

if he knows what it is. It is because railroads are monopolies. If roadbeds were maintained as public highways, as they ought to be, and railroading were thus made competitive, railroad rates, like dry goods store prices, would very quickly adjust themselves to the cost of service. But if that were done, there would be no further demand for professors of transportation, especially in the University of Pennsylvania.

NEWS

At the time of writing last week Admiral Sampson's fleet had left Key West under sealed orders, Commodore Schley's was awaiting orders in Hampton Roads, and the location of the Cape Verde fleet of the Spaniards was a mystery, though rumors of its appearance off Martinique, in the West Indies, were numerous. These rumors were authoritatively denied, however, as reference to page 10 of last week's issue will show. They were in the category with the rumor noted on page 11, that Sampson had annihilated the Spanish vessels and on the 11th of May was bombarding San Juan, on the Spanish island of Puerto Rico. As to the bombardment of San Juan, the rumor was only one day ahead of time. Admiral Sampson, with nine ships, faced San Juan, before sunrise on the morning of the 12th. Word had been sent ahead that the place would be bombarded, and women, children, aliens and non-combatants were notified to leave. The Iowa opened fire and was followed by the Indiana, after which the bombardment became general. Fort Morro, on the point at the entrance to San Juan Bay, was soon in ruins. The bombardment lasted three hours, and when Sampson drew off he said that he was satisfied with the morning's work; that he could have taken San Juan, but had no force to hold it; and that he had only administered punishment, having come for the Spanish fleet and not for San Juan. The extent of damage done to the Spanish is still unknown. The Americans lost two men. One of them was killed; the other died from the intense heat. Seven were wounded. Only two Spanish shells exploded on the American ships—one on the New York and the other on the Indiana. Admiral Sampson's official report of the bombardment was as follows:

St. Thomas, May 12.—A portion of

the squadron under my command reached San Juan this morning at day-break. No armed vessels were found in the port. As soon as it was sufficiently light I commenced attack upon the batteries defending the city. This attack lasted about three hours and resulted in much damage to the batteries and incidentally to a portion of the city adjacent to the batteries. The batteries replied to our fire, but without material effect. One man was killed on board the New York and seven slightly wounded in the squadron. No serious damage to any ships resulted.

SAMPSON.

Hardly had the report of the bombardment of San Juan been received when dispatches from London confirmed the rumors of last week regarding the sighting of the Cape Verde fleet of the Spanish off Martinique, by telling of its arrival, on the 12th, at the port of Fort de France on that island. The Furor, a torpedo boat destroyer belonging to the fleet, took on coal at Fort de France and immediately put to sea. Our scout, the Harvard, one of the fast liners which have gone into the service for the war, was in the harbor at the time, and has remained there ever since, undergoing repairs. The real reason may be that upon leaving she might be pounced upon by some part of the Spanish fleet. The Spanish torpedo boat Terror, also of the Cape Verde fleet, which put into Fort de France with the Furor, has likewise remained. She is reported as badly injured and without money to pay for repairs. It may be, however, that she is awaiting an opportunity to follow and destroy the Harvard.

The whereabouts of Admiral Sampson's fleet since the bombardment of San Juan has not been known, except that it was near Puerto Plata, Hayti, on the 14th, that it passed Cape Haytien, Hayti, on the 15th, and was near there on the 16th. On the 17th it was reported from Washington, with apparent authority, that Sampson had gone south through the Windward Passage, between Hayti and Cuba. One thing was certain, that Sampson had been doing his utmost to find the Cape Verde fleet ever since the latter was reported from Martinique. For two days the Cape Verde fleet covered its tracks. By leaving some of its ships near Martinique so as to give an impression that it was still there, or by starting rumors to that effect, it caused its reported arrival at Curacao, nearly 600 miles southwest of Martinique to be doubted. But the Span-

iards, or the body of their fleet at least, had slipped over to Curacao, arriving there on the 14th. This was regarded as a disclosure of the Spanish admiral's intention to elude Sampson. On the 15th the Spaniards left Curacao, going west. It was supposed that they were endeavoring to make a landing in Cuba, either at Cienfuegos or Havana, which would account for Sampson's having gone down through the Windward Passage. They were not heard of again until the 18th, when they were reported from Kingston as having been seen late that afternoon from Morant Point, at the extreme east of the island of Jamaica. They were then said to be heading for Santiago de Cuba, and moving with great speed.

As soon as the Cape Verde fleet was known to be in American waters, not only did Sampson's fleet set out to meet it, but Com. Schley's flying squadron at Hampton Roads was ordered out with the evident purpose of cooperating in some way with Sampson. On the 13th the flagship Brooklyn, with Com. Schley aboard, the torpedo boat destroyer and scout Scorpion, and the battleships Massachusetts and Texas, accompanied by a collier, left Hampton Roads, and moved southward. On the 14th all the ships of the squadron except the cruiser New Orleans, had left the Roads, and on the 15th the squadron had anchored off Charleston, S. C. When it was announced that Sampson's fleet had gone south through the Windward Passage, it was also stated that Schley's squadron was off the Florida coast proceeding toward Havana; but on the 18th Schley was at Key West.

Spain's whole fleet is not on this side the ocean. Some of her staunchest ships are at Cadiz, Spain, unless they have secretly left. Many rumors have been flying around about this detachment. Sometimes it was preparing to go to the Philippines to drive out Dewey, while at others it was ready to make a dash across the Atlantic and shell American cities. On the 16th, for example, the report was to the effect that this reserve fleet had left Cadiz on the 13th, and was due at the Canaries on the 16th, its object being to cut across and ravage the American coast while Cervera made a demonstration to draw the American fleets into the Caribbean sea, and on the 17th it was reported that the same fleet would be ready for

sea; and on the 17th it was reported from Madrid. On the 18th rumors came to the effect that Polo, the late Spanish minister at Washington, was arranging at Montreal, Quebec, for an attack by the Cadiz fleet upon the American coast. These rumors indicated that the fleet would obtain coal supplies from Spanish vessels off the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, south of Newfoundland, the coaling station of the French squadron.

Persistent rumors of an attack upon the American coast, especially at Boston, had been circulated all the week. They created a scare in New England, which was intensified by an order of the 13th from the war department directing the removal of women and children from Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, pursuant to which the wives and children of officers and men were hurried to Boston. On the same day two cruisers hurriedly left the harbor. They cruised off Massachusetts Bay and returned on the 14th with the report that they could find no signs of Spaniards. After that the scare in New England began to subside.

Five men of the American side were killed on the 11th off Cardenas, on the north coast of Cuba. They were part of the crew of the torpedo boat Winslow. One was Worth Bagley, an ensign, who graduated from the naval academy at Annapolis upon the opening of hostilities; two others were John Daniels and John Meek, firemen; John Tunnel, cook, was the fourth, and John Varveres, oiler, the fifth. These casualties occurred in a battle lasting 35 minutes between the Winslow, the gunboat Wilmington, and the auxiliary tug Hudson, on the American side, and four gunboats supported by masked batteries on the side of the Spanish. The Winslow was making observations, when the Spanish opened fire and the Wilmington ordered her to attack the Spanish gunboats. This she did, immediately becoming the target for the Spanish fire, and soon receiving a shell which burst her boiler and disabled her steering gear. The firing continued from the shore for 20 minutes longer without doing further damage until, just as the Hudson was about to get the Winslow in tow, a shell exploded on the latter, instantly killing the men named above and wounding the lieutenant in command and four others. The Winslow was brought

into Key West, where the bodies of the killed, except that of Ensign Bagley, which was sent to his home in Raleigh, N. C., were buried. These were reported as the first deaths in the war on the American side.

The principal cables at Cienfuegos were cut by the Americans on the 11th, but the work cost the life of one United States marine who was killed instantly and of two more who were mortally wounded. It was done under the direction of the cruisers Nashville and Marblehead. Two of the cables ran from Cienfuegos to the West Indies, and a third, about which little is known, was local. The work was so hazardous that volunteers were called for, the officers being unwilling to order out any man. It had to be performed in open boats, close to the shore and under a terrific fire from the enemy. At first the volunteers were confused by the smokeless powder which the Spaniards used. As one account puts it: "There is something uncanny about hearing bullets all around you and seeing no smoke." Bullets fell in a storm about the men as they grappled for the cables, one of which they caught in the height of the fire and cut it. In a few minutes they had caught and cut another. But under the increasing fire, their own ammunition being almost exhausted, they were forced to withdraw before finding the third cable. The cables cut were the two running south and west; it was the local cable that was not found.

The first land fight of the war took place near Cabanas, in the province of Pinar del Rio. It was in connection with the attempt to land supplies for the insurgents from the Gussie, whose mission was noted on page 11 last week. Capt. Dorst, of Company E, First United States infantry, who commanded the expedition, landed his men at a point where ambushed Spaniards attacked them. A sharp fight resulted. Only one American was injured and he but slightly. At least one lieutenant and two privates of the enemy were killed. Couriers were safely landed and it is believed that they reached the insurgent camp, but owing to the strict and strong patrol which the Spanish had established, the insurgents could not come to the Gussie and receive the supplies intended for them. The expedition, therefore, was a failure. Capt. Dorst, reported that it might have been successful if the newspapers had not

given so much publicity to it before it started from Tampa. This put the Spanish on their guard and enabled them to patrol the coast strongly. The Gussie returned to Key West on the 15th, and soon after her return, newspaper correspondents were warned against publishing accounts of naval movements in advance.

Cable communication with Manila was supposed to have been reestablished on the 12th, with the Manila end of the cable on board an American ship. On that day a dispatch from Admiral Dewey, bearing that date, was given out at Washington, in which he said that the situation had but slightly changed since his report of the battle, and described the rescue by him of steel breach-loading rifles from the sunken Spanish ships, and his taking possession of stores from the arsenal. He was also credited with having destroyed the Argos, and as maintaining a strict blockade. The report as to the blockade, and as to the Manila cable being on board an American vessel, was confirmed on the 13th by a dispatch from Lloyd's agent at Manila to his principals in London, cabled on the 13th from Hong Kong. But a later dispatch from Dewey made it doubtful that the cable had been reestablished. This dispatch, instead of being sent from Manila by cable, had left Manila by dispatch boat on the 13th and been cabled from Hong Kong on the 15th, and it contained no reference to the Manila cable. It reported, however, that Admiral Dewey was retaining a blockade; that he believed the rebels were hemming in the city by land, though they had made no demonstration; that he could take Manila at any moment, but believed it would soon surrender for want of provisions; and that he had captured the Spanish gunboat Callao, which came into the harbor with colors flying from a cruise among the Philippines, in total ignorance of the Manila battle and even of the existence of war. Other dispatches received here on the 15th by cable from Hong Kong, which had left Manila on the 13th, showed that the Spanish admiral had not been assassinated by the insurgents as reported (see page 13 of last week's issue), but was at Manila recovering from the wounds he had received in the battle. To a German naval officer he explained his defeat by saying that the Spanish gunners had been without target practice for two years and could not fire

with accuracy; and he admitted that the total equipment of the Spanish vessels, including the shore batteries, made a greater fighting strength than that of the American squadron. It appears from the last named dispatches that the Spanish expected the battle to be fought off Corregidor island, at the entrance to the bay, and were so confident of victory that most of their ships were double manned so as to enable them to man the American ships which they expected to capture. To this overcrowding the great loss of life is attributed, the latest estimate of which by the Spanish at Manila is, killed 321, and injured 700. These figures, however, are regarded by the Americans at Manila as an underestimate.

A curious side light on the situation in the Philippines, as between the Spanish and the insurgents, is thrown by Isabelo Artacho, an insurgent leader, who has obtained an injunction at Hong Kong restraining Aguinaldo, another insurgent leader, from withdrawing from certain banks \$100,000 deposited to his credit by the Spanish government. The papers in the case relate a story of a bargain made by the insurgent leaders with the Spanish by which \$800,000 was to be paid to them to surrender. Half was paid to Aguinaldo and others at Manila, which was distributed among the insurgent officers. The other half was sent to Hong Kong for distribution among Aguinaldo and 35 other leaders. Artacho is entitled, according to the terms of the corrupt agreement, to a share of this amount, but Aguinaldo refuses to account. The surrender for which the bribe was paid took place on the 15th of April. As soon as the lawsuit was begun the banks were instructed by the Spanish government not to pay any of the insurgents.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt left Washington on the 12th, on his way to the Philippines, to take command of the troops to be sent there. He is second in rank to Gen. Miles, and his second in command in the Philippines is to be Maj. Gen. E. C. Otis, who will leave San Francisco with the first body of troops to go. On the 16th Gen. Merritt was reported from New York in a newspaper interview as saying that he would not go to the Philippines with the force offered him. It was proposed, he said, to give him 15,000 men, only 1,000 of whom were regulars, and he would not go unless

he had at least 4,000 more regulars. He explained that he could not drill the volunteers sufficiently in time to make his force effective with less than 5,000 regulars. Attention to this interview was attracted in Washington and Gen. Merritt promptly telegraphed the secretary of war that the interview was in every way incorrect and unauthorized. At Washington it was announced on the 18th that Gen. Merritt would be given the 5,000 regulars that he wishes, and would in addition be given 25,000 volunteers, instead of 14,000.

The Charleston left Mare Island, near San Francisco, Cal., on the 18th, with ammunition for Dewey, but without troops; and Gen. Otis arrived in San Francisco on the same day and immediately began organizing the army for Manila.

All commanding officers at Tampa were ordered on the 12th by Gen. Wade, who is in command there, to place their forces upon a marching basis in readiness to go upon transports at a moment's notice.

Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan, who went on a mission from the department at Washington to the Cuban insurgents, as noted on page 8 of No. 4, and had left Nassau in the Bahamas on his return, as noted on page 11 last week, arrived at Key West on the 13th. He reported Bayamo, on the southern coast of Santiago de Cuba, as having been captured by the Cubans under Gen. Garcia and being now governed by them. It was here instead of in the mountains that he found Gen. Garcia's headquarters. Garcia's whole army he says is at the disposal of the United States. Bayamo was the only town besides Manzanillo and Santiago de Cuba, which the Spanish held in the east end of the island.

Juan Francisco Jova, commissioner from the insurgent Gen. Gomez to the United States government, arrived at Key West on the 17th. He reported an order issued May 1 by Gomez, calling upon all families driven into the towns by the reconcentration decrees, to return to their homes, and guaranteeing them insurgent protection; and he says that multitudes are taking advantage of the offer and actually receiving the protection promised.

The Oregon, the Marietta, and the Nichtheroy, now the Buffalo, left

Bahia, Brazil on the 11th, bound north; and on the 18th it was given out officially at Washington that they were now safe. Their whereabouts, however, were kept secret, though they were supposed to be either with Sampson's fleet or off Martinique.

A fire broke out on the 16th in the coal bunkers of the American auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, of which Capt. Sigsbee, who commanded the Maine, is in command. It was with difficulty, and only after nearly half a day's fighting the fire, that the vessel was saved.

The new American battleship Alabama was launched on the 18th at Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia.

Throughout the war there has been a feeling that French public opinion and the French government are hostile to the United States. Color was given to the notion by the hostility of the more aristocratic of the French papers. At one time during the past week this feeling came near being put to the test diplomatically. The commander of one of our dispatch boats in the West Indies had complained that his cable notice to the department at Washington of the arrival of the Spanish fleet at Martinique was detained 24 hours, thus giving the Spaniards a chance to get away from Sampson. In consequence, it was rumored on the 13th that the administration was inclined to call France, to which nation Martinique belongs, to account; but the matter was met by the manager of the French cable at Port de France, with a denial that any dispatches for the United States were detained. In the same connection Jules Meline, president of the council and premier of France, gave out an interview on the 13th, in which he said that in his personal judgment the sympathies of Frenchmen could not be opposed to a nation "which sends her army and navy to convert an oppressed land into an independent republic, precisely as France sent her soldiers and sailors to fight for the United States in the war of independence." He added: "The royalists of France may like to hobnob with their friends over the border, but the recent elections show that republicanism has never been so strong in this country as it is to-day."

In Spain the ministry has resigned. At midnight on the 12th it was reported from Madrid that only the sec-

retary of the colonies, the foreign minister, the minister of marine and the minister of public works, had resigned; and on the 15th the report was enlarged so as to include all the members of the Spanish cabinet. It was then believed, however, that Sagasta would be asked to form a new cabinet. On the 16th this belief was verified. The queen regent did call upon Sagasta to form a new cabinet. The retiring cabinet represents the liberal party. It was formed last October, soon after the assassination of Canovas, the conservative premier. On the authority of a correspondent of the London Times, the resignation of the cabinet was due to a difference of opinion among the members as to whether to prosecute the war with the United States vigorously, or to seek a peaceful solution by invoking the friendly intervention of European powers. Unable to agree the cabinet resigned. The resignation took place on the 8th. Sagasta has since complied with the queen's request. His new cabinet is the same as the old one as to the ministry of war, of finance and of justice. Following is the personnel:

President of the council of ministers, Senor Praxedes Sagasta; minister of foreign affairs, Senor Leon y Castillo; minister of war, Lieut. Gen. Correa; minister of marine, Senor Aunon; minister of the colonies, Senor Romero Giron; minister of finance, Senor Lopez Puigcerver; minister of the interior, Senor T. R. Capdepon; minister of justice, Senor C. Groizard; minister of public instruction, Senor Gomazo.

In a speech at Birmingham on the 13th, Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, referred to the United States as "a powerful and generous nation, speaking our language, bred of our race, and having interests identical with ours." This was preliminary to his saying: "I would go so far as to say that terrible as war may be, even war itself would be cheaply purchased if in a great and noble cause the stars and stripes and the Union Jack, should wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance." The sentiment was received with prolonged cheering, and is regarded in Europe as indicating a warlike alliance between the English speaking races against the rest of the civilized world.

Rioting was renewed on the 13th at Naples, Italy. The rioters tried to build barricades in the streets, and were fired upon and pursued by the

troops. This commotion caused a mutiny in the jail, where several prisoners were killed by the soldiery. People from Trieste, Italy, on the 13th, said that the rioting had nowhere abated, but that the government suppressed the news. News leaks out, however, of fresh conflicts between the peasants and the troops outside of Milan, and the universities at Naples, Bologna and Rome have been closed while newspapers are still suppressed.

William E. Gladstone, the "Grand Old Man" of England, died at Hawarden May 19 at five o'clock in the morning. He had suffered for several weeks with a cancer back of the nose, which was the cause of his death. Mr. Gladstone was 89 years old. He entered parliament 66 years ago. In earlier life he belonged to the conservative party, but he left it in 1851 and acquired the affectionate soubriquet of "the Grand Old Man" as leader of the liberal party, a position which he occupied actually and virtually for more than 30 years.

IN CONGRESS.

Week ending May 18, 1898.

Senate.

On the 12th the senate passed the labor arbitration bill with amendments. Among the amendments was a provision forbidding the issue of injunctions compelling railway employes to continue in service against their will. Another bill passed on the 12th removed the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth amendment to the constitution, upon participants in the rebellion.

On the same day the house war revenue bill was reported by the senate committee, which recommends the striking out of all provisions for issuing bonds and certificates of indebtedness, and proposes an issue of \$150,000,000 greenbacks, the coinage of the silver seignorage, and the taxation of corporations on gross receipts. The minority report recommends the retention of the bond feature, but would reduce the amount of bonds from \$500,000,000 to \$300,000,000. Minor alterations are proposed by both reports. Debate on the measure began on the 16th, there having been no session until then after the 12th, and was continued on the 17th and 18th.

House.

No important business of general interest was transacted in the house

after the 11th until the 17th, when a bill for an eight-hour day in government service and on government works was passed. Another labor measure was passed on the same day. It provides for the organization of a non-partisan commission to consider legislative problems affecting labor. The commission is to consist of 19 members—five from the house, five from the senate, and nine from different industries and employments, the latter to be appointed by the president.

The majority of the committee on foreign affairs reported on the 17th in favor of annexing Hawaii. Annexation was opposed by the minority of the committee and a protectorate recommended.

On the 18th a bill to prohibit at any time the making public of facts about fortifications was debated and recommended.

NEWS NOTES.

—The earl of Aberdeen has resigned as governor-general of Canada.

—Henry Rawlins, the supposed Spanish spy, whose arrest was recorded on page 12 last week, has committed suicide.

—The present French ministry claims a majority of 90 in the lower chamber as the result of the recent parliamentary elections.

—Last week at New York an exhibition was given of an invention for blowing up warships by means of electricity without wires.

—On the 17th a great fire broke out in Attleboro, Mass., destroying property to the value of more than \$1,000,000, including 16 jewelry factories.

—Michael J. Schack, the inspector of Chicago police who was noted for his connection with the Chicago anarchist cases, died at Chicago on the 18th, of pneumonia.

—Walter Wellman, the Arctic explorer, sailed on the 17th for England, whence he is to go to Norway, to make a start for the north pole about the 20th of June.

—At a mass meeting of the socialistic labor party of New York, held at Cooper Union on the 17th, the war with Spain and the talk of a possible English alliance were denounced.

On the 17th the supply of wheat at Minneapolis was the lowest ever known; yet the price at Chicago on the 18th had got down from \$1.85, where it was on the 10th, to \$1.50 and below.

—Cunningham, a town of 400 people, situated 53 miles west of Wichita, was totally destroyed by a tornado on the 17th. Three lives were lost. The loss would have been greater, but the storm was seen three minutes before it struck