

resolutions were offered in the house, one on the 3d, by Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, and the other on the 4th, by Sulzer, of New York. The former expresses the sympathy of the American people with President Kruger in his effort "to obtain the assistance of the civilized nations of the world in securing peace and proper terms of settlement;" the latter urges upon the British government the adoption of the principle of arbitration.

President Kruger's enthusiastic reception in France, described in these columns last week, was brought to an end on the 1st by his departure for Germany. Before leaving, he was advised by Delcasse, the French foreign minister, that France would decline taking the initiative in proposing intervention in South Africa, but would not discourage intervention by any other country. The chamber of deputies, by unanimous vote—600 members being present—adopted a resolution on the 29th addressing him as "President Kruger of the Transvaal," and conveying to him "a sincere expression of respectful sympathy." Upon arriving at Cologne, on his way to Berlin, Kruger was met by a representative of the emperor, who, in answer to a message of "respectful devotion and cordial sympathy" he had sent to the emperor, conveyed to him the emperor's regret that it would be impossible to receive him at Berlin at present. In consequence of this intimation, Kruger altered his plans, going directly from Cologne, where his popular reception had been most gratifying, to The Hague, where he arrived on the 5th.

In President Kruger's absence from South Africa upon his European mission, the little army he left behind has given new life to the war. There was some indication of this in last week's report, but further facts make it evident that Great Britain has far from completed her conquest. Dewetsdorp, which lies to the southeast of Bloemfontein, in the Orange Free State, was on the 23d seized by Gen. De Wet and President Steyn. The British garrison of 400 surrendered, after a battle in which they lost in killed 15 and wounded 42. But the Boers immediately withdrew with their prisoners and the British reoccupied the place on the 26th. All through the country, south of Ladybrand, Thabanchu and Bloemfontein

and between the railroad and Basutoland, the Boers are most active; and, according to the London Mail, "the British seem everywhere upon the resentative of the emperor, who, in defensive." Kitchener reports some British successes, but they consist only in resisting Boer attacks.

Partly from irritation at the military situation in South Africa and partly from indignation at the uncivilized methods employed by the British army officers, who are ruthlessly destroying property, laying the country waste and warring upon women and children, a revulsion of public feeling in England appears to have set in. One of the more distinct indications of this is an editorial published on the 1st in The Statist, the leading financial journal of London, which says:

We are losing in every way, losing in prestige and losing in life. We are seeing our South African possessions plunged into greater distress and the opinion is gaining ground abroad that we are incapable of bringing the struggle to a satisfactory termination.

The same influences have extended and intensified the anti-British feeling in Cape Colony, until the situation there is regarded, in the language of the London Mail's correspondent, as "graver than at any previous period during the war." But the British government shows no disposition to modify its drastic policy. Lord Kitchener, who has the reputation of being a British Weyler, has been made commander in chief in place of Lord Roberts. There are rumors, however, that Cecil Rhodes has undertaken to formulate a scheme of conciliation, the central idea of which is a confederation of South African states under the British flag, and that some members of the cabinet are encouraging him, feeling that the only hope of the ministry is to offer such terms to the Boers as, without humbling the government, will enable it to withdraw the British troops from South Africa.

If these rumors are justified, developments in harmony with them may be expected soon in the British parliament, which assembled on the 3d. It is the first session of the new parliament—the fifteenth of Victoria's reign—which was chosen at the elections in October. No business was done besides the selection of a speaker, and for that office William

Court Gully was elected for the third time.

From the Philippines there is no news worth noting, besides the casualty report, except a report that 2,100 combatants have voluntarily surrendered and taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. The oath was administered with impressive religious ceremonies in a church at Santa Maria, near Vigan, under the direction of Gen. Young. Gen. MacArthur, in his official report, attributes the submission of these Filipinos to "the president's reelection and vigorous prosecution of the war." No rifles were surrendered.

American casualties since July 1, 1898, inclusive of the current official reports given out in detail at Washington to December 5, 1900, are as follows:

Deaths to May 16, 1900 (see page 91)	1,847
Killed reported from May 16, 1900, to the date of the presidential election, November 6, 1900.....	100
Deaths from wounds, disease and accident, same period.....	468
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Total deaths to presidential election	2,415
Killed reported since presidential election	17
Deaths from wounds, disease and accident, same period.....	76
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Total deaths	2,508
Wounded since July 1, 1898.....	2,373
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Total casualties since July 1, '98....	4,881
Total casualties to last week....	4,866
Total deaths to last week.....	2,504

The Chinese complications appear to be reaching a solution more favorable to China, the allied powers having now come to an agreement that it is injudicious to insist upon demands which China would be compelled to reject and which would therefore necessitate a renewal of military operations. This news was given out on the 5th by the state department at Washington, which claims credit for having brought about the result. Germany and England are said to have stood out for large indemnities and the execution of the anti-foreign leaders; but as Russia, France and Japan were disposed to be conciliatory, the United States, influenced by the Chinese minister at Washington, joined them in efforts to procure a withdrawal of the more drastic demands. The ef-

fort was successful. All the powers have now modified the demands which we summarized last week at page 538. Instead of the first demand, that for execution of 11 designated princes, China is to be required only to inflict as severe punishment as it can. Instead of the second demand, that for indemnity, China is only to recognize that indemnity is due. Instead of requiring the destruction of all the forts on the coast of China the demand in that respect relates only to those on the gulf of Pechili. Otherwise the demands are substantially unaltered. Upon this basis, then, negotiations between the foreign ministers and the Chinese peace commissioners are to proceed.

NEWS NOTES.

- The cabinet of Chili has resigned.
- The Puerto Rican house of delegates held its first sessions on the 4th.
- Gen. Fitzhugh Lee took command of the department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha, on the 4th.
- President Diaz, of Mexico, was inaugurated president for the sixth successive time on the 1st, with imposing ceremonies.
- The American Federation of Labor opened the sessions of its annual convention in the Music hall at Louisville on the 6th.
- A bill prohibiting child labor in mills in Georgia was overwhelmingly defeated in the legislature of that state on the 27th.
- Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson, the well-known dramatist, poet and literary critic, died in Rome on the 5th. She was 63 years old.
- The Ohio Single Tax league has elected William Radcliffe, of Youngstown, president, and S. Danziger, of Cincinnati, secretary.
- The Chicago Federation of Labor issued on the 23d an invitation and appeal to negro workmen to enlist in the trades union movement.
- Oscar Wilde, the well-known English playwright and "apostle of estheticism," died on the 30th at a hotel in the Latin quarter of Paris.
- The American Transvaal league of Chicago is procuring signatures to a message to President Kruger inviting him to visit the United States.
- Rear Admiral McNair, of the United States navy, died on the 28th at his home in Washington from a stroke of apoplexy. He was 61 years old.
- William M. Salter will make "Fair Taxation and the Teachers' Griev-

ance" the subject of his Sunday morning discourse before the Chicago Ethical society, at Steinway hall, on the 9th.

—England is greatly stirred by a recent beer poisoning epidemic at Manchester, caused by arsenic in the glucose and sulphuric acid which were used by the local brewers as cheap substitutes for malt and hops.

—The social democratic party has issued a call for a national convention to be held in Chicago January 15, to make changes in the laws of the organization and to prepare for vigorous campaigning.

—Prof. George D. Herron will deliver a series of Sunday afternoon lectures at Central Music hall, Chicago, on the "Economics of the Kingdom of Heaven," beginning with Sunday, January 6 at 3:30, and continuing until March 24.

—The Women's Christian Temperance union opened the sessions of their twenty-seventh annual convention at Washington on the 3d, with 1,000 delegates present. A petition was adopted urging congress to enact a new army canteen law.

—The Russian census, calculated by the minister of finance, gives the population of the empire as 136,000,000. This includes 86,000,000 Russians, 9,000,000 Poles, 6,000,000 Finns, 5,600,000 Lithuanians, 11,000,000 persons of semi-Turkish extraction, 4,000,000 Hebrews and 1,000,000 people of German descent.

Yosemite, an auxiliary cruiser of the United States navy, was wrecked and sunk in a terrible typhoon which swept the Island of Guam on November 13. Four sailors were drowned and 163 natives were killed and the crops of the island completely destroyed. Provisions and aid have been sent from Manila.

—Newport has ceased to be the capital of Rhode Island, which honor it has shared with Providence since early in the eighteenth century. By the direct vote of the people of Rhode Island at the recent election Providence was made the sole capital, and will soon dedicate the new state capitol erected there at a cost of more than \$5,000,000.

—With only one dissenting justice —Harlan—the supreme court of the United States has just decided that railway companies may segregate negro passengers. This decision gives federal sanction to the "Jim Crow" car. A negro who buys a ticket through different states must change to the "Jim Crow car" when he crosses a state where that is allowed.

—Werner, Beit & Co., the Mineral Assets Co., H. J. Robinson and other large English mining magnates are seeking, through agents, to acquire control of the large Colorado and California gold mines, options on

many of which have already been obtained. It is on the strength of these proposed investments that the formation of a world's gold trust is rumored, with a backing of \$975,000,000.

MISCELLANY

LABOR.

For The Public.

A giant's strength, a giant's power
Chained serflike to the soil;
The burden of unnumbered years
Of hopeless, thankless toil,
Has bowed the sinewed shoulders down,
And deep in sweat and grime,
Has written on the furrowed brow
The misery of time.
Its countless years, a monument
Built up of Moloch greed,
That ever cries for more and more,
Denying him his meed;
That holds him as a soulless brute,
An earthly human clod,
Content to do a master's will,
And cringe beneath the rod.

Awake thy soul, shake off the chains,
Learn now thy strength and might;
Gird up thy loins, and heed the call
To battle for the right.
Unworthy he who, midst the fray,
Knowing his cause is just,
Subservient waits another's time,
Another's arm to trust.
Free thine own self, lift up thy head,
Too long bowed to the earth,
And in the knowledge of thy strength,
Appreciate thy worth;
And in thy manhood's divine light
No more to serfdom cling,
Thrall to no man, proclaim thyself
Lord of thyself, and King.

King of thyself, beneath the sky
To God alone bend knee,
And in the fullness of thy power,
Make no man slave to thee;
Forget not, in that coming day
Thine hour of deepest gloom;
Remember, who forsakes the path
Sounds his own knell of doom.
For He who planted in the soul
The germ of conscious right,
Will in His day, and in His hour,
The stewardship requite.
And woe to him who in that day,
The talent that he gave,
Debased it in unholy power
To make his brother slave.

AMY DUDLEY.

WHAT "S. T." MEANS.

For The Public.

I was asked by a Newark bank official: "How is it most of you Single Tax men are poor, unprosperous men?"

I told him this fable:

THE FABLE OF THE STARVED AND THIN.

A Father left a large and valuable estate to His children. The stronger and subtler soon ACQUIRED all the best parts for themselves. At last poverty, even to the point of starvation, drove the weaker members,