

reported in the London Times of June 27:

I agree that moral pressure should be exhausted before any man talks of anything else. I agree that patience is a virtue which becomes the strong, but there is, I imagine, no responsible person who will pretend that after successive governments have recognized the danger of the position and have made persistent requests, the position can be allowed to remain as it is at present. Every man of sense must see that there comes a time when patience can hardly be distinguished from weakness, and when moral pressure becomes a farce which cannot be continued without loss of self-respect.

Which is the more indicative of the war spirit, Dr. Doyle's illiterate letter from an obscure Boer to his equally obscure friend, or this speech of the colonial minister of Great Britain delivered to an applauding British audience? The obscure Boer says, on the 25th of June, that "the war are by us very much;" and on the other side of the globe, on the 26th of the same month, Mr. Chamberlain says, at a time when, according to Dr. Doyle, "the British were anxious for and confident in a peaceful solution," that there comes a time "when moral pressure becomes a farce."

In the light of the events succeeding this speech, can there be any reasonable doubt that it was inspired by the same aggressive motive by which Cecil Rhodes was confessedly actuated—ambition to make the South African Republic "an integral part of the British Empire?"

So the evidence furnished by Dr. Doyle, when analyzed, only confirms what all the other evidence indicates, that the moral responsibility for precipitating the South African war rests upon the Salisbury ministry of Great Britain.

## NEWS

No further information regarding the consultation between Vice President Schalkburger, of the South African Republic, and President Steyn, of the Orange Free State (vol. iv., p. 823), has been received. It is only known that they have come together under circumstances which inspire hopes of an early peace.

There are reports, however, of two additional battles, in which the fighting was severe and the losses heavy. They occurred in the southwestern

extremity of the Transvaal on the 31st. A British force which had started out to capture a Boer convoy was met by a large force of Boers, and the fighting lasted all day, terminating in the withdrawal of the Boers and resulting in a British loss of 27 killed and 147 wounded. At night a British force attempted to surprise a Boer camp, but was itself surprised and compelled to retreat under fire. Its loss is reported as 20 killed and 53 wounded, of which number a Canadian regiment, which bore the brunt of the rear guard action, lost 9 killed and 44 wounded. The reports are not very clear, but it would seem that these two battles were between the same opposing forces.

Since Gov. Heard, of Louisiana, questioned the American administration as to the breach of neutrality at the port of New Orleans (vol. iv., p. 823), where the British army maintains a station for the purchase and shipment of army mules and horses to South Africa, President Roosevelt has taken steps in the matter. At the cabinet meeting of the 4th, which was almost entirely devoted to the letter of Gov. Heard, the President ordered an investigation into the law and the facts of the case. An opinion on the law was accordingly rendered by Attorney General Knox on the 5th, and on the 7th Col. E. H. Crowder, an American army officer, designated to inquire into the facts, arrived in New Orleans. Nothing has yet been reported regarding his procedure except that on the 8th he exchanged notes with Capt. Fenner, the ranking member among the British officers at New Orleans who are directing the loading at that port of horses and mules upon British transports.

In consequence also of Gov. Heard's action Representative Sulzer, of New York, introduced in the House on the 4th a resolution reciting the circumstances and requesting the secretary of state to transmit to the House the governor's report and accompanying documents, affidavits, etc. No action has yet been taken on the resolution.

Another British army supply post has been discovered in the United States. It is at Lathrop, Mo., and is under the command of Maj. More, Capt. Gray and Capt. Caldwell, all of the British army. All the employes at the place—which was recently inspected by Gen. Sir Richard Stewart, of the British army—are reported to

be in the pay of the British war department. The mules and horses are shipped by way of New Orleans direct to Cape Town on board British transports.

From the Philippines (see vol. iv., pp. 663, 680, 695, 745, and week by week preceding), authentic news is now at hand tending to confirm the charges of barbarity on the part of American army officers, which have heretofore been strenuously and sweepingly denied. This news comes in Associated Press dispatches reporting the court-martial trial of Maj. Waller, now in progress at Manila. This officer led an expedition last winter into the interior of the island of Samar. After being given up for dead he and his party returned to camp, January 28, delirious from privation (iv. 680). Maj. Waller was next heard of in this connection in a dispatch of March 6 from Manila. He had been subjected to court-martial proceedings, on charges of having, while on this ill-fated expedition, executed natives of the island of Samar without trial. One of the specifications alleged that in one instance the accused had caused a native to be tied to a tree and on one day to be shot in the thigh, on the next in the arms, on the third in the body and on the fourth to be killed. Friends of Maj. Waller attributed his horrible actions to delirium caused by privation; but Maj. Waller himself refused to make this defense, insisting that he had acted under superior authority.

When the Waller trial began, March 17, Maj. Waller pleaded not guilty to the charge of murder, but admitted that while on his expedition he had ordered 11 natives to be shot. The taking of testimony has been proceeding, with some interruptions, ever since; but the press reports of it are too brief and disconnected to warrant any attempt at a full summary. The defense is directed to showing that Waller acted under orders. One of the witnesses on the 22d, Capt. David D. Porter, testified that he was with the Waller expedition, that he was present when Gen. Smith gave Maj. Waller his orders, and that Waller had not exceeded them. Maj. Waller himself testified on the 31st. In the course of his testimony he said that he had exceeded Gen. Smith's orders only in calling on his party to avenge the slaughter of their comrades at Balangiga (iv., 410), having strictly obeyed them in all other

respects. He said that Smith had virtually given him power of life or death by admonishing him to take no prisoners. Gen. Smith testified on the 7th, explaining that by his order about taking no prisoners he had meant Waller to understand that he should disarm prisoners not charged with serious offenses, and let them go. It was in rebuttal of this testimony that Maj. Waller, testifying again on the 8th, disclosed the startling nature of Gen. Smith's orders as he had understood them. He swore that Gen. Smith had said:

I wish you to kill and burn. The more you kill the more you will please me. The interior of Samar must be made a howling wilderness. Kill every native over ten years old.

In this testimony Maj. Waller was immediately corroborated by Capt. Porter and Lieut. Halford. The latter said that Maj. Waller did not wholly agree with Gen. Smith's order, for he commanded Porter not to kill old men, women and children.

The Senate investigation into the Philippine question is proceeding at Washington without other incident than the protest of minority members of the committee that important facts are being suppressed by the secretary of war.

In politics the only significant or interesting event of the week is the local election in Cleveland, which came off on the 8th. School officers, justices of the peace, the city treasurer and half the city council were the only officers to be voted for; but the success of the Democratic candidates derives importance from the fact that they were selected under the advice of Mayor Johnson and were elected by large majorities in a Republican city at a time when the Republicans were generally successful at the local elections elsewhere in Ohio. The Democratic pluralities on the general ticket were 2,308 for H. D. Coffinberry for city treasurer and 4,011 for Starr Cadwallader for director of schools; while 6 of the 11 vacant seats in the city council were won by the Democrats, making that body Democratic for the first time in 14 years. Only one of the corrupt members of the expiring part of the previous council was reelected, one being defeated, and seven not being renominated. One of the 5 Republicans elected—Springborn—was a member of the previous council and was heartily supported by Mayor Johnson in

recognition of his straight record in that body on the street car question.

This question is now in the courts. As heretofore reported in these columns (vol. iv., p. 792), a 3-cent street car franchise had been granted by the city council to John B. Hoefgen, the only bidder on a call for bids. He has assigned to the People's Railway Co. The ordinance provides not only for 3-cent fares, but also for the early acquisition by the city of Cleveland of the road to be built, whenever the city shall have authority and shall decide to acquire it. Various obstructions were put in the way of this enterprise, to which Mayor Johnson was pledged by his election a year ago, the existing companies having combined to secure a renewal of their expiring privileges. Failing to prevent the granting of the franchise these combined organizations have prompted certain frontage owners along the route of the proposed road to resist its construction. They had evidently intended to take no open action until after the election, fearing the effect upon the popular vote; but Mr. Hoefgen began the construction of the new road on the 3d, and without waiting for the election the old road party thereupon immediately procured an injunction stopping his work. The injunction was granted without notice, last Sunday afternoon, by Judge Dissette; and April 14 is set for the argument to continue or dissolve it.

#### NEWS NOTES.

—On the 7th both houses of Congress passed a bill repealing the war revenue act.

—The legislature of Maryland has enacted a bill admitting women to the bar.

—Lord Kimberley, once a member of Gladstone's cabinet, died on the 8th, at the age of 76.

—The Russian treaty for the evacuation of Manchuria (vol. iv., p. 823) was signed at Peking on the 8th.

—The court of civil appeals of Texas decided on the 2d that the Texas anti-trust act is unconstitutional.

—The "Allied People's Party of the United States" (vol. iv., p. 822) completed its organization at Louisville on the 3d.

—A combination or trust of hardware jobbing interests, representing nearly every important trade center of the country, was announced on the 9th. The capitalization is to be \$120,000,000.

—By his will Cecil Rhodes devotes the bulk of his fortune to the establishment of scholarships at Oxford with a view to encouraging a brotherly feeling among the English-speaking peoples of the world.

—A memorial meeting in honor of the late John P. Altgeld was held in Cooper Union, New York, on the 3d. Henry George, Jr., was chairman, and Clarence S. Darrow, of Chicago, the principal speaker.

—Dr. R. Heber Newton, the widely known rector of All Souls Protestant Episcopal church, of New York, has resigned, to accept the pastorate of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University church in California.

—A "Theocratic party" was organized at Zion City, Ill., on the 7th by the followers of Dowie, who have built that town. Its candidates for city officers were elected without opposition. The party is to be national in scope.

—The monthly statement of the treasury department for March shows on hand March 31:

Gold reserve fund .....	\$150,000,000 00
Available cash balance.....	177,856,289 04
Total .....	\$327,856,289 04
On hand at close of last fiscal year, June 30, 1901.....	326,832,124 02
Increase .....	\$1,023,165 02

—The candidate of organized labor for mayor of Hartford, Conn., Ignatius A. Sullivan, was elected on the 7th, his nomination by the Democratic party having been secured. The usual Republican majority of 3,000 was changed to a majority of 600 the other way. The new mayor is a clothing store clerk.

—On the 5th the grand jury at St. Louis made a report to the criminal court, presided over by Judge O'Neill Ryan, which denounces the city council as guilty of bribery and perjury. Four well known and wealthy citizens of the city have been indicted in connection with the corruption, which relates to street car franchises.

—The vote cast for side parties at the Chicago election of April 1, last, as found by the official count, is somewhat higher than that reported by the press (vol. iv., p. 821) the day after the election. The total vote cast was 213,857, of which the—

Socialist party received .....	6,311
Prohibition party received.....	2,928
Single tax party received.....	1,904
making a total of 11,143, or about 5 1/4 per cent. of the whole.	

—At the request of Peter Van Vlis-singen, secretary of the Yates committee for the collection of relief funds in Illinois for the Boers in concentrated camps, President Roosevelt has forwarded \$5,000, collected by the committee, through the American consul at Cape Town, to the camps. Requests are now made that checks of one dollar, drawn to the order of Theodore Roosevelt, be sent to the