

throughout South Carolina, that state would blossom as the rose. The negro race would no longer be a source of fear to the whites. On the contrary, it would become the recognized sinew and strength of the state; and Senator Tillman would sooner think of parting with the Carolina phosphate beds than with a quarter of a million of the negro population.

It may be that we have not read Mr. Tillman aright. The rift in his democratic lute may be otherwise explained. But we have done our best upon the evidence his letter affords. Of one thing, however, we are certain. In the great gathering of hostile forces, in which the economic liberties and political rights of all so-called "inferior people"—the American negro included—are involved, Senator Tillman is on the right side for right reasons. He may be opposed to equality of political rights and economic opportunity for the negroes of the south, and his reason for this may be one thing or another, good, bad or indifferent, but his heart and influence are with the great human current that leads on to the equal liberty and equal rights of all the sons of men. Whatever he says, whatever he thinks, he cannot oppose the force of imperialism as he does without thereby strengthening the cause of negro equality. That is involved in the issue.

And the sum of it all is that this has come to be the case with the democratic party as a whole. However bourbonism may cling to it for traditional reasons, however some who support it may stultify its newly adopted principles of right, its trend as a party is on toward human equality, while the trend of the degenerate republican party is back toward distinctions of caste and class and condition and race.

Two antagonistic forces are always at work in human society. One pushes forward to the ideals of the declaration of independence, the other pulls backward to the anchorage of divine right, whether of kings, or of classes or of races. At one time in the history of this coun-

try, the progressive force, personified by Jefferson, overcame the backward force with which Hamilton was identified. At a later period Jefferson's party turned backward and the party of Lincoln moved onward. And now we find Lincoln's party giving way to a later Lincoln, whose name is Bryan and whose mission is to carry forward the banner of liberty and equality. In this new and virile democracy, and no longer in the party that in passing under the domination of its Hannas and its Roosevelts has lost its former democratic principles, lies the hope for liberty and equal rights of all "inferior" people both at home and across the seas.

## NEWS

The first stage of the foreign war in China was completed on the 14th by the entrance of the allies into Peking and the relief of the beleaguered ministers.

The capture on the 11th of Matow, 12 miles from Peking, a report of which closed our account of last week, was followed on the same day by the occupation of Chang-Chia-wan, a few miles beyond, after a battle in which 500 Chinese were reported killed. On the 12th the allies took the walled town of Tung Chow, which is only eight miles from Peking and is the real key to the city, the Chinese retreating in haste toward the capital. Arriving at the gates of Peking on the night of the 13th and, alarmed at the sound of artillery and rifle firing in the neighborhood of the legations, the allied commanders decided to attack and force an entrance through the eastern gates of the city on the morning of the 14th. This was done, and on the afternoon of the 14th the Americans and English succeeded with slight loss in forcing the most southerly of the east gates. They were supported by both the Russians and the Japanese, who shortly afterward effected an entrance through the other two gates. Several detachments of the allies immediately relieved the legations and, after some street fighting, drove the demoralized Chinese garrison within the inclosure known

as the imperial city. Here the Chinese made a stand, but on the 15th the allies forced their way inside and drove the Chinese to the inclosure of the palace grounds, where as we write (on the 23d) they still hold out.

The earliest authentic report of the rescue of the foreign ministers came from the Chicago Record's correspondent, John F. Bass, who was attached to the relief expedition and was among the first to reach the legations. His interview with Mr. Conger, dated the 14th, is as follows:

They tried to annihilate us the day before you got in. Prince Ching, president of the tsung-li-yamen, sent word that his officers had received orders to cease firing on us under pain of death. At seven o'clock in the evening of the same day the Chinese opened fire, and they continued all day. If the relieving column had not arrived we would have succumbed. The Americans lost seven marines killed and 15 wounded and one child died. The whole movement is purely a governmental one. The Boxers are only a pretense, having no guns. The confidential adviser of the empress was the leader of the imperial troops here. In 11 days over 2,000 shells fell among us. The American marines under Capt. Myers held a position on the wall throughout the siege. Upon the allies passing the wall, the Chinese retreated.

Since this interview Mr. Conger has sent an official report to Washington. It is dated at Peking the 19th and is as follows:

The entire city, with the exception of the imperial palace, is occupied by Japanese, Russian, British, Americans and French. It is being apportioned into districts for police supervision. The Chinese army fled.

The imperial family and the court have gone westward, probably to Singan-Fu, in the province of Shen-See. No representatives of the Chinese government are in sight in Peking and the conditions are chaotic. The palace is expected to be taken immediately. Many missionaries have started for home, while others remain in charge of the Christian refugees, numbering about 1,000.

Besides this news directly from Mr. Conger, Admiral Remy reports on the 19th that there is renewed activity by the Chinese in the neighborhood of Tientsin, the apparent intention of which is to threaten the communications of the allies between Peking and Tientsin and to

prevent the further reinforcement of the relief expedition.

After the rescue of the foreign ministers, Li Hung Chang renewed proposals for peace, under the imperial authority reported last week on page 298. In his proposals he asked the powers to appoint their ministers in China as peace commissioners to negotiate with Chinese commissioners. Our government has prepared a reply which was delivered to Minister Wu on the 22d. At the hour of this writing (August 23) the reply had not been made public.

In South Africa the elaborate plans of Gen. Roberts for capturing the Boers under Gen. De Wet are now conceded to have failed. De Wet had at the time of our last report already escaped the British cordon in the Orange Free State and was being chased by British troops. British dispatches of the 15th reported him as having crossed the railroad between Krugersdorp and Patchefstroom (southwest of Pretoria) and as making to the north to join the Boer force under Delarey, which was holding Rustenburg. Kitchener was then pursuing him. Dispatches of the 16th from the same source told of his eluding Kitchener by marching at night over ground upon which the British dared not venture except in daylight, and on the 18th it was known that he had effected a junction with Delarey. His breach of the British cordon near Bethlehem in the northeast of the Orange Free State and his march from there to Rustenburg in the Transvaal west of Pretoria, are regarded by military experts as one of the finest performances of the kind in modern warfare. De Wet was next heard of in front of Gen. Baden-Powell, whose surrender he demanded. Baden-Powell was reported from British sources on the 18th as having asked him for terms. There the British reports stop short. From Boer sources, however, it was reported at the same time that De Wet and Delarey, after joining forces, had turned upon the British and captured 4,000 prisoners; but this report needs confirmation. On the 21st Gen. De Wet engaged the British in battle within 15 miles of Pretoria. No other news of this engagement is yet at hand. The British garrison at Elands river, which

was holding out last week, has been relieved.

Hostilities are now confined to two points in the Transvaal. De Wet and Delarey roam the western country, to the north of a line drawn from Pretoria to Mafeking; while President Kruger and Gen. Botha are in the mountains at Barberton, the terminus of the branch railroad from the Lourenzo Marques line. De Wet's force numbers about 7,000 and Botha's about 10,000.

From the Philippines there is no news, though a battle at Catubig, on the island of Samar, which occurred on the 15th of April and in which 20 of an American force of 30 were killed (page 56) is reported in more detail. Besides that, an Associated press mail dispatch from Manila, dated July 15, and just published, gives information about Don Pedro Paterno, a prominent Filipino, which is valuable chiefly because it shows that the American censorship is still in full operation at Manila. It seems that Paterno, while a military prisoner, was allowed to leave the jail for the purpose of helping Buencamino to work up the meeting of leading Filipinos of June last, which was held in Paterno's house (reported on page 186), under the auspices of the American military commander, for the purpose of recommending terms of peace, and over which Paterno presided. After the meeting he issued an address proposing Philippine independence under an American protectorate, and inviting a further meeting at his house. Thereupon the American military authorities forbade the proposed meeting and returned Paterno to jail, where he was held as Weyler used to hold Cuban prisoners — "incommunicado." Upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States he was released, but he has since voluntarily returned to jail, saying he will remain there until all political Filipino prisoners have been set free. Buencamino, however, who was the prime mover in assembling the meeting of June 21, has proceeded, upon the basis of the propositions of that meeting (see page 186) and Gen. MacArthur's reply, to appeal to the Filipinos generally to accept the terms of President McKinley's 90-day amnesty proclamation. It would appear inferentially from the Associated Press dis-

patch in question, that the weight of Filipino sentiment is not with Buencamino in this matter, but rather with Paterno. What is of more importance to Americans, however, is the introductory statement of the dispatch that Paterno's conduct has "received but little comment in the local Spanish press because the press censor prohibited the publication both here (Manila) and in the United States of this man's strange doings."

American casualties in the Philippines since July 1, 1898, inclusive of all current official reports given out in detail at Washington to August 23, 1900, are as follows:

Deaths to May 16, 1900 (see page 91 .....	1,847
Killed reported since May 16, 1900.	48
Deaths from wounds, disease and accidents reported since May 16, 1900 .....	333
Total deaths since July 1, 1898....	2,228
Wounded .....	2,220
Captured .....	10

Total casualties since July 1, 1898.4,458	
Total casualties reported last week .....	4,451
Total deaths reported last week..	2,226

The Philippine question furnishes material for the most important political news of the week—the final action of the Liberty congress which met at Indianapolis on the 15th. When our report of this congress closed on the 16th (page 299) the platform was under consideration. Col. Charles R. Codman, of Massachusetts, read it on behalf of the committee on resolutions, which consisted of 25 delegates (of whom 1 did not vote in 1896, 7 voted for Palmer, 7 for Bryan and 10 for McKinley), and which had unanimously adopted the report. An amendment was moved on the floor of the congress by Thomas M. Osborne, in behalf of the independent party men, striking out the clause advising "direct support of Mr. Bryan as the most effective means of crushing imperialism." After full discussion on the 16th the amendment was defeated and the resolutions adopted as reported, with only 15 dissenting votes. A resolution with reference to the American negro was then added; and after a closing speech by Charles A. Towne, the congress adjourned. The platform and supplementary resolutions will be found in full in the department of Miscellany.