

to fostering it. There are hostile elements in it, but why care for that, any more than the plutocrat cares for elements hostile to him in the Republican party?

To neglect the opportunity, to fail to take advantage of the momentum of this existing organization, so well adapted to the purpose by its fundamental principles, would be a crime against humanity which nothing could condone. And the responsibility lies largely with the truly democratic elements of the party. Being in the majority in the party they have the duty to inspire others of their way of thinking with confidence in its professions. They must assert themselves and their principles without compromise. They must turn a deaf ear to the blandishments of "reorganizers" who would make this party the servant of feudalism even as the Republican party has already been made its servant. Thus only can the Democratic party be made to draw to itself the masses of the people who are opposed to the Republican policy of the past 25 years, which has at last plunged us into benevolent feudalism. There is no other organization that can hope to accomplish any immediate results. Let the leaders of the new party—this renewed democracy, this democratic Democracy—boldly appeal to, and by an aggressive policy, deserve the right to appeal to, all the forces—many now vague and scattered—that believe in "equal rights to all, and special privileges to none," not as a sounding phrase, but as the one essential truth for preserving freedom and manhood.

By this principle shall we conquer. The new feudalism comes from natural causes no more than did the old. An evolution it may be, but only as all disease is evolutionary. It has evolved from an abnormal adjustment which may be summed up in the one word Privilege. Abolish all legal privileges, restore equality of right under the law and feudalism will die. Democracy alone is the cure for feudalism, whether it be the feudalism of the middle ages or the benevolent feudalism of our own time.

Funston has been reminded of the old adage that "little folks should be seen and not heard."—Boston Transcript.

## NEWS

The Philippine revelations reported last week have caused the Republican side of the Senate to change their former plans and enter vigorously into the discussion of the Philippine civil government bill. Senator Lodge takes the lead in the debate on that side, the keynote of which is the defense of the army in the field against Democratic attacks upon it. The debate began in earnest on the 3d and is still proceeding.

Gen. Smith's court martial trial at Manila for ordering the killing of all natives over ten years of age and the burning of their homes (p. 54) closed on the 3d. No announcement of the findings of the court has been made, but it is the general impression in Manila that Gen. Smith, although he admits having given those orders, has been acquitted. The findings have been forwarded to the President for review.

Another court martial has been formed by presidential order. It is to try "Maj. Edwin F. Glenn, Fifth infantry, and such other persons as may be brought before it," the object being to try officers charged with administering the water torture and inflicting other cruelties upon Filipinos. The members are Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Col. Almond B. Wells, Col. Alfred C. Markley, Col. Henry C. Ward, Lieut. Col. Argalus G. Hennissie, Lieut. Col. P. Henry Ray, Maj. William L. Pitcher, Maj. John C. Dent, Maj. Frank De L. Carrington, Maj. William W. Wotherspoon, Maj. Bernard A. Byrne and Capt. Abraham P. Buffington, with Maj. Harvey C. Carbaugh as judge advocate. This court martial is to meet at Catholonan on the 12th.

While American atrocities in the Christian parts of the Philippines are undergoing investigation, and reports of the complete pacification of this region are forwarded by Gen. Chaffee, the American war has been carried into one of the Mohammedan islands of the Philippine group. As reported two weeks ago (p. 36) Gen. Chaffee was given a free hand by the President to send a punitive expedition into the Mohammedan island of Mindanao, the home of the Moros. On the 24th of April Col. Baldwin, in command of the expedition, reported the capture of a fort at Pulas as having had a salutary effect, white flags being put out by the chiefs in place of the red

battle flags with which the Americans had at first been welcomed. The Pulas fort was captured after only slight resistance and without casualties. A less pacific condition was reported on the 2d. An ultimatum sent to the chiefs by Gen. Davis, in command of the island of Mindanao, had not been answered and his messenger had not returned. On the same day the American outposts were fired upon, and a hard battle was fought in the territory of the sultan of Bayan, about six miles from Malabang, on the southern coast of Mindanao. The American loss was nine killed and 41 wounded, and the defenders were overcome with terrific slaughter. Their survivors, 84 in number, surrendered on the morning of the 3d. A few hours later they attempted to escape, and all succeeded except 35, who were killed by their American captors, and nine who were wounded.

Reporting the battle and its result, Gen. Chaffee cables the war department:

In light of present knowledge, could have besieged the principal forts and in time forced surrender, but that would probably have resulted in a sortie for freedom and escape for many. By attacking them they have been completely crushed—the only kind of lesson these wild Moros seem to be able to profit by. . . . The result to follow this action very important, namely, it secures respect for United States authority in the center of Moro savagery.

The British war in South Africa, though to a degree in suspense pending the decision of the Boers on the peace proposals, is kept alive by occasional small engagements. Gen. Kitchener reports, however, that the British are allowing unrestrained meetings between the Boer leaders and their various commandos.

Tariff duties on food (p. 41), as a means of raising revenues for the war, are exciting much feeling in England, fears of a revival of old-fashioned protectionism being freely expressed. This agitation has made an opportunity for the British advocates of land value taxation, known better as "the single tax," to attract attention generally to their reform. The London cable dispatches of the 5th note the fact that a letter from Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, Ohio, is being extensively circulated from London, in which Mr. Johnson encourages the movement. "New life and strength," reads one of the press dispatches, "have been given