

other; the existence of a class of rich involving the existence of a class of poor, and the reverse; and abnormal luxury on the one side and abnormal want on the other have a relation of necessary sequence. To put this relation into terms of morals, the rich are the robbers, since they are at least sharers in the proceeds of robbery; and the poor are the robbed. This is the reason, I take it, why Christ, who was not really a man of such reckless speech as some Christians deem him to have been, always expressed sympathy with the poor and repugnance of the rich. In his philosophy it was better even to be robbed than to rob. In the kingdom of right doing which he preached, rich and poor would be impossible, because rich and poor in the true sense are the results of wrong-doing. . . . Injustice cannot live where justice rules, and even if the man himself might get through, his riches—his power of compelling service without rendering service—must of necessity be left behind. If there can be no poor in the kingdom of heaven, clearly there can be no rich! And so it is utterly impossible in this, or in any other conceivable world, to abolish unjust poverty, without at the same time abolishing unjust possessions. This is a hard word to the softly amiable philanthropists who, to speak metaphorically, would like to get on the good side of God without angering the devil. But it is a true word nevertheless.

Verily it is a true word. If the extortion of service is to be abolished and the world left free to exchange service for service, then those obligations to serve which represent naked legal power and not service rendered must be unconditionally abolished. To pay their beneficiaries for their loss of extorting power would be merely to substitute one form of extortion for another. Whoever is rich because he possesses legal power to compel the rendering of service without rendering or having rendered therefor an equivalent service, must in justice lose that power. So long as he retains it the natural law of service for service cannot operate. It is only by his losing his power to extort service that others can be restored to their right to exchange service.

## NEWS

Though news of the Chinese situation has not much altered in any important respect since our last report, it is impossible to escape the conviction that a great world war has fairly begun. The foreign powers still

maintain the fiction that they are aiding the Chinese government to establish order, and no declarations of war have been made. But China has carried the fight into the enemy's country by firing on a Russian transport steamer on the Amur river, which is the boundary between Chinese and Russian territory, and attacking a city on the Russian side—the city of Blagoveshchensk, in Siberia. This attack, which was made on the 14th, is not in itself important, but it attracts attention because it makes an opportunity for Russia to declare war if she chooses. And as we write there comes a report from London that she has in effect done so by handing to the Chinese envoy at St. Petersburg his passports and requesting his withdrawal from the country. Significance is attached also to the fact that Li Hung Chang went from Canton on the 18th to Peking in response to an edict of the Chinese government.

The fate of the foreign colony in Peking is still involved in mystery. All the news consists of rumors of doubtful character. A dispatch from the Russian Admiral Alexieff, at Port Arthur, telling of the torture and murder by boxers of the Russian minister, M. De Giers, and his wife, was received at St. Petersburg on the 11th, but was discredited by the Russian government on the day following its publication. On the 14th a report from Shanghai, purporting to come from Sheng, the Chinese director of telegraphs at that point, told with much grewsome detail of the destruction of the legations and the massacre of all the foreigners on the night of July 7th, after repeated attacks had been made upon them by Chinese troops and boxers under the command of Prince Tuan. This report was disavowed by Sheng on the 17th, and was followed on the 18th by a dispatch from the American consul at Chefoo, reporting that the courier of the governor of Shantung, who left Peking on the 9th, reported the legations as still holding out at the time of his departure.

Our last week's report told of the retaking of the native city at Tientsin by the Chinese and closed with the news that on the 9th they were fiercely bombarding the allies in the foreign quarter, which is outside the walls of the native city. This bombardment, which was very destructive, was continued on the

10th, 11th and 12th, and was accompanied by repeated infantry attacks, all of which were repulsed. Though the allies made counter attacks, they were, nevertheless, gradually hemmed in; and on the 13th they decided upon a general assault on the native city and the forts commanding it. This assault, which lasted all day on the 13th, was most sanguinary, and at nightfall the issue was still undecided. But the attack was renewed on the 14th, when, the walls of the native city having been breached by a heavy artillery fire, the allies succeeded in capturing both the city and the forts. The Chinese were completely routed. For the two days' fighting the allied loss was nearly 800 killed and wounded. The American loss was especially heavy and included Col. Liscum, of the Ninth infantry. He was killed on the 13th. This decisive defeat of the Chinese puts Tientsin out of danger.

When news reached this country of the repulse of the allies in their first attack upon the native city at Tientsin, President McKinley was urged by members of the cabinet to call a cabinet meeting to consider the advisability of summoning congress in extra session and asking for supplies and additional troops. The president accordingly cut his vacation short and left Canton on the 16th, having called a cabinet meeting for the 17th. When the cabinet assembled Admiral Remey, of the Asiatic station, had been heard from in a report which explained that although the allies at Tientsin were at first repulsed with terrible loss, they had since secured complete control of the forts and the native city. The cabinet concluded, therefore, that the present situation does not require the expenditure of more money nor the use of more American troops than the president already controls, and for that reason it was decided not to call an extra session of congress. This decision was in harmony with the views of Senator Hanna, who, in an interview given out the day before the cabinet meeting, said:

The president has full power to meet all conditions as they may arise. He has a full treasury and is empowered to call on all the troops he may require. There seems now to be no reason why congress should be called together. Subsequent developments, however, may make such a step necessary.

Evidently, however, it will not be easy, in the absence of further au-

thority from congress, to supply many more American troops for service in China without crippling the service in the Philippines. An Associated Press letter of June 12 from Manila, which escaped the censor by coming by mail, reports that "more soldiers" are demanded from every department in the islands. "The present force is not large enough," says this letter, "to garrison more than half the important towns, and in some of the most important islands—among them Cebu, Panay, Samar, Leyte and the great Mohammedan empire of Mindanao—only the commercial ports are occupied." An outbreak in Mindanao is confidently expected by American officers familiar with the conditions there; and Gen. Young, who holds seven provinces in Luzon, looks for renewed fighting during the rainy season. Other newspaper dispatches report that rumors constantly reach Manila which indicate that Aguinaldo is putting out proclamations urging the people to continue their struggle for independence. One of his proclamations is devoted to the Taft commission, explaining to the people that this commission is unauthorized by congress and nothing but President McKinley's personal instrument, and that he is committed to the policy of subjugation.

American casualties in the Philippines since July 1, 1898, inclusive of all current official reports given out in detail at Washington to July 19, 1900, are as follows:

Deaths to May 16, 1900 (see page 91) .....	1,847
Killed reported since May 16, 1900. 34	
Deaths from wounds, disease and accidents reported since May 16, 1900 .....	193
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Total deaths since July, 1, 1898....	2,074
Wounded .....	2,195
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Total casualties since July 1, 1898.	4,269
Total casualties reported last week .....	4,206
Total deaths reported last week....	2,016

From South Africa nothing has been heard of Lord Roberts's enveloping movement in the Orange Free State, described at page 185, since the taking of Bethlehem, which was reported last week; but in the Transvaal the Boers are active close up to Pretoria. After failing in an attack upon the British near Pretoria on the 9th, they made another on the 11th about 18 miles west of Pretoria, in which they were successful. This lit-

tle victory was achieved at Nital's nek, on the road from Pretoria westward toward Rustenburg, where the road crosses the Crocodile river. The place had been fortified and was garrisoned by a squadron of British cavalry and five companies of infantry, along with part of a battery of artillery. The fighting began at dawn, and lasted throughout the day. British reinforcements were sent from Pretoria, but before their arrival at Nital's nek the garrison had been overpowered and the guns and most of the men captured.

Simultaneously with the Boer attack at Nital's nek, one was made at Durdepoort, about ten miles north of Pretoria, but there the advance of the Boers was checked. An engagement occurred, also, at about the same time, near Krugersdorp, to the southwest of Pretoria and only a short distance west of Johannesburg. On the 14th Lord Roberts reported that fighting had taken place east, southeast, northwest and southwest from Pretoria, and that Buller was being harassed along the railroad running from Pretoria to Ladysmith. And on the 17th he reported another engagement in the neighborhood of Pretoria. It is suspected that these Boer operations in the Transvaal are intended to draw the attention of the British and thus relieve the Boers in the Orange Free State whom Lord Roberts is trying to envelope.

Of Great Britain's difficulty with Africa further north, that with the Ashanti, regarding which we reported last week that Gen. Hodgson had escaped from Coomassie, the only news this week is that the British relief expedition, referred to at page 152, reached Coomassie on the 15th.

The field of American politics yields no news of importance except the formal notification to President McKinley of his renomination by the republican party for president of the United States. The ceremony took place at Mr. McKinley's home at Canton on the 12th. Senator Lodge read the speech of notification, and Mr. McKinley replied at length, promising in the course of his speech to communicate his acceptance more formally at a later day by letter. Other speeches were made by Postmaster General Smith, a Col. Parker of Hawaii, and Senators Fairbanks and Hanna. On the same day Gov. Roosevelt was notified at his home in Oys-

ter Bay, New York, of his nomination for vice president. Senator Wolcott made the notification address, and Gov. Roosevelt replied with a speech. At the luncheon that followed wine was tabooed in compliance with a direct and emphatic request from President McKinley. The western headquarters for the republican campaign have been located at 223 and 224 Michigan avenue, and 19 and 21 Congress street, Chicago. They will be under the management of Perry Heath, of Ohio, and under the general supervision of Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin.

Bryan and Stevenson are to be formally notified of their nominations at Indianapolis, on the 8th.

The republicans of Kentucky have nominated John W. Yerkes for governor. In South Dakota and also in Nebraska the populists and the democrats have nominated fusion tickets. The fusion candidate for governor in the latter state is Gov. W. A. Poynter, a populist. All the other candidates are populists except the candidate for lieutenant governor, who is a silver republican, and the candidate for attorney general, who is a democrat. On account of the Coeur d'Alene labor troubles in Idaho, where martial law still prevails, strong opposition to the renomination of Gov. Steunenberg was manifested in the democratic, silver republican, and populist conventions, which met on the 17th, but at this writing no nomination had been made.

Pursuant to a call headed by Thomas M. Osborne, the agricultural implement manufacturer of Auburn, N. Y., a meeting was held on the 18th at New York city for the purpose of organizing to put into the field another presidential ticket, so as to enable voters who oppose Bryan for his "financial illusions" and McKinley for his imperialistic policy to express their convictions at the poll. It authorized a call for a meeting at Indianapolis on the 25th, with a view to nominating presidential candidates upon a platform demanding (1) a return to the principles of the declaration of independence and the constitution; (2) the recognition of the independence of the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Hawaii, as well as Cuba; (3) genuine monetary reform; (4) civil service reform; and (5) "the abo-