

land and seeks to crush the Boers. In America our "colonies" and our war of conquest in the east are its first ripened fruit. Militarism, press censorship, interference with free speech, class legislation threaten to follow.

This spirit of toriyism takes two forms. There is the callous, sordid, brutal toriyism of Morgan and Merriam, Hanna and Denby, with its contempt for human life, its frank avowal that might makes right, its un-squeamish desire to trample on the weak. There is the far more dangerous toriyism of benevolence, fathered by the pulpit and indorsed by the influential and the conventionally religious in all parts of the land. This is the toriyism that wishes to control for the good of the controlled. Conscientious of their God-given superiority, its apostles would fain force their fellows to do as they in their omniscience should direct. Justice seems to play small part in this philosophy. It is founded on a perverted and very human wisdom, which an analysis resolves into that colossal error and hoary wickedness of doing evil that good may come.

It is this spirit that makes light of the slaughter of 20,000 Filipinos so that it clear the way for western enterprise and pharisaic evangelism. It is this spirit that lauds the Carnegies and Rockefellers for their donations as if in the eternal economy of the heavens it were the way in which money is expended and not the way in which it is acquired that matters. Its Lord and Lady Bountifuls at home, its bishops and college professors abroad, play directly into the hands of the land grabbers, the blood shedders and all the exponents of the other, the frank and brutal toriyism.

Happily the ideas of our American tories have not yet met with acceptance from any large number of their less prosperous countrymen. Once let these ideas prevail, once let them be accepted meekly by the masses of the people, and democracy as a national possession will become a thing of the past. The forms of republicanism may survive, but they will be empty and meaningless. The people will cease to govern and will submit to be governed. The dreams of benevolent despotism—that contradictory and imposiblle conception—will give

place to the realities of rule by a greedy and conscienceless plutocracy, and freedom will be lost.

This has in the past been the fate of republics where great estates at home and unjust wars abroad sapped the strength and destroyed the moral fiber of the people. Before it overwhelms the United States may an awakened electorate uproot the monopolistic privileges whose growth alone it is that makes assaults on democracy possible and tory theories dangerous.

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## NEWS

An unauthentic report of the surrender of both Johannesburg and Pretoria was the final item last week in our narrative of the progress of the British war in South Africa. Although the daily papers were full of this report at the time of our going to press, all of them regarding it as marking the end of the war, the report soon proved to be not only unauthentic but false. Neither Johannesburg nor Pretoria had at that time (May 31) been surrendered. But both have been surrendered since.

Lord Roberts had on the 29th, as authoritatively stated in these columns last week, crossed the Vaal and, moving upon Johannesburg without either encountering much resistance or succeeding in his plans of surrounding the enemy, had occupied a suburb of that town. He intended to enter Johannesburg on the 30th, but delayed doing so at the request of the Boer commandant, in order to enable all the Boer troops to withdraw and thereby to avoid the necessity of street fighting. His entry was not made until June 1, when it was accomplished peaceably. Only three Boer guns were found in the fort. The others had been removed. From Johannesburg Lord Roberts advanced to Pretoria. No news was received from him for four days, when on the 5th he announced his occupation of that city. His dispatches indicate that severe fighting preceded the surrender, but of its extent and casualties no news has yet been received. It would appear to have been a rear guard fight. The Boers got away with everything of value to them, apparently even with the British prisoners who have been confined there.

Pretoria was surrendered on the 5th, but prior to the surrender the Boer forces had withdrawn and the Transvaal government was removed to Lydenburg, about 150 miles east of Pretoria, and somewhat north of the Pretoria and Delagoa Bay railway line. As it is now learned that the Boers have never had in the field more than 35,000 troops, it is probable that they surrendered Pretoria so much more easily than they were expected to, because they could not spare enough men from other points to defend the city, which appears to be so located as to be difficult of defense without a large force; and the indications are that notwithstanding the loss of their capital, the Boers will prolong the war interminably by guerilla tactics.

To some extent they are already doing this with success. During the current week they have been fighting Roberts's right wing, under Gen. Rundle, as far south as Senekal, which lies well to the southeast of Kroonstad, in the Orange Free State. Rundle was reported to have won a fight there on the 28th, but he suffered a loss of 45 men killed and many wounded. In the same region on the following day the Boers captured two British patrols numbering some 40 men, and on the 31st, between Kroonstad and Lindley, Col. Spragge's British regiment of Irish yeomanry was compelled to surrender to a force of Boers described by Lord Roberts to number from 2,000 to 3,000 men. Gen. Methuen had been sent to the relief of Spragge but was too late, though he drove the Boers away with their prisoners after a five-hours' running fight.

The last official list of British casualties cabled to this country brings the total losses of the war down to May 19. It is as follows:

Killed in action.....	2,355
Wounded in action.....	10,794
Missing and prisoners.....	4,555
Died of wounds.....	575
Accidental deaths.....	54
Died of disease.....	2,803
Sent home as invalids.....	10,418

Total to May 19.....31,554

On the 5th the Boer envoys, whose arrival in the United States was noted last week, came to Chicago, where they were welcomed by an overflowing mass meeting to which an admission fee of 25 cents had been charged, the proceeds over expenses to be devoted to the relief of the Boer wound-

ed. Judge Dunne presided, and ex-Gov. Altgeld, Jenkin Lloyd Jones, and ex-Judge Moran joined him in delivering addresses of welcome and sympathy. On behalf of the two South African republics speeches in English were made by two of the envoys—Fischer and Wessels. The resolutions adopted by the meeting expressed the conviction that “the sympathy of 90 per cent. of the people of the United States, without reference to political affiliations, is with the burghers of the two republics in South Africa in their heroic efforts to maintain and preserve their sacred rights of liberty and self-government,” and they deplored the fact that—

the official voice of the United States has remained silent, contrary to tradition and precedent as expressed from the earliest time to the present in the cases of France, Greece, Armenia and Cuba, although no more holy and righteous cause than that of the Boers has been known since our country was rescued from British oppression.

The resolutions closed with a pledge to the Boers of “moral and material assistance until their right to be a free and independent people is again fully vindicated.” A like meeting of sympathy had greeted these envoys at New York, Washington, Boston and Cleveland.

The guerrilla warfare in the Transvaal which Great Britain is beginning to experience has grown to be an old story with the United States in the Philippines, but this Philippine conflict is still kept up. If there is any change it is in the direction of greater severity. There are frequent engagements, but only some of them are reported specifically. Of one in which one American and eight Filipinos were killed reports were given out at Manila on the 1st. On the 4th there was a report of another, in which Gen. Funston lost one captain and one private, both of whom were killed. These engagements, and one in the province of Bulacan, were in Luzon. One was reported on the 5th as having occurred on the island of Tablos, but without loss; and it was reported on the 3d that a detachment of the Thirty-third regiment had killed Aguinaldo about 100 miles northeast of Vigan, in Luzon. There is no better basis for this story, however, than that the apparent leader of a Filipino band of 100 had been shot at long range. Whether he was killed or only wounded and whether he was Aguinaldo or some one else are not known.

President McKinley's new Philippine commission, with Judge Taft at its head, arrived at Manila on the 3d, after a voyage of 47 days.

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, .....	2
Deaths from wounds, disease and accidents reported since May 16, 1900, .....	47
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Total deaths since July 1, 1898, .....	1,896
Wounded .....	2,129
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Total casualties since July, 1898, .....	4,025
Total casualties reported last week .....	4,001
Total deaths reported last week .....	1,872

Over in China, next door to the Philippines, the international complications regarding the “Boxer” conspiracy against missionaries and other foreigners, of which we told the beginnings in last week's paper, are becoming more alarming. Our report last week (page 122), closed with a statement that upon the landing on the 29th of marines from all foreign ships at Taku, with the intention of marching to Peking, the Chinese government refused them permission to pass the Taku forts. This opposition appears to have been withdrawn on the 31st by the Chinese foreign office, in obedience to an ultimatum from the foreign powers; and at noon on that day 360 British, Italian, Russian, French, American and Japanese troops started for Peking, carrying with them machine guns ready for immediate use. A Chinese imperial edict was issued on the same day ordering the crushing of the “Boxer” conspiracy. The foreign troops arrived at Peking on the 1st, and the American minister then reported an immediate improvement in the situation there, upon the basis of which Secretary Hay expressed his conviction that the danger was over. But British advices quickly followed to the effect that the condition of affairs was likely to become more serious, a view which was confirmed on the 4th by this dispatch from the American minister:

Outside of Peking the murders and persecutions by the Boxers seem to be on the increase. The Paoting-Fu railway is temporarily abandoned. Work on the Peking and Hangkow line is stopped. All foreigners have fled. The

Chinese government seems either unwilling or unable to suppress the trouble. The troops show no energy in attacking the Boxers.

The day following that dispatch, the Russian minister at Peking offered the Chinese foreign office the assistance of Russian troops to suppress the “Boxers.” His offer was politely taken into consideration and nothing has been heard of it since. On the 5th reports were received at Peking that a battle was in progress with the “Boxers,” and that more troops from the foreign ships at Taku had been forwarded. American missionaries, confined at Paoling-Fu, had telegraphed the American minister at midnight of the 4th-5th that they were being attacked by “Boxers” and were in need of immediate help. The battle reported on the 5th appears to have been close to Peking and between the Boxers and Chinese troops. Many were killed on both sides. There are as yet no details.

At conferences at Washington on the 31st between Secretary Hay and the diplomatic representatives respectively of Great Britain, Russia, Germany, France, Japan and China, Mr. Hay explained to his callers that the landing of marines in China by this government was for the purpose not of taking joint action, but, in pursuance of the historic policy of the United States, of “acting concurrently.” The Chinese minister admonished Mr. Hay that the Chinese government is opposed to the landing of foreign troops upon Chinese soil.

Interest in American presidential politics revives with the returns from the election in Oregon. It took place on the 3d. A justice of the supreme court and a dairy and food commissioner were the state officers to be chosen, while two congressmen were to be elected. There were three tickets in the field—republican, prohibition and democratic-populist fusion. The registration was unexpectedly large, being nearly 20 per cent. greater than the vote of two years ago, and about equal to the vote for president in 1896. At the close of the campaign the republicans claimed the election by the largest plurality ever given. They have carried it, but at this writing the returns are not all in and the exact result cannot be stated. It is estimated by the republicans, however, that the candidate for supreme court justice is elected by 10,000 plu-