

accumulate the products of his labor as private property; therefore, it is our duty to let him labor and not to steal from him. And when these and kindred rights are subject to the power of organized society, as they are now, it is our duty as best we can so to use our influence as to prevent that injustice, through the operation of social institutions and laws, which it would be our duty as individuals to avoid.

The true gospel of social regeneration is this: "I am not my brother's keeper; I am bound to respect and conserve my brother's rights." That is the gospel that will regenerate. No other will. It is the gospel of justice, and justice is the predominant law of brotherhood.

NEWS

Though the news from South Africa is still strained through Lord Kitchener's censorship, it is this week somewhat fuller than it has been recently. The indications are that Kitchener, with his immense invading force, has been thrown upon the defensive. He is calling in his garrisons from the interior towns, where they are exposed to the raids of the ubiquitous Boers, in order to strengthen the military points along his line of supplies. The announcement of this move on his part followed his report of a simultaneous attack on the 7th upon his garrisons at Belfast, Wonderfontein, Nootgedacht, Pan and Wildfontein, along the Delagoa railway, a battle front fifty miles long. The attack was beaten off, but the British lost at least 29 killed, 53 wounded and 72 missing. The Boers are reported to have "poured a murderous cannon and rifle fire into the British positions" for four hours. Smaller engagements have been fought to the south and west of Pretoria and in the region of Johannesburg. Nothing has been learned of the movements of Gen. De Wet since the battle of Lindley, reported last week. The progress of the Boer invasion of Cape Colony is still wrapped in mystery. There are rumors, however, that it has advanced as far as Clanwilliam, within 85 miles of Cape Town. Official recognition of Lord Kitchener's serious plight takes the shape of an an-

nouncement from the London war office, made on the 15th, that 5,000 additional troops, most of them mounted, are to be enlisted for South African service.

By way of sequel to the story of last week (page 632) that Gen. Kitchener had influenced a Boer meeting at Pretoria to send a peace committee out among the Boers urging them to surrender upon the faith of his conciliatory speech, it is now reported that three members of this committee have been captured and punished by Gen. De Wet. As the story runs, one of the three, a British subject, was first flogged and then shot, and the other two were let off with a flogging. The story is not confirmed; and, in view of the reports that nothing has been heard of De Wet's movements since the battle of Lindley, it is extremely doubtful.

A committee of the Afrikaner party of Cape Colony—Messrs. Hofmeyer, Merriman and Sauer—is about to appear in London to protest against the subjugation of the Boer republics and to complain of the invasion by the Chamberlain-Milner regime of their own guaranteed liberties. Mr. Merriman sailed from Cape Town on the 16th.

Of the situation in China there is no news except that the Chinese plenipotentiaries, Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, have signed and affixed the imperial seal to the joint note (see page 600) of the powers. They received instructions on the 12th from the imperial Chinese court to do so without making any objection. The seal was obtained by Prince Ching from the "forbidden city" in Peking, permission having been obtained from the Japanese who are on guard at that point. After its use for the purpose in view it was returned.

Sporadic fighting in the Philippines continues, but the dispatches again promise early peace. Gen. MacArthur reports officially the surrender on January 11, in Iloilo province, island of Panay, of Delgado, the Filipino commander-in-chief, with 4 officers, 21 men, and 14 rifles; and predicts other important surrenders soon. In his opinion "organized armed resistance in Iloilo province, Panay," is at an end. On the 10th, 652 out of the

original 1,150 men of the 37th volunteer infantry sailed for home on the transport Sheridan. The reports have it that of the remainder, 130 stay in Manila, a majority having secured employment at \$75 a month. The casualties of the regiment are put at 28 killed and 90 wounded. A printing establishment at Manila, charged with publishing seditious matter, was on the 11th confiscated; and on the 10th 30 Filipino residents of Manila were deported to the island of Guam.

The American casualties since July 1, 1898, inclusive of the current official reports given out in detail at Washington January 16, 1901, are as follows:

Deaths to May 16, 1900 (see page 91)	1,847
Killed reported from May 16, 1900, to the date of the presidential election, November 6, 1900.....	100
Deaths from wounds, disease and accident, same period.....	468
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Total deaths to presidential election	2,415
Killed reported since presidential election	22
Deaths from wounds, disease and accident, same period.....	117
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Total deaths	2,554
Wounded since July 1, 1898.....	2,382
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Total casualties since July, '98....	4,936
Total casualties to last week.....	4,922
Total deaths to last week.....	2,540

It is reported that Dr. Apaciblo has gone to London from the United States to replace Agoncillo as the Filipino representative; and there are rumors that Agoncillo has been ordered by Aguinaldo to go to Hong-Kong for the purpose of directing operations there, but refuses to go. Sixto Lopez, who is putting his countrymen's case before the American public, appeared on the 13th before the Henry George association at Chicago. He was accompanied by Thomas T. Patterson, of Brisbane, Australia, who spoke at length and effectively as Lopez's interpreter.

Decisions by the U. S. supreme court may be looked for soon on constitutional questions raised by the colonial policy that sprang out of the Spanish war and of which the subjugation of the Philippines is part. One decision of the group was handed down on the 14th. It

does not deal with these questions directly, but does determine the status of Cuba. The case arose out of the postal frauds in Cuba reported on page 91, for complicity in which C. T. W. Neely was arrested in this country as explained on page 105. The arrest was upon a requisition from the American governor general of Cuba, Gen. Leonard Wood. To authorize Neely's extradition to Cuba for trial, congress enacted a law on the 23d of May (see page 105) which provided that "whenever any foreign country or territory or any part thereof is occupied by the United States, any fugitive from justice therein who shall be found in the United States shall on written request or requisition of the authorities in control of such foreign country or territory," be surrendered, etc. As will be seen, this law authorizes the American authorities in America to surrender a fugitive to American authorities occupying the foreign country from which he has fled. Neely contested the law as unconstitutional, raising the question by habeas corpus proceedings in the federal courts. The lower court at New York city having ordered his extradition, he carried the case to the supreme court at Washington, where it has been decided as noted above, the decision being against him. The opinion of the court was written by Justice Harlan and all the judges concurred. They hold that Cuba—

cannot be regarded in any constitutional, legal, or international sense a part of the territory of the United States. While by the act of April 25, 1898, declaring war between this country and Spain, the president was directed and empowered to use our entire land and naval forces as well as the militia of the several states to such an extent as was necessary to carry the act into effect, that authorization was not for the purpose of making Cuba an integral part of the United States, but for the purpose only of compelling the relinquishment by Spain of its authority and government in that island and the withdrawal of its forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. The legislative and executive branches of the government, by the joint resolution of April 20, 1898, expressly disclaimed any purpose to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Cuba, "except for the pacification thereof," and asserted the determination of the United States, that object being accomplished, to leave the government and control of Cuba to its own people. All that has been done in relation to Cuba has

had that end in view, and, as far as the court is informed by the public history of the relations of this country with that island, nothing has been done inconsistent with the declared object of the war with Spain. Cuba is none the less foreign territory within the meaning of the act of congress because it is under a military governor appointed by and representing the president in the work of assisting the inhabitants of that island to establish a government of their own, under which, as a free and independent people, they may control their own affairs without interference by other nations. But, as between the United States and Cuba, that island is territory held in trust for the inhabitants of Cuba, to whom it rightfully belongs, and to whose exclusive control it will be surrendered when a stable government shall have been established by their voluntary action.

Having thus defined the status of Cuba as a "foreign territory within the meaning of" the extradition act, the court proceeded to argue that this act is an appropriate and constitutional step "for the protection of life and property in Cuba while occupied and controlled by the United States," and accordingly dismissed the writ of habeas corpus. The Puerto Rico cases, which directly involve the colonial question, (page 633) were submitted on the 11th. Attorney General Griggs and ex-Secretary Carlisle then closed the arguments. A significant point in Mr. Griggs's argument for colonialism was his suggestion that—

we must consider the possibility (though not the probability) of the acquisition of Egypt, the Soudan, central Africa, China or a spot in the Antarctic circle and the classes of people who may at any future time be entitled to citizenship. The powers of congress to legislate are amply sufficient to permit the settlement of all such contingencies.

The burden of Mr. Carlisle's argument against colonialism was his contention that the real question is not whether the constitution extends to the inhabitants of Puerto Rico, but whether it extends over the congress, the president and the cabinet.

It may surprise many to be told that the presidential election did not come off until the 14th of the present month. That, however, is the fact. On that day, the second Monday of January, the presidential electors assembled at their respective capitals and cast their

votes for president and vice president. The result as indicated at the election in November was not changed. McKinley and Roosevelt received 292 votes and Bryan and Stevenson the remaining 155.

Senatorial elections in several legislatures began in each house on the 15th. In Idaho Fred T. Dubois, democrat; in Michigan James McMillan, republican; in Pennsylvania, Matthew S. Quay, republican; in Colorado, Thomas M. Patterson, populist-democrat; in Massachusetts, George F. Hoar, republican; in Maine, W. P. Frye, republican; in Tennessee, E. W. Carmack, democrat; in South Carolina, B. R. Tillman, democrat, and in New Hampshire, Henry E. Burnham, republican, were elected on the 15th by each house of their respective legislatures, and their election was confirmed in joint session on the 16th. Senator Quay succeeds himself, after a long deadlock over the vacancy. Senator Burnham succeeds Senator W. E. Chandler, who was defeated for renomination in the republican caucus. In Montana there was no election in separate session on the 15th, but W. A. Clark had a majority of three in the senate and was in a minority of only one in the house, and on the 16th he was elected by a vote of 57 to 36. In Nebraska, also, there was no election in separate session on the 15th. On the 16th, the first joint session, a deadlock began. There is a senatorial deadlock, too, in Delaware.

At Chicago on the 15th, in response to a call for the unification of the socialist movement in American politics, 103 delegates, representing 30 states, assembled in convention. Seymour Stedman, of Chicago, was elected permanent chairman. Eugene V. Debs offered a resolution empowering the committee on organization to devise ways and means to bring about a peaceful union of all the socialistic parties in the country, and it was adopted with enthusiasm. According to the local press, only the Debs party had sent representatives to the convention.

Elections in Austria, now practically over (the only classes of voters remaining unpollled being the land proprietors, and the members of the chamber of commerce, who are regarded as certain to elect