

FIGHT WITH BOXERS

International Force Assailed by Five Times Its Number.

CHINESE DEFEATED WITH LOSS

The Number of Killed Estimated at Five Hundred.

A CHAOTIC STATE AT TIENSIN

The City Practically in the Hands of the Rebels—The Civil and Military Mandarins Compelled to Leave Their Sedan Chairs and Bow to the Rioters—Chapels Burned in the Foreign Quarter—Another Report States That the Russians Dispersed the Rabble With Artillery—Accounts of Fight at Taku Picture Great Slaughter of the Celestials—The Condition at Yunnan-Fu.

LONDON, June 21.—Beyond the official messages that were made public today, there is little news from China. The report of the arrival at Peking of the international force commanded by Admiral Seymour is not confirmed, with the exception of a detailed story sent from Shanghai.

This represents that the column was attacked five times by a great force of Chinese, who displayed great courage. Most of them were badly armed and they inflicted trifling loss on the column, while themselves losing five hundred killed.

A despatch sent from Tientsin last Friday has reached Shanghai. It states that Tientsin is practically in the hands of the Boxers. Local authority is paralyzed.

The civil and military mandarin have been compelled to leave their sedan chairs and low-toe to the Boxers in the streets. The chapels have been burned in the foreign quarter. The fate of the Europeans is unknown. Another account, which is unauthenticated, represents that 2,000 Russian and other guards repulsed the Boxers, killing 300 of them. The Russians fired fifteen rounds from their big guns. This is apparently the fight that was mentioned by Under Foreign Secretary Brodrick in the House of Commons yesterday.

A telegram from Chefoo received at Shanghai today reports that the American, Chinese and British missionaries in Western Shantung and Honan.

The Shanghai correspondents send narratives of the fighting at Taku, according to which the Boxers, when occupied, presented scenes of ghastly carnage. There were rivers of blood and mutilated bodies everywhere, and all the guns were dismantled.

A despatch dated Hongkong, June 20, says that the Chinese at Canton expect that disturbances will break out there when the viceroy, Li Hung Chang, leaves for Peking in obedience to the orders of the Government.

There are no foreign warships at Canton, and it is rumored that the forts have been ordered to fire on any that appear there.

PARIS, June 20.—The Foreign Office has received the following despatch from M. Francois, the French Consul at Yunnan-Fu, which was sent from that city on Friday last and transmitted through the vice consul at Mongtze:

"We were attacked on June 10, after leaving Yunnan-Fu, and were obliged to return. All our baggage was rifled. The missions and railway premises were set on fire. We defended ourselves with rifles in my residence.

"After forty-eight hours mandarins arrived. I insisted that they take us to the frontier, safeguard us en route, and urge the Government to demand our release, as we were practically prisoners. The French are as yet all safe."

RUSSIAN LOSSES AT TAKU.

Eighty-seven Officers and Men Killed or Wounded.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 20.—A despatch has been received from Vice Admiral Alexeeff, the Russian commander at Port Arthur, which reads as follows: "On June 17 the Taku forts were captured by landing parties after a night engagement which was begun by the Chinese and which lasted seven hours. There participated in the engagement the Russian gunboats Korjetz, Gijak, and Bobr, the French gunboat Lion, the British sloop Algerine, and the German gunboat Illia, under the general command of the Russian Captain Dobrowski, who is the senior of the commanding officers.

"The Gijak was seriously damaged and will have to be docked for repairs. She was struck below the water line and rendered leaky. The Korjetz is leaking in six places and one of her cabins was destroyed. The Bobr was not injured."

LONDON, June 20.—An official Russian report of the bombardment of the Taku forts by the allied fleets says that two Russian gunboats were damaged. One

Quick Service to Kansas City via B. & O. And points beyond, as well as intermediate, on B. & O. train, leaving Washington 10:00 a. m., reaching St. Louis at 12:40 and Kansas City 5:30 p. m., next day.

Have You Seen Them Dive Yet? The Thompsons, Chesapeake Beach, daily, 3:30 and 7:30 p. m.

Carpenters and Builders and Plasterers get lowest prices from E. Libbey & Co.

MESSAGES FROM CHINA

Dispatches From Taku and Chefoo But No Word From Peking.

Anxiety Over the Fate of Minister Conger Unallayed—Despatches Received From Kempf and Consul Fowler—The Latter Says Nothing Has Been Heard of the International Column for Six Days—The Admiral Tells of the Capture of the Taku Forts and Confirms the Impression That American Ships and Landing Parties Did Not Participate—A White House Conference.

Two despatches came to the Government yesterday from China, one sent by John Fowler, United States Consul at Chefoo, and the other by Rear Admiral Kempf, commanding the American squadron at Taku, but neither here any information about the situation at Peking. Consul Fowler's despatch says that nothing had been heard of the international relief column for six days. Admiral Kempf reported that firing had been heard at Tientsin on the evening of June 17; a bit of information that was taken here as a confirmation of the report that Chinese batteries shelled the foreign quarters of that populous city.

It was on the morning of the 17th that the Chinese forts at Taku had an engagement with the allied fleet, and it is reasonable to believe that when the Chinese troops at Tientsin heard this news they were hostilely awaiting the foreign commander of the city where sailors and marines from the international naval force, including fifty Americans, are supposed to be stationed as guard to the consulates.

It is impossible to give a correct statement of what was contained in Admiral Kempf's despatch. The synopsis of the admiral's message given to the press by the Navy Department was obviously full of errors due apparently, however, to carelessness in preparation and not to willful garbling. The synopsis of Admiral Kempf's despatch given out by the Department made it appear that 9,000 foreign troops had landed or had just arrived at Chefoo, where there would be no conceivable reason for concentrating them so really at Taku. It said also there were 200 American troops ashore "at that point," apparently Tientsin, but almost certainly Taku.

Admiral Kempf's Despatch. The Department's statement made it appear that Admiral Kempf's despatch had been written yesterday, whereas it was evidently written Tuesday, or perhaps the day before at Taku, and sent to Chefoo on the gunboat Yorktown, which arrived there yesterday. The synopsis of Admiral Kempf's despatch corrected as far as it is possible to do so by the application of meagre admissions is as follows:

"The Navy Department has received a cablegram from Admiral Kempf, at Taku, dated Chefoo, June 20. He says that the Taku forts are held by the other foreign forces; that heavy firing was heard at Tientsin on the evening of the 17th. He is making common cause with the other foreign forces for general protection. There are 200 American troops ashore at that point (Taku). On the 21st of May the number of foreign troops at Peking was 430. There are 5,000 men ashore now at Taku and about 3,000 troops—Russian, English, and German—have just arrived."

The despatch confirms the general impression that the American ships and landing parties from them did not take part in the attack on the Chinese forts. Already there are rumors, lacking confirmation, that the Government was dissatisfied with the course of Admiral Kempf in not participating in the engagement, the object of which was to obtain control of the entrance to the Pei-Ho River in order that succor might be sent to the foreigners at Tientsin and Peking. The United States Government is, of course, quite as much concerned over the situation at Tientsin and Peking as are other nations, and is particularly interested in the international relief column, as it includes the American troops at Peking. Rumor, therefore, has it that Kempf will be called to account for his failure to act in conjunction with the other foreign forces to achieve an object which looked to the relief of Minister Conger, the international column, and all Americans along the Pei-Ho in and between Taku and Peking.

Dismissed by Naval Officers. Naval officers who have heard these rumors and who have, in fact, given credence to them, are much disturbed over the possibility of the application of disciplinary methods to Kempf. They complain that his instructions were such that he could not join with the other foreign naval forces in a hostile attack on the Chinese forts. He was instructed originally to act concurrently with the other foreign forces only to the extent of protecting American interests, and was cautioned against joining the foreign naval commanders in the joint demand for the surrender of the Taku forts. In answer to the Navy Department instructed him to act concurrently when he deemed such a course necessary for the protection of all American interests, but received no specific instructions about joining in the demand for the surrender of the forts.

The engagement with the forts had taken place, however, before Kempf's despatch was received. Under these circumstances some naval officers of high rank contend that Kempf would have been foolish to have joined with the other naval commanders in the demand and subsequent bombardment. It would have been an assumption of responsibility which would have placed him in jeopardy of trial by court-martial. Officers recalled yesterday by the report by the Cleveland Administration of the action of the captain of the Boston in sending marines aboard to participate in the raising of the American flag over the Hawaiian Islands after the detachment of Queen Liliuokalani. It was asserted also that an order had been prepared by the Navy Department in Mr. Cleveland's second term censuring Admiral Benham and relieving him of command for breaking the blockade of Rio de Janeiro during the De Gama rebellion to enable American shipping to discharge their cargoes, but that the general practice of Ben-

ham's action by the press and people of the United States caused President Cleveland to deem it the part of wisdom to cancel the order.

The text of Consul Fowler's despatch to the State Department follows: "Chefoo, June 20. 'I have transmitted despatches through the Phoenix, which carries all the communications which have accumulated at Chefoo for Conger and Kempf, there being no communication except steam. I have also charged small steamer, which will leave Chefoo this noon for Yang and for the rescue of the American and British missionaries. The French Consul from the northwest region of Shantung reports that 'the mission at Tsang Chow has been looted. It is not reported that any missionaries were killed, but their whereabouts are at present unknown.' 'The vessels of the Chinese general. The governor has left Chefoo, the capital, for Tse Chow, a point near the coast. Chinese ships have left for the south. Troops are leaving. Nothing has been heard at Chefoo of the Pekin relief force for the past six days. No word from Conger or McCalla. 'FOWLER.'"

A White House Conference. The State Department issued the following statement today: "The President and the American Minister at Tokyo telegraphed that two transports, with 1,300 men and 300 horses sailed today from Japan for Taku; that 600 Japanese troops have already landed, and that five Japanese war vessels are now at Taku; that the Japanese Government is prepared to send additional forces should necessity arise."

Secretary Hay called on the President yesterday morning in company with Mr. Hackett, the Acting Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary Root, and held a conference with them. The President is deeply anxious as to the fate of the American Minister at Peking and asked that another attempt be made to reach him by cable, and in case of war being declared, no result was obtained.

Secretary Hay laid before the President a problem upon which he has been working for several days. As it is more than likely that a state of war will be declared to exist between China and the nations represented by the vessels fired upon at Taku, it is hardly known what steps will be taken in regard to the large number of Chinese in the United States. It has been discovered that hardly one Chinese man in each 100 is a naturalized citizen, and in case of war being declared these would either be deported or held under surveillance.

During the Spanish war there were but a few Chinese naturalized Spaniards in this country, and these, through a lenient policy, were not made prisoners, but were watched. The task of watching over 400,000 Chinese in the United States would be a great job for the officials, and while the announcement has not yet been made, it is known that in case of war being declared to exist between China and the United States the conditions at present existing, a state of war certainly exists without question.

AMNESTY FOR FILIPINOS. A Proclamation to Be Published Throughout the Islands.

MANILA, June 20.—A proclamation granting amnesty to insurgents under certain conditions will be issued tomorrow. It will be published in English and Spanish in all the newspapers for two weeks.

General Buencamino, the rebel leader, who is in the hands of the Government, brought to Manila, visited headquarters today. He stated that the political horizon is clearing and that the insurgent leaders and the Manila junta are fast approaching an agreement. They will soon be ready to confer with General MacArthur and the members of the Philippine Commission.

Secretary Root said last night that a copy of the proclamation granting amnesty to Filipino insurgents would be given out tomorrow by the War Department.

"What are the conditions of this amnesty?" he was asked.

"The conditions are that they accept sovereignty and take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and as to laying down arms."

"That condition is not made. Those who violate the laws of war are excluded, but those who do not are not."

"Was the time that the proclamation be issued settled here or left to General MacArthur's judgment?" he was asked.

"It was left to General MacArthur."

PLAIN TALK TO THE QUEEN. A Sensation Created in the Spanish Capital.

MADRID, June 20.—A decree has been issued suspending constitutional rights owing to the attitude of the trades organizations toward the new tax laws.

The agitation against these laws continues actively. Shops have been closed as a protest against the Government's prosecutions of citizens refusing to pay the taxes. Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the Industrial Trades Guilds have been given an audience by the Queen. They handed to Her Majesty a petition couched in the severest terms against the tax laws, and threatening to continue to grant these representatives an audience a week ago because of their avowed intention to rebel against the laws.

Today she said she could not countenance the petition unless they approached her on a different basis. The delegates assured her that their attitude was unchanged, and the four leaders in quick succession outspokenly rehearsed their grievances against the Government, resistance to which they declared, they would not abandon until the Crown dismissed its present counselors. One speaker finally went so far that the Queen stopped him, saying she could not listen to calumnious gossip. The speaker, Senor Maitraza, was not daunted by this rebuff. He retorted that Her Majesty could end the conflict in forty-eight hours by dismissing the Government.

The scene created a sensation. It is said that such proceedings have not been witnessed in the Spanish court since the eighteenth century, when the mob opposed Charles III.

CHESAPEAKE BEACH—ON THE BAY. Daily Schedule. Trains leave District line depot, 7 a. m., 11 a. m., 2, 5, 8, 9 p. m. See page 10.

After the Bath use Valantine, soft, refreshing toilet powder; all toilet counters; guaranteed.

OHIO'S PEACE IN DANGER

The Political Bonds Strained to the Breaking Point.

Snubs Administered to Foraker by the Hanna-McKinley Element at the Convention May Lead to Severance of the Alliance—Broken Pledges Concerning the Porto Rican Bill—No Endorsement of the Measure in the Platform—Enmity Toward the South Shown in Quay's Resolution—The Vice Presidential Question the Only Thing That Holds the Delegates in the City.

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It was Foraker's intention to put into the platform a plank specifically endorsing Porto Rican legislation, discriminating tariff and all. At the last moment Senator Fairbanks turned up as the choice of Mr. Hanna and Mr. McKinley for this chairmanship, and Foraker recently has taken a back seat. It has been told in these despatches how at Mr. Hanna's last dinner in Washington nearly two weeks ago Senator Foraker received the assurance that the President and Hanna were not to keep faith with him on the platform agreement.

The affront to Foraker. At that dinner it was shown to him in unmistakable way that he would be compelled to take a back seat for Fairbanks, simply because his old enemies led by Mr. Hanna and Mr. McKinley were determined to show him that they now have the power to do pretty much as they please. When Senator Fairbanks pulled from an inside pocket of his dress coat at Mr. Hanna's last dinner today and which was adopted here today and which at that time bore Mr. McKinley's O. K. on the back there was nothing for Foraker to do but grit his teeth in wrath and hunt up a few of his genuine friends and pour out upon their sympathetic bosoms his tale of woe.

It was then too late for him to make a fight in Ohio or elsewhere, because all the delegates had been elected and instructed. In this platform, which Senator Fairbanks carried to the Hanna dinner there was no mention of Porto Rican in the way that Foraker had demanded, and in the platform adopted here today there is no word of cheer to Foraker in the terrific fight ahead of him for re-election to the Senate, mainly because he fathered the obnoxious and reprehensible Porto Rican bill at the behest of the President, who previously had indulged in much preaching on the subject of "plain duty." And so as the case stands on the record Senator Foraker will have to soothe indignant constituents in Ohio by placing on the statute books a piece of legislation which the National Convention of the party refused to endorse after Foraker earnestly had begged for endorsement at the White House, where the promise of endorsement faithfully was made to him, and again before the platform committee of the city last night.

Another breach of faith. The action of Mr. Hanna in this matter today is exactly in line with his action at the Ohio State Convention which elected delegates to this Convention. Senator Foraker gave to General Grosvener at Washington on the eve of departure of the latter to attend the Ohio convention at Columbus, a plank endorsing the Porto Rican bill. Grosvener promised to have this plank embodied in the platform at Columbus, but when he arrived there Hanna ordered otherwise, and so Grosvener conveniently "lost" the slip of paper which had been entrusted to him, keeping it for Foraker at Washington.

The importance of calling attention to this treacherous "throw down" of Foraker by Mr. Hanna and Mr. McKinley is the bearing which it will have upon the campaign in Ohio. Foraker's friends here from Ohio are indignant at the treatment of their leader, and are threatening all sorts of reprisals. It is believed that the resentment he is nourishing was responsible for his shrewd move in the convention today by which Mr. Hanna was humiliated through the tremendous ovation tendered to Quay and which ovation could not have been tendered had not Foraker adventurously arranged affairs so Quay could get on the platform and show himself to the vast throng which had been educated up to the understanding that the Pennsylvania boss is Hanna's most courageous enemy.

Enmity toward the South. That the spirit of proscription against the South for clinging to its Democratic idols is still dominant in the Republican organization was plainly demonstrated today by three occurrences. Not the least of these is the selection of the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge as permanent chairman. Lodge was the author of the infamous

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TO BE NAMED TODAY

McKinley and Roosevelt the Republican Ticket.

HANNA COMPELLED TO YIELD

Makes a Statement Favoring the Rough Rider's Nomination.

ALL OPPOSITION DISAPPEARING

The Governor of New York Sees That He Must Yield to the Demands of the Convention—Patches Up His Differences With Platt in an Ambitious Manner—All Peaceful and Severe—Leaders Agree That There is No Other Possible Candidate—Many Caucuses Held by the Various States—Dolliver Not Charged at Defeat—Woodruff Hopes to Go to Albany—Efforts in Long's Behalf.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—Senator Hanna issued an authorized statement at 11:30 o'clock tonight. Senator Hanna was in the parlor of his apartments at the Hotel Walton. He read his statement slowly to a bunch of 160 newspaper men, and this is what it said: "The Administration has had no candidate for Vice President. It has not been for or against any candidate. It has desired that the Convention should make the candidate, and this has been a free field for all. Under these circumstances several eminent Republicans have been proposed, all of them distinguished men, with many friends. I will now say that on behalf of all these candidates, and I except none, I have within the last twelve hours been asked to give my advice.

"After consulting with as many delegates as possible in the time at my disposal I have concluded to accept the responsibility involved in this request. Under the circumstances, with the strong and earnest sentiment of the delegates from all parts of the country for Governor Roosevelt, and since President McKinley is to be nominated without a dissenting voice, it is my judgment that Governor Roosevelt should be nominated for Vice President with the same unanimity."

Senator Hanna said he did not know who was to put Governor Roosevelt in nomination tomorrow. It was observed that when Senator Hanna came to the Governor's name in his statement he read it out strong and hearty. He said he had nothing further to add to his statement.

The Leaders Confer. Senator Hanna has been in conference all the afternoon and up to 11 o'clock tonight with the following Republicans: Postmaster General Smith, Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York; Representative Dolliver of Iowa; Senator Chandler of Massachusetts; Senator Lodge of Massachusetts; Senator Carter of Montana; Senator Burrows of Michigan; Powell Clayton, Republican national committee man for Arkansas, and Chairman Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee of New York.

As a matter of fact, Chairman Odell had a number of conferences during this time with Senator Hanna. When Mr. Odell left the conference finally tonight he said:

"I have only this to say. We got into a snarl over this Vice Presidential nomination, and we all decided to submit the matter to Senator Hanna for arbitration. That is all there is for me to say."

The proposed amendment to the rules governing Republican National Conventions, introduced today by Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania, had, it is declared, very much to do with tonight's conference and the settlement of the Vice Presidential nomination. Even some of the warmest friends of Senator Hanna seem to believe that Mr. Quay was right in submitting his proposed amendment to the Convention.

Senator Hanna has been very much opposed to any such amendment, and, without saying anything in unkindness, still it must be announced that it is the opinion on all sides tonight that the Quay amendment has been used as a club over Senator Hanna's head to compel him to recognize the universal sentiment of the Convention for Theodore Roosevelt for Vice President.

This is the report heard on all sides, and yet Senator Hanna, Mr. Quay, Senator Foraker, and Mr. Odell, and a great many others who are supposed to have taken a hand in this matter refused utterly to speak of the matter.

Harmony Once More. It is the opinion late tonight that Quay's proposed amendment will be shelved to the rear tomorrow. If this is one of the prettiest fights that ever promised in a Republican National Convention will have been avoided, in fact, the wave of peace and harmony over all the town tonight, and tomorrow, will become one tremendous ratification meeting for McKinley and for Roosevelt.

It leaked out tonight that Governor Roosevelt is to attend a session of the Rough Riders in Oklahoma City on July 4, and that a special car is to be given him for the purpose of starting him right through Kansas and Missouri just at the time that William J. Bryan comes up for renomination at Kansas City.

Governor Roosevelt had left his headquarters in the Hotel Walton two hours before Senator Hanna made his statement tonight. He was communicated with, but he still declined to say anything. Governor Roosevelt, however, has made it

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Music at Chesapeake Beach. Haley's Band every afternoon and evening.

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The affront to Foraker. At that dinner it was shown to him in unmistakable way that he would be compelled to take a back seat for Fairbanks, simply because his old enemies led by Mr. Hanna and Mr. McKinley were determined to show him that they now have the power to do pretty much as they please. When Senator Fairbanks pulled from an inside pocket of his dress coat at Mr. Hanna's last dinner today and which was adopted here today and which at that time bore Mr. McKinley's O. K. on the back there was nothing for Foraker to do but grit his teeth in wrath and hunt up a few of his genuine friends and pour out upon their sympathetic bosoms his tale of woe.

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It was Foraker's intention to put into the platform a plank specifically endorsing Porto Rican legislation, discriminating tariff and all. At the last moment Senator Fairbanks turned up as the choice of Mr. Hanna and Mr. McKinley for this chairmanship, and Foraker recently has taken a back seat. It has been told in these despatches how at Mr. Hanna's last dinner in Washington nearly two weeks ago Senator Foraker received the assurance that the President and Hanna were not to keep faith with him on the platform agreement.

The affront to Foraker. At that dinner it was shown to him in unmistakable way that he would be compelled to take a back seat for Fairbanks, simply because his old enemies led by Mr. Hanna and Mr. McKinley were determined to show him that they now have the power to do pretty much as they please. When Senator Fairbanks pulled from an inside pocket of his dress coat at Mr. Hanna's last dinner today and which was adopted here today and which at that time bore Mr. McKinley's O. K. on the back there was nothing for Foraker to do but grit his teeth in wrath and hunt up a few of his genuine friends and pour out upon their sympathetic bosoms his tale of woe.

It was then too late for him to make a fight in Ohio or elsewhere, because all the delegates had been elected and instructed. In this platform, which Senator Fairbanks carried to the Hanna dinner there was no mention of Porto Rican in the way that Foraker had demanded, and in the platform adopted here today there is no word of cheer to Foraker in the terrific fight ahead of him for re-election to the Senate, mainly because he fathered the obnoxious and reprehensible Porto Rican bill at the behest of the President, who previously had indulged in much preaching on the subject of "plain duty." And so as the case stands on the record Senator Foraker will have to soothe indignant constituents in Ohio by placing on the statute books a piece of legislation which the National Convention of the party refused to endorse after Foraker earnestly had begged for endorsement at the White House, where the promise of endorsement faithfully was made to him, and again before the platform committee of the city last night.

Another breach of faith. The action of Mr. Hanna in this matter today is exactly in line with his action at the Ohio State Convention which elected delegates to this Convention. Senator Foraker gave to General Grosvener at Washington on the eve of departure of the latter to attend the Ohio convention at Columbus, a plank endorsing the Porto Rican bill. Grosvener promised to have this plank embodied in the platform at Columbus, but when he arrived there Hanna ordered otherwise, and so Grosvener conveniently "lost" the slip of paper which had been entrusted to him, keeping it for Foraker at Washington.

The importance of calling attention to this treacherous "throw down" of Foraker by Mr. Hanna and Mr. McKinley is the bearing which it will have upon the campaign in Ohio. Foraker's friends here from Ohio are indignant at the treatment of their leader, and are threatening all sorts of reprisals. It is believed that the resentment he is nourishing was responsible for his shrewd move in the convention today by which Mr. Hanna was humiliated through the tremendous ovation tendered to Quay and which ovation could not have been tendered had not Foraker adventurously arranged affairs so Quay could get on the platform and show himself to the vast throng which had been educated up to the understanding that the Pennsylvania boss is Hanna's most courageous enemy.

Enmity toward the South. That the spirit of proscription against the South for clinging to its Democratic idols is still dominant in the Republican organization was plainly demonstrated today by three occurrences. Not the least of these is the selection of the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge as permanent chairman. Lodge was the author of the infamous

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