

enlisted, heart and soul, in this great cause. We know he has the high courage of his convictions. His triumph is necessary if we are to hand down to our children and our children's children a government founded in the wisdom of the fathers, maintained by the blood and treasure of its citizens, and perpetuated as a priceless heritage. Impelled by these considerations, your national committee has determined that its duty in this hour is to indorse Adlai E. Stevenson as our candidate for vice president, in order that the opposition to the gold standard, trusts and monopolies, imperialism and all its attendant evils may concentrate its votes at the danger point and accomplish the triumph of those principles so dear to us. It is but simple justice to say that in taking this action we are following the advice of our distinguished leader, Charles A. Towne.

The first democratic ratification meetings of the campaign were held at Lincoln, on the 10th. One, held in the afternoon by the populists and free silver republicans jointly, was addressed by Mr. Bryan, Mr. Towne and Gen. Weaver; the other, held at night by the democrats, was addressed by Bryan, Towne, Stevenson and Webster Davis.

Turning from party politics to the world's politics, in which the United States has become a factor, the complications in China are first confronted. The situation there is as much a news puzzle as ever. But little that is authentic can be added to the report of last week, in which we told of the probable desperate circumstances of the foreign colony in Peking and the refusal of the viceroys of the southern and central provinces to recognize the usurper Tuan. The American consul general at Shanghai reported on the 7th that the legations and foreigners were safe on the 3d, when a runner to Shanghai had left Peking. The dispatch, though its trustworthiness depends upon the veracity of the runner, was somewhat reassuring. It was followed on the 8th by one to the effect that Prince Ching, the former president of the tsung-li-yamen, or foreign office, had, with 10,000 followers, started a counter revolution in Peking against the Tuan faction, and that he was protecting the legations from attack. This report, which emanated from Sheng, the director general of telegraphs at Shanghai, has been partially confirmed by the English Admiral Bruce, who notified his government that he had grounds for believ-

ing the Sheng dispatch to be trustworthy.

A Chinese imperial decree of June 26 was presented on the 11th to the foreign offices of the respective powers by the Chinese ambassadors and ministers. It explains the domestic outbreak and the efforts to suppress it, gives assurance of the safety of the legations, and charges the war with the powers to their unprovoked attack of June 20 upon the Chinese forts at Taku. When the Chinese minister at Washington delivered this decree to Secretary Hay, Mr. Hay referred to the possibility of communication with Peking, to which its receipt bore witness, and demanded that the Chinese government put the American government in immediate communication with the American minister at Peking.

Fighting at Tientsin, which appears to have been going on since the return of Admiral Seymour from his Peking expedition (see page 199), June 27th, has been of the fiercest description. During the past two weeks the Chinese, who have been receiving reinforcements at an alarming rate, have furnished the allies a great surprise by their dogged persistence and aggressiveness, as well as by their effective use of modern arms and artillery, with which they seem well equipped. Though sustaining heavy losses and numerous repulses, they have succeeded in cutting off communication with Taku by land and in making the investment an exceedingly close and harassing one. The latest reports from Tientsin tell of the safe removal of all women and noncombatants to Taku on the 4th, and the retaking of the native quarter by the Chinese after terrific fighting on the 5th, 6th and 7th. These reports tell also of the vigorous bombardment on the 8th and 9th of the foreign quarters by the well-served Krupps of the Chinese. The allied garrison in Tientsin, whose casualty list on the 2d amounted to more than 600, though hard pressed and somewhat short of provisions, are said to be in no serious danger, owing to the reinforcements rapidly arriving at Taku. Among these is the Ninth United States infantry, from Manila, which arrived on the 9th.

Although the allied powers refuse to recognize a state of war in China, and regard the present affair as a do-

mestic uprising against the lawful Chinese government, they are making elaborate preparations to mobilize a huge force at Taku preparatory to marching on Peking. Japan has been given full authority by other powers to send immediately an army large enough to control the situation until the other powers can complete their preparations, and has accordingly dispatched 15,000 troops and arranged to transport 50,000 more. All the European powers expect to be represented by large quotas at Taku before August 15. The United States has made preparations to send out 6,000 regulars, to be drawn from Cuba and garrisons in this country as fast as transport service can be secured. In addition to these another regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery are to leave Manila for Taku at once.

The complications of the United States with European powers in China serve to emphasize the fact that the American war in the Philippines is still far from ended. In the scouting in Luzon during the week ending on the 8th 11 American soldiers were killed and 16 wounded. Submissions to the amnesty proclamation are said to be coming in slowly.

American casualties in the Philippines since July 1, 1898, inclusive of all current official reports given out in detail at Washington to July 12, 1900, are as follows:

Deaths to May 16, 1900. see page 91)	1,847
Killed reported since May 16, 1900.	31
Deaths from wounds, disease and accidents reported since May 16, 1900	138
Total deaths since July 1, 1898.	2,016
Wounded	2,190
Total casualties since July, 1898.	4,206
Total casualties reported last week	4,148
Total deaths reported last week.	1,969

Great Britain's war in South Africa, like the American war in the Philippines, still holds out, notwithstanding the expectations noted last week (pages 199-200) that Lord Roberts's enveloping movement, described the week before at page 185, would soon subdue the Boers. The British casualties from June 5 to July 5, were 3,000, of which number 1,200 were deaths; and several engagements are reported from that part of the Orange

Free state in which Lord Roberts is endeavoring to surround the Boer forces. Only one of these engagements appears, however, to have been at all important. This is described as a fierce battle. It occurred at Bethlehem, the western terminus of the railway leading to Ladysmith. The British general, Clement, upon nearing Bethlehem on the 6th, demanded its surrender. Gen. Dewet, commanding the Boers, returned a negative answer; whereupon Gen. Paget, with a British force, made a wide turning movement and secured possession of a point where he commanded the town. From this point the final attack was begun on the 7th at daylight. It was stubbornly resisted until noon, when the British won the battle and entered the town, while the Boers made good their retreat.

The Boer envoys—Fischer, Wolmerans and Wessels—whose departure from the United States was noted last week at page 200, arrived in Paris on the 6th, where they were welcomed by numerous delegations carrying Boer flags. On the 10th they were officially received by M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs; but M. Delcasse, though cordial in the reception he tendered, refused to allow the envoys to offer an appeal for their cause. After making a formal call upon the premier, Waldeck-Rousseau, who did not receive them, the envoys attended a hearty reception given by the president of the Paris council and a majority of the councilmen. The president delivered an address, in which he assured the envoys of the sympathy of the French people.

The French chamber of delegates and the senate, on the day of this reception to the Boer envoys, adjourned for the summer vacation. In the chamber of delegates the proceedings preliminary to adjournment were attended with disorderly scenes, brought on by an interchange of angry expressions between nationalists and republicans. The ministry had, five days previously, secured a vote of confidence—164 to 91—on a question relating to army organization.

From the native war against the British in Ashanti, accounts of which have been heretofore given at pages 71, 93, 152 and 170, the latest news is to the effect that the British governor, Sir Frederick M. Hodgson, has

succeeded in escaping from Coomassie. This town, the capital of Ashanti, had been so closely invested by armed natives that runners could not get through, and the British relief force under Col. Willcocks had been repulsed upon attacking them. A second advance was made on the 24th, and sharp fighting was reported on the 28th as having occurred on the 26th. On the 5th advices were received in London from Col. Willcocks, under date of the 4th at Fum-su, that Gov. Hodgson had effected his escape from Coomassie. The same dispatch told of the arrival on the 1st of Col. Burroughs, with a British force of 400 native soldiers, at Dompossi. A dispatch subsequently received from Gov. Hodgson himself, but dated June 26, explained his departure from Coomassie. He had decided to push through the great body of natives surrounding the place, because the food supply had been reduced and the relief expedition had not arrived, and by deceiving the natives as to his route, he succeeded in reaching Atekwanta with a loss of six killed and several wounded. His retreating column numbered 400, and included all the Europeans domiciled at Coomassie. The deaths from starvation at the time of his departure numbered 30 a day.

Labor questions are forced again to the front by the revival this week of the St. Louis street car strike. The last reference that we made to this strike, as a matter of news, will be found at page 153. Earlier reports appear at pages 71, 93, 105, 122 and 136. The strike began in May. It was precipitated by the combined street car systems of St. Louis. All the lines except one had by corrupt methods acquired authority from both the city and the state to consolidate. As soon as this authority had been given, the consolidated companies watered their stock heavily, and, besides economizing in service, began a secret movement against the organization of their employes. The employes met this covert attack by a sudden general strike, which tied up all the lines. Their chief demand was for recognition of the organization. The suburban line, not being in the consolidated system, speedily settled upon the employes' terms; but the consolidated lines continued their resistance, determined, above everything else, to ignore the employes' organization. Considerable rioting attended the progress of the

strike, and several lives were lost; but the violence was greatly exaggerated by the reports of the local press, with the evident purpose of forcing the governor to order out troops. The consolidated street car companies were urgent that he should do this, but he refused on the ground that the lawlessness was not beyond the control of the civil authorities. As a substitute for troops, therefore, the sheriff organized a posse comitatus upon a military basis and with military weapons. It was composed largely of "strenuous" young men who seem, from what followed, to have enjoyed the opportunity offered them of killing people. The most deadly collision of the whole strike consisted of an assault by this posse upon a body of strikers, who, in returning from a picnic, foolishly passed in front of the "barracks" of the posse. Excited by the fact that an unknown person, afterward found to be not a striker, threw a stone through a window as the strikers passed, the posse fired into the crowd of strikers, killing some and wounding others. Responsibility for this homicide has been placed by a coroner's jury upon the posse. On the 2d, after the strike had lasted 56 days, it was settled by mutual agreement made in writing and signed by representatives of the consolidated companies and by the executive committee of the strikers.

Under this agreement the rates of pay and hours of service of March 10, 1900, were to be continued; no discrimination was to be made for or against union men; coercion by one employe of another was to be sufficient ground for immediate discharge; attempts by any official of the companies to influence employes to join or not to join the union was to be cause for his discharge; the companies were to receive committees of the employes' organization and confer with them upon matters of mutual interests; and for the purpose of filling vacancies, the committee of former employes was to—

prepare a list of the men who were in the company's service May 7 last, and as the company now or hereafter needs additional men, it will select them exclusively from this list until it is exhausted, not interfering, however, with men now in the service. No person shall be eligible to this list who has been guilty of any act of lawlessness or violence

Upon the execution of the agreement the strike was declared off. But the peace lasted only six days. On the