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CHINA'S ATTITUDE

Blames Foreigners for Recent Excesses.

AN IMPERIAL DECREE

Outbreak by Rebellious Subjects Was Unexpected.

TRIED TO SAVE LEGATIONS

Mob Violence Charged to Attack on the Forts.

A CRISIS AT TIEN TSIN

Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, was an early visitor to the State Department this morning. He handed personally to Secretary Hay a copy of an official statement from the Chinese imperial government disclaiming responsibility for the present riotous situation at Pekin and vicinity. The text of the document is as follows:

An imperial decree dated 3d day of 6th moon (29th June) has this day (10th July) been received by telegraph by Minister Wu from the Taotai of Shanghai, transmitted on the 1st July from the treasurer of the Chihli province, who received it by special courier on June 30 from the board of war, who in turn received it from the privy council in Pekin. The decree is as follows:

The Imperial Decree.

"The circumstances which led to the commencement of fighting between Chinese and foreigners were of such a complex, confusing and unfortunate character as to be entirely unexpected. Our diplomatic representatives abroad, owing to their distance from the scene of action, have had no means of knowing the true state of things, and accordingly cannot lay the views of the government before the ministers for foreign affairs of the respective powers to which they are accredited. Now, we take this opportunity of going fully into the matter for the information of our representatives aforesaid.

"In the first place, there arose in the provinces of Chihli and Shantung a kind of rebellious subjects, who had been in the habit of practicing boxing and fencing in their respective villages, and at the same time clothing their doings with spiritualistic and strange rites. The local authorities failed to take due notice of them at the time. Accordingly the infection spread with astonishing rapidity. Within the space of a month it seemed to make its appearance everywhere, and finally even reached the capital itself. Every one looked upon the movement as supernatural and strange, and many joined it. Then there were lawless and treacherous persons, who sounded the cry of 'Down with Christianity.'

Beginning the Disturbances.

"About the middle of the fifth moon these persons began to create disturbances without warning. Churches were burned and converts were killed. The whole city was in a ferment. A situation was created which could not be brought under control.

"At first the foreign powers requested that foreign troops be allowed to enter the capital for the protection of the legations. The imperial government, having in view the comparative urgency of the occasion, granted the request as an extraordinary mark of courtesy beyond the requirements of international intercourse. Over 500 foreign troops were sent to Pekin. This shows clearly how much care China exercised in the maintenance of friendly relations with other countries. The legations at the capital never had much to do with the people.

Charges Against the Guards.

"But from the time foreign troops entered the city the guards did not devote themselves exclusively to the protection of their respective legations. They sometimes fired their guns on top of the city walls and sometimes patrolled the streets everywhere. There were repeated reports of persons being hit by stray bullets. Moreover, they strolled about the city without restraint, and even attempted to enter the Tunghua gate (the eastern gate of the palace grounds). They only desisted when admittance was positively forbidden. On this account both the soldiers and the people were provoked to resentment, and voiced their indignation with one accord. Lawless persons then took advantage of the situation to do mischief, and became bolder than ever in burning and killing Christian converts.

Reinforcements Defeated.

"The powers thereupon attempted to reinforce the foreign troops in Pekin, but the reinforcements encountered resistance and defeat at the hands of the insurgents on the way and have not yet been able to proceed. The insurgents of the two provinces of Chihli and Shantung had by this time effected a complete union, and could not be separated. The imperial government was by no means reluctant to issue orders for the entire suppression of this insurgent element. But, as the trouble was so near at hand, there was a great fear that due protection might not be assured to the legations if the anarchists should be driven to extremities, thus bringing on a national calamity. There was also a fear that uprisings might occur in the provinces of Chihli and Shantung at the same time, with the result that both foreign missionaries and Chinese converts in the two provinces might fall victims to popular fury. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary to consider the matter from every point of view.

Minister Von Ketteler's Assassination.

"As a measure of precaution, it was finally decided to request the foreign ministers to retire temporarily to Tien Tsin for safety. It was while the discussion of this proposition was in progress that the German minister, Baron von Ketteler, was assassinated by a riotous mob one morning while on his way to the Tsung Li Yamen. On the previous day the German minister had written a letter appointing a time for calling at the Tsung Li Yamen. But the yamen, fearing he might be molested on the way, did not consent to the appointment, as suggested by the minister.

"Since this occurrence the anarchists assumed a more bold and threatening attitude, and consequently it was not deemed wise to carry out the project of sending the diplomatic corps to Tien Tsin under an escort. However, orders were issued to the troops detailed for the protection of the legations to keep stricter watch and take greater precaution against any emergency. To our surprise, on the 20th of the fifth moon (June 16) foreign (naval?) officers at Taku called upon Lo Jung Kwang, the general commanding, and demanded his surrender of the forts, notifying him that, failing to receive compliance, they would at 2 o'clock the next day take steps to seize the forts by force. Lo Jung Kwang being bound by the duties of his office to hold the forts, how could he yield to the demand? On the day named they actually first fired upon the forts, which responded and kept up a fighting all day, and then surrendered. Thus the conflict of forces began, but certainly the initiative did not come from our side. Even supposing that China were not conscious of her true condition, how could she take such a step as to engage in war with all the powers simultaneously, and how could she, relying upon the support of anarchistic populace, go into war with the powers? Our position in this matter ought to be clearly understood by all the powers. The above is a statement of the wrongs we have suffered, and how China was driven to the unfortunate position from which she could not escape.

Rebels Will Be Punished.

"Our several ministers will make known accurately and in detail the contents of this decree and the policy of China to the ministers of foreign affairs in the respective countries, and assure them that military authorities are still strictly enjoined to afford protection to the legations as hitherto, to the utmost of their power. As for the anarchists, they will be severely dealt with as circumstances permit.

"The several ministers will continue in the discharge of the duties of their office as hitherto, without hesitation or doubt. This telegraphic decree to be transmitted for their information. Respect this."

What Minister Wu Says.

Minister Wu said this morning in regard to the assassination of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, in Pekin by a mob of Chinese rioters, that in attempting to pass through the streets to reach the Tsung Li Yamen Baron von Ketteler took his life in his own hands. The German minister, he said, had requested an audience of the Chinese cabinet, to which they would not accede, knowing the dangers from the lawless rioters and the anti-foreign feeling that would attend the minister's journey through the city. Nevertheless, the minister attempted to reach the Tsung Li Yamen and met his horrible fate.

The minister also talked of the bombardment of the Taku forts. The Chinese military commandant there, he said, had no authority whatever to give up the forts upon the powers' demand for their surrender, and had no alternative but to return the fire of the foreign fleet in kind.

As to the foreign ministers in Pekin he said that they were requested by the Tsung Li Yamen, in order to insure their safety, to leave Pekin for Tien Tsin when the rioting and anarchy in the Chinese capital became more and more rampant. This the ministers did not take immediate advantage of, and finally, later, the troubles had spread all through the intervening country between Pekin and Tien Tsin, so that the greatest safety, if safety there was, lay in their remaining at the capital rather than risk the still greater peril of a journey across country.

Presentation Caused Satisfaction.

The first formal communication from the Chinese imperial government to reach the outside world since the beginning of the siege of the legations, June 12 last, almost a month ago, was the note delivered by Minister Wu to Secretary Hay today. It appears on its face that this was an identical note; consequently every European chancellery is now in possession of a copy. It was received by Mr. Wu last night and carefully protected from publication until he had had an opportunity to lay it before the State Department.

The document is peculiarly oriental in construction and came through an extraordinary circuitous channel to the State Department. There are incongruities at least in dates, of events described in the Chinese note and the record of the same events told in the preceding accounts that have come by runner from Pekin. Then the note is declared to be exculpatory, instead of explanatory.

Notwithstanding all these alleged defects, its presentation gave great satisfaction here. No matter what was the actual attitude of the Chinese government toward the Boxers, this note makes plain the fact that its attitude now is correct. Assuming that there was some foundation for the first reports that the imperial government had encouraged the Boxers and even participated in the attacks upon the legations, it is manifest that an effort is about to be made to retrieve that mistake. This note is regarded as the opening move in that direction.

Where the Note Originated.

The note is said to have originated with the privy council, and at the State Department this body is declared to be identical with the Tsung li Yamen, being the power next the throne and the one which deals exclusively with foreign powers. The curious means adopted for forwarding the note are supposed to have been resorted to because what amounts to martial law in civilized countries is now in force in Pekin and Shan Tung, so that the Tsung li Yamen would naturally confide the message to the war board, now in supreme control, to secure its transmission to Shanghai.

The announced purpose of the Chinese government to protect the foreign ministers is gratifying to the officials here, for it is a fact that they have all along been more or less doubtful of the authenticity of the several dispatches which have emanated from Shanghai respecting the relations between Prince Ching and the legationers.

An Answer Not Called For.

It is said that the note does not call for an answer from the State Department at this stage. It is submitted as a matter of information. It will not in itself materially affect the military program laid down by our government. Such forces as we can land in China will be pushed forward with comparative rapidity to Pekin. The only consideration that would induce the administration to relax that program at any point would be the reopening of communication with Minister Conger and his release from any sort of duress or restraint.

Possibly, now that the Tsung Li Yamen is communicating with the outer world, it will permit the foreign ministers in Pekin, if they are alive, to do the same. Our government will probably suggest to the Tsung Li Yamen, through Minister Wu here, that this be done. The test thus imposed will be crucial, and much will depend upon the response. It is realized that an answer cannot be expected immediately after the request is placed; it appears that the Chinese imperial government is itself deprived of the use of the telegraphs, and must rely upon runners, who, in the case of this particular note, occupied eleven days in reaching Shanghai from Pekin. Allowance must be made for delay on that score, but, as already stated, the military preparations will proceed meanwhile.

Remey Commands in Chinese Waters.

Admiral Remey, the commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces on the Asiatic station, having arrived in Chinese waters, is in command over the head of Admiral Kempff, whom he ranks. It is believed that his cablegram this morning relating to the landing of the 9th Infantry has lost a date line, for it is not doubted that the troops were landed at Taku instead of at Chefoo, as his message reads. Admiral Kempff has scored another credit through the formal statement by the Chinese government that the bombardment of the forts at Taku, which was done over his protest, and without his participation, precipitated the terrible crisis at Pekin.

Tien Tsin Foreigners Hard Pressed.

Secretary Long this morning received the following message from Rear Admiral Remey, commanding the Asiatic station, announcing his arrival at Chefoo on the flagship Brooklyn:

"CHEFOO, July 10, 1900.

"Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

"Arrived yesterday. Two battalions 9th Infantry and one battalion marines, Col. Meade landed today to proceed to Tien Tsin. Allied forces at Tien Tsin are engaged in maintaining their defenses. Ordered the Solace here to take the sick and wounded to Yokohama hospital. Oregon proceeds soon to dock at Kure, towed by a chartered steamer, and convoyed by the Nashville.

"Just learned from Admiral Seymour that the Tien Tsin foreigners there are hard pressed. REMEY."

DOUBTS ARISE AGAIN

Failure to Hear From Pekin Arouses Grave Apprehension.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT TIEN TSIN

Russians Alone Bury 200 Men After July 6.

LI KEEPS ORDER IN CANTON

LONDON, July 11, 2:02 p.m.—Although Shanghai today repeats the statement that both the emperor and dowager empress are alive, and telegrams from Chinese officials again testify to the safety of the legations, the assertions no longer stimulate hope here and pessimism will prevail as long as the authorities, who on their own showing are able to get messages to the coast, fail to send confirmation of the safety of the foreigners from some member of a legation at Pekin. London sees in the disappearance and reappearance of prominent people at Pekin and the efforts apparently making to shift the blame from one to the other and in the attempts to represent themselves as victims of instead of principals in the recent occurrences, only preparations for alibis and defenses in view of the approach of the troops of the powers and the tragedy they may discover on reaching the Chinese capital.

According to a dispatch from Shanghai the fighting at Tien Tsin July 6 was the heaviest which has yet occurred, the Russians alone burying 200 men. The allies are becoming exhausted by constant fighting.

A dispatch from Canton says Li Hung Chang is keeping excellent order there. Robbers and pirates are executed publicly and frequently and the people are cowed and afraid to disturb the peace.

It was strongly rumored in service and parliamentary clubs today that the British government was preparing to send 100,000 Indian troops to China in the autumn. A foreign office official said to a representative of the Associated Press that no such number of men could possibly be spared from India, nor was it possible for Great Britain to add to her present responsibilities by sending out such a force.

"Wherever secured, however," he added, "it may safely be asserted that strong British reinforcements will be on their way to the far east before the end of September."

BOMBARDMENT AT TIEN TSIN.

Boxers Kept Up Constant Fire From July 5 to 8.

BERLIN, July 11.—The German consul at Tien Tsin cables that the foreign settlements were continually bombarded by the Chinese from July 5 to July 8. On July 6, 2,000 Boxers attacked the French settlement and were routed by the Russians. The British and Japanese forces, July 7, bombarded the Chinese batteries. Toward evening Chinese shells penetrated the roof of the German consulate and caused an outbreak of fire, which was extinguished after slight damage had been done. On July 6 the Peiping sailed for Taku with the German wounded. River communication between Tien Tsin and Taku has been safe since the Chinese fort midway between the two towns was captured.

The railroad from Tong-ku has been repaired to within three miles of Tien Tsin.

Nearly all the families of foreigners left Tien Tsin for Taku July 4.

News From China Heard in Paris.

PARIS, July 11.—At a cabinet council today the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, read a telegram from Tokio confirming the news that Japan will send immediately to Taku a complete division of 19,000 men.

A dispatch from Chefoo, dated July 7, says the orphanage at Shan Tung has been pillaged.

The Chinese minister here informed M. Delcasse today that Li Hung Chang had cabled him from Canton, under yesterday's date, saying that he had just received a telegram from Pekin asserting that the soldiers and the rebels who surrounded the legations had gradually dispersed.

To Succeed Von Ketteler.

BERLIN, July 11.—Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the envoy extraordinary of Germany to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, has been appointed German minister to China, in succession to the late Baron von Ketteler. He starts for the far east in a few days accompanied by Baron von der Goltz.

ALLIES WERE HARD PRESSED.

Storm Saved Them From Annihilation by the Chinese.

LONDON, July 11.—"No authentic news from Pekin" is still the burden of the dispatches from the far east, and although the disposition is to believe the optimistic reports from Chinese sources, no real confidence is possible until the legations, if they are still in existence, are permitted to communicate with their governments. If, as alleged, the Boxer movement is losing ground in Pekin, it might have been supposed that the Boxers would have endeavored to send up reinforcements from Tien Tsin; but instead of that they are still in great force in the neighborhood of the latter place, and are assisted by the imperial Chinese troops, with ample efficient artillery.

According to a special Chefoo dispatch the fighting around Tien Tsin on the 3d and 4th was the severest yet experienced. The British losses alone were thirty killed or wounded. The Chinese had 75,000 men attacking simultaneously from the west, north and east, and made excellent practice with over one hundred guns. The defenders numbered 14,000, with scant supplies, and it was only the presence of the newly arrived Japanese and Russian guns that prevented a disaster. One Russian company of infantry, numbering 120 men, had 115 killed or wounded. The German contingent also suffered heavily. By the evening of the 4th the situation was very critical. The allies narrowly escaped total defeat. Providentially, when things were at their worst, a torrential rainfall compelled the Chinese to retire.

On July 6, the rain having abated, the Chinese renewed the attack, opening fire on Tien Tsin with two batteries of four-inch guns, but the allies, aided by two of her majesty's ship Terrible's 4.7 guns, succeeded in silencing the Chinese artillery after eight hours' fighting.

At Shanghai it seems now to be the general belief that the date of the dispatch of July 3, asserting that two legations were still standing, was an error, either accidental or intentional. The couriers must have left Pekin at least five days earlier, making the real date of the message June 28, while the alleged massacres are said to have occurred on June 30. Until this point can be cleared up the greatest anxiety will be felt as to the fate of the Europeans.

Empress and Prince at War.

According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Express, it is war to the knife between the dowager empress and Prince Tuan. In a recent edict, the latter boldly discards his mask, and signs himself as emperor. He warmly commends the prowess of "his faithful Boxers," and in flowery language appeals to their cupidity and fanaticism. In the same decree Prince Tuan appoints Prince Tzuan, the "iron-capped," Prince Tsaishan, his imperial clansman, and Kang Yi to command the three chief wings of the Boxer army.

Three hundred European refugees from Tien Tsin have arrived at Shanghai in a state of destitution, after horrible suffering.

The Chinese version of the origin of the outbreak, as published in Shanghai, is that Baron von Ketteler was hated by the Pekinese, who, taking advantage of the disturbed condition of affairs, shot him out of revenge, thereby causing a conflict between the Chinese troops and the Germans, the latter of whom destroyed the tsung li yamen. The infuriated soldiers under Prince Tuan then gained complete control over the dowager empress.

The Daily News' Tien Tsin correspondent says the allies have decided to bombard the native city, which they have hitherto hesitated to attack, owing to the heavy commercial interests involved.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday (Tuesday), says:

"A message has arrived here from Emperor Kwang Hsu, dated July 2, by couriers from Pekin to the viceroy of Nankin, who forwarded it here. It is addressed to the Russian, English and Japanese governments. It deplores the recent occurrences, and solemnly affirms that the foreign governments are mistaken in supposing that the Chinese government is protecting the Boxers against the Christians. The emperor further implores their aid in suppressing the rebellion and upholding the existing government.

"In a separate dispatch to the Japanese government, Kwang Hsu expresses deep regret for the murder of Legation Chancellor Sugiyama.

"The dispatches are taken to indicate that the emperor is in seclusion, and is ignorant of the seriousness of recent events."

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN

B. AND O. EXPRESS DERAILED NEAR PHILADELPHIA.

Indications That Switch Had Been Tampered With — Big Consignment of Gold Aboard.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—According to officials of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, a deliberate attempt to wreck the Washington Express, bearing $3,000,000 in gold to the subtreasury in New York, came near being successful early this morning at Folsom, a short distance outside of this city. The train consisted of two sleepers, two day coaches and three baggage cars, and left Washington at 11:30 o'clock last night. It was due here at 3:10 o'clock this morning. While going at a good rate of speed it ran into an open switch at Folsom. The engine was overturned and the three baggage cars were derailed, but no one was injured.

An examination of the switch by the railroad men disclosed the fact that the switch had been tampered with, for the apparent purpose of wrecking a train. Whether it was done with the intention of wrecking the express bearing the currency could only be conjectured. It is believed, however, by many in the vicinity that it was the work of small boys. The railroad officials have placed detectives on the case and have offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of those tampering with the switch. It required considerable time to get the derailed cars back on the tracks and there was a consequent delay in the running of other trains.

DUTY OF THE TEACHER.

Senor Varona Addresses Normal School Students in Havana.

HAVANA, July 11.—Senor Varona, secretary of finance, addressing the teachers at the summer normal school of Havana yesterday, said that with them rested the most important part of the life of the country. They had the molding of future citizens. The parents themselves, he declared, should do more than they had done in the past, for they seemed to think that sending children to school was all that was needed, whereas it would be infinitely better if the children in their earlier years be given home instruction, thereby not only easing the labor of the teachers, but making a solid groundwork upon which to build. Senor Varona also urged the teachers to do their utmost to prepare the growing generation for the highest duties of citizenship.

Alluding to the attendance of a large number of Cuban teachers at Harvard University, the speaker said they were visiting one of the first centers of culture and learning in the world, and it would unquestionably prove a great advantage to them, and the Cuban people were grateful thereat. He considered the visit was fraught with great significance for the future.

Normal schools will also be opened at Matanzas, Santa Clara, Pinar del Rio, Cienfuegos, Puerto Principe and Santiago.

A. B. WHITE FOR GOVERNOR.

Probable Choice of West Virginia Republican Convention.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 11.—The republican state convention here today was the most largely attended in the history of the party in this state. Besides the nomination of a state ticket, the gathering was made the occasion of the opening of the presidential campaign and the canvass of Stephen B. Elkins for the United States senatorship.

While the republicans carried the state four years ago, the plurality was close and the margin in the legislature was so slight as to be in dispute. Everything is at stake between the contending parties this year. While there is no opposition candidate to Elkins for senator, or to A. B. White for governor, the contests for other places on the state ticket are in marked contrast to these two cases. The convention was called to order this afternoon. Senator Elkins was selected temporary chairman.

JOHN R. McLEAN'S PLANS.

He Evidently Intends to Keep Control in Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 11.—Word comes from Cincinnati that John R. McLean will sail for home on August 25, and immediately take charge of the state campaign here. He favors Gen. W. Hull of Toledo for chairman of the democratic state campaign committee, and wants W. S. Thomas of Springfield as candidate for governor next year. Evidently McLean intends to keep control of the democratic machine this year, though he has no personal interest. This is probably in order to be in line for the senatorship next year.

AGED WOMAN BADLY BURNED.

Mrs. Marman of Frederick Another Victim of Gasoline.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

FREDERICK, Md., July 11.—Mrs. Elizabeth Marman, aged sixty years, was dangerously, if not fatally, burned this morning at her home while pouring gasoline in the tank of a stove, one burner of which had been left burning. The top of the can came off and as Mrs. Marman grabbed for it, she tilted the can, letting the gasoline run over the flames.

In a few moments she was a mass of flames and her clothing burned almost entirely off before they were extinguished by her daughter, who wrapped her in a wet blanket.

It is feared that the shock to the system at her age will cause death.

IMPERIALISM ISSUE

Doesn't See How Bryan Can Make It Paramount.

MR. LOUDENSLAGER TALKS

The Philippine Question Discussed at Some Length.

THE 16 TO 1 RATIO

"I do not see how Mr. Bryan will be successful in making so-called 'imperialism' the paramount issue of the campaign," said Representative Loudenslager of New Jersey to a Star reporter today. Mr. Loudenslager is a member of the executive committee of the republican congressional campaign committee, and is in charge of the eastern headquarters of the committee, located in this city.

"The republican party has not declared for imperialism and is not pursuing an imperialistic course. The democrats have set up a straw man in this instance, just to have the sport of knocking him down again.

"But the democrats have declared for free silver in their platform, definitely and specifically, and it is a matter of record.

One thing is certain, however they may try to wriggle away from it, the republicans will hold them up to it. There will be no opportunities lost to point out to the country, and to keep pointing out, that the democratic party is the party of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, irrespective of the action of any other nations of the globe.

"Of course, the democrats will put forth lots of misrepresentations of the course of the administration in dealing with the Philippine situation. We expect that, and will have to put up with it, meeting the misrepresentations as best we may.

The Philippine Question.

"I honestly believe that if men would sit down and consider this Philippine case apart from their political prejudices; if they would get away from their politics, go over the situation from the day that the battle of Manila bay was fought, and then ask themselves what they would have done in the premises, 80 per cent of them would admit that the President and the republican administration have been right.

"Now, take Mr. Bryan's attitude toward the Philippine situation; reason it out, and see where he really is weak. Mr. Bryan supported the course of this government in the Spanish war. He stood with the leaders of his party in Congress in supporting the government at that critical time.

"When hostilities broke out Mr. Bryan, to further accentuate his adherence to the attitude of his government as put into execution by the republican Congress and administration, enlisted in the army, and he stood for whatever the flag and the nation stood for.

"When Spain was whipped and the treaty of Paris was under consideration Mr. Bryan did everything in his power to have it confirmed. He not only wrote to the leaders of his party in Congress to vote for confirmation, but, if my memory serves me, came on to Washington to make a personal appeal in behalf of the treaty. Thus we have Mr. Bryan identified in an aggressive manner with every phase of the war and standing with his country.

"Then the war ends; the Philippine crisis comes upon us suddenly and as a direct outcome of the war with Spain, which Mr. Bryan had aided in waging in every way possible. Mr. Bryan kicks over the traces and takes opposition to the only course left for this government to pursue in the circumstances. He wants the Filipinos treated like the Cubans, he says.

"Well, if we can ever succeed in getting the Filipinos out of the rifle pits, induce them to stop shooting us and others whom they have no cause to shoot and get them in a position where we can talk business with them, we may be able to come to some kind of agreement which would be satisfactory to all parties concerned.

No Better Terms From Bryan.

"I have no confidence in the democratic party and Mr. Bryan being able to give the Filipinos any better terms than the republican party can offer them and which would be acceptable to the people of the United States. It is not the nature of the Americans when in a fight to make concessions to the enemy until either the foe or themselves have whipped.

"So, when the thoughtful people come to analyze the situation, I think it will be difficult to induce them to believe that the republican party is making for imperialism or that the republic is on the verge of becoming the empire. Our folks are pretty level headed, take them by and large. They will reason these things out after their own fashion, and it won't be after the fashion of the declarations of the Kansas City platform, either, when the result becomes manifest."

At this point the conversation drifted to the Chinese situation and the part which the United States government is taking in China.

"That circular letter issued to our consuls and communicated to the powers," said Mr. Loudenslager, "was a great document, in my opinion. Followed as it was by the dispatch of reinforcements of troops to China to back up our declaration of policy for the orient, it will receive commendation of the American people.

"Why, if the President had done less than he has in this matter he would be universally condemned. As it is, I believe that every American will feel gratified at this exhibition of a firm foreign policy. You know, the Americans have always liked a good strong foreign policy. Call it jingoism, if you may, but there has never been a time when you could not get approval of any attitude upon the part of this government which seemed to promise protection to American interests and American lives in foreign lands.

Merchants Will Feel Safe.

"It is all the more necessary now that we are having a prospect of great trade expansion. Our merchants will feel safe in investing their lives and properties in foreign climes if they know that the United States is back of them with a watchful administration, jealous of their rights and with the ships, men and determination to enforce those rights against all comers.

"The position which the United States is taking toward China, in my opinion, is full of promise for American commerce and investment, and gives assurance of the protection of the government to the ventures of our citizens in distant climes. Unfortunately, we have not always had it in former years.

"As long as I can remember I have heard the old sea captains down the Jersey coast telling of their experiences in the over-sea trade. When they would get into difficulties in foreign ports with their cargoes some dispute about dues or customs fees, they would often find the American consul a native, who would not or could not give them recourse. Then they would apply to the British consul, and nine times out of ten he would secure redress of their wrongs because they knew the British government was standing behind him with ships and guns.

"It is going to be that way with us now. Wherever the American flag covers an American cargo of merchandise or waves over the head of an American citizen, there will be immunity from outrage or swift and sure vengeance if immunity comes too late.

"We have given notice in China that this is our policy, and as I said, I firmly believe our people like that kind of talk and will support the administration which makes it."

The Washington branch of the republican congressional committee will be a kind of eastern clearing house for the main committee, which will be located in Chicago. It will keep in touch with the eastern and southern districts, where hard fights may be expected. While the middle west is to be the greatest battle ground of the coming campaign, the congressional committee is not losing sight of the fact that there are a few congressional districts east of the Alleghenies that need looking after, and the Washington branch will give particular attention to them.

LEADERS VISIT MR. HANNA.

C. N. Bliss, H. C. Payne and Senator Lodge Arrive Today.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 11.—Cornelius N. Bliss ex-Secretary of the Interior, and National Committeeman Payne of Wisconsin arrived here early today. Both were closeted with Senator Hanna for an hour or more discussing, it is understood, the personnel of the new national executive committee.

Shortly after noon Senator Lodge arrived and joined the conference.

Asked by a reporter if he would be a member of the new executive committee, Mr. Bliss said that he preferred not to discuss the matter. He stated that he had come to Cleveland to accompany the notification committee to Canton tomorrow as the guest of Senator Hanna.

M. J. PERRY MADE RECEIVER.

Massachusetts Real Estate Company in Financial Trouble.

BOSTON, July 11.—Marsden J. Perry of Providence was appointed temporary receiver of the Massachusetts Real Estate Company, by Judge Colt in the United States circuit court, today on request of Clark M. Platt of Waterbury, Conn., a stockholder. The company is a Maine corporation with an office in this city. It holds real estate in Iowa, Minnesota and Massachusetts of the alleged stated value of $2,592,169 on May 31, 1899.

TROUBLE IN THE CAROLINES.

Natives Attack a British Shipwrecked Crew at Falalu.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—The following advices from the Caroline Islands have been received here:

On March 21 the inhabitants of Falalu, Caroline Islands, were aroused by a savage attack of the natives upon a shipwrecked crew. The sailors, who were English subjects, were seeking shelter when they were fired on, and would have been slain had it not been for the timely arrival of an American cattle dealer, with his three Filipino employes.

The Americans managed to rescue John Stevenson and James Smith, who had been seriously wounded by the natives, the other three of the crew having fled, leaving the wounded to care for themselves. The latter were looked after by the American, who, although wounded himself, conveyed them to a place of safety. He refused to give any information as to his identity, but it was learned later that he was Edward St. Supey, a Californian, who left Guam to purchase some cattle among these islands. The natives of this place have long been known as savages. They are continually at war with themselves.

RIOTING AGAIN IN ST. LOUIS.

Passengers and Street Cars Stoned—Explosives on Tracks.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—Demonstrations against Transit cars and their patrons occurred in various parts of the city last night. A boy was assaulted after he had alighted from a car and was stoned into insensibility. Stones were thrown at a number of cars and in several instances explosives were placed upon the tracks. No one was seriously hurt and the damage to the cars was slight.

MOJAVES THREATEN TROUBLE.

Object to Agent McKoin's Methods With School Children.

NEEDLES, Cal., July 11.—Since the closing of the term of school last week at Fort Mojave, there has been much trouble between the Indians and the superintendent, Major J. J. McKoin. It seems that the parents of the Indian scholars think the children should be permitted to come home at the close of the school, but Major McKoin insists that they shall remain at work on the school farm.

A dispatch was sent at the instance of the Indians last week, to President McKinley, saying if the scholars were not allowed to come home the "Mojaves will make trouble." A few days later the Indian boys ran away from the fort, and Superintendent McKoin, with his deputies, have been trying to capture them and take them back.

Saturday McKoin and a deputy went to a camp on the Arizona side of the Colorado, three miles from Needles, to take a boy and were set upon by the squaws. Several bucks appeared upon the scene with the result that the officers were overcome and terribly beaten. On Sunday three bucks and one squaw were captured by Constable Burt of Needles, and later taken to Kingman for trial. While in jail here the building was continually surrounded by Mojaves, who acted in a threatening manner. Hundreds are still hanging about the town, and it is feared that trouble of a serious nature may occur before the Indian scholars are returned to the fort.

MUST KEEP OUT OF POLITICS.

Warning to Employes of the B. and O. Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 11.—Orders have been posted by the mechanical department of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad that all men in that department will abstain from holding any political office or being candidates unless they get permission from the superintendent. The rule does not preclude the holding of honorary or strictly non-partisan offices.

Poor Shots in Barton.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 11.—A large black bear, which came from the direction of Savage mountain, walked through the streets of Barton, this county, and escaped to the woods, unharmed by a fusillade of shots.

Republican Executive Committee.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 11.—A forecast of the new executive committee made here today is as follows: Senator Hanna, Cleveland, chairman; Cornelius N. Bliss of New York, treasurer; Chris Magee of Pittsburg, Joseph H. Manley of Maine, Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska, Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, Cyrus Leland, jr., of Kansas, N. B. Scott of West Virginia, Senator H. C. Lodge of Massachusetts and a representative from Illinois whose name has not been definitely determined on. It is quite likely that Col. Myron T. Herrick of this city will succeed George B. Cox of Cincinnati on the national committee.

Diplomats Reported Safe July 4.

BERLIN, July 11.—The German consul at Chefoo telegraphs that the governor of Shantung announces that, according to reports on July 4, the foreign ministers at Pekin were out of danger and the revolt was decreasing.

SIXTEEN TO ONE

Democrats Hope to Obscure It by Anti-Imperialism.

WILL PLAY FOR GERMAN VOTE

Interest in the Course Bryan Himself Will Take.

PACIFIC COAST STATES

The question of absorbing interest to the politicians at this time is whether or not the issue of anti-imperialism will actually become paramount in the campaign, as the Kansas City convention decreed it should. The advantage anticipated for the Bryan ticket from having the question of imperialism overshadow everything else is not looked upon as being dependent upon a dominating sentiment in the country in opposition to what is meant by the term imperialism. At most, the votes added to the Bryan strength through opposition to the administration policy on the part of men who have heretofore supported the republican ticket can be only a comparatively small contribution toward success. The chief effect anticipated is from its obscuring other issues which the name of Bryan stands for, and which lost to him many votes in '96.

Silver Men All Right.

Bryan is not likely to lose many silver votes from having the money question obscured, since they are satisfied that, no matter how obscure the issue may be during the campaign, the policy will be strongly stamped upon an administration with Bryan at the head. It was due more to Bryan's pride of consistency than to any demand of the silver men that the term 16 to 1 was forced into the platform by the firmness of the candidate. The silver men are generally willing to trust their cause to Bryan, and do not care much about the figure it cuts in the campaign. In a general way they may be set aside as belonging to the Bryan column, and not taken a further account of in estimating the result. As the political wise men view the situation, the contest will turn upon the support Bryan can win from sources hostile in '96, not so much through the attractiveness of the anti-imperialist issue as through the efficacy of that platform in obscuring all the features of the old Chicago platform which were objected to.

Play for the German Vote.

Both parties agree that one great feature of the campaign will be the struggle to secure the German vote. If free silver is overshadowed by imperialism the democrats will be very hopeful of getting a very good proportion of the votes of the Americanized Germans and the citizens of German extraction, and upon this largely must depend their hope of success. But if free silver is seen too clearly through the screen, if it is given great prominence, if the efforts to obscure it fail, the coveted German vote is not likely to be captured. It was manifest to any one who took the measure of the Kansas City convention that the democrats there assembled were willing to let "silver 16 to 1" slide and that they would have done so had it not been for Bryan; but whether, having put 16 to 1 in the platform, they can obscure it in the campaign is a question. Some republicans feel strong enough in their confidence that the people will support expansion to be willing to accept that as the chief, the paramount issue, but they do not intend to let the German voters lose sight of the fact that 16 to 1 is in the democratic platform and that Bryan stands pre-eminently for free silver. They will, therefore, keep the issue alive in the campaign.

Bryan's Own Course.

The course of Bryan himself is the subject of gravest speculation by democrats. They feel that it lies with him to determine how prominent silver shall be made in the campaign. If he persists in putting it in his speeches—for consistency's sake—as he did in the platform, the issue cannot be obscured and the republicans will have little difficulty in making it as prominent as they desire. But if he treats it as the convention wanted to, making anti-imperialism actually the paramount issue in his canvass, the democrats will have greater hope for the success of their plans.

Just how the matter will strike the country the shrewdest politician is still unable to judge, but there is a pretty general agreement that the chief hope of the democrats lies in having silver obscured as an issue in the campaign.

The Pacific Coast States.

The best information from the far west is that the republicans have a more than fair show of regaining their supremacy in the Pacific coast and intermountain states. The democrats realize that they are in for a hard fight in Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, Utah and Idaho, and hardly count at all on California and Oregon. Hill and Croker have inspired them with the idea that there is some chance for them in New York, so that they will put up a fight there, largely under the generalship of Hill, but the great battle ground is expected to extend right through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan. They count on Maryland and Kentucky as things practically assured.

THE CASE OF NEELY.

Conference Over It Held at the Department of Justice.

A conference of government officials was held today at the Department of Justice regarding the case of C. W. F. Neely, charged with embezzling Cuban postal funds, and now in jail in New York, pending the settlement of the question of his surrender to the Cuban authorities for removal to Havana for trial. Those present were Attorney General Griggs, Secretary Root, Mr. Baldwin, United States attorney at New York; Solicitor General Richards, Mr. Conant, representing the military government of Cuba, and other officials.

At the conclusion of the conference the Attorney General said it had been called for the purpose of advising with M