

learned so much," but the humility of Wisdom "that he knows no more."  
FRANK C. WELLS.  
Brooklyn, New York.

**NEWS**

The electoral vote for president and vice president will be the same as given last week (page 486), with the exception of one state, Nebraska, which goes from the Bryan to the McKinley column. Mr. McKinley's vote is thereby increased to 292, while Mr. Bryan's is reduced to 155, giving McKinley a majority in the electoral college of 137. Official returns being still incomplete, no trustworthy statement of the popular vote can yet be made.

Immediately upon being convinced of his defeat, Mr. Bryan telegraphed Mr. McKinley, saying:

At the close of another presidential campaign it is my lot to congratulate you upon a second victory.

Mr. McKinley replied:

I acknowledge with cordial thanks your message of congratulation and extend you my good wishes.

Mr. Bryan's letter to the public, issued on the 8th, is as follows:

The result was a surprise to me and the magnitude of the republican victory was a surprise to our opponents, as well as to those who voted our ticket. It is impossible to analyze the returns until they are more complete, but, generally speaking, we seem to have gained in the large cities and to have lost in the smaller cities and in the country. The republicans were able to secure tickets or passes for all of their voters who were away from home, and this gave them a considerable advantage. We have no way of knowing at this time how much money was spent in the purchase of votes and in colonization. But, while these would account for some of the republican gains, they could not account for the widespread increase in the republican vote. The prosperity argument was probably the most potent one used by the republicans. They compared the present conditions with the panic times of 1893 to 1896, and this argument had weight with those who did not stop to consider the reasons for the change. The appeal, "Stand by the president while the war is on," had a great deal of influence among those who did not realize that a war against the doctrine of self-government in the Philippines must react upon us in this country.

We have made an honest fight on

an honest platform, and, having done our duty as we saw it, we have nothing to regret. We are defeated but not discouraged. The fight must go on. I am sure that republican policies will be repudiated by the people when the tendency of those policies is fully understood. The contest between plutocracy and democracy cannot end until one or the other is completely triumphant.

I have come out of the campaign with perfect health and a clear conscience. I did my utmost to bring success to the principles for which I stood. Mr. Stevenson did all that he could. Senator Jones and the members of the democratic, populist, silver republican and anti-imperialist committees did all they could. Mr. Hearst and his associates in the club organization put forth their best efforts. Our newspapers, our campaign speakers and our local organizations all did their part.

I have no fault to find and no reproaches. I shall continue to take an active interest in politics as long as I live. I believe it to be the duty of the citizen to do so, and in addition to my interest as a citizen I feel that it will require a lifetime of work to repay the political friends who have done so much for me.

I shall not be a senatorial candidate before the legislature which has just been elected. Senator Allen deserves the senatorship which goes to the populists. Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. W. H. Thompson are avowed candidates for the democratic senatorship. They both deserve well of the party, and I am too grateful to them for past support to stand in their way even if I desired a seat in the senate.

The last paragraph of this letter was written with reference to a call upon Mr. Bryan to accept an election as senator, upon the supposition which then prevailed that there would be a fusion majority in the Nebraska legislature.

In Nebraska the fusion state and legislative tickets, as well as the presidential, were defeated, though by a closer vote; and in Minnesota Gov. Lind falls short of reelection by a plurality for his republican adversary which is estimated at from 1,000 to 5,000.

The returns from the Canadian elections, of which we were able last week to give only an incomplete report, were fully revised on the 9th, for 209 out of the 213 constituencies, with the following result:

Province.	1900.	
	Lib.	Cons. Ind.
Ontario .....	33	56 2
Quebec .....	57	7 ..

Nova Scotia .....	15	5 ..
New Brunswick .....	9	5 ..
Prince Edw'd Island...	4	1 ..
Manitoba .....	2	3 2
Northwest Territory ..	3	1 ..
British Columbia .....	1	2 1
Totals .....	124	80 5

For purposes of comparison we give the political complexion of the preceding house of commons, elected in 1896:

Province.	1896.		
	Lib.	Cons.	Ind.
Ontario .....	47	40	5
Quebec .....	51	14	..
Nova Scotia .....	10	10	..
New Brunswick .....	5	8	1
Prince Edw'd Island...	3	2	..
Manitoba .....	4	2	1
Northwest Territory...	2	1	1
British Columbia .....	4	2	..
Total .....	126	79	8

Newfoundland has just passed through a more exciting and vital political experience, probably, than any of the other countries that have voted this autumn, and with results more satisfactory to democracy. She has defeated the attempt of a pronounced plutocratic leader, who already controls the country economically, to rivet his power upon the people by securing political control. This man is R. G. Reid. A Scotchman by birth, he went to Newfoundland from the United States ten years ago as a contractor to build a government railway. Owing to the financial depression that bankrupted the Newfoundland treasury, the government was unable to furnish funds for the railway construction, and Reid, already a millionaire, advanced them. He also relieved the government of the cost of operating the road for ten years after its completion, under a contract giving him 5,000 acres of land per mile of road operated. These contracts were afterward improvidently renewed, extended, added to and generally manipulated, until now Reid practically owns all the Newfoundland railways, steamer lines, wharves, docks, elevators, coal, copper and other mines, the pulp and lumber mills, the telegraph system, formerly owned by the government, and a good part of the land of the island. He is reported to be the largest landowner in the world, his holdings in Newfoundland alone aggregating 4,000,000 acres of the best land in the island; and he personally controls every large industry. Wishing, however, to incorpo-

rate his property interests into a limited liability company, as the basis for some scheme in Napoleonic finance, of the nature of a trust with watered stock, he came in conflict with the Newfoundland ministry, which, under the premiership of Robert Bond, refused this further concession to his already enormous power. That conflict made the issue at the recent election. Reid brought all his influence to bear to prevent the return of the Bond party, nominating his own lawyers and other hired men for office, and misusing his railway and telegraph service to help them and hinder their opponents. But his party was defeated, and Mr. Bond was reelected by the most pronounced vote of confidence ever cast for a premier in the island. The new legislature is almost a unit against Reid. This disposes of Reid in politics for the present, but it would be remarkable if the owner of a country, should he be allowed to continue to own it, did not in time bring even its politics under his control.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to ascertain the effect of the American elections upon the war in the Philippines. The result was reported on the 11th to have been received quietly at Manila however, no noticeable change in Filipino sentiment having been observed. Several minor military engagements had occurred during the preceding week, with an American loss of ten wounded and four killed.

On the 10th the department at Washington gave out Gen. MacArthur's report, evidently received during the presidential campaign but withheld until after election, in which MacArthur predicts that in the Philippines "for many years to come the necessity of a large military and naval force is too apparent to admit of discussion." He attributes this necessity to the fact that in the island there are "several millions of sensitive and credulous people, without allegiance to any existing institutions, but animated by certain inchoate ideas and aspirations, which, by some unfortunate perversion of thought, they conceive to be threatened by America;" and he accounts for their unity of sentiment by reference to the probability that "the adhesive principle comes from ethnological homogeneity which induces men to respond for a time to the appeals of consanguinous leader-

ship, even when such action is opposed to their own interest and convictions of expediency." All which is a pedantically obscure mode of explaining that the Filipinos are bound together by ties of race against an alien invader, and that they subordinate selfish interests to patriotic ideals. Gen. MacArthur makes this clear when he says that "the people seem to be actuated by the idea that in all doubtful matters of politics or war men are never nearer right than when going with their own kith and kin, regardless of consequences."

American casualties since July 1, 1898, inclusive of all current official reports given out in detail at Washington to November 14, 1900, are as follows:

Deaths to May 16, 1900 (see page 91) .....	1,847
Killed reported since May 16, 1900. . . . .	105
Deaths from wounds, disease and accidents reported since May 16, 1900 .....	522

Total deaths since July 1, 1898. . . . .	2,474
Wounded .....	2,332
Captured .....	10

Total casualties since July 1, 1898. . . . .	4,816
Total casualties reported last week .....	4,776
Total deaths reported last week. . . . .	2,445

One of the outcomes of the American policy regarding the Philippines is the Spanish-American congress now in session at Madrid. A preliminary step in the direction of uniting the Spanish republics of America with Spain in an alliance against the imperial encroachments of the English-speaking nations, it was inspired by fears that the ambition of the United States for conquest, as indicated by her Puerto Rican, Philippine and Cuban policies, may reach out to the South American continent. The congress assembled at Madrid on the 10th with 30 representatives from this side of the Atlantic in attendance. All the Spanish republics in America, as well as Spain and Portugal, are to be represented, and hopes of a Latin alliance are indulged. Secret sessions began on the 12th, when the whole six sections into which the congress is divided, held protracted meetings. In the arbitration section a motion for the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration for the settlement of all disputes between Spain and the Spanish republics in America was adopted.

In the Transvaal there has been excessive guerrilla fighting between the Boers and the British at several points for several days. The British are always victorious, according to the reports, but they evidently feel the effects of the harassing tactics of the Boers. Gen. De Wet, the Boer commandant, is reported as having been wounded. While the Transvaal Boers keep up their desultory warfare, their president, Kruger, is on his way to Europe in the hope, even at this late hour, of securing European intervention in behalf of the independence of the republics. The Gelderland, which carries him, reached Port Said, on the Suez canal, on the 12th, and he is expected to land at Marseilles by the 17th or 18th.

Turning now to China, we are advised that a joint note has been agreed upon by the representatives at Peking of the allied powers, for submission to China as the basis for a preliminary treaty. This note demands—

- (1) the erection of a monument to the murdered German ambassador, Von Ketteler, on the site of his assassination, and an apology through an imperial prince personally to the German emperor;
- (2) the infliction by China of the death penalty upon 11 enumerated Chinese princes and officials;
- (3) the dismissal and punishment of all Chinese officials who fail in future to prevent anti-foreign outrages;
- (4) the payment of indemnities to states, corporations and individuals for losses in the recent uprising;
- (5) the abolition of the *tsu-li-yamen*, or foreign commission, and the substitution of a foreign minister;
- (6) the removal of the forts at Taku, as well as other forts on the coast of Pichili; the prohibition of the importation of arms, and the establishment of a permanent system of foreign guards at the legations and between Peking and the sea;
- (7) the posting for two years of an imperial proclamation throughout the empire for the suppression of Boxers.

Pending these negotiations the allied powers, under the command of the German field marshal, Count von Waldersee, have set up a military tribunal for the trial of Chinese officials charged with responsibility for Boxer assaults upon foreigners. Pursuant to the sentence of this tribunal, four leading officials of Pao-ting-fu were shot on the 5th. One of the four was Ting Yang, acting viceroy of Pichili. Another was Gen. Kusi Hing. After execution they were decapitated and their heads were exposed on poles as a warning to the