

town, about 100 miles west. The attack was repulsed, but at a loss to the British of 9 killed and 23 wounded. Still other dispatches tell of the cutting of telegraph lines in Cape Colony and Natal. One of the most significant facts, however, besides the proclamation with reference to the Queenstown district already noted, is the military arrest of Mr. Merriman, the Liberal leader of Cape Colony, whose offense consists in urging leniency for the Boers. It was he who came to England on that mission and was refused a hearing before parliament. Mr. Merriman had written a letter to a friend, dated August 6, describing martial law in Cape Colony, which was published on the 27th. In it he said:

Public meetings are forbidden by military force. Quite recently a member of parliament, living 50 miles from Cape Town, who had a few men to see him, was hauled before a military tribunal. At another place a man was deported because he refused to join the town guard. To crown all, our parliament, where the voice of the people should be heard in a legitimate, responsible fashion, is suspended, contrary to law. The administration of the whole country is carried on by means of the illegitimate issue of public money. You gag a man and because he does not make his voice heard you declare he is contented with his position.

The foregoing indicates that the British proclamation of the 7th (see p. 298), demanding that the Boers surrender by September 15th, or be perpetually banished from their country when captured, has quite failed of its purpose. But beyond these indications there is positive evidence. President Kruger, interviewed on the 27th, said that peace is only possible on the basis of the independence of the two republics and free pardon for the colonial Afrikaners who have taken part in the war. In this interview, also, to the question: "Have you any objections to the proclamation, based on international law?" Mr. Kruger replied:

Great Britain recognized the Boers as belligerents. Now the proclamation says they will be shot as belligerents where possible, and when captured will be punished as rebels. Moreover they are to be continually weighed down by the thought that in offering legitimate resistance they are bringing ruin upon their wives and children. If that is international law then international lawlessness

would be better, for under it everybody could defend himself.

President Kruger's assertion that Boer resistance will continue is borne out not only by the circumstances we have already described, but also by proclamations of the Boer leaders in the field, which are reported by Lord Kitchener. In a dispatch of the 25th, Lord Kitchener said:

De Larey has issued a counter proclamation warning all Boers against my latest proclamation and declaring that they will continue the struggle. Steyn, De Wet and Botha are reported by Kitchener as having replied to the same effect. Lord Kitchener claims that, nevertheless, surrenders have increased; but he reports only 118, inclusive of captures, since the 9th. He also reports, August 26th, that—

three officers and 65 men who were sent north of Ladybrand (Orange River Colony), on the right of Elliot's columns, were surrounded on unfavorable ground and captured by a superior force August 22. One man was killed and four were wounded. The prisoners were released.

Military men in London are said to account for this easy Boer victory—only one killed and four wounded, but the whole force of 69 captured—with the explanation that it is difficult to keep jaded men to their work when they know that surrender to a superior force is followed by speedy release after deprivation of arms, powder and shot.

It is not at all likely that Turkey and France will come to blows (the post-mortem interests in Turkey of all the other European powers standing in the way); but all political communication between these two countries has been severed. The questions at issue are purely financial. The "Constantinople Dock and Quay Company," a French concern, claimed Constantinople dock concessions, which the sultan ignored. That is the basis of one question. Another rested upon a confiscation by Turkey of land in Albania from a French subject. Two others concerned money due to French subjects for advances made to Turkey for railroad construction. Until the 27th it was supposed that the whole dispute had been diplomatically adjusted. An agreement had in fact been made. But France, charging Turkey with breaking this agreement, ordered her ambassador, M. Constans, to withdraw from Tur-

key, leaving only a charge d'affaires at Constantinople, and announced that the Turkish ambassador to France would be given his passports. This international rupture was completed by the departure of the two ambassadors from France and Turkey respectively on the 27th.

The semi-official explanation of France is as follows:

On August 17 an arrangement concerning the various disputes between France and Turkey was effected with the Porte. The terms were drafted by the Ottoman minister of foreign affairs, Tewfik Pasha, with the approval of the sultan, who promised M. Constans, the French ambassador to Constantinople, that the full text would be handed to him on August 18. M. Constans telegraphed on August 19 that none of the porte's promises had been fulfilled. On August 21 M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs, telegraphed M. Constans that in view of the complete disregard of its undertakings by Turkey, France was unable to continue the negotiations. M. Delcasse requested M. Constans to inform the porte that he had received orders to leave Constantinople. M. Constans communicated this to the porte on August 23 and announced that he would depart on August 26. As none of the porte's promises had been kept, on that date M. Constans left Constantinople.

Following is a dispatch from Constantinople, giving unofficially the Turkish version of the controversy:

The porte was showing a disposition to regard the French demands as settled by the irades referred to in yesterday's dispatches providing for the payment of 700,000 francs (\$140,000) to the French Quays company as compensation for the company's loss of rights for two years, and also the payment of £27,000 Turkish (\$121,500) as compensation to a French subject whose land in Albania had been arbitrarily taken. The French embassy, in order to prevent a misunderstanding, sent a letter to Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish minister of foreign affairs, pointing out that France also expected a settlement of the two claims in behalf of French subjects, which M. Constans in his note of August 11 had included, and stating that unless these were conceded M. Constans would leave Constantinople and Munir Bey, the Turkish ambassador to France, would receive his passports. No irade dealing with these two claims appeared and the porte yesterday endeavored to obtain 24 hours' delay before complying with

the French demands. M. Constans refused this request and prepared to depart.

NEWS NOTES.

—The British parliament was prorogued on the 17th.

—A convention of weather bureau officials has been in session this week in Milwaukee.

—A triennial conclave of the Knights Templar of the United States was held at Louisville this week.

—The eleventh biennial conclave of the Colored Knights of Pythias of the World met at Chicago on the 26th.

—The Press-Post of Columbus has suspended temporarily, because its compositors refused to set up copy furnished by nonunion journalists.

—The grand jury of Elmore county, Ala., called in special session by Judge Enson, has found indictments against white lynchers for hanging a Negro accused of murder.

—The first copies of the American Standard revision of the Bible were issued on the 26th. It is the result of disagreements between the English and the American revisers who modernized the King James version.

—On the 26th, the common council of Milwaukee granted a perpetual franchise for an electric elevated road, with freight-carrying privileges and without compensation except to damaged property holders. The grantee is the Milwaukee, Burlington & Lake Geneva railroad.

—Sheriff North, of Ashville, Ala., with a squad of deputies, drove back a mob of 400 white men on the 22d, who were bent on lynching a Negro who, convicted of assaulting a white woman, had been sentenced to death by hanging on September 20, and was then in Sheriff North's custody.

—On the 25th a Negro, Henry Noles, accused of murdering a white woman, was burned at the stake near Winchester, Tenn. He had been taken from the sheriff by a mob, after a sharp fight, and was burned in the presence of 6,000 persons, hundreds of whom helped on the murder by throwing oil and fence rails upon the fire.

"He's quite a prominent politician here, is he not?" inquired the visiting baron.

"Oh, no, he's a statesman," replied the native.

"Well, what's the difference?"

"A statesman, my dear sir, is one who is in politics because he has money. A politician is one who has money because he is in politics."—Philadelphia Press.

MISCELLANY

FROM THE HEBREW OF RABBI JEHUDA HA LEVI.

Timeservers are the fearful slaves of slaves,
Alone on earth who serves the Truth is free;
Man's spirit wins not higher than he craves,
Seek God, my soul—God shall thy portion be!
—Solomon Solis-Cohen, in The Conservator.

DR. ANDREWS HAD AUTHORITY.

A letter published in the Chicago Chronicle of August 18.

Lockport, Ill., Aug. 15.—In your editorial "Charity and Wealth" of August 14 you say: "Dr. Andrews' fling at the rich is unworthy of him and of the presence in which it was uttered." How is this for a fling at the rich? "Verily I say unto you that a rich man shall hardly enter into the kingdom of Heaven. It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God." . . .

STEPHEN DOWSE.

MR. DOOLEY ON DISQUALIFYING THE ENEMY.

"Well, sir," said Mr. Dooley, "th' English ar-re goin' to end th' Boer war. They've taken the final steps. It's as good as finished. . . .

"'Twas fin'ly decided afther a long an' arjoos debate, that th' war mus' be declared irregular. Yes, sir, fr'm now on 'tis a nonunion war, 'tis again th' rules. Annywan engaged in it will be set back be th' stewards iv Henley.

"Lord Kitchener wrote th' notice. He's a good writer. 'Ladies an' Gintlemen,' he says, 'this war as a war is now over. Ye may not know it, but it's so. Ye've broke th' rules an' we give th' fight to oursilves on a foul.' . . .

"Our Anglo-Saxon cousins acrost t' sea ar-re gr-reat people. . . . Whin it comes to war, they have th' r-rest iv creation sittin' far back in th' rear iv th' hall. We have to lick our inimy. They disqualify him."—F. P. Dunne, in Chicago American.

FOR FAIR TAXATION.

Since Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, forced the issue of uniform taxation into prominence in the Ohio campaign this year that issue has grown in importance until it is bound to attract very general notice from now on until the fall elections. The work of the Chicago board in assessing railway property is no small item in the growing movement to compel all persons and corporations to pay taxes in

fair proportion to their wealth. Now come the Iowa democrats with this plank in their state platform:

The democratic party believes that the burden of taxation should be borne equally by all taxable property subject to the jurisdiction of the state. We pledge our members of the general assembly to formulate and urge the adoption of such a law as will compel the burden of taxation to rest on corporate and individual property alike, without favor and exemption of any interest.

Clearly Ohio's Tom Johnson is just now a more potent influence than Mr. Bryan in setting the pace for the democrats. Can he keep it up?—Chicago Daily News of August 23.

THE TROUBLE WITH THE NEGRO.

The principal trouble with the negro is that he is ignorant and poor. But there are whites in the south and in the north, too, who are ignorant and poor. There are a great many men who vote in Cleveland every year who do not exercise the suffrage with any degree of intelligence. But is that any reason why we shall limit the suffrage? It has been the theory for a century that the way to make men more intelligent is to give them responsibility and hold them to their rights. It is certainly a fact that the race problem in the south is a difficult one to solve and that the movement for bettering the conditions of the poor there is a slow one principally because the white people do not desire to have negroes know any more than they do at present. It is thought to be dangerous to have them advance in the scale. On the contrary it is the only salvation of the south to have them rise.—Editorial in the Cleveland Recorder.

THE BANDIT AND THE BONDS.

A Bandit, being elected to office, won fresh notoriety as a bold and successful Railroad Robber. His fame as a Thief was spread throughout the Land. By virtue of His Office the Bandit advertised that he had bonds for sale—not his own bonds, but those of the unhappy people over whom he ruled.

Nobody would buy the offered bonds.

"Why is this?" demanded the Astonished Thief. "My subjects are perfectly solvent and Good for the Money."

"The Explanation is," replied a Timid Investor, "that while your People are Good for any Amount, nobody of my Careful Temperament is anxious to deal with them through a Notorious Criminal."

"This," shouted the Indignant Bandit, "is not a Personal Matter. It