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GREAT REPUBLICAN MEETING LAST NIGHT

Finest Parade Ever Seen on These Islands.

PAUL NEUMANN'S GREAT SPEECH

GENERAL EDWIN S. OILL REVIEWED THE SITUATION AS IT NOW EXISTS

Samuel Parker Was Heartily Applauded Throughout the Meeting—Tremendous Overflow Gathering.

Honolulu, Oct. 25.—The republican party held its annual convention last night. The first real down and political rally and republican demonstration was seen, possibly pulled off by the republican managers last night. Hotel street was lined with people at 7 o'clock awaiting the parade and torchlight procession. The colors formed at the drill shed under the direction of Captain C. W. Ziegler and his four aides, Captain Johnson, Captain Kanaka and Captain Kea. The torchlight brigade numbered a thousand strong. The procession was headed by seven sergeants of the Parker guards. These were uniformed in white hats, red shirts and white trousers. They were preceded by a band of music and followed by the Parker guards. The parade was followed by the republican club. The boys looked neat in their yachting caps of white and caps and trousers to match.

Four abreast, with flaming torches, the cavalcade of flame and noise marched up Hotel street. As it passed the republican headquarters a shower of fireworks made the night red. Sky rockets, Roman candles and bombs sent the procession into Fort street with a shout. At Fort the line of march turned to the left, then to the right into Merchant as far as Neumann. Neumann was kept to the right, then to the right to Fort. From Fort street the marchers swung back into Hotel and returned to the drill shed.

Everywhere along the line of march people lined the streets to witness the impressive demonstration. Cheers were hurled back and forth until everybody caught the republican contagion. Long before the marching column had completed its round the drill shed was packed by an eager, lively audience. Preparations had been made for a vast crowd, but a vast one was on hand. Every seat was taken and aisles and side rooms were packed with people. The front hall of the hall was honored by the presence of hundreds of ladies who have become awakened to the issues that pend settlement on election day.

The arch to the stage was draped on each side with the Hawaiian flag. Across the procession arch the stars and stripes fell gracefully. The speakers' table was tastefully draped in patriotic colors. The platform was occupied by forty or fifty prominent republicans and the speakers were: W. C. Auld, Gen. Edwin S. Gill, John Lane, Captain Barker of the U. S. transport Grant and Hon. Sam Parker.

Paul Neumann, with the pose and presence of a Roosevelt Conkling at a Cooper's Union crash, wielded a heavy blacksmith hammer and brought the audience to attention. Mr. Neumann said: "The best text for this meeting has been given by Mr. Dooley, Chicago's famous philosopher. Dooley says: 'I have looked through both platforms and I find that in the republican platform they mainly commend and in the democratic platform they mainly deplore. I think that is a square issue.' The presiding officer continued, saying: "There is no place here, there is no chance here to build up a party that would flock by itself. The democrats or the republicans will run the country and it is out of the question to think of a third party accomplishing any good for these islands."

Mr. Neumann then proceeded to dissect the so-called democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1888. He pointed out that that is the platform still upheld by Bryan and showed the hopelessness of expecting any good for the mainland or for these islands under an administration standing on that crazy quilt patchwork excuse of party principles. He reminded his hearers how that platform appealed to the lawless element of society; how it proposed to debauch the currency and debauch the public conscience. He closed his address with a reference to the attitude of the democratic party on the question of expansion, pointing out that the democrats opposed doing anything for Hawaii when the proposition of annexation was before congress, hence now could do nothing without being inconsistent.

an unqualified prediction of republican victory, which was endorsed by a cheer from the audience. The Tuxedo quartet, which grows in popularity with each appearance, sang a couple of hot numbers and paved the way for the following speech. Edwin S. Gill spoke wholly in United States. He contrasted labor and industrial conditions as found under democratic rule with the conditions that have prevailed since the beginning of McKinley's term in 1896. He said that from 1897 to 1900, when democratic free trade made the land desolate, that from the American laboring classes there seemed to come a wall of "Lead, Kindly Light; Amidst Enchiling Gloom, Lead Thou Me On." Industries were dead; labor was unemployed; want and hunger threatened millions; the factories were silent and generous hands inaugurated the soup house crusade to keep strong men from starvation. But a change came in the election of McKinley and now the same masses who were once in the night of democratic despair are singing the battle hymn of the republic. "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord."

The speaker brought out in detail the consequences of the democratic panic of 1897. The desolate scenes of Chicago at police stations, city hall, missions and soup houses, where men out of work congregated to secure a bit to eat and a place to lay their heads. He recalled the famous march of Coxey's army of ragged, hungry, hopeless men to Washington to demand of the government bread for their families. With this he contrasted the prosperous conditions under the administration of McKinley. Men are now in demand everywhere. Where under Cleveland railroads were going bankrupt, with side tracks filled with idle rolling stock, now they are taxed to their utmost to carry the freight and cannot find enough men to make needed improvements and betterment. The foundries cannot turn out engines fast enough to fill the orders from the various prosperous railroads. And "General" Coxey himself has subsided into the great McKinley wave and is constructing a steel mill of his own at a cost of \$250,000, employing 500 men.

Mr. Gill then touched on the habits of the democrats to issue bonds in time of peace, citing Cleveland's issue of \$283,000,000 to replace the gold that was drawn from the treasury to pay European balances. He incidentally brought out the fact that McKinley had fought the Spanish war to a successful finish, issuing bonds only to the amount of \$200,000,000 and not using the entire amount either.

Mr. Gill paid a neat tribute to the local pride of the native Hawaiian, comparing it to the state pride of the people on the mainland and impressing them with the greater pride every citizen of the republic feels in being an American. The quartet of the Twenty-first regiment from the transport Grant appeared and were given a deluge of applause by the audience. They sang "How I Love That Croole Girl, Down Mobile" and were called back twice. They were followed by the popular commander of the transport, Captain Baker of Pennsylvania. He made good use at the outset of the public speakers' well-worn bon mot about the intelligence and good looks of his audience. He went on to say: "If there ever was a time on these islands to think, it is now. There is but one party for you; that is the republican party. There is no independent party in congress. If you send an independent to represent you he will bring nothing back but himself. If you send Sam Parker he will bring back what he goes after. The American flag is above your heads. It is there to stay. That is the history of the United States. On these islands I find the most intelligent and progressive of our new people. You have wisely chosen Sam Parker to be your candidate for congress on the republican ticket. I know what you want. You want appropriations for your harbors and other public improvements. Will the democrats in congress help you? No; they are against expansion. When you stop to think what a party has promised to build up your industries and to protect them you will know that there is but one and that it is the republican party. I am a republican because it is the party of progress. I want you to send Sam Parker to congress. He knows you and will be backed by the republican party which is for you."

John Lane was the next speaker. He was introduced by Chairman Neumann as a product of the islands and one of the best looking men in Hawaii. He spoke first in native and was roundly applauded at every turn. In English he spoke briefly, saying: "I am standing on the republican platform because I believe it is the platform that will uphold the rights and liberties of my people. It is the party of the Hawaiians. It is wrong to say that the republican party took away our country. It gave us our rights and will protect the interests of the Hawaiian islands and the people."

Sam Parker, when introduced, advanced to the front of the stage and for several moments was unable to begin talking. The audience cheered and yelled. The greeting was a spontaneous outburst of loyalty to the speaker who stood before his followers. It would have flattered any man less level of head than Sam Parker. He took the applause coolly and proceeded to say: "On November 6 I predict now that the first news coming from the mainland will tell of the election of William McKinley as president. The news will also say that Governor Roosevelt, the cowboy of New York, has been elected vice president. I will also predict the election of the entire republican ticket in these islands. Do you ask why? I say that looking into the face of this great crowd, attracted not by a lull left by the Shriners, but by the love of good principles. I am convinced that it means victory. I have

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

BARKENTINE CARSON GIVEN THE DECISION

Supreme Court Rules Against Steamship Claudine.

COLLISION DUE TO NEGLIGENCE

THE BOUND SUM OF \$ 5,000 AWARDED TO LIBELLANTS.

Lower Court Sustained in Material Points—Non-Appearance of Captain Weisbarth on Witness Stand.

The supreme court yesterday handed down a decision in the admiralty case involving the collision between the steamship Claudine and the barkentine William Carson, sustaining the decision of the lower court and in effect awarding the libellants, George U. Hind, C. A. Spreckels et al., owners of the Carson, the round sum of \$5,000 from the Wilder Steamship Company, owner of the steamship. The only change or alteration on the part of the appellate court is in regard to the small sum of \$550 that was derived from the sale of the wreck by her owners, which amount is deducted from the amount granted, and as the court observes, was probably overlooked in the preparation of the circuit court decree. The case was submitted September 22d.

The court holds that it is the general rule that when a steamship and a sailing vessel approach each other at sea, it is the duty of the former to keep out of the way and of the latter to continue on her course, and that it is the duty of the steamship to watch with the highest diligence the sailing vessel's movements, so as to adopt such timely measures as will prevent an accident. In case of collision the displacing of lights, so long as they were not the primary cause, the court holds will not defeat an action for loss.

Upon the evidence the court holds the steamship to have been entirely at fault. The collision occurred about 8:40 p. m., December 27, 1899, in the Oahu channel, at a point distant from Honolulu harbor of about ten or twelve miles, the Claudine striking the Carson near the cathead on the starboard bow. The Carson filled quickly and in a few moments turned over on her starboard side and sank. The wreck was sold at auction for \$500. The barkentine was a new vessel, being on her maiden trip, and prior to the collision was of the value of \$35,000.

The Claudine left this port about 6:50 p. m. and proceeded east, three-quarters south at about a 10-knot speed, bound for Lahaina on the island of Maui. About 7:45, Second Officer McNeill relieved Captain Weisbarth on the bridge and from that time until the collision McNeill and one Fisher at the wheel were the only men on duty on deck. McNeill's testimony is that he saw a light ahead bearing east, or three-quarters to a half point off the port bow, about 8:30; that he watched it about five minutes and it changed its bearing to a little on the starboard bow; that the quartermaster wanted to be relieved and he absented himself from the bridge for about two minutes in quest of another quartermaster, leaving no one on the bridge. Returning, he saw the light, moving to starboard, and then two bright lights close to each other, and he watched them for six or seven minutes longer. McNeill left his post a second time, leaving no substitute, going to the saloon in search of the captain to inform him of the lights, being gone this time about a minute. Returning to the bridge he ordered the helm hard to port and, one or two seconds later, blew the whistle. This was one or two minutes before the collision. The sound of the whistle was followed by the appearance of the captain and Chief Officer McAllister on the bridge. At this point the evidence of the men on the Claudine becomes contradictory. McNeill says the captain gave three orders: first, "Put her on her course," second, "Hard to starboard," and third, "Hard to port." Fisher, on the other hand, testified that two orders were given, the first by McNeill, "Hard to port," and the second by the captain, "Hard to starboard," and that he put the helm to starboard when the vessels struck.

"We believe the helmsman's evidence as to the number of orders to be correct," says the court. All are agreed that no attempt was made to stop or slow down the Claudine or to reverse her engines. The Carson, fifty-one days out from Newcastle, N. S. W., entered the channel from the northerly side and was sailing on her way to Honolulu at the estimated rate of about two and a half to three knots. From the time she first sighted the Claudine, about 8:15 p. m., she kept her course, whatever that course was. She was well manned, carrying all the required lights, tow-lights, green light on the starboard side and a red light on the port side, but these were not fixed in the manner required by law, that is, so as to shine at all times from two points aloft the beam to straight ahead. They were placed on the rigging of the sparker mast so that when the ship was sailing with square yards and booms and sails well over the sides there was a certain angle from straight ahead towards within which the light on that side would be obscured.

The court holds that there was no exception in this case as to the duty of the Carson to keep her course and that the collision of the respondent in this case that the displacing of the lights on

the barkentine had to do with the collision is erroneous. In other words, that owing to its position the starboard light of the Carson was invisible to Officer McNeill, thereby leading him into the belief that she was a steamer at a considerable distance away, and there was ample reason for avoiding her.

In this connection the court, in determining the course of the Carson from the time she was sighted refers to the testimony of her captain, second mate and helmsman that she continuously held a southwesterly course and states that the Claudine's men do not give any direct evidence to the contrary.

The decision goes into detail on this point, quoting extensively from the testimony of Captain Pittz, Second Mate Nelson, Quartermaster McDonald, of the Carson and others and concludes this reference by saying that it is an undisputed fact that the two vessels swung together upon striking, which is regarded as proof corroborative of the other evidence that the Carson's course was southwest.

McNeill's defense of himself, that he thought the vessel far away, the court holds as disproved by his own evidence that immediately upon reaching the bridge, after his search for the captain, he gave the order, "Hard to port; light right ahead." In leaving his post the court holds that he showed gross negligence and incompetency.

The court refers to the non-appearance of Captain Weisbarth on the witness stand, saying: "The failure of the respondent corporation in view of the great care it has exercised and of the expense it has undergone in preparing for the trial, to produce the master on the witness stand is a suspicious circumstance."

The decision was delivered by Judge Perry, Chief Justice Frear and Justice Galbraith concurring in the opinion.

Paul Neumann represents the libellants and Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan the respondents. The Carson was owned by George U. Hind, C. A. Spreckels, G. Wempe, William Carson, H. D. Bendixsen, James H. Nelson, M. O. Siverson, F. O. Johnson, George A. Nelson, N. J. McLeod, G. M. Papenlund, J. S. Hellingness, John Pittz, Henry M. Weatherbee and Rudolph Spreckels.

THE WAHIAWA GRANT CAUSES MORE TROUBLE

Rights of the United States May be Interfered With But Will be Safeguarded.

The governor's council met yesterday. Secretary H. E. Cooper read a letter from Allen Herbert in regard to the division of the waters of the north branch of the Kauai river. The letter was written to Captain A. Slaker, who forwarded it to Mr. Cooper with the comment: "I am not informed as to the intentions of the territorial government, but I entertain no fear that the rights of the United States government will be interfered with."

The letter follows: "Capt. A. Slaker, Sixth Artillery, U. S. A.: Sir—As a citizen, taxpayer, resident on these islands for the past thirty years, I desire to call your attention to a certain grant of water rights reported in the papers of this city yesterday as having been granted to the Wahiawa Fruit Company by the governor and council of this territory. In calling attention to this matter I desire that you should know that I have no private aims to be affected thereby, nor have I any animus whatever. The water rights in question affect the future productivity and prospect of colonization of a tract of land of which it forms the only natural water supply, and which also largely diminishes the stream which flows for two miles through the Lohela lands, recently declared a reservation by the United States government."

"I have for years taken a lively, and I hope a practical, interest both as a citizen and as a commissioner of agriculture, and have introduced and cultivated tropical trees and plants in simple variety. I have worked to improve and conserve the natural forests and streams of these islands. Having labored for years in these matters, I naturally protest against any and every attempt to restrict the settlement of our public lands through alienation of water from natural sources without which the land will be forever useless. The rights proposed to be given will cause to be erected large reservoirs, dams and ditches fit and through large government forests, which will ultimately result in damage to them and affect the supply of water."

"If you can move in this matter so as to forestall the commission of an error, so vital to public interest, I shall be glad to furnish you with all necessary data."

"ALLEN HERBERT."

Captain Slaker received a reply to the above communication from Secretary H. E. Cooper yesterday. He refused to make the contents public, but remarked that there was nothing of special importance in it. So far as Captain Slaker's knowledge extends in the matter he does not fear that the interests of the United States government are in any degree jeopardized by the water grant. He, however, states that he has not looked into the matter thoroughly, but will do so at once. J. A. McCandless brought up the matter of desks for the use of the legislature, showing cuts of different designs. The subject was left to the discretion of Mr. McCandless.

ALL STIRRED UP OVER HAWAIIAN PRICES

New York Commercial Discusses Former Trade Rules.

SAYS SHOULD NOT PREVAIL NOW

DEALERS HERE HAVE HAD BENEFIT OF THE EXPORT PRICES.

Commercial Holds That They Should Now Pay Domestic Prices for Goods of American Manufacture.

[Special from a Staff Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The New York Commercial this morning prints the following:

Hawaii is now a territory of the United States. Its delegates attended both national conventions and it is just now experiencing the excitement of a political campaign to choose a delegate to the national congress. It became a part of the United States on June 14, 1900, and yet many American manufacturers still regard it as foreign territory.

The same tariff laws which protect American manufacturers in New York protect them in the Hawaiian Islands, though many insist upon ignoring this fact.

Previous to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands that territory, like all other foreign trade, was supplied at the special export price which most manufacturers make, and which is very materially lower than the domestic price.

Since the annexation many manufacturers continue to sell to the Hawaiian trade at export prices, although it is now just the same as though they would agree to sell goods to the people of any of the other territories of the United States at a less price than they charge the people of the rest of the country.

Jobber is Sent Out.

The result is naturally that the jobber is shut out from competing for this trade. The Hawaiian Islands are naturally in the trade territory of the jobbers of the Pacific coast, and under existing conditions they have not been able to establish the business with the new possessions to which they are rightfully entitled. It is as though Arizona was given a cheaper price on goods than California. It is the history of all trade that it is encouraged and built up by the enterprise of the jobbers who send agents into the field and so after the business in an aggressive manner; but the jobbers of the Pacific coast, and all American jobbers, for that matter, are prevented from going after the business of these islands because a very large percentage of the manufacturers do not seem to have as yet discovered that this territory is a part of the United States.

The demoralization of the trade with these islands will not be lessened by the fact that some manufacturers have discovered that Hawaii is a part of this country, and are charging domestic prices, as long as the majority insist upon discriminating against the rest of the United States in favor of Hawaii.

Prices Would be Higher.

To put the people of these islands upon the same footing with the people of the rest of the United States would mean that they would have to pay higher prices for their goods, but at the same time it would mean an increase in the volume of business between the rest of the country and these islands.

Not a Foreign Country.

W. H. Crossman, who is a large exporter to the islands, said: "This is a matter which I do not care to discuss. All I will say is that some firms give the trade export prices and some do not. I do not wish to discuss the ways and wherefores, but I will say that many of the largest firms in the country do not see why Hawaii should be regarded as a foreign country." The manager of the export department of the Winchester Arms Company said: "I suppose that it is the case that many firms ship to Hawaii at export prices. We do not do a large business with the islands, but we use export prices. It is more convenient often, as the business has always been considered export business, and in the marking of the goods it prevents trouble, as it is sometimes not known just where they will go. "I do not think that it will hurt to have the export price maintained there for a while. It is not that we would lose the business if they were not maintained, for that would not be the case; but it will do no hurt, I think, to give the people

GERMANY APPROVES REPLY TO FRENCH NOTE

Russia's Proposal for Arbitration is Riddled.

TALK OF AMERICA'S POSITION CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES WILL BE PRESSED AGAINST CHINA.

The Cologne Gazette Publishes an Inspired Article Showing View-Taken by German Court.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The United States' answer to the French note may be said to be generally approved here, neither the press nor the government desiring to afford France by openly urging objections. A number of papers express astonishment at the fact that the United States has so rapidly reassumed a more energetic tone toward China, and attribute the change to Secretary Hays.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung points out that the United States' "sweeping demands," including Prince Tuan's expulsion, and the United States' withdrawal of troops are "contradictory" and explainable only "by the intricacies of the present political campaign."

The Lokal Anzeiger, discussing the United States' presidential campaign, editorially says: "Germany cannot sympathize with either McKinley or Bryan, as they both stand for anti-German interests."

Few papers, however, discuss the details of the American political campaign. Private dispatches from St. Petersburg say Prince Tuan has gone into the interior of China, where, "with the consent of the insincere Chinese government," he is arousing the population to arms against the foreigners.

YOUNG METHODISTS HAVE A RECEPTION

A reception in honor of the younger members of the Methodist Episcopal church was given last evening at the home of Rev. and Mrs. G. L. Pearson, corner of Beretania and Miller streets. The most interesting feature of the evening's entertainment consisted of guessing contests from popular advertisements and prominent men of the day, with recitations, proverbs and social chat. The popularity of the pastor and his beloved family were among the most noticeable themes of conversation. One prominent member said:

"Those who do good are those who truly. The spirit of true manhood, true Christianity, true humanity—a trinity, in one man is rare. But Brother Pearson has credit to spare among his congregation for these rare virtues and a certificate of love from them to him is far, far from flattery."

Master Clarence Pearson gave a recitation on the subject, "Tom," and Miss Mary Pearson recited "Papa's Letter."

THE BREWERY COMPLETED.

M. W. Smith Reports Fine Progress with the Machinery.

The big brewery now under construction for the Honolulu Brewing and Malting company is fast nearing completion. It is thought by the management that within two or three months at the outside the actual work of manufacturing Honolulu beer will be in operation. None of the product, however, will be offered for sale until after it has stood for a full period of four months after the brewing.

M. W. Smith, mechanical expert, who represents the York Manufacturing company of York, Pa., who is superintending the erection of the brewery, reports fine progress. He has the mammoth engines in shape. The ice and cold storage department is in full working order and produces fine ice. The building is practically completed. The machinery is being installed and from the present outlook the plant will be in full operation in the near future.

HOLLAND CLUB MEETING.

Tennyson Lectures by Mrs. Frear—Embroidery Class.

The Holland club of the Young Women's Christian association held a successful meeting last evening at Progress hall. The program consisted of a paper on "The Later History of Holland," by Miss Perley and a "Sketch of the City of Amsterdam," by Miss Clark. Many excellent photographic views of modern Holland and its national life were exhibited. The association has been fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. W. F. Frear to deliver a course of eight Tennyson lectures. The first one will be given Saturday at 10:45 a. m. upon the subject of the "Life of Tennyson." At that meeting an outline of the full course will be announced. Any woman desiring can obtain the particulars from the general secretary. Women who desire to enter the embroidery class are asked to come to the association rooms at 5 p. m. today to arrange as to time of meeting.

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Russia, it is added, believes the best way to solve the present problem is to humble the Sianfu court and bring the Chinese to terms. The imperial press, it is pointed out at St. Petersburg, would thus be cut off from supplies of money and food stuffs.

A military writer in the Tagblatt advocates the same method, which, a number of papers endorse. The Lokal Anzeiger advises the adoption of strong measures against the Chinese emperor.

The Russian suggestion to submit the Chinese question to The Hague arbitration court is ridiculed by the press, with the exception of the Vorwaerts (socialist), which indorses the plan and says: "A just court would award higher damages to China than the allies, who by their system of conquest and exploitation, provoked the political rising."

A foreign office official informed a representative of the Associated Press who questioned him regarding The Hague suggestion, that this plan is impracticable, since the work of estimating the damages must be done in China.

Arbitration, he added, would cause great delay, pointing out that arbitration was "merely suggested by Russia."

Government circles, though the officials are not willing to say so for publication, continue to believe the Chinese campaign will last long, probably for years, unless Emperor Kwang Su is induced to return to Peking, which is not deemed very likely.

Military circles point out that the severe North China winter is approaching, when the more important military operations will be impossible.

The German foreign office has no news from Field Marshal Count von Waldersee or Dr. Munst von Schwanstein, the German minister to China.

Referring to the remarks in the foreign press that Von Waldersee will not find any Americans, Russians or Japanese at Peking to command a foreign office official remarked: "This is not true of the Japanese, as they are still in Peking."

Germany's official attitude toward the United States' answer to the French note is set forth today in the Cologne Gazette in an article apparently inspired. It brief it is as follows:

"The answer, as a whole, meets with approbation, both for its tone and tenor. The answer is calculated to enhance many among the powers in their anxiety to obtain sufficient redress for the crimes committed, and guarantees against their recurrence. The answer strongly suggests supplementing the list of the leaders. This entirely accords with the wishes of the German government." Regarding the claim for damages, the foreign official said: "Germany has not yet been able to take a definite attitude on the subject. Russia's suggestion is not definite enough. It can hardly be supposed that Russia intends to submit the claims of Russia and those of the other powers to the arbitration court. Probably Russia means presently those damages which China must pay to the missions destroyed by the Boxers and to private persons injured in the excesses. In that case this proposition would be worth considering, although its practical realization is difficult. It must not be forgotten that the international arbitration court at The Hague is not yet organized. Therefore it would seem that a decision can be more easily reached by an arbitration court meeting in China."