administration of Manchuria is to remain unchanged. Comment: "Unimportant."

5. The customs receipts at the port of New Chwang are to be given to the Russo-Chinese bank. Comment: "Such is the present arrangement."

6. A sanitary commission is to be organized under Russian control. Comment: "Extremely important, since an English vessel in 1902 introduced the plague."

7. Russia is entitled to attach the telegraph wires and poles of all Chinese lines in Manchuria. Comment: "False."

8. No territory in Manchuria is to be alienated to any other power. Comment: "The integrity of China is already adopted into the Russian programme. No need to discuss that now."

To these categorical comments the Russian foreign office authorized, according to the same dispatches, the following additional remarks:

There is nothing directed in any manner against the interests of the other powers or their commerce; others enjoy the same rights of commerce in the interior as we. Of the towns not opened to trade the railway will carry Russian and foreign goods alike through the country, but we or they cannot sell them in the unopened towns. If the towns are opened all will benefit alike. It is in the railways' interest to demand the widest possible developments of trade. The pourparlers concern multitudinous detailed questions, which were not foreseen when the question was decided upon.

Peking dispatches of the 28th were to the effect that the Chinese foreign office had given Russia a final and definite refusal to allow her Manchurian demands.

In northeastern Africa the British conquest of the back country of British Somaliland proceeds painfully against the resistance of the "Mad Mullah." Last year's reports from this movement told (vol. v., p. 503) of the disastrous rout of Col. Swayne in the early Fall, and his displacement by Gen. Manning, who contemplated a new advance in November. In March the Mullah's force was reported to have been defeated, and on the 16th of April to have been de-