WILLIAMS'S KEYNOTE SPEECH.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY BOASTS.

Temporary Chairman of the Democratic National Convention Answers Elihu Root's Speech at Chicago and Criticises the Republican Platform—Flaunts the Idea That the Republicans Bring Prosperity—Praises Grover Cleveland for Establishing the Gold Standard and Says Bryan Was Wrong in Saying That the Price of Wheat and Silver Rise and Fall Together—Pitches Into Roosevelt as a Reckless President—Wants the Tariff Reduced and a Merchant Marine Built Up Without Subsidies—Outlines the Democratic Programme.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—The speech to-day of Congressman John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, as temporary chairman of the Democratic national committee, was full of hits. The delegates enjoyed it immensely. It was largely devoted to answering the speech of Elihu Root, temporary chairman of the recent Republican national convention, and the platform adopted by that convention.

In his speech Mr. Williams said:

This is an appropriate place and time for a Democratic convention. The most important quadrennial event in the world is the election by the American people of their Chief Executive. Before the great election takes place, at which all men are supposed to arrive at a choice by ways of honesty and intelligence—would to God they did—at least two minor elections of a different character are held. There have always been two great parties, who, since the first national political conventions, have elected delegates to conventions for the purpose of selecting a candidate and promulgating a platform. One of these parties has gone through its party election of delegates, has selected a candidate and announced a platform. It was one of the quietest and "most unanimous" occasions that the muses of history have recorded.

ROOT DEALT IN BAD HISTORY.

The address of the temporary chairman of the Republican national convention was, in one sense, historical. It dealt much in history, at any rate, most of it ancient history and a great deal of it bad history. There was a labored argument to prove that the party of Roosevelt must, by something like evolutionary process, be the party of Lincoln and McKinley. This was necessary in order to disguise the palpable fact that it is not so acting.

Not without reason, then, this labored argument by this great and ingenious lawyer. It was to draw away attention from Rooseveltism, its volcanic, eruptive and reckless character, by dwelling upon the fact that, at some period of its history, the Republican party had been "a party which did things" and did them safely. The orator hoped to have the country lose sight of the fact that it is now, in both of its legislative branches, a party of passivity, of non-action, of obstruction to reform and progress—in a word, a party whose only sacred precept is the shibboleth which maketh them known, one of them to the other, a shibboleth drawn from the gambler's table, "stand pat," a precept born of cowardice and fear to move.

"THE GREATEST OF THESE IS ROOT."

I shall not pay undue attention to the temporary chairman of the Republican convention. After interrogating in the light of reason a few utterances I shall pass on to the authoritative voice of his party, which is its platform. His speech was principally notable for containing the proof of the fact that Mr. Roosevelt paid a glowing tribute to his Cabinet, which wound up with the sentiment, "and the greatest of these is Root." I have heard that, in October, 1902, Mr. Root made a political speech in Cooper Union, New York, in which he used this language:

If a tariff law has on the whole worked well, and if business has prospered under it and is prospering, it is better to endure some slight inconveniences and inequalities for a time than to incur the uncertainty and disturbance of business which necessarily result from the process of making changes. The mere fact that a different rate of duty would be better than the rate fixed in the statute does not settle the question whether the change should be made now or should be deferred. Every tariff deals with duties on a vast number of articles and involves a vast number of interests, often conflicting, and whenever the law is taken up by Congress for consideration with reference to one change every schedule in that law is going to find some one urging a change in that schedule; and all the business interests of the country are going to be left during a long continued discussion in a state of uncertainty as to what will be the outcome of duties upon the things they are producing, and therefore in uncertainty as to what competition from abroad they will be obliged to meet.

Mr. Williams then drew the deadly parallel from a speech of the President delivered in about the same words. Continuing, Mr. Williams said:

SOME REPUBLICAN SCANDALS.

The temporary chairman [Root] said, speaking of the Republican party (two speeches): "Through it more than any other party the moral sentiment of the American people finds expression." Then God save us. Where? Going back to ancient history—in the Crédit Mobilier? In the De Golyer-Ames scandal? In the Whiskey Ring? In the long saturnalia of Southern reconstruction? Or in recent history—in the Post Office Department? In the Public Lands Bureau? In the full sway of bosses, formerly cursed so bitterly and now taken so fondly to his bosom by the President? Perhaps—unintentionally, perhaps—in the celebrated order of "Hell Roaring Jake" Smith prescribing 10 as the age above which children were to be killed in one of the islands of the Philippines? Perhaps in the universal honeycombing of our national life with the corruption of legislation-bought special privileges? What has ancient history to do with present iniquities, anyhow?

Mr. Root says: "Offenders have been relentlessly prosecuted and sternly punished." Isn't this remarkable "thundering in the index" for you, when compared with actual Republican accomplishments, especially compared with the refusal of a Republican House of Representatives to make culprits face even so much as a Congressional investigation; when compared with the absolute and constant refusal of the Republican Speaker to recognize anybody for the purpose of making a motion even of that character? If there ever were a determination fully entertained and finally carried out it was the determination of the Republican Administration and the Republican legislative body to see to it that nobody should investigate the alleged culprits in the Post Office Department except their colleagues in the Executive branch of the Government. However, I do not suppose that the ingenious ex-Secretary of War even took himself seriously in asking these questions; certainly he never expected anybody else to take him seriously.

PROSPERITY NOT DUE TO REPUBLICANS.

There follows something, however, which will be taken seriously. The Secretary boasts that the per capita of circulation of money among the people in the United States increased from $23.14 in March, 1897, to $31.02 in May last, and that the credit for that and the consequent prosperity following it was due to the Republican party. What a curious boast this is for those lately denying so strenuously that the quantity of money had anything to do with the value of money, or the price of other things, as measured in money, or with the ascending scale of prices, or with national prosperity. This was all denied but yesterday.

Now it is asserted that the volume of metallic money has been immensely increased, that it has brought prosperity, and that it has all been due to Republican legislation.

Due to what act of Congress passed by them? Was Republican legislation operative in South Africa and the Klondike, and did it cause the discoveries of gold there? Did it cause the new inventions for the more profitable extraction of gold from gold ore? Did Republican legislation add to the world's stock of money metals in the last eight years? Was it Republican legislation which made the immense crops of cotton, wheat, corn, &c., which enabled these United States to draw more than their pro rata share of the world's stock of money metals, thereby increasing their own stock of gold by $700,000,000?

PARTNERSHIP WITH GOD.

What partnership is this, between God, human industry and ingenuity, and the Republican party, of which the Republican party is the self-assertive senior member? What monumental effrontery is this, which enables them to boast of the benefits of the increased volume of standard metallic money and consequent prosperity by the operation of "the quantitative theory of money," which theory they found no language strong enough to deny and ridicule but yesterday?

RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL GOOD.

Chairman Williams then turned to the Republican platform, declaring it to be "chiefly a boast that the Republican party is responsible for everything good which has happened." This he denied, referring to "its present obstructiveness and its evasion of the live issues which lie in its pathway to success." The Republican declaration that upon the accession of the Republican party to power after Mr. Cleveland's second administration they found the country, after four years of Democratic rule, "in evil plight, oppressed with misfortunes and doubtful of the future," he paraphrased to read that "when Mr. Cleveland succeeded to the Presidency in March, 1893, after four years of Republican administration under Mr. Harrison, the Democratic party found the country, after a long period of public misrule and extravagance, in evil plight, oppressed with misfortune and doubtful of the future." He continued:

WHO CAUSED THAT PANIC OF 1893?

The plight of the people was so desperate that, like drowning men, they were catching at straws. Many nostrums were being suggested. Agrarianism and State Socialism in the shape of Sub-Treasury and other schemes were rife from 1890 and thence on. The "two old parties," as they were called, were blamed for it all, but the one in power was blamed most. Hence the out of power got in. Men advocating these nostrums, in the state of public desperation then existing, counted their audiences throughout the suffering West and depressed South no longer by numbers, but by the acre. Who will deny the historical truth of a single sentence of the paraphrase? Why pretend to have forgotten all this? Why not be honest with the people, as men ought to be? It is true that after the election of Mr. Cleveland the chronic business depression continued. It is true that it became acute, in a word, reached the banks, and the panic of 1893 came.

It was not a local or American condition, but one which had existed from where Vienna nestles on the bank of the Danube to where Buenos Ayres commands its bay, one whose foundations had been laid long before it reached us, almost the last among the nations.

NOSTRUMS THAT WE TRIED.

Then, with the panic upon us, more nostrums of a national character were suggested to cure an evil of world character. One of them, as you will remember, was the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. This nostrum was suggested by wise men and it was administered to the patient. It did no good, of course. The panic went on—went on until when? It went on until agriculture, the basic industry, revived, and land values, which followed agriculture, revived.

How curious is this, that in the midst of the panic all the wise men, and chief among them, the Republican leaders, told us that "it was lack of confidence in the money in the country" that had brought on the panic. The Democratic Administration, with a sufficient number of votes of both parties in the two Houses behind it, took that view of the situation and demanded and secured the passage of the act repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, thereby, for the first time, practically establishing the gold standard in the United States.

CLEVELAND ESTABLISHED THE GOLD BASIS.

Without either free or limited coinage of standard silver money, the country was, immediately after the passage of that act, necessarily and actually, as it has been since, and as it is now and as it is destined to remain for a length of time beyond my power of computation, on a gold basis. I was not one of those who, at the time, thought the legislation adopted was wise, but, wise or unwise, the result is an accomplished fact, "plain, palpable and obvious" to all men who have common sense, and like many another step in history, it is beyond recall or hope of recall.

This accomplished fact, of a gold basis, was accomplished, then, not by the Republican party, but by the persistency and indomitable will of Grover Cleveland, aided, it is true, by Republican legislators, who thought they saw in it the final disruption of the Democratic party. That was, in the main, their motive.

Now, they, the Republican party, would "steal his thunder," and this Republican platform boasts that it was the Republican party which established the gold basis. Moreover, they would now tell us that the panic was not brought about, as they then said, by "lack of confidence" in our money and too much silver, but forced by a tariff act which was not passed until more than a year after—to wit, in 1894—when the panic, that is, the acute stage of depression, was virtually over.

Do not misunderstand me. A panic, of course, is not succeeded all at once by the golden hues of prosperity. Industrial depression must follow it for a while, as depression must precede it. So depression continues until, when the boil bursts and the poison is eliminated from the body commercial, the flesh begins to heal. It cannot begin to heal one minute earlier.

WHEAT HELPED IN THE RECOVERY.

The process of recovery was aided by many, for us, fortuitous circumstances. The first of these was famine in India—no Indian wheat to compete in the European market with ours. Simultaneous with it were an immense American crop of wheat and small crops elsewhere.

Wheat rose from 48 to about 70 cents in a few weeks during the Bryan-McKinley campaign, while Cleveland was yet President. There is not a man within the sound of my voice that does not remember that. With 70 cent wheat farmers could pay the retailers the debts due them and could buy more goods; the retailers with empty shelves could order from the jobbers; the jobbers who had been overstocked were enabled then to order from the factories. When the factories got orders they had a reason for making goods, and they proceeded to make them, and the wheels of industry went round. The farmer in the wheat country, with 70 cent wheat, could pay "the baker, the butcher and the candlestick maker," and then they could pay others, and they in turn could buy more goods. This endless chain of human relationship in the world of commerce is no mysterious thing to anybody but a platform-making politician.

BRYAN'S THEORY DISPROVED.

When wheat went up while silver bullion went down, there was furnished a seeming object lesson of the inaccuracy of the contention of Mr. Bryan and his followers, of whom I was one, that there was necessarily a connection in the price between the two. Western and border State farmers in the wheat belt who had originally been Republican anyhow and who had gone off from the Republican party because of their belief in this very theory, began to leave the Bryan columns and to join the McKinley forces, first by the dozen, then by the score, then by hundreds and then in shoals. Thus it came about that McKinley was elected because wheat went up and because the going up of wheat and the consequent increased demand for other things leading to higher prices and a better volume of trade promised to their minds prosperity without free silver.

A greater falsehood was never uttered than that wheat, or anything else, went up "because Mr. McKinley was elected."

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE ABOUT TRUSTS.

Mr. Williams then turned to "What the Republicans have to say for themselves in connection with the great trust question." He said:

This is the language of the platform:

"Laws enacted by the Republican party, and which the Democratic party had failed to enforce, have been fearlessly enforced."

Here are three statements: First, that the Republicans, instead of both parties, enacted the laws, which is not true; second, that the Democratic party had done nothing, which is also not true; and, third, that the Republican party had enforced the law, which is only partially true.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HARMON'S WORK.

Now the fact is that the Democrats only had a four years' opportunity, and although the trust evil was not very acute at that time, Attorney-General Harmon, under Cleveland's Administration, found the suit of the Government against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association lost, took it up, revived it and won it. He then instituted suits against the Joint Traffic Association and also against the Addystone Pipe Company. These two cases were decided for the Government after Mr. Cleveland went out, it is true, but on the lines laid down by his Attorney-General.

The principle established in the case of the Government against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association—the principle there contended for and sustained by Cleveland's Attorney-General—is the principle which gave life to the proceedings in the Northern Securities case, and which led Gov. Van Sant, and not the Republican party, as has been falsely pretended, to inaugurate that case.

It was a natural consequence of the case against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association and the case against the Joint Traffic Association.

Now, there is no excuse for ignorance upon the part of Mr. Lodge or Mr. Roosevelt of what was done under Mr. Cleveland's Administration in regard to the prosecution of trusts. It is all in the *Congressional Record*. I read it all as part of my remarks in the House—a letter from Mr. Edward Whitney, Assistant Attorney-General under Cleveland.

Nor is it true in any proper sense that the Republican party deserves much credit for enforcing the Anti-Trust law. What has the Republican party done in that regard? One of the chairmen of the Republican convention says it has "Enjoined the Beef Trust"!

PRICE OF BEEF STAYS UP.

The injunction does not seem to have had any practical effect upon the beef trust or upon the price of beefsteak.

I think it was the permanent chairman of the Republican convention who said that the Democrats killed trusts with wind and the Republicans with law. Where are the corpses?

There is but one that I know of, and it properly belongs to Gov. Van Sant. The boast that the Administration has executed the Anti-Trust laws is ridiculous. The Attorney-General, in response to a resolution of my own, frankly confessed that nothing had been done and left the inference that nothing would be done.

TARIFF AND SHIP SUBSIDIES.

Mr. Williams entered into a long discussion of the trust question. He followed it with a discussion of the tariff. He declared that the Republican party had no intention of making alterations in the tariff or of recognizing any condition, demand or public interest in the matter.

After a long discussion of the tariff Mr. Williams took up the subject of ship subsidies and denounced the project as "the worst form of special legislation." The whole speech was an argument against the Republican platform, subject after subject being taken up. He summed it up by saying that the Republican was a "stand-pat platform."

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF NEGROES.

Finally, he took up the Republican plank which promises to investigate to find out whether or not suffrage has been restricted in the South, and, in case it has, to cut down Southern representation. The real object of the plank, he said, was to cut down Southern representation without reducing the representation of New England States.

"Disfranchisement of a negro for ignorance in Mississippi," he said, "is a horrible stain; disfranchisement of a white man for ignorance in Massachusetts is a part of New England higher civilization."

Continuing he said:

Let those controlling the business interests prepare, if Roosevelt is elected on this platform, for another period of uncertainty, unrest, business disturbance and race war in the Southern States, instead of that peace and prosperity which both races now enjoy and which has been rendered possible only by home rule and by white supremacy.

REPUBLICANS NOT HONEST.

Let the South not deceive itself either. If the Republican party were sincere in its proposition to reduce Southern representation on the ground of the disfranchisement of the negro race in the South, thereby condoning the disfranchisement or pretended "unconstitutional limitation" itself, it would accompany that proposition with another, to wit, the proposition to repeal the Fifteenth Amendment. Their duplicity is shown in this.

They wish to maintain the Fifteenth Amendment, which forbids the negro, for racial reasons, from being disfranchised, and yet on the pretence that he is, for racial reasons, disfranchised, they would have the negro not counted under the Fourteenth Amendment, thus far repealed by the Fifteenth, as a basis of representation in the Southern States, where he chiefly resides.

It is not the white man, as a white man, who is injured by a recurrence to the tendency of Force Bill days. He can and always will maintain himself. It is business, commerce, manufacturing, agriculture, and the negro himself. Commercially and industrially the white man of the South will not be much more injured by this sort of agitation than Northern people will be, because the average Southerner is not rich anyway. He gets his food and clothes out of the world, and these he would get anyhow. The mercantile class in the South would be the first to suffer, but as they owe debts to the North and buy from the North, and as nearly everything they sell is manufactured in the North, they would not be alone in their suffering.

SEEKING NORTHERN NEGRO VOTES.

This is but the entering wedge to a new period of Southern reconstruction. It is beginning over the old scheme to revive for political advantage, to retain as a Republican asset, the solid negro vote in Indiana, Illinois, New Jersey and like conditioned States by demoralizing Southern industries, unsettling business and labor, disintegrating society and—a remote effect, if successful—hybridizing the races there and Africanizing its civilization. That is the ultimate significance of it all if, indeed, it be not merely a voice in the wilderness crying out empty promises to the negro voters in the doubtful States.

I wish I could believe it was only that. I would believe it but for the opinionated and superstrenuous character of the man in the White House.

THIS BOY ROOSEVELT.

Oh, this boy with a lighted torch in a powder magazine, imagining himself a hero! Is there no way to teach him practical sense? If there were, how small in comparison would be the immediate and ultimate significance of a mere partisan victory either way.

In keeping with all this, consider the negro *santo bambino* seen in the Republican national convention—the wild adoration of "My Little Alabama Coon," or was it a Georgia coon? Why was all this prearranged and by whom? Why were the two little white girls placed on the platform with the little negro boy, to march around with him waving flags? Who pretends that it was all accident? What was the pretended lesson to be taught? What is the subtle, symbolical meaning of it all? Is it a meaning which any white Republican dares to put in words, or is it a meaning to be guessed at and to be left to negro orators, speaking to negro audiences, to put in words such as are adapted to the negro race, traits, tendencies and longings?

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS WILL DO.

But enough about the other party. One thing about ourselves. One thing the country can rely upon—the Democracy will nominate for President a man trained in the ways of the Constitution, who will not usurp legislative or judicial functions; who will not recklessly violate international usages, even with the weakest nations, no matter how tempting the profit to be reaped by it; who will not keep people guessing about what he is going to do or say next. It will nominate him upon a platform ignoring dead issues and dealing with every present live issue in tones certain and unmistakable; favoring economy of administration, enforcement of honesty in the public service, a wise and business-like revision and reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and of the commonweal, and not by tariff beneficiaries and their representatives alone—a reduction which shall aim at "equality of burdens and equality of opportunities" and whose ultimate object shall be to raise a revenue by taxation to support the Federal Government in virility, but in simplicity, and to accomplish this in a businesslike, conservative and commonsense way, with due regard to existing conditions, keeping in mind, first, the constitutional derivation of the power of taxation; to wit, the support of the Government economically and constitutionally administered; and, secondly, that this aim, ever great and sacred as it is, must and shall be reached by gradual, conservative steps, and by steps constituting in themselves an object lesson for their own justification and for the justification of further reform.

REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF.

It will not falter when it comes to declaring for a reduction of tariff taxation on trust produced articles to the point where foreign competition may enter the American market whenever combines seeking monopoly raise their prices to the American consumer to the point of extortion, nor will it falter in declaring for reduction where American concerns habitually charge American consumers higher prices than those charged foreigners for identical articles.

It will come out flat footed for amicable rather than retaliatory trade relations with the other nations of the world and especially for generous reciprocity with Canada.

ROOSEVELT'S RECKLESS TALK.

It will denounce the heedless and reckless utterances of the candidate of the Republican party for President in his letter to former Secretary Root upon the second anniversary of Cuban independence.

It will announce in an unmistakable way that we have no duty of any sort to "intervene" in the internal affairs of other countries because they "do not conduct themselves well" or because they "do not know how to act with decency in industrial and political matters," or because they "do not keep in order," or because they "do not pay their obligations."

We will announce unmistakably to the world and to the nations of Europe that we will not make of the army and navy of the United States a constabulary for the collection of their debts from the Governments or peoples of South and Central America.

Where there is "brutal wrongdoing or impotency, which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society," to use the President's phrase, the American people will regret it and will extend every aid in the way of enlightenment and example to the people thus "living in darkness," but they decline to administer the affairs of such peoples, or to take upon the United States Treasury the burden of their internal reformation.

WILL PROMISE FILIPINOS INDEPENDENCE.

A Democratic administration will find in our treatment of Cuba an example of American courage, justness and magnanimity, to be imitated as soon as it can be wisely and safely done in the Philippines, ultimately leaving them, and giving them the promise now thus to leave them, free and independent to work out their own destiny in accordance with their own race traits, tendencies and capabilities.

The Democrats, in my opinion, believe that the white man will have trouble enough to maintain in its full integrity the white man's civilization in all parts of his own country, and it is neither his duty nor his right to superimpose his civilization by force upon the brown man in the brown man's country.

A Democratic President, such as he whom we shall nominate, will devote himself to the faithful execution of the laws of the United States as they are written, without Executive construction and usurpation, whether under the pretext of necessity or under the pretext of superior wisdom, and will leave to the legislative branch of the Government the duty of making and unmaking and amending laws.

A Democratic administration, once in power, will put an end, as far as it can be done and as quickly as possible, to all existing iniquitous partnership arrangements between the Federal Government and favored special interests.

It will reduce the revenue of the General Government to a sum adequate to the needs of economical and constitutional administration, plus a safe working margin for contingencies which cannot be foreseen.

It will speak out unmistakably against the Republican policy of starving home development in order to feed the schoolboy appetite of national prestige and mere display of strength.

WILL BUILD UP A MERCHANT MARINE.

It will bring about the upbuilding of a merchant marine and bring it about without new or additional taxation upon the people and without bounties from the public treasury, simply by a recurrence to those laws which were in force when we had a merchant marine of which every American citizen was proud. Under a Democratic administration the rights of labor will be recognized as no less vested, no less sacred, no less inalienable, than the rights of capital, and both will be dealt with justly and impartially, according to their very rights.

The Democratic party will not hypocritically pretend to sympathize with those who desire or with those who would not by all lawful and constitutional means prevent the Africanization or Mongolization of any State or community within the bounds of the American Republic. Under the treaty of the Republic of Panama, which was rendered possible by Democratic votes in the Senate of the United States—votes difficult for Democrats to cast because of the manner in which the mushroom republic was ushered into the world—the Democracy, when intrusted with power, will construct the Panama Canal speedily, honestly and economically, thereby giving to our people what Democrats have always contended for, a great interoceanic canal, furnishing shorter and cheaper lines of transportation and better and less trammelled trade relations with the peoples of the world.

MUST STAND BY PANAMA CANAL.

However shamefully the Panama Republic was born, and however shameful our connection with it, it was born and is now recognized by us, and by the other civilized nations of the world, as an existing nationality and independent Government on the surface of the earth. In other words, it, too, is an accomplished fact. With it, as the only power having sovereignty of ownership, we were compelled to negotiate a treaty for the acquisition of a strip of land to be used for the construction of the Panama Canal, if we were going to acquire it at all. Entering into a treaty with the Republic of Panama in order to acquire the untold benefit of a transisthmian canal no more smirches us with the shame of the manner of its setting up of a mushroom republic than entering into an extradition treaty with Russia, Austria or Prussia would besmirch us with the shame of the partition of Poland.

Above all, and in conclusion, a good Democratic administration will ponder in practice the simple precepts of Jefferson's first inaugural address. It is the political Sermon on the Mount for Democratic Republicans.

Gentlemen, it is in the power of no man or party to assure success. It is in the power of the humblest to deserve it. God grant that we may have it. Let us, by the character of our platform and the character of our candidate, deserve it. Let us erect a standard to which all good men may repair.

DARLINGTON SITE SOLD.

Another Realty Company to Put Up an Apartment House There.

The site of the Darlington Hotel was sent under the hammer in the Real Estate Salesroom yesterday to satisfy a judgment of about $35,000. It was struck down to the Langhorn Realty Company, a new corporation, for $163,490. A controlling interest in this concern is said to be owned by the firm of operators which advanced the building loan for the Darlington to George F. Allison and his associates. An apartment house is now to be erected.

Apartment House to Cost $1,250,000.

Plans have been filed for a new twelve story fireproof apartment house to be built for Boehm & Coon, as owners, on the block on Central Park West from Seventy-third to Seventy-fourth street. It will be 204 feet front, and the cost is estimated at $1,250,000. The architects are Clinton & Russell.

LAND BATTLE ON.

Continued from First Page.

sky has succeeded Admiral Withoeft in command of the fleet here.

JAPS MAY CALL ON ENGLAND.

Say That France and Germany Are Considered to Have Violated Neutrality.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.
From THE SUN Correspondent at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—In the same Governmen circles which recently expressed the expectation of Chinese belligerency, it is now maintained that world-wide complications are imminent. These officials declare that Japan has resolved to regard Germany's attitude as equivalent to a departure from neutrality in favor of Russia.

She charges that Germany has sold ships to Russia since the war knowing they were to be converted into third class cruisers, but antedating the documents of sale in order to escape the consequences, and that Germany has continuously permitted the Krupps to furnish Russia with munitions of war.

Finally Japan charges that Germany has sanctioned the use of Kiaochau by the Russian fleet. It is also alleged that Japan has complained of the preparations at French ports to facilitate the progress of the Baltic fleet on its Far Eastern voyage.

The officials, who vouch for the exactitude of their information, add that Japan has asked Great Britain what action she will take. If she refuses to give active assistance to Japan the latter will operate her secret agreement with China for military cooperation.

The originators of the foregoing, whose prominence causes their statements to receive attention, further say that Russia will charge the United States with breaking her neutrality in favor of Japan.

LONDON, July 7.—The reports of Japan's complaints of violations of neutrality, which persist in various forms and from several directions, but which are adequately summarized in THE SUN'S St. Petersburg despatches, receive considerable attention, but are not regarded as convincing, seeming to have been launched to achieve a certain purpose.

According to the *Standard's* Odessa correspondent, Prof. Martens, an eminent Russian authority on international law, who presided at The Hague Peace Conference, has advised the Czar's Government that in the event of the Port Arthur squadron reaching a neutral port the country owning the port could under existing circumstances only give it asylum for twenty-four hours.

Nevertheless, it is reasserted positively, though unofficially, that both Germany and France are prepared to act toward Russia as the Japanese are alleged to complain.

OYAMA OFF FOR THE FRONT.

The Japanese Field Marshal Sets Out Amid Great Enthusiasm.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
From THE SUN Correspondent at Tokio.

TOKIO, July 6.—Field Marshal Oyama, the newly appointed commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in Manchuria; Gen. Kodama, his chief of staff, and Gen. Fukushima started for the front to-day amid great enthusiasm.

They were driven from headquarters to the railway station in a coach that the Emperor presented to Field Marshal Oyama. The streets were decorated with great flags and arches, and smaller flags were displayed everywhere.

Large and orderly crowds witnessed their departure. The members of the Cabinet, the Elder Statesmen, members of the nobility, members of Parliament and a number of diplomats gathered at the station to bid the departing Generals farewell. The train will take them to Shimonoseki.

The Government organs state that their mission is not only to defeat the Russians, but to fight in an irreproachable manner the war for civilization and justice.

The entire press expressed satisfaction at the capture of the Motien Pass, which was unexpectedly easy. In the Chino-Japanese war the Japanese were unable to take it. There are now no more heights in the way of the Japanese advance, the Liao plains lying before them. Gen. Kouropatkin's left is exposed to an attack from Gen. Kuroki, who is thirty-five miles from the Russian position.

The *Jiji Shimpo* comments upon the significance of the Russian attempt to recover Motien Pass as being their first aggressive movement.

MOTIEN FIGHT WAS SEVERE.

Gen. Kuroki Reports That the Japs Had to Cut Their Way Through.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TOKIO, July 6.—In an additional report on the recent fighting at Motien Pass Gen. Kuroki says:

"At 4 A. M. July 4, a few Russians approached our pickets two kilometres northwest of Motienling. They were immediately followed by one company, which attacked us. Then the enemy brought from the northern heights another company, thus surrounding us.

"The commander of the picket sent his main force toward the southern hills, retaining only a small force. Our troops were fiercely engaged in a close encounter. They forced a passage through the Russian line where the outpost, which was first alarmed, attacked the enemy's flank.

"A desperate bayonet fight followed, resulting in the retreat of the enemy, pursued by our main outposts to Cheachiapaotze and Tawan. The enemy also attacked our outposts west of Shiakaolin at about the same time, but were immediately repulsed."

RUSSIANS HOLD BRITISH SHIP.

The Cheltenham Seized While Taking Railway Material to Corea.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 6.—Lloyds Agency received a despatch from Vladivostok to-day stating that the British ship Cheltenham was brought in on Saturday and is held to await the action of a Russian trial court.

VLADIVOSTOK, July 6.—The British steamer Cheltenham, which has been brought here as a prize of war, is loaded with railway material, which, it is alleged, was destined for the military line in the rear of the Japanese advance. It is understood that the steamer's papers prove that the cargo is the property of Japan.

The Cheltenham was on her way from Otari, Japan, to Fusan, Corea, with a cargo of railway material. She is a vessel of 3,700 tons, and is owned by Galbraith, Pembroke & Co.

TURKS STOP RUSSIAN SHIP.

One of the Volunteer Fleet Held Up on Her Way to Far East.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6.—The steamship St. Petersburg of the Russian volunteer fleet was stopped by the firing of a blank cartridge from one of the Turkish forts at the entrance of the Bosphorus on Sunday and was detained several hours. After she had made an explanation that she was a Red Cross ship she was allowed to proceed. Her declared destination is Vladivostok.

The St. Petersburg is a ship of 9,250 tons. She is 460 feet long and has a beam of 50 feet. Her speed is 19 knots. She has been laid up at Sebastopol till recently. Armaments for all the auxiliary cruisers are kept there.

REPORT OF SEA VICTORY.

Liaoyang Hears That the Vladivostok Squadron Defeated the Japanese.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—A telegram from Liaoyang, dated yesterday, reports that it is persistently rumored there that the Vladivostok squadron encountered the Japanese squadron north of Gensan and that a hot engagement ended favorably for the Russians.

Russia Keeps Track of Prisoners.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—It is semi-officially announced that the allegations that Russia has not organized a proper prisoners' bureau is false. Lists of the Japanese prisoners are regularly furnished to Mr. McCormick, the American Ambassador, as the representative of Japanese interests.

Cargo of Guns Gets to Vladivostok.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ANTWERP, July 6.—The steamer Pronto, with a cargo of Krupp guns and ammunition, which sailed hence last April, and which it was feared was lost, has arrived at Vladivostok.

Cables to Foochow Interrupted.

The Commercial Cable Company announces that it is advised that all routes to Foochow, China, are interrupted.

BAD NEWS MAY CAUSE DEATH.

Friend Told Weiss on Trolley Car That His Wife Was Insane.

Isaac Weiss, a teacher of languages, living at 122 East 120th street, was riding up town on a Madison avenue car last night when a friend told him that his wife had become insane and was confined in Bellevue Hospital. On hearing the news Weiss fainted and fell from the car, which was then at 119th street. His nose was broken by the fall. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where it was said that the injury might be serious, as Weiss is 65 years old and not in good health.

Mrs. Weiss, who is 66, became violently insane yesterday morning and made an attack upon one of her servants.

A PLUTOCRATIC MACHINIST.

Paid $2.50 Fine With $20 Gold Piece and Had $1,180 in Cash Besides.

When Patrick Marand of Elizabethport was arraigned before Judge Kuhn in Newark yesterday morning and fined $2.50 for being drunk the night before, he threw a $20 gold piece on the desk and said that he never carried anything smaller. Marand, who is a machinist, 28 years old, earning ordinary wages, had $900 in bills wrapped up in a red sock and $140 in gold in his pockets. Some of the bills were nearly worn out by his mode of carrying them.

When he was advised to put his money in a bank, he said: "I can take care of it myself. No banks for me. I don't trust 'em."

WM. VOGEL & SON.

From Town to Country

And Some Vacation Clothes That You Will Need.

Have you planned your vacation, and have you the important thing—Clothes? At lake, shore or mountain your wardrobe will run the gamut of critical eyes. Wm. Vogel & Son Summer suits are designed in a manner that will court the most favorable criticism and that likewise will give you much comfort and pleasure in the wearing of them. Our tailormen have endowed them with a lightness of weight together with a grace of line which places them on a plane with the product of the ultra tailors.

$15 Summer Suits.

All made with our famous "Concave" Shoulder and "Closefitting" Collar. In single and double breasted sack models, made of blue and black serges, homespuns, featherweight worsteds, Thibets and plain and fancy cassimeres and cheviots.

Other requisites for your vacation wear—Negligee Shirts, Belts, Underwear, Half Hose, Low Shoes, Neckwear, Straw Hats, Bathing Suits, etc.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

Broadway, Houston St.

ARTISTIC METAL WORK IN BRONZE OR IRON

Wm. H. Jackson Company

Union Sq. North 29 E. 17th St.

SAYS EVANS TRIED SUICIDE

IN BROADWAY OFFICE, AND HAS HIM LOCKED UP.

Relative Thought It Over for Three Days Before Applying for a Warrant—Prisoner Found at the Hotel Earlington—Says There's a Conspiracy.

George S. Evans, who has been living with his wife at the Hotel Earlington, on West Twenty-seventh street, was arrested and locked up in the Tenderloin police station last night on a charge of having attempted suicide on Saturday. The complainant against Evans is James L. Andin, connected with the Briquetting Company, 52 Broadway. Mr. Andin lives in Bloomfield, N. J.

He went to the Jefferson Market police court yesterday afternoon and got from Magistrate Cornell the warrant on which Evans was arrested. The complaint charges Evans with going to the office of Andin on last Saturday and attempting suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. Roundsman Taggart of the Jefferson Market squad found Evans at the Hotel last night.

When Evans was taken to the West Thirtieth street station all he would say was that he was the victim of a conspiracy. He is 49 years old. At the hotel it was said that Evans and his wife came there on June 27 and registered as of New York. Evans never showed any signs of being anxious to kill himself around the hotel, but, on the contrary, seemed to be enjoying life. Mrs. Evans was not at the hotel last night.

Roundsman Taggart, who arrested Evans, said that Andin was a relative of the prisoner and that Evans often consulted with Andin. According to Taggart, the prisoner went to the office of Andin on Saturday and, saying that he was tired of life, drew a revolver from his pocket and was about to shoot, when Andin knocked the revolver from his hand. Andin after quieting Evans, so Roundsman Taggart says, had him taken to his hotel.

"The next day was Sunday, and the following the Fourth," said Taggart, "and Andin, while spending the time at his home, became worried for fear that Evans would kill himself. As there was no other way he could have him arrested, Andin came to the court and applied for the warrant. I understand that Evans has had considerable money, but lately has lost a great deal of it."

OR A VICTIM TO

MORPHINISM

THE

OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT

overcomes the ALCOHOLIC CRAVING within 48 hours. Drug addiction permanently cured.

OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE

Always open.

133 WEST 45TH ST., NEW YORK.

Executive offices, 170 Broadway.

Mail coupon for literature.

Name.....

Address.....