

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,

where Mayor Johnson is still struggling with the railroad and street car interests. To save all question as to that one of the 3-cent fare street car franchises with reference to which an injunction was obtained and which the council reconsidered by a minority vote (p. 250), Mayor Johnson has vetoed the ordinance. In his veto message he says that as the parties procuring the injunction announced that their sole reason for applying for it was to prevent the laying of a track on East Madison avenue, he thought it wise to veto this one ordinance rather than delay the entire three-cent fare legislation. The cause removed, he said that of course the injunction would be dissolved at the complainant's own request, unless, indeed, there were more behind the suit than had as yet been alleged—the mayor's allusion being to the general belief that the 5-cent fare companies are behind the injunction suit.

Local taxation is also one of the burning questions in Cleveland, and in a form which makes it of interest to taxpayers everywhere. The work of the mayor's tax office, under the management of Peter Witt (vol. iv., p. 406) has been completed so far that a comparison of every taxpayer's land tax, with what relatively to the taxes of others it ought in fairness to be, can be made; and Mayor Johnson has presented to each taxpayer an interesting explanation, of which the following is a specimen:

Mayor's office. Facts about your taxes. July 29, 1902. Mr. James Pannell. Huron street—Dear Sir: You are paying \$326.10 too much taxes on your land.

The tax department has for a year and a half had under examination the question of unequal distribution of tax burdens in the city of Cleveland. The investigation of inequalities in the valuation of land for taxation has been so far completed that we can give you the aggregate result in your ward and the actual result in money in your particular case. We will give you similar information as to the inequalities in the valuation of buildings as soon as it is completed. Here we consider only the lot exclusive of improvements.

In the Tenth ward, the total cash value of all taxable land is \$5,865,790; its valuation for taxation upon the duplicate in the office of the county auditor is \$2,292,840 or 39 per cent. of its cash value. In the ward there are 159 pieces of land which are valued at less than 39 per cent., some as low as 20 per cent. of their value, as in the case of the land of Mathias Hess, 108

feet triangle at the junction of Bolivar and Prospect streets, the land having a cash value of \$26,350, is assessed at only \$5,400; there are 433 pieces that are valued at more than 39 per cent., some as high as 127 per cent. of their cash value, as in the case of the land of James F. Ganson, 12½x100 feet, north side of Webster street, between Plum and Brownell streets, and being 25 feet from the corner of Brownell street, the cash value of which is \$560, while it is assessed at \$710.

The value of your land which appears on your tax bill as Original Lot No. — Sublot— on 50 feet Huron street is \$40,650. It is valued for taxation at \$26,720. The tax valuation at 39 per cent. would be \$15,850. You are therefore assessed at 66 per cent. of the cash value of your land. You are now charged \$801.60 in taxes on your land. You should pay only \$475.50.

This unjust and unequal assessment was made by the Decennial appraisers; considered by the Decennial Board of Equalization and reviewed by them as a Board of Revision. This is the assessed value on which taxes for last year and this year are to be based.

The Annual City Board of Equalization proposed to correct these inequalities but the recent legislature abolished that Board to prevent it from making these corrections and also because that Board had the courage to raise the assessed valuation of the property of the street railways and other public service corporations nearly \$20,000,000, which would have made those corporations pay on the same basis as small home owners. The legislature put in the place of the Annual City Board of Equalization a Board of Review which is now in daily session in the old Courthouse.

This Board of Review is the board to which you must appeal for relief from this over valuation.

The tax department will call to the attention of the Board of Review all cases of under valuation.

Three state officials took off the \$20,000,000 added by the Annual City Board of Equalization and by doing so raised your taxes 10 per cent. This is an additional injustice to the one caused by the inequality above pointed out. Divide the total of the taxes you are required to pay by 10 and it will show you, in dollars, a part of the injustice done you by the legislature in abolishing the Annual City Board of Equalization, and by the three state officials in setting aside the increased valuation made by that board. This will also show you how much you have to pay of the taxes, which ought to be paid by the public service corporations, but which they unjustly make you pay through the favoritism of public officials.

Apply to the Tax Department, 109 City Hall, for further information to

aid you in having your taxes reduced by the Board of Review in the old Courthouse.

Facts about the tax rate:

The tax rate of 30 dollars and 35 cents on each thousand dollars is unjust; particularly so to all over-assessed property, and is due to the fact that powerful corporations are able to have their property so much under-assessed that they avoid the payment of nine-tenths of the taxes they should pay.

If the street railroads paid taxes in proportion to the value of their property, it would exceed the amount due from the public service corporations and would cause a still further reduction of at least 10 per cent., bringing the rate down to 24 dollars and 59 cents on each thousand dollars.

This rate would raise the same sum that is now levied for all purposes and would amount in the case of each taxpayer to a reduction of 20 per cent., or a tax of only four-fifths of the present charge.

In short, after making the reduction first pointed out of \$326.50 in the amount of your taxes due to unequal valuation, there would be, if the steam railroads, street railways, and other public service corporations paid their fair share, a still further reduction of one-fifth, which would reduce your taxes from \$475.50 to \$380.40, the amount you should pay instead of \$801.60, as you are now charged.

Thus a fair and equal distribution of the tax burdens would mean a saving of \$421.20 to you on your land alone.

Very truly,

[City Seal] TOM L. JOHNSON,
Mayor.

As to the increase of \$20,000,000 of valuation which the city board made with reference to street railways and other franchise property, which would have made them pay the same proportion of taxes that house owners pay, as stated in the foregoing document, one of the judges of Cleveland decided on the 29th that the action of the state board of equalization in cancelling this increased valuation cannot be reviewed by the courts.

Referring to the consequent over taxation of house owners, and his explanatory circulars to taxpayers, of which 3,400 have been sent out, Mayor Johnson says:

If we still had our annual tax board as we had when this work of tax reform was planned the next step would be to correct the unequal valuation revealed in these circulars. But the legislature has taken away that tax board and substituted a board of tax review. I sincerely hope this board will set about to remedy the inequalities in valuation of Cleveland property

now shown up as the annual city board of equalization would have done had it remained in existence. If the board of tax review does not we at least have done our part in showing up the inequality of the present valuation to every citizen interested.

In Chicago it is reported that terms have been virtually agreed upon between a subcommittee of the council committee on local transportation and the street car companies (vol. iv., p. 810) with reference to an extension of the street car franchises. The terms reported are, (1) a fifteen-year extension of franchises; (2) compensation of 10 per cent. of gross receipts; and (3) ultimate municipal ownership.

Revolution to the south of us has not subsided. In Haiti (p. 200) civil war was declared on the 21st, and by the 28th it was raging in earnest. Two battles had then been fought. In one Gen. Jean Jumeau, an insurgent leader under Firmin, was defeated near Port au Prince by the provisional army under Gen. Colin, and in the other Gen. Nord, provisional minister of war, was defeated at Limba by insurgents under Gen. Salnave. The United States gunboat Machias is at Cape Haytien protecting foreign interests and residents.

NEWS NOTES.

—The international convention of the Iron Molders' union closed its session at Toronto on the 27th.

Dr. Charles K. Adams, formerly president of the University of Wisconsin, died at Redlands, Cal., on the 26th, at the age of 67.

—A prize fight between Jeffries, the pugilistic champion of the world, and Fitzsimmons, ex-champion, which came off at San Francisco on the 25th, was won by Jeffries in the eighth round.

—The senate of the University of Chicago, voting by mail on the question of segregating the women's from the men's classes (p. 200) returned on the 26th an affirmative vote. The trustees thereupon held a protracted session on the 29th to consider the subject, but came to no conclusion.

—The United States circuit court has decided, through Judge Grosscup, that the city of Chicago may lawfully reduce to 75 cents per 1,000 feet the price of gas supplied by the Peoples' Gas Light and Coke company, because the higher rate named in the charter was not intended as a contract rate, but as a limitation.

—Capt. George W. Streeter, who claimed title to what he called the "District of Lake Michigan," on the Chicago Lake front, and who was tried for a murder in connection with his efforts to hold possession (p. 723), the jury disagreeing, was evicted on the 30th by decree of the Circuit Court of Cook County.

—At a by-election on the 29th to fill the vacancy in the British House of Commons for North Leeds, the Liberal candidate, Rawland Barron, was elected by a majority of 758. As the Conservative majority in 1900 was 2517, and the constituency had been Conservative since 1886, the result is regarded by both parties as significant of a probable change in popular opinion since the general parliamentary elections.

—Great Britain has formally withdrawn all claim of sovereignty over the islands of Utilla, Ruatan and Bonacca, in the Gulf of Honduras, acknowledging that under treaties with the United States and with Honduras, made in 1850 and 1860, respectively, they belong to the Republic of Honduras. These islands are occupied by Americans and English, and English is the language spoken.

—It was reported from London on the 30th that Rockefeller, Rothschild and Noble have combined their oil interests, controlling 80 per cent. of the world's supply, in a gigantic international trust. The wells of Rockefeller are located in the United States; the wells of the Nobeles in Russia; and those of the Rothschilds in Russia, China and other parts of Asia. Standard Oil officials deny the report of combination.

—St. Petersburg dispatches of the 25th told of the receipt there from Seoul, the capital of Corea, of information that Japan had signed a second treaty with Great Britain (for account of previous one see vol. iv., p. 711), which specifically guarantees the independence of Corea, and that Corea pledges herself in return to raise her naval and military establishment to a footing sufficient for her own defense, and in case of raising a foreign loan, agrees to restrict herself to the money markets of Great Britain, Japan and the United States.

PRESS OPINIONS.

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

Chicago Daily News (neut.), July 25.—The issue of government by injunction, if pressed forward temperately and wisely, should have a careful hearing before the American public.

Cleveland Waechter und Anzeiger (Dem.), July 25.—The workingmen who in 1896 helped to save the "honest" dollar are now receiving their reward in "government by injunction."

Omaha World-Herald (Dem.), July 25.—Unless we have completely surrendered to the policy of government by injunction, then it is difficult to see where a

mere judge obtains his authority to send people to jail simply because of a public speech.

Buffalo Enquirer (Ind.), July 28.—Judge Jackson, of the federal court of West Virginia, who has gone farther in his assistance of the coal barons and the coal trust in his efforts to crush labor than any judicial official heretofore, . . . is likely to have an airing before the public which will be anything but pleasing to him.

Columbus Press (Dem.), July 25.—Another outrage against American freedom has been committed by one who wears the ermine but lacks the judgment of a just judge—the restriction of constitutional liberties leveled against the miners by Judge Jackson in the United States court at Parkersburg, W. Va. This is not the first time Judge Jackson has astonished the nation by flagrant abuse of the writ of injunction.

Chicago Evening Post (Rep.), July 25.—The strongest objection to "government by injunction" Judge Jackson completely ignores. It deprives men of the constitutional right to trial by jury. The judge issues a writ, tries alleged violators for "contempt" of court and sends them to jail. No jury is impaneled to pass upon the facts of the contempt charge, and the judge decides the questions of fact as well as of law.

Chicago Record-Herald (Dem.), July 26.—District Judge John Jay Jackson . . . has made a new issue as to the right to organize which cannot be too quickly taken up to the supreme court for final settlement. . . . There is much room to question his exercise of the power of a court of equity to make it contempt of court to exercise the common right of assemblage, agitation and united action on the part of employees.

Heart's Chicago American (Dem.), July 30.—Judge Jackson sends union men to jail for 90 days, because they have tried to persuade their fellows to join in a strike. He says that as arguments they used "inflammatory and intimidating utterances." He does not prove this. And then he, a judge of the United States, addresses in most abusive terms citizens brought before him, men made helpless by the power of the court.

Pittsburg Post (Dem.), July 29.—Rarely has a Federal judge been so generally and severely criticised, and not a word is heard in his defense. Impeachment of Judge Jackson is talked of, and movements looking to that test are in progress. . . . The accusation is made that he used his judicial power to further the interests of corporations in which he was a stockholder. That is improbable, but it is a fact that he abused his authority and gave way to scandalous and slanderous language from his place on the bench.

Chicago Chronicle (Dem.), July 26.—Every just man capable of forming a sound judgment will agree with Judge Jackson in the opinion that if any man attempts to "compel" another to quit work or if any number of men conspire to "compel" others to quit work against their will by violence or intimidation there is a criminal violation of law. But is a man or are any number of men to be adjudged guilty of such violation of law and punished for it without such trial as is guaranteed by the constitution? Judge Jackson seems inclined to answer that question in the affirmative.

PHILIPPINE ATROCITIES.

Chicago Record-Herald (Ind. Rep.), July 20.—The president's answer to this letter [the Chas. Francis Adams letter] should be a demand on the Lake George committee for a bill of particulars, with a list of its witnesses, on the back of