

support of our families, the subsistence of our forces and the continuation of the war.

2. That placing our captive families in the concentration camps has led to an unheard of state of suffering and disease, so that within a relatively short time about 20,000 of our beloved ones have died there, and the horrible prospect has been opened that in this way our entire race may become extinct.

3. That the Kaffir tribes within as well as without the limits of the territory of the two republics are nearly all armed and take a part in the struggle against us, and by committing murders and perpetrating atrocities create an unsupportable state of things in many districts of the two republics, such as quite recently occurred in the district of Vrijheid, where 56 burgers were murdered and mutilated on the same occasion in a most horrible manner.

4. That by proclamations of the enemy to which he has already given a commencement of execution the burgers still fighting are threatened with the loss of all movable and immovable property, and so with total material ruin.

5. That the conditions of the war have made it impossible for us for a long while already to keep the many thousands of prisoners taken by our forces so that we can only inflict small damage on the British forces, whereas, the burgers who are taken prisoner by the British forces are sent abroad, and that after the war has been raging for nearly three years, only a small part remains of the forces with which we began the war.

6. That this fighting remnant which forms but a small minority of our nation has to fight overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and, moreover, practically exists under conditions of famine and destitution of the necessaries of life, and notwithstanding our utmost endeavors and the sacrifice of all that was dear to us, we cannot reasonably hope for ultimate victory.

This meeting therefore is of opinion that there are no reasonable grounds for supposing that this people will retain its independence by continuing the war, and considers that under the circumstances the nation is not justified in continuing that war, as it can only result in the social and material ruin not only of us, but of our posterity.

Compelled by the above circumstances and considerations, this meeting instructs both governments to accept the proposals of H. M.'s government and to sign them in the name of the people of both republics.

This meeting expresses its confi-

dence that the conditions called into existence by the acceptance of the proposals of H. M.'s government may soon be improved in such a manner that our nation may attain to the enjoyment of those privileges to which it believes itself justly entitled, not only on the grounds of its past, but also because of its sacrifices during the war.

This meeting has with great pleasure noted the resolve of H. M.'s government to extend a great measure of amnesty to such British subjects as have taken up arms on our side, and to whom we are attached by ties of blood and honor, and expresses the wish that it may please H. M. still further to extend this amnesty.

From the Philippines there are indications of unrest in Mindanao, where the Mohammedan natives were some time ago supposed (p. 71) to have been brought under subjection.

Another court-martial has been concluded at Manila, this time in the case of Lieut. Edwin Hickman, of the First cavalry. He had ducked two Filipinos in a pond in Tabayas, their offense being that they refused to guide him to the headquarters of the Filipino general Caballes. Lieut. Hickman admitted the charge, but pleaded that he was justified under general order 100. He also produced a telegraphic order from Gen. Chaffee, says the special Manila report of the 24th to the Chicago Inter Ocean, "urging the location of (Gen.) Caballes, regardless of the measures necessary to do so."

Further steps have been taken to secure an investigation of the atrocities in the Philippines. They come in the form of an open letter to President Roosevelt from Charles Francis Adams, Carl Schurz, Edwin Burritt Smith, Moorefield Storey and Herbert Welsh, representing a meeting of representative anti-imperialists (p. 55) held at New York city last spring. The letter is long and circumstantial, and offers to direct the President's attention to concrete cases of atrocity the investigation of which would demonstrate a regime of kidnaping, murder, robbery, torture of both men and women, and the infliction of death penalties on testimony elicited by torture.

National political affairs in the United States were marked by a Democratic dinner at Nantasket, Massachusetts, on the 24th, at which

Wm. J. Bryan and Edward M. Shepard were the principal speakers. Mr. Bryan afterwards went into Maine for a speaking tour in support of the Democratic ticket to be voted upon at the approaching state election. His progress is described by Democratic papers of Maine as a continuous ovation.

In Iowa the Republican convention met on the 30th. The highest officer to be elected is secretary of state and this convention nominated W. B. Martin. But the most important action of the convention was its adoption of the tariff plank of last year's platform which was then forced upon the party by the faction at the head of which Gov. Cummins triumphed over that led by Gov. Shaw (now Secretary of the Treasury). For months past the Republican party of Iowa has heatedly debated the movement of the Shaw faction to reject this plank this year. In behalf of that movement it has been argued that the objectionable plank is virtually a plea of guilty to the Democratic charge that the tariff is the parent of the trusts. This debate was carried to the convention, but did not break out upon the floor. It was settled in the committee on resolutions, where the Cummins faction again won into point and the old plank was readopted. The plank in question, while endorsing the policy of protection, favors "such changes in the tariff from time to time as become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world." The platform approves the Philippine policy, commends President Roosevelt's administration, and, while refraining from proposing him for the next presidential nomination, looks forward to his election as "a foreshadowed event demanded by the popular will and one that will maintain and promote the national prosperity and conserve every national interest." On the trust question it asserts—

the sovereignty of the people over all corporations and aggregations of capital, and the right residing in the people to enforce such regulations, restrictions, or prohibitions upon corporate management as will protect the individual and society from abuse of the power which great combinations of capital wield.

Ohio politics are affected by the political situation in Cleveland,