

where the Australasian land value tax has been established for general purposes." That is undoubtedly the true explanation of the reformatory efficacy of this tax. By discouraging land speculation it lessens the power of land monopoly, and thereby eases the labor market.

This is what justifies the Colorado labor commission (report, page 35) in taking issue with Mr. Lloyd as to the relative benefits of the land value tax and the compulsory arbitration law. The compulsory arbitration law does not fix wages. They are fixed—as Mr. Lloyd himself well says in his "A Country Without Strikes"—by the facts of the economic situation. All that the board of arbitration can do is to pass judgment on the rate of wages that the economic situation fixes, and enforce their judgment. But the land value tax modifies economic conditions. By diminishing the power of land monopoly it enhances opportunity for labor and thereby increases wages.

But for the Bucklin tax report, Mr. Lloyd's enthusiasm over the reform of his newest England would not be encouraging to social students with individualistic tendencies. Indeed, his ideal of the goal toward which New Zealand tends, "Government & Co., Unlimited," would be somewhat shocking to not a few among us even of those who label themselves socialists. There is little satisfaction in looking forward to a time when government will manage all our affairs, even though the government be one of popular majorities. One might like to see a distinction made between functions that are governmental and those that are not. "Government & Co., Limited," has a more assuring sound than "Government & Co., Unlimited." We can see the propriety, for instance, of government ownership of railways, since railways are public highways and their control is, therefore, essentially a public function. It is assuring, consequently, to be told by Mr. Lloyd that the government railroads of New Zealand, however they may compare with American and European private railroads, are superior—and this is the true test—to the private railroads of New Zealand,

of which there are one or two, and that upon no terms would the people abandon their government roads to private control. But Mr. Lloyd makes no distinctions as to function. The whole question is with him a question of public control or private control, regardless of the nature of the function controlled. Consequently he regards indiscriminately every step of interference with private management as a progressive step, and attributes to each some share of credit for the improvement of New Zealand's social conditions. Like the old toper with his whisky theory, Mr. Lloyd thinks that some of these reforms are better than others, but believes that all are good. In his philosophy there can be no bad reform which tends toward the complete establishment of "Government & Co., Unlimited."

Not so with the Bucklin report. It traces the improved conditions in New Zealand not to reforms that subject private contract to governmental supervision and lead on to unlimited government, but especially to one which tends to the retirement by government from interference with private rights and to its resumption of its own proper functions. This is the reform in taxation that takes land values for public use and leaves improvement values to the improver.

Even Mr. Lloyd, enthusiastic as he is over what he regards as successful experiments in socialism, finds himself, when he enumerates the reforms that have been made and those that are to come, almost exclusively limited to some reform or other with reference to the control of land—to reforms, that is, which are essentially the same in social purpose and economic effect as the tax reform which the Bucklin report commends. And throughout his discussion of the evil conditions which the New Zealand reforms were intended to remedy, it is apparent that one and all were rooted in land monopoly.

The failure of the senate to ratify the Hay-Pauncefote treaty without amendment will be a grievous blow to those idealists that hoped our nation was a tangible expression of altruism.

G. T. E.

## NEWS

South Africa is the center of interest, though but little war news is allowed to come from there. With the exception of a few details, all that is known of the progress of the war is that the Boer invasion of Cape Colony continues and that Cape Town is in a state of panicky fear. The most important detail is mentioned in a dispatch from Lord Kitchener. He tells of an engagement near Lindley, in which Gen. Knox, who is still chasing DeWet, lost 2 officers and 15 men killed and 2 officers and 20 men wounded.

But if Gen. Kitchener suppresses war news, he has taken pains to forward a report of a speech by himself in which he makes the first peace overtures that the British have permitted. The policy of unconditional surrender appears from this speech to have been abandoned. It was delivered on the 21st at Pretoria to a Boer peace committee just formed in that city. Gen. Kitchener expressed his pleasure at meeting a committee desirous of bringing the war to a speedy end, and promised his assistance in every way calculated to further that object. Speaking in general terms of the benevolent intentions of the British government, he urged the uselessness of further strife. Then complimented the Boers upon having made so good a fight that they can without dishonor acknowledge that they have been overpowered, he specifically promised that if they would surrender no one should be sent out of the country but all who had fought fairly, including the leaders, would receive the consideration due their rank. After making this conciliatory speech Lord Kitchener issued orders modifying the policy of burning farmhouses. The new policy of conciliation was further promoted on the 3d at a meeting at Pretoria of surrendered Boers. The chairman stated that the British authorities desired the meeting to consider suggestions looking to the ending of the war. A committee was accordingly appointed and instructed to circulate among the Boers a statement of the hopelessness of further resistance, together with copies of Lord Kitchener's conciliatory speech.

The appointment of Sir Alfred Milner as British governor of "the Or-

ange River Colony" and the "Transvaal" was announced on the 4th. He will be succeeded as governor of Cape Colony by Sir Walter Hutchinson, governor of Natal and Zululand since 1893. A more stirring item of London news in connection with the South African war is the change of policy of the Daily News. It had been the liberal organ, but through supporting the war policy it lost subscribers heavily to the Morning Leader, which has made a courageous single handed fight against the jingoes. Loss of subscribers entailed financial suffering upon the News, and Labouchere, Arnold Morley, Massingham and other anti-war leaders have secured control.

The British war office issued on the 4th a list of the British casualties in the war, as follows:

Deaths (officers) .....	604
Deaths (men) .....	11,554
Deaths of officers and men from wounds after return home.....	247
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>12,405</b>

Regarding the Chinese treaty, the rumors of last week (page 617) that the acceptance by the Chinese envoys of the terms of the joint note proposed by the powers was coupled with a request for particulars upon certain points appear now to have proceeded from this Chinese imperial edict:

We have duly perused Prince Ching's and Li Hung Chang's telegram, and it behooves us to agree to the whole twelve articles. But our commissioners shall devise a plan to discuss the details of the sections complacently with the ministers.

Li Hung Chang, however, has declared his own and his colleague's intention of accepting the terms of the joint note without condition as to details. He is reported as explaining that China would "never again be offered such easy terms," and that "hostilities will no doubt be resumed" if these terms be not accepted.

Fighting here and there in a small way is reported from the Philippines. One of the engagements took place at Cavite Viejo, near Manila, where several Filipino officers and some 50 men were captured. The Philippine commission has "enacted" a law providing for the trial—by the "supreme court of the Philippines," subject to review, should congress so determine,

by the supreme court of the United States—of the question of whether the San Jose Medical college belongs to the Catholic church or to the government. The question grows out of the Spanish institution of church and state. Meanwhile Gen. MacArthur has adopted one of the Spanish methods of dealing with "rebels." He purposes exiling to Guam prominent Filipino prisoners, now residing in Manila on parole, and detaining them there until the fighting ends. This is done under instructions from President McKinley, "the policy of freeing prisoners" having, according to a Washington report of the 7th, proved to have "been disadvantageous to the American cause."

The American casualties since July 1, 1898, inclusive of the current official reports given out in detail at Washington January 9, 1901, 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
<b>Total deaths to presidential election .....</b>	<b>2,415</b>
Killed reported since presidential election .....	22
Deaths from wounds, disease and accident, same period .....	103
<b>Total deaths .....</b>	<b>2,540</b>
Wounded since July 1, 1898.....	2,382
<b>Total casualties since July, '98... 4,922</b>	
<b>Total casualties to last week..... 4,908</b>	
<b>Total deaths to last week..... 2,635</b>	

The final arguments on the question of Philippine and Puerto Rican colonialism are being made before the United States supreme court as we write. The first arguments were made in December. Two cases were then before the court. In one a soldier who has returned from the Philippines seeks relief from tariff duty on diamonds he brought with him, contending that the Philippines are part of the United States and that, therefore, tariff duties on imports from those islands cannot be imposed. The other case was similar in character, but related to Puerto Rico instead of the Philippines. After the argument of these cases the court postponed action until the 8th, when argument in five others involving different phases

of the same general question were begun. Upon the decision of these tariff cases hinges President McKinley's colonial policy—the policy, that is, of governing Puerto Rico and the Philippines regardless of constitutional limitations.

Jackson day, celebrated in Chicago on the 8th, brought out from William J. Bryan the most pointed speech he has delivered since election. Alluding to the use of his name as a presidential candidate at the next election, he said:

I am now a private citizen, with excellent prospects of remaining such. I intend to continue actively in the discussion of public questions, and do not desire to be embarrassed by being placed in the attitude of a candidate for any office. In selecting journalism as the best field for usefulness, I am aware that I am placing myself in a position where I can give more aid to others than to myself, but the field is chosen deliberately, because I am more interested in the promulgation of democratic principles than I am in enjoying any honors which my countrymen can bestow.

He advised those who attribute the recent defeats of the party to the platforms adopted or to the leaders in the fight, to remember that—the defeat of 1896 came at the close of an administration entirely satisfactory to those who are most anxious to reorganize the party; and that defeat of 1894, which occurred under a similar administration, was more disastrous than any that has taken place since.

Of the money issue he declared that the question of its figuring prominently in future campaigns—will depend upon circumstances which no one can measure with certainty. What is desired is a sufficient quantity of money to keep pace with the demand for money. If an unexpected and unpromised increase in the output of gold restores the level of prices and protects the producers of wealth from the evils of an appreciating dollar, those who have labored for bimetallism will rejoice more heartily than the financiers who advocated the gold standard at a time when gold was scarce and the dollar was becoming dearer.

On the subject of anti-imperialism, he dwelt at length. We quote:

If in the cases now pending the supreme court holds that the constitution follows the flag, a large portion of the republican party will oppose the retention of the Philippine islands. If, on the contrary, the court holds that a president and congress can govern colonies without regard to the restric-