

show, before Gen. Anderson appeared in Manila. Most of them were widely published in the Philippines, all of them were early brought to the attention of the American state department, and each of them is a conclusive refutation of the assertion of the American Philippine commission.

Clearly, Aguinaldo and his people aspired to independence long before the time the president's Philippine commission says they did. It was no afterthought with them. Clearly, too, they understood at the outset that the alliance they were making had independence for one of its purposes. Clearly, also, the American officials, up to the highest in the land, knew that this was their understanding.

But no attempt was made to disabuse the minds of these confiding people until after their services as allies could be safely dispensed with. Consuls were warned not to promise independence, and military commanders were similarly instructed. But Aguinaldo was kept in the dark. He was given no intimation that the apparent friendliness of American officials to his independence was secretly disapproved. For instance, when the Filipinos formed their provisional government on the 12th of June, Consul Williams was urged in a friendly way by them to attend. He declined. But he gives no indication in his dispatch that he put his Filipino friends on their guard by so much as intimating any reason of an unfriendly character to their new government. What he says to the department when reporting this invitation (page 329) is that it had been his "effort to maintain harmony with insurgents in order to exercise greater influence hereafter when we reorganize government." And for this the state department commends him in a dispatch of August 4 (page 330), saying:

Your course, while maintaining amicable relations with the insurgents, in abstaining from any participation in the adoption of their so-called provisional government, is approved.

Gen. Anderson appears to have been the only American official who in any way at all gave Aguinaldo reason to suspect unfriendliness toward his civil government. Anderson wrote on the 22d of July (page 394 of "document 62"), warning Aguinaldo that in the absence of orders he could not recognize his civil authority, though

happy to see him fighting so bravely and successfully against a common enemy. This is the letter in which Gen. Anderson observed:

So far as I can ascertain your independent status has not been recognized by any foreign power.

Aguinaldo's reply, dated July 24, 1898, (page 394 of "document 62") not only shows that up to this time he had confided in the apparent intention of the Americans to recognize their Asiatic allies as an independent nation, but it is one of the pathetic documents of history. In it Aguinaldo rebukes his American friends more pointedly than he could then have supposed. These are his words:

. . . . It is true that my government has not been acknowledged by any of the foreign powers, but we expected that the great North American nation, which struggled first for its independence, and afterwards for the abolition of slavery, and is now actually struggling for the independence of Cuba, would look upon it with greater benevolence than any other nation.

There the matter dropped. Aguinaldo's hopes were allowed to revive, until the time should be ripe for crushing them and his government together.

Aside from Gen. Anderson's cautious warning, with its ignored reply, nothing whatever was done by the American authorities to indicate to Aguinaldo that his notorious proceedings and proclamations for the establishment of a Filipino government were to be treated as the playthings of a barbarian. He thought his military alliance was to culminate in a formal recognition of independence; and the circumstances justified his expectations. Our government knew he thought so; but, ally though he was, it allowed him to act upon that belief until its military forces had got into position to defy him. Then, and not before, it began to display a hostile purpose. And when the time seemed fully ripe it openly, but still with an awkward attempt at deceptive suppression of the truth, proclaimed its own sovereignty over the islands, and thereby declared war upon the infant government.

By the testimony, then, of its own records, the American nation is convicted in this Philippine case of deliberately deceiving its trusting allies, and barbarously suppressing a well-ordered and peaceable government

whose independence it was morally bound by every consideration of good faith to recognize.

NEWS

When our report of the South African war closed last week the left of Lord Roberts's line was at Smaldeel and the right at Thaba N'Chu. This was on the 9th. Lord Roberts had advanced the left of his line on the 10th as far north as the Zand river, the passage of which he forced on that day after a severe engagement. On the 12th he entered Kroonstad, the temporary capital of the Orange Free State, about 150 miles north of Bloemfontein and possibly the same distance south of Pretoria. No resistance was made at Kroonstad, the Boers having withdrawn as the British approached. The temporary capital of the Orange Free State is now at Heilbron, about 50 miles northeast of Kroonstad; and the Boer force has retreated to the Vaal river, which marks the boundary between the Orange Free State and the South African republic. At latest reports Lord Roberts was resting at Kroonstad.

The right of Lord Roberts's long line, under Gen. Rundle, has hardly advanced beyond Thaba N'Chu, where it is still confronted by a large force of Boers. They refuse to give battle, however, their apparent purpose being to prevent Rundle from moving north to the support of Roberts, by exciting fears of a rear attack.

There is no further news from the far western division of the British army, under Gen. Hunter, which appeared in our report of last week to be advancing to the relief of Mafeking; but a mysterious flying column of 3,000 is reported from Vryburg as having reached there on the 10th on its way to relieve Mafeking. From Mafeking itself there is no news except that the beleaguered garrison can hold out until the 10th of June.

From the far east, however, in Natal, there is now definite news of an advance by Gen. Buller. The probability of this was indicated in our report of last week. It was then understood that he had been ordered to move on Biggarsberg. He got in motion on the 10th, going east from Ladysmith toward Helpmakaar and

thence west to Dundee. The Boers withdrew from Helpmakaar after only slight resistance, and on the 14th Buller had taken Dundee as easily. From Dundee the Boers withdrew to the railroad junction at Glencoe, where they took trains to the north. On the 16th, Buller occupied Glencoe.

The American war in the Philippines is naturally associated as matter of news with that of the British in South Africa. Despite the repeated reports of peace in the Philippines there is no peace there. This is evident from the regular censored news reports of the week, which tell of a fight near Legaspi, in the province of Albay, Luzon, on the 10th; of another near San Jacinto, province of Pangasinan, on the 7th; of a third near Bulan on April 26, and of a fourth on the same day near Ormoc, in the island of Leyte. But the uncensored mail dispatches which courageous correspondents occasionally get through make the warlike condition of affairs in the Philippines doubly plain. One of these correspondents, John T. McCutcheon, of the Chicago Record, who has especially proved his sense of responsibility as a correspondent at Manila, throws a brilliant light upon the situation in a letter of February 10, published in the Record of May 16. Mr. McCutcheon says that in the 40 days following January 1, 1900, when it was announced that the war was at an end, the American forces—

lost more men, more arms, and more supplies in the so-called pacified districts than during any previous period of like length since the insurrection began. In the first three months of fighting we lost more men by death and wounds, but the number of men captured, arms taken, and supplies that have fallen into the insurgents' hands have been far greater in the last month than ever before. . . . More Americans have been taken prisoners than ever before, and more Krag-Jorgensen rifles have been lost since January 1 than during the entire period of fighting previous to that date.

To fully appreciate the import of Mr. McCutcheon's belated letter it must be remembered that the censored cable dispatches show a far worse condition since its date than before, and indicate that the condition will be still worse when the rainy season comes on.

American casualties in the Philippines since July 1, 1898, inclusive

of all current official reports given out at Washington to May 16, 1900, are as follows:

Killed	498
Died of wounds, disease and accidents	1,281
Plus number of deaths required to make these reports tally with the corrected official returns from July 1, 1898, to April 27, 1900	68
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Total deaths since July 1, 1898.....	1,847
Wounded	2,123
Less number of wounded required to make these reports tally with the corrected official returns from July 1, 1898, to April 27, 1900	2 2,126
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Total loss since July 1, 1898.....	3,973
Total loss reported last week from August 16, 1898.....	3,822
Total deaths reported last week, from August 6, 1898.....	1,719

In Cuba American embarrassments of a different order are cropping up. They are connected with a heavy defalcation on the part of American postal officials there, in consequence of which the American postmaster at Havana has been arrested. One of the chief offenders, of the name of Neely, is in the United States, where extradition proceedings have been instituted to remove him to Cuba for trial. Some vexing legal questions are expected to grow out of these proceedings. Since Cuba is a foreign country, the state authorities of New York cannot extradite Neely; for the New York court of appeals has decided that this is one of the powers which the state surrendered to the general government. And as the United States has no extradition treaty with Cuba, nor any laws empowering extradition without treaty, the question arises whether any federal official can deliver him over. Incidentally, the present anomalous relation of our government to Cuba is likely to be judicially overhauled. This is the most embarrassing thing about the matter, though the embezzlement itself has given the Cubans a welcome opportunity to sneer at the Americans for their assumptions of superior civic virtue.

In American politics, in the party sense, the leading event of the week was the nomination of Bryan and Towne by the populist convention at Sioux Falls. The assembling of this convention was noted last week. It

occurred on the 9th. At that time no business had been done beyond the election of P. M. Ringdell, of Minnesota, as temporary chairman. On the 10th, at the first session of the day, T. M. Patterson, of Colorado, was elected to the permanent chairmanship. At the second session the platform was adopted, and William J. Bryan was nominated for president by acclamation. The question of naming a candidate for vice president did not come to a vote until late in the evening. It turned upon a motion by Jerry Simpson, supported by Gen. Weaver, that the convention make no nomination but empower the national committee to make it after conference with the democratic and the silver republican conventions at Kansas City. Opposition to this motion was led by Senators Butler and Pettigrew. It was lost by a vote of 492 to 262. A motion was then made that five names be selected by ballot for submission to the Kansas City conventions from which to select a fusion candidate for vice president; but this also was lost, the vote being 526 to 270. Several nominations for vice president were then offered. All were withdrawn, however, except that of Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, who was chosen by acclamation. Senator Butler, of North Carolina, was made chairman of the national committee.

The platform of this convention, reported by Jerry Simpson as chairman of the committee on resolutions, reaffirms prior national platforms, offers cooperation with its "allies in the struggle for financial and economic freedom," denounces the gold standard act of the present congress, and demands bimetallism at the ratio of sixteen to one. It also demands a graduated income and inheritance tax, postal savings banks, public ownership and operation of railroads, the initiative and referendum, Philippine independence, election of senators by popular vote, and home rule in the territories and the District of Columbia. Declaring with Thomas Jefferson that "the land, including all natural sources of wealth," is "the inalienable heritage of the people," it urges government to "so act as to secure homes for the people and prevent land monopoly." And on the subject of trusts it propounds ownership and control by the people of money, transportation and the transmission of information as the one remedy, and recommends the abolition of all tariffs