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AN APPEAL TO IRISHMEN

Former Republicans Arraign the Administration.

Form an Organization and Send Out a Declaration of Principles—Declare the Party Now in Power Has Failed to Maintain the Principles of the Founders of the Nation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The Irish-American Union, whose headquarters are at 14 East Twenty-third Street, this city, is sending out to voters copies of its declaration of principles. The declaration is signed by the following, who until this year have been Republicans:

Patrick Ryan, president. Patrick Ford, Michael J. Jennings, Dennis A. Spillissy, Edward T. McCrystal, Jeremiah B. Murphy, Patrick O'Mara, and James F. Minturn, vice presidents. Timothy Riordan, treasurer. Daniel Cohanlan, secretary. Michael J. Bird, Thomas Burke, James Bradley, John W. Donovan, William H. Fearns, Joseph A. McNevin, Michael J. O'Sullivan, Michael R. Stack, and Michael J. Tierney, executive committee.

The declaration follows: "Whenever it becomes necessary in a government of the people for a large number of citizens suddenly to abandon the party to whose principles they have hitherto cheerfully subscribed and to ally themselves with the party to whose aims they have been strenuously opposed, the reasons for such a change cannot be far to seek, and where it is made by a great many conservative men the grounds therefor must be of the most serious nature to citizens. Therefore we, the members of the Irish-American Union, many of whom have never voted any but the Republican ticket, hereby set forth the following facts:

"False to American Doctrine.—We arraign the present Republican Administration as false to the teachings of the party of Lincoln, of Seward, and of Blaine, and point out that it has failed to maintain the principles of the founders of the Republic.

"First. In entering upon an unauthorized and unnecessary war of conquest and subjugation in the Philippine Islands, thus subverting the doctrine of the right of Independence—that all government derives its just power from the consent of the governed.

"Second. In making Porto Rico a colony, as of an empire, thus establishing upon these shores the novel and monstrous doctrine of the right of conquest, and in the Constitution does not follow the flag and that the President and Congress have powers of government outside of and apart from those given by the Constitution.

"Third. In reviving the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which previous American Administrations had held to be void, and thus giving to the country the mastery of the sea joint control with ourselves of the most important of American waters, putting that power, thereby, in a position once more to ravage our coasts and burn our towns, and, by the same act, abandoning the Monroe Doctrine, which has been the cornerstone of the foreign policy of every American President from James Monroe until William McKinley—that doctrine the acknowledgment of whose supremacy was wrung by Grover Cleveland from the same power to which McKinley now surrenders it.

"Fourth. In being the first American Administration whose truckling to England or to any other foreign power, was such as to prevent a declaration of sympathy with a people struggling to be free, not to mention the impression designedly created as to the predilections of the Administration in the recall of Consul Macrum during hostilities and the substitution of Adelbert S. Hay, the twenty-one-year-old son of the Secretary of State, in his place.

"Fifth. In the abject and slavish surrender to England of 1,500 square miles of American territory, and in the humiliating exhibition of the Secretary of State giving as the reason for such surrender that the only alternative was a secret agreement whereby the American standpoint, although England and her power are now the laughing stock of the entire world, and although the Republican national platform of 1896 says: 'We reassert the Monroe Doctrine in its full extent, and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American state for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment upon its territory, and shall not interfere with the existing possessions of any European power in this hemisphere, but these possessions must not on any pretext be extended. We cheerfully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere and to the ultimate union of all English-speaking part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.'

"Sixth. And most disgraceful of all, in making a secret agreement whereby the power and influence of the great Republic have been turned over to Chamberlain and others to be used as the only weapon left to them with which to ward off the ruin which is impending over England, thus violating at once the advice of Washington and Jefferson against any such allying with the folly of all of us in the only nation in Europe whose falling fortunes could afford us no return for the services we are called upon to render, and graceful at any time, such an alliance is doubly so when made while England is using all of her power in an attempt to crush out the life of the Irish Republic, and the South American Republics, whose magnificent fight against overwhelming odds has excited the wonder and admiration of mankind.

"A Pledge for Irishmen.—In the face of this record we denounce this present Administration as un-democratic, un-republican, and un-American, and we pledge ourselves: "First. To unite all sections, classes and creeds of independent Irish-Americans for the conservation and enforcement of the glorious doctrines of human rights and human liberty laid down in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

"Second. To oppose by every means in our power all efforts by any party, section, or clique to build up in this Republic any form of government which shall carry into effect any system for the conquest or subjugation of foreign people, and to oppose, all attempts on the part of an imperialistic Executive to stifle the voice of patriotism and freedom either at home or abroad.

"Third. To oppose in every way all efforts to foist upon this country the accursed system of militarism that is so surely and so rapidly impoverishing and degrading so many of the countries of Europe.

"Fourth. Strenuously to oppose all efforts to involve our country in any entangling alliance, especially with England, the hereditary and implacable enemy of the United States, as well as of human liberty everywhere throughout the world.

"Fifth. As we hold it to be incontrovertible that the American people always sympathize with a republic in any contest with a monarchy; that they love liberty and hate oppression, and hold it to be a crime against humanity for a monarchy to wipe out the existence of a republic, no matter how small or weak in resources, we pledge ourselves to demand that an expression of our opinion of the policy of the South African war should be made to the world, to the end that our sympathy with the gallant soldiers of liberty might be known and might encourage them to continue and maintain their heroic fight until, as in the case of Washington and our forefathers, it should end in complete victory.

"Sixth. To declare that the Monroe Doctrine is one of the cardinal principles of American liberty, and that any surrender by an American Administration of any portion of American territory to any European power is dishonorable and treasonous to the Republic, and that any such American interests is guilty of treason and should be forthwith impeached.

"To attain the foregoing ends and to put into effect our purposes we call upon every man of Irish blood in this country to remember what the men of this race have done in the upbuilding of the institutions of this country, to rally to the support of the principles which in the past have enabled these United States, in a little more than a century, to grow from a struggling republic of 3,000,000 people, and remaining true to the traditions of the Irish race the world over, to choose the side of right and freedom rather than that of conquest and tyranny, and thus to perpetuate a truly republican form of government on these shores and to stamp out once for all the imperialism which is now attacking these free institutions."

PREPARING FOR MR. BRYAN. Eastern Democrats Appoint an Escort of Honor. EASTON, Md., Oct. 5.—The prospective visit of Mr. Bryan to Easton is causing great enthusiasm. There will be 3,000 persons to hear him.

At an overflow meeting of the Bryan and National Platform Club last evening in Easton a resolution offered by Major William E. Stewart and adopted by acclamation appointed a number of members of the club a reception committee to welcome the guest. The entire membership of the club will be an escort of honor, under the direction of Sergeant-at-Arms James H. Cooper, to wait upon the distinguished orator.

The committee consists of William E. Stewart, chairman; Solomon Pippin, Thomas Hopkins, Simeon F. Lewis, Skipwith Gordon, G. W. Dexter, C. R. Leonard, William H. Seth, Ezekiel Corkran, William Willis, George E. Haddaway, C. S. Carrington, R. H. Patchett, W. J. H. Wooters, Ujshur Lloyd, G. E. Warrington, William J. Dukes, A. T. Warner, George W. Griffin, Dr. J. A. Aikenhead, Garrison R. Collins, S. Chester Coursey, of the "Record."

Centerville speakers will address the club on October 11 and on the 18th W. Lightbourne and the veteran journalist and campaigner, Col. W. Scott Roberts, of Centerville, will be the speakers.

General Land Office Report. Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. His report deals largely in figures. There are now thirty-eight forest reserves comprising 46,772,129 acres. One of the most important features of the Commissioner's report is his recommendation of the passage of a bill authorizing the forest rangers to make arrests in cases where persons are engaged in setting fire to the forests or carelessly leave campfires burning. He insists that the Government should promptly withdraw all the land still unreserved, which is more suitable for forest purposes than anything else, as he says the timber is being rapidly ruined by destructive fires and indiscriminate lumbering. He therefore submits a bill providing for the withdrawal from entry of all such lands.

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THE BATTLE OF TIENTSIN

Lieutenant Lawton Describes the Fight With the Chinese.

Wounded Three Times During the Attack—Americans Supported the Japanese in Their Advance on the Wall—Exposed to Artillery and Infantry Fire—Lieutenant's Last Words.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—Lieut. Louis B. Lawton, who was wounded three times at the battle of Tientsin, July 13 last, and who is convalescing at the Union Protestant Infirmary, where he recently underwent an operation, gave a graphic account of that bloody engagement, yesterday. Lieutenant Lawton was highly commended for his bravery in that battle.

"The Ninth Infantry, under Gen. E. H. Liscum," he said, "left the foreign concession at 2 a. m. and marched three miles to a point south of the walled city of Tientsin and took a position in the rear of the British, the Japanese, the Germans, and the French. From this point it was two miles to the main wall and half a mile to the mud wall.

"Very soon after arriving eight men in one of our companies were struck by bullets fired from the main wall. The Chinese use the Mannlicher rifle, which is made on the same principle as the Mauser, but shoots farther.

"To see the troops swinging round into line, double-timing into columns of platoons ready for the advance, was a beautiful sight. The sun was just coming up and the shrapnel were bursting in the air all about us. The men were all in good condition and looked as though they were ready for the fight.

"The advance to the mud wall, which was fifteen feet high, was made with little resistance. Here we soon had our machine and mountain guns mounted. The British guns were manned with Sikhs—all, fine-looking men, wearing big, yellow turbans, and dressed in fast Indian costume. Their fire was directed against the main wall, from which poured continuously a heavy artillery fire.

"The Americans crossed the mud wall right behind the Japs, who went over first. Our orders were to support the Japs. The Japanese troops are the finest in the world. It's amusing, though, to see the troops marching in front of his command. He laughs and grins, then says something, then all the Japs laugh, and begin running forward.

"Our troops moved the right and got cover from a raised road. While lying there a heavy fire opened upon us from the mud village, southeast of the walled city. The Japs turned in that direction and we advanced behind them until we reached an unfavorable river seventy-five yards wide. We were then exposed to both artillery and infantry fire from the mud village, not over 100 yards distant. The only cover we could get was from little ridges, or ditches, something like rice paddies.

"It was here, about 9 o'clock a. m., that General Liscum was mortally wounded. He died in half an hour. His last words were: 'Keep up the fire on those loonhouse houses.' About the same time Major Eagan, Captain Noyes, and Captain Bookmiller were severely wounded, and I was shot in the back. My J. M. Lee assumed command of the regiment, and sent me back to General Doward, of the British Army, to report our position and losses, and to ask for ammunition and re-enforcements."

The lieutenant prefers that some one else tell how, with an orderly, he went back and made his report. The British general gave him two companies of Marines and a hospital corps, and he started to return to Major Lee. All along the way the men of the hospital corps were dropping out to attend the wounded, and reaching a point 300 yards from Major Lee, the men with Lieutenant Lawton, who were acting under the orders of their own officers, refused absolutely to proceed farther. So the lieutenant allowed them to take position there, while he continued alone to report to the major.

"I started on a run," he said, "and reached the first ditch safely. There was only fifty yards left. Climbing out of the ditch, I dropped my notebook, which, since I was acting as adjutant, I could not afford to lose. The delay caused in picking them up probably saved my life, for just as I was jumping into the last ditch, while in the air, I caught a bullet other than the one that was probably intended for me. As I climbed out of this last ditch I thought my arm was broken. The bullet had shattered the nerves in the shoulder, and the arm was paralyzed.

"Capt. A. W. Brewster came to me and dressed my wounds and Major Lee came up and I made my report. At this point the major and I lighted our pipes and talked matters over. We remained there until 8 p. m. that evening. I then walked back three miles to my old quarters at the foreign concession.

"About 2 o'clock the next morning, July 14, a force of 100 Japanese crossed the moat to the walled city to blow up the gate with dynamite. Seventy-five of them, I understood, were killed, but the charge was placed against the gate. Then the electrical battery was found to be disabled, so a Jap undertook to set the charge off with his fingers. In doing so, of course, he was blown to atoms. Then the allies marched through."

Lieutenant Lawton, though suffering from the recent operation on the nerves of his shoulder, seems in good spirits, and looks tanned and healthy. He is twenty-eight years old and is a graduate of West Point. He is a distant relative of the General Lawton killed at San Mateo last December. His home is in Auburn, N. Y. Lieutenant Lawton's wife and their youngest child came to Baltimore with him.

Upon leaving the hospital Lieutenant Lawton expects to take temporary quarters at Fort McHenry. He does not know yet whether the use of his arm can be restored or not.

HARDSHIPS IN CHINA.

Major Jesse Lee Writes of the Trials of American Troops.

The relatives of Major Jesse M. Lee, of the Ninth Infantry, United States Army, have received from him a letter, dated Peking August 19, which in part is as follows:

"We have been on a forced march with incredible hardships, heat, exhaustion, and considerable fighting, ever since leaving Tientsin, August 4. We had every possible discomfort, but, thanks to our splendid quartermasters, we did not suffer for anything to eat, though it was only a ration of hardtack and bacon. After the battle of Young Sun, August 6, we advanced steadily through continuous fire, and the heat was stifling. Hundreds of our men fell from exhaustion. I never before saw such suffering, such hardship.

"There are over 400 men of the Ninth Infantry absent, sick and wounded; only one officer to a company and only two captains commanding companies. I think the fight July 12, when we stood in mud and water to our waists for ten hours, is responsible for the sickness."

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AMUSEMENTS.

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