

accumulate the products of his labor as private property; therefore, it is our duty to let him labor and not to steal from him. And when these and kindred rights are subject to the power of organized society, as they are now, it is our duty as best we can so to use our influence as to prevent that injustice, through the operation of social institutions and laws, which it would be our duty as individuals to avoid.

The true gospel of social regeneration is this: "I am not my brother's keeper; I am bound to respect and conserve my brother's rights." That is the gospel that will regenerate. No other will. It is the gospel of justice, and justice is the predominant law of brotherhood.

NEWS

Though the news from South Africa is still strained through Lord Kitchener's censorship, it is this week somewhat fuller than it has been recently. The indications are that Kitchener, with his immense invading force, has been thrown upon the defensive. He is calling in his garrisons from the interior towns, where they are exposed to the raids of the ubiquitous Boers, in order to strengthen the military points along his line of supplies. The announcement of this move on his part followed his report of a simultaneous attack on the 7th upon his garrisons at Belfast, Wonderfontein, Nootgedacht, Pan and Wildfontein, along the Delagoa railway, a battle front fifty miles long. The attack was beaten off, but the British lost at least 29 killed, 53 wounded and 72 missing. The Boers are reported to have "poured a murderous cannon and rifle fire into the British positions" for four hours. Smaller engagements have been fought to the south and west of Pretoria and in the region of Johannesburg. Nothing has been learned of the movements of Gen. De Wet since the battle of Lindley, reported last week. The progress of the Boer invasion of Cape Colony is still wrapped in mystery. There are rumors, however, that it has advanced as far as Clanwilliam, within 85 miles of Cape Town. Official recognition of Lord Kitchener's serious plight takes the shape of an-

nouncement from the London war office, made on the 15th, that 5,000 additional troops, most of them mounted, are to be enlisted for South African service.

By way of sequel to the story of last week (page 632) that Gen. Kitchener had influenced a Boer meeting at Pretoria to send a peace committee out among the Boers urging them to surrender upon the faith of his conciliatory speech, it is now reported that three members of this committee have been captured and punished by Gen. De Wet. As the story runs, one of the three, a British subject, was first flogged and then shot, and the other two were let off with a flogging. The story is not confirmed; and, in view of the reports that nothing has been heard of De Wet's movements since the battle of Lindley, it is extremely doubtful.

A committee of the Afrikaner party of Cape Colony—Messrs. Hofmeyer, Merriman and Sauer—is about to appear in London to protest against the subjugation of the Boer republics and to complain of the invasion by the Chamberlain-Milner regime of their own guaranteed liberties. Mr. Merriman sailed from Cape Town on the 16th.

Of the situation in China there is no news except that the Chinese plenipotentiaries, Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, have signed and affixed the imperial seal to the joint note (see page 600) of the powers. They received instructions on the 12th from the imperial Chinese court to do so without making any objection. The seal was obtained by Prince Ching from the "forbidden city" in Peking, permission having been obtained from the Japanese who are on guard at that point. After its use for the purpose in view it was returned.

Sporadic fighting in the Philippines continues, but the dispatches again promise early peace. Gen. MacArthur reports officially the surrender on January 11, in Iloilo province, island of Panay, of Delgado, the Filipino commander-in-chief, with 4 officers, 21 men, and 14 rifles; and predicts other important surrenders soon. In his opinion "organized armed resistance in Iloilo province, Panay," is at an end. On the 10th, 652 out of the

original 1,150 men of the 37th volunteer infantry sailed for home on the transport Sheridan. The reports have it that of the remainder, 130 stay in Manila, a majority having secured employment at \$75 a month. The casualties of the regiment are put at 28 killed and 90 wounded. A printing establishment at Manila, charged with publishing seditious matter, was on the 11th confiscated; and on the 10th 30 Filipino residents of Manila were deported to the island of Guam.

The American casualties since July 1, 1898, inclusive of the current official reports given out in detail at Washington January 16, 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
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Total deaths to presidential election	2,415
Killed reported since presidential election	22
Deaths from wounds, disease and accident, same period.....	117
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Total deaths	2,554
Wounded since July 1, 1898.....	2,382
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Total casualties since July, '98....	4,936
Total casualties to last week.....	4,922
Total deaths to last week.....	2,540

It is reported that Dr. Apaciblo has gone to London from the United States to replace Agoncillo as the Filipino representative; and there are rumors that Agoncillo has been ordered by Aguinaldo to go to Hong-Kong for the purpose of directing operations there, but refuses to go. Sixto Lopez, who is putting his countrymen's case before the American public, appeared on the 13th before the Henry George association at Chicago. He was accompanied by Thomas T. Patterson, of Brisbane, Australia, who spoke at length and effectively as Lopez's interpreter.

Decisions by the U. S. supreme court may be looked for soon on constitutional questions raised by the colonial policy that sprang out of the Spanish war and of which the subjugation of the Philippines is part. One decision of the group was handed down on the 14th. It