

makes him dangerous? The privileges which he and his kind possess.

The real groundwork of an aristocracy is not in the unequal distribution of wealth. It lies farther back than that. We must seek it in the causes which lead to unequal distribution. It is in the inequality of opportunity to produce wealth. Equality of opportunity begets equality of condition. Whether you restrict the opportunities of one class, or grant special privileges to another, it matters not; the result is the same, and that result is seen in the class distinctions which inevitably follow in the wake of privilege.

As there may be serfs without shackles, so may there be nobles without titles. We have both in America to-day. The thing which our fathers greatly feared has come upon us. We are face to face with as great a crisis as ever threatened any republic since Rome first trembled at the glance of Caesar. The final struggle may not come this year, nor next, but it will come; and when it does, the American people will exclaim, in the words of the immortal Frenchman, "Tyrant, step from thy throne and give place to thy master!"

The ballot is the bloodless guillotine of the new revolution. It is a weapon mightier than the bayonet if used in time. Let us use it while it is still at our disposal. Put a true man in the white house, and the work of reform will be more easily accomplished. Inasmuch as the barons of the United States to-day, unlike those at Runnymede 800 years ago, are seeking special privileges for themselves instead of magna chartas for the people, it should be our first duty to remove from the presidency of this nation one whose instability of character and inordinate love of power—equaled only by his incapacity to exert it—mark him with peculiar distinctness in these respects as the American ectype of King John.

SPEED MOSBY.

Jefferson City, Mo.

NEWS

Since our last report upon the Chinese situation, the full text of the

Russian note to the powers, mentioned last week, has been officially published, as has the reply of the United States, which was understood last week to be favorable to the Russian proposition. The notes are too long for verbal reproduction here. In substance that of Russia was stated orally by the Russian charge d'affaires at Washington to the acting secretary of state on the 28th. It declared that Russia has no intention of acquiring territory in China; that she has cooperated with the allied powers to secure the safety of the legations and to aid the Chinese government in repressing insurrection; that the objects of the cooperation have been accomplished; that in the interval, incidentally to defensive measures on her own frontier, she has occupied Niewchwang, in Manchuria, for military purposes, but as soon as order is restored there she will withdraw if the other powers do not put obstacles in her way; that as the Chinese government has left Peking she has withdrawn her minister from China, and intends to withdraw her troops; that when the government of China shall have been restored to power and expressed a desire to negotiate, she will name her representatives; and that she hopes the United States shares her view of the matter. The reply of the United States was communicated on the 29th by written memorandum. It expresses satisfaction with the assurance that Russia has no designs upon Chinese territory, and averring that the purpose of the United States was to secure the safety of their legation and to help the Chinese government to repress insurrection, declares that the Russian declarations in this regard are in accord with those made to the United States by the other powers. The memorandum then proceeds at considerable length to review the situation. Observing that all the powers have now disclaimed any purpose of acquiring Chinese territory, it suggests that an amicable settlement ought not to be difficult. The safety of the ministers having been secured, it continues, the original purposes of the powers not yet accomplished are to protect foreign life and property in China, to guard all legitimate foreign interests, to aid in preventing the spread of disorders, and—to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed by treaty and international law to friendly powers, and safeguard for the world the prin-

ciple of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire.

For the attainment of these purposes the memorandum recommends the— joint occupation of Peking under a definite understanding between the powers until the Chinese government shall have been reestablished and shall be in a position to enter into new treaties with adequate provisions for reparation and guarantees of future protection. With the establishment and recognition of such authority, the United States would wish to withdraw its military forces from Peking and remit to the processes of peaceful negotiation our just demands.

This American memorandum concludes with an assurance that the United States will interpose no obstacle to the withdrawal of Russia from Niewchwang, and an indication that—

unless there is such a general expression by the powers in favor of continued occupation as to modify the views expressed by the government of Russia and lead to a general agreement for continued occupation, we shall give instructions to the commander of the American forces in China to withdraw our troops from Peking after due conference with the other commanders as to the time and manner of withdrawal.

Here the matter hangs. Russia wants to quit at once. The United States, also, would like to get out immediately, and promises to do so unless all the other powers unite with her for the pacification of China. But other powers distrust Russia's motives, and question America's good sense in falling in so readily and so fully with Russia's proposition. No change has occurred in the situation since the giving out by the United States of the memorandum abstracted above; but it is understood that Germany, England, Italy and France are averse to withdrawing their ministers and military forces.

In South Africa the British have finally annexed the South African republic to the British empire. This was done on the 1st by Lord Roberts. He issued proclamations, under the queen's warrant of July 4, announcing that thenceforth the Transvaal would form part of the queen's dominions. The "South African republic" is thereby blotted off the maps, and the "Transvaal" province takes its place. When this was announced in the Cape Colony assembly, in session at Cape Town, the ministerialists welcomed the announcement

with prolonged cheering, but the opposition received it in silence.

There appears to have been no better military reason for annexing the Transvaal on the 1st than before. For Lord Roberts has not been able to report any material advance of his army since our account of last week. He had then got as far east as Machadorp, on the railroad between Pretoria and Lourenzo Marques. That was on the 28th. On the 29th he had extended his line to the north of the railroad track as far as Helvetia; but at the date of this writing he has made no further advance eastward worth mentioning. Such slight advances as he has made were made without opposition, from which it is inferrable that the Boers have turned aside from his line of advance. This inference is confirmed by the fact that a British reconnoitering expedition into the mountains north of the railroad track, where they overlook Lydenburg, has discovered a large Boer force holding the pass.

The renewed activity of the Boers in the Orange Free State, reported last week, has since gone to the extent of investing the British garrison at Ladybrand, which lies near the border of Basutoland. A British expedition, however, started on the 3d to the garrison's relief, and upon its appearance the siege was raised. The Boer force was estimated at 2,000. It demanded the surrender of Ladybrand on the 2d, and from that time until the approach of the relieving force it subjected the garrison to a continuous cannon and rifle fire.

The American war in the Philippines goes on, with occasional reports of engagements in which two or three Americans and two or three score or as many hundred Filipinos are killed, while the American casualty list grows weekly. In southern Luzon, where there are 18,000 American troops, there is daily fighting and life is not safe outside the garrisoned towns. The latest specific report of an engagement comes from Bohol, an island in the southern part of the archipelago, where the Americans lost in killed one and in wounded six. The Filipino loss was 120. Fresh American troops arrived in Manila from the United States on the 4th and more have sailed from San Francisco.

American casualties since July 1, 1898, inclusive of all current official

reports given out in detail at Washington to September 5, 1900, are as follows:

Deaths to May 16, 1900 (see page 91	1,847
Killed reported since May 16, 1900. 52	
Deaths from wounds, disease and accidents reported since May 16, 1900.....	375
<hr/>	
Total deaths since July 1, 1898....	2,274
Wounded	2,255
Captured	10
<hr/>	
Total casualties since July 1, 1898.	4,539
Total casualties reported last week	4,491
Total deaths reported last week..	2,261

The political event of the week, though in itself of small importance, is the state election in Vermont, which in presidential years is looked forward to with some interest as a straw indicating the popular drift in national politics. The election took place on the 4th and resulted in the success, of course, of the republican ticket. The only significance, if there is any at all, is in the plurality. For purposes of comparison we append the vote at state elections for four gubernatorial years:

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Republican Plurality.
1900.....			32,000
1898.....	38,565	14,686	23,869
1896.....	53,246	14,855	38,391
1894.....	42,663	14,142	28,521

With the beginning of the month the presidential campaign on the democratic side opened in earnest. Mr. Bryan set out from Chicago upon his first speaking tour, which is to include the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia and Missouri.

On the 4th the republican convention of New York state met at Saratoga and nominated Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., for governor and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff for lieutenant governor.

Two other presidential tickets are added to our list of last week. The National Union Reform party, which puts forward for the present the single issue of direct legislation, has by a referendum vote nominated Seth H. Ellis, of Ohio, for president and Samuel L. Nicholson, of Pennsylvania, for vice president; and the third party anti-imperialists, whose movements have been heretofore reported (pages 299, 314), met at New York on the 5th and nominated Donaldson Caffery, of Louisiana, for president, and

Archibald Murray Howe, of Massachusetts, for vice president. The complete list is now as follows:

Democratic—For president, William J. Bryan; vice president, Adlai E. Stevenson.

Republican—For president, William McKinley; vice president, Theodore Roosevelt.

Silver Republican—For president, William J. Bryan; vice president, Adlai E. Stevenson.

People's Party (regular)—For president, William J. Bryan; vice president, Adlai E. Stevenson.

People's Party (middle-of-the-road)—For president, Wharton Barker; vice president, Ignatius Donnelly.

Social Democrats (including fusion wing of socialist labor party)—For president, Eugene V. Debs; vice president, Job Harriman.

Socialist Labor Party (De Leon wing)—For president, Joseph T. Malloney; vice president, Valentine Rimmel.

Prohibition—For president, John G. Woolley; vice president, Henry B. Metcalfe.

United Christian—For president, S. C. Swallow; vice president, John G. Woolley.

Union Reform—For president, Seth H. Ellis; for vice president, Samuel L. Nicholson.

National (third party anti-imperialist)—For president, Donaldson Caffery; vice president, Archibald Murray Howe.

The strong political flavor given to the celebration of labor day by the labor unions of Chicago in consequence of the appearance there, as the principal speakers, of Theodore Roosevelt, the republican candidate for vice president, and William J. Bryan, the democratic candidate for president, makes that the most important celebration of the day. During the great labor parade of the morning, when Bryan and Roosevelt stood almost shoulder to shoulder on the reviewing stand, the cheers and preference of the marchers were overwhelmingly for Mr. Bryan. Even more marked was the contrast in the receptions accorded the two men at the labor picnic in the afternoon, where they were the principal speakers. Mr. Roosevelt, the first speaker on the programme, was greeted with but scanty applause and at no time did he arouse any semblance of enthusiasm. His speech, frequently interrupted with cheers for Bryan, was received on the whole with stolid indifference. In direct contrast to all this was the enthusiasm for Mr. Bryan. Beginning with his appearance on the stage and at intervals punctuating his speech, it cul-