The Times

NUMBER 2315. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1900. PRICE ONE CENT.

IMPERIALISM THE ISSUE

Bourke Cockran's Reasons for Supporting Mr. Bryan.

The Ex-Representative Regards the Money Question as Settled for the Time Being—Impossible to Change the Existing Law at Present—The Nebraskan Too Honest to Do Otherwise Than Enforce an Enacted Statute—Real Danger Comes From Electing McKinley—The Republic Menaced by the Policy of the Administration—No Panic Would Result From Democratic Success.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The Hon. W. Bourke Cockran has written the following letter in answer to one from Stephen P. Anderson asking for an explanation of Cockran's change of political allegiance since the campaign of 1896:

"I regret that my letter to Mr. Edwin Burritt Smith has not made entirely clear the reasons determining my attitude in the campaign, while I appreciate the compliment that a further statement of my views may exercise some influence on your action at the ballot box.

"You do me simple justice in assuming that while my conception of civic duty compels me to vote for Mr. Bryan on the issue of imperialism, my opinion on the paramount question raised by the Chicago platform remains absolutely unchanged, and that if I believed the same question was before the people now for settlement my course would be not different from what it was four years ago.

"Your assumption that because the Kansas City Convention reaffirmed that Chicago platform and declared specifically in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the issues of 1896 remain unchanged is, in my opinion, based on a misapprehension of what constitutes a political issue.

"The money question cannot be an issue in this campaign because it cannot be affected by the result. The complexion of the Senate is such that whether Mr. McKinley or Mr. Bryan be elected the Democrats will be without power and the Republicans will be without disposition to disturb the existing standard, at least during the next Congress.

"Imperialism is the only question that can be settled by the pending election. It is, therefore, not merely the paramount, but the sole issue of the campaign.

"That being so, declarations by the Democratic conventions of beliefs concerning other matters are about as important as the views of his members on the laws governing the movements of the tides.

Not Worthy of Notice.

"The attempt to divert discussion from the significance of imperialism to Mr. Bryan's responsibility for the ratification of the treaty with Spain is not worthy of notice. The past is irrevocable. The capital question before the people now is not how the country entered on the path of imperialism, but how to escape it. On this question the Democratic platform and candidate are conspicuously clear and absolutely sound. Clearly all who believe that the supreme duty of patriotism at this time is to defend the constitutional integrity of the country support them.

"Support of Mr. Bryan, while he stands for opposition to imperialism, does not imply any diminution of hostility to the proposals which he represented four years ago. If, under changed conditions, the currency recur as a political issue, and Mr. Bryan should again become the champion of free coinage, we who have shown that our devotion to sound money is stronger than any hope of personal preferment, and who support him now, while we believe him to be right, will once more oppose him as strenuously and, I believe, as successfully as in 1896.

"Your apprehension that Mr. Bryan, if elected, would defeat the operation of the gold standard law by perverting its provisions is utterly inconsistent with the sincerity and honesty for which you give him credit. Mr. Gage's far-fetched prognostications of possibilities prove nothing except that the looseness which characterizes the language of the gold standard law was not the result of accident, but of a deliberate Republican design to preserve uncertainty about the money question for service as a political scarecrow during this campaign. In this programme of perfidy, however, the personal character of Mr. Bryan seems to have been overlooked. If Mr. Bryan be sincere, as you and I believe him to be, he must be incapable of evading any duty; and the enforcement of every law according to its true meaning would be a duty imposed upon him by his oath of office.

Mr. Bryan's Honesty.

"It is a wholesome, though novel feature of this campaign, for which we are indebted to Mr. Bryan's sincerity, that whoever votes for either candidate knows perfectly well what policies he is supporting. If Mr. Bryan intended to use the power of the Presidency to nullify or pervert the existing monetary law he would not hesitate to proclaim his purpose now. He does not leave us in doubt, that if elected he would recommend the repeal of the gold standard and the passage of a free coinage act, but as these recommendations must be made to a Congress hostile in at least one branch, their rejection is certain, not because Republicans are immovably loyal to sound money, but because the very existence of the Republican party depends upon its opposition to the Democratic financial policy.

"The same sincerity which would lead Mr. Bryan to recommend a change in the existing law which he might deem advisable makes it absolutely certain that he would enforce every existing law with an inflexible loyalty. The man who, through all temptations and difficulties, has been loyal to his convictions of duty as a party leader could not become disloyal to any obligation assumed on his inauguration as President.

"I do not share your fear that Mr. Bryan's election will disturb business conditions or that it involves the slightest danger of a panic. The authors of this scare admit that he would have no control over legislation and could not disturb the financial status in the least. This is to pretend that men who have shown the highest capacity for acquiring wealth would show a childish incapacity for preserving it. Panics proceed from actual conditions, not from groundless fears. No panic was ever caused by events which had not happened and which could not happen.

"I think it can be demonstrated that disaster to our prosperity lies not in the election of Mr. Bryan, but in the success of Mr. McKinley. Imperialism, involving huge military operations, extravagant appropriations, and civic corruptions, the diversion of capital from profitable employments of industry to the destructive employments of war, the withdrawal of the flower of our youth from the fields of productive labor to the demoralizing idleness of barrack life, must necessarily operate to restrict the productive energies of the nation, and a restriction of production inevitably produces, not a temporary disturbance from which recovery, however slow, is always certain, but a commercial decay permanent, progressive and irremediable.

"Like the business scare, the charge that Democratic success will lead to an assault on the judiciary is an invention to delude the innocent. The independence of the Supreme Court, about which Republican managers express concern, is in much graver peril from the success of Mr. McKinley than from that of Mr. Bryan, for the simple reason that the Democrats, if successful, will have no power to legislate concerning it, while the Republicans, if successful, will have full power to increase its membership or to alter its jurisdiction.

"Whether the Republican party would be capable of invoking that power to force a decision upholding the constitutionality of the imperialistic plans of government for Porto Rico or the Philippines may be judged by the manner in which the same power was used by the same party to force a judicial sanction of the legal tender acts.

"Under the actual political conditions of this country it seems that the dangers which you apprehend from Mr. Bryan's election are so distant as to be almost intangible, while the danger of imperialism from Mr. McKinley's success is palpable and pressing. Surely a citizen who 'places the safety of the country above the victory of a party' should not be deterred by perils which are remote, if not fanciful, from casting his ballot to avert a peril which is imminent and deadly."

FEARS REPUBLICAN FRAUDS.

Senator Blackburn to Urge Hard Work in Kentucky.

VERSAILLES, Ky., Aug. 31.—Senator Joseph C. S. Blackburn left this afternoon for Washington and New York on some personal mission the exact nature of which is unknown. It is believed, however, that it is to impress on the Democratic Committee the importance of hard work to carry Kentucky this fall and prevent Republican frauds. Although the election is but two months away, the campaign has not opened in this State, which is regarded as Democratic if properly handled.

Senator Blackburn will return in a week and will then make a number of speeches in the State campaign. The Democratic National Committee has also made appointments for him in three or four doubtful States.

BRYAN AND ROOSEVELT.

The Candidates Invited to Speak at Chicago University.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—W. J. Bryan and Theodore Roosevelt have been invited to deliver addresses to the students of the University of Chicago. The invitations were sent by Secretary McCaskill, as a vote had been taken by the students' council.

VICTORY FOR THE HILL MEN.

An Anti-Croker Delegation Elected at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The Democrats of the Fourth Assembly district held their convention at Martin's Hall this afternoon. The Croker men made a desperate attempt to capture the votes. A delegation from Sweden came in and contested the seats of the Hill men. While their leader talked loudly the convention proceeded to transact business. The contestants were allowed all their rights, except voting. A solid Hill delegation was elected to the State convention.

HANNA TO HAVE $10,000,000.

Pennsylvania Pledges $600,000 to the Campaign Fund.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—(3 a. m.).—The "Journal" has the following:

"Chairman Hanna is absolute boss as far as funds are concerned. When he figured up recently the chances of McKinley's re-election he made an appeal to the Republican State organizations for money. He took a trip to Philadelphia, where he saw W. W. Gibbs, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the eastern Pennsylvania organization, and many high financial men.

"'The National Committee wants $600,000 from you, Mr. Gibbs.'

"The demand was bigger than Gibbs expected. Hanna insisted and said:

"'You ought to give us a million, considering what the party does for Pennsylvania.'

"Yesterday Mr. Gibbs announced that the money had been practically raised.

"'Pennsylvania will do her part in the coming fight,' he said.

"'We will raise the $600,000 promised to Chairman Hanna without a doubt. I may say with considerable satisfaction that many prudent men have already notified me of their business like intentions.'

"If Philadelphia sends to Treasurer Bliss, of the National Republican Committee, $600,000, twice that sum or more than twice that sum will be demanded of New York City. The chances are that New York must pay $2,000,000 at least. It will come from the Rockefellers, the Havemeyers, and other trust magnates. They will send their checks to swell the coffers of Mr. Bliss. The Republican headquarters will reek with money.

"In all probability Hanna's committee will have the spending of $10,000,000, with which to buy votes."

RICHARD CROKER'S BIG BET.

Wagers $20,000 to $50,000 That Bryan Will Be Elected.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—(3 a. m.).—The "Herald" has the following:

"Richard Croker took the Bryan end of the heaviest election bet that has been recorded so far in this campaign, when he wagered $20,000 yesterday, against $50,000 with Louis W. Wormser, that the Democratic National Ticket would be elected.

"As Mr. Croker is not in the habit of making wagers unless he thinks there is a good chance of winning them, the news of his plunge on Bryan caused a sensation among the few who were in the secret."

Maple Fishing Club Excursion

To Chautauqua Beach, Monday, Labor Day. Join us and have a day of recreation and pleasure. Trains 9:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Rate 50 cents.

$1.25 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday,

September 1 and 2, good for return until following Monday. Tickets good on all trains except Royal Limited.

Sunday at Chesapeake Beach.

Pleasant ride. Cool bath. Good dinner.

North Carolina Lumber is down.

Prices reduced $2 to $3 per 1,000 by Frank Libbey & Co.

Ball Game in the Water.

N. E. and S. E. Washington meet in the water at Chesapeake Beach today at 3 p. m. to contest for the championship.

$2 to Cumberland, $2.50 to Luray,

latter including admission to Caverns. From B. & O. Station, 8 a. m., Sunday, September 2. Returning leave Luray and Cumberland at 6 p. m. Take your family and enjoy this popular trip.

Sound Flooring, all one width, $1.65

per 100 sq. ft., at the Friendly Corner, 6th and N. Y. ave.

MR. BRYAN STARTS EAST

He Leaves Lincoln Full of Hope and Confidence.

Takes His Departure Quietly, a Demonstration Being Avoided—According to Present Plans the Democratic Candidate Will Not Go to New York on the Present Trip.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 31.—Mr. Bryan started at 6 o'clock this evening over the Burlington on his second and longest campaign tour of the season. Personal friends and his body guard of newspaper men were at the depot to give him the word of farewell. There was a large crowd in and about, but Mr. Bryan slipped in unnoticed and just in time to catch his car. It was the leave-taking of an ordinary citizen, and he avoided a demonstration.

Mr. Bryan will not be home for four or five weeks. Possibly he will stay away longer. The light of battle is in his eye and confidence is in his heart. He wants to talk to the people, and proposes going and talking to them. He said he did not know whether his tour would be made on a special train or whether he would speak from the rear platform. These details rest with the Central Committees of each State, while all other arrangements are being made by the National Committee.

The long distance telephone was called into service again this morning. After he had finished his consultation, Mr. Bryan said that according to present plans he would not go to New York on this trip. His first speech will be in Indiana tomorrow night, and his last one in St. Louis, on September 15. Between these two dates he expects to speak at various points in Illinois, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Maryland, Ohio, and Missouri, in order. He will end his Ohio campaign with a speech at Columbus, On September 15 he expects to talk to the traveling men at St. Louis.

The St. Louis speech will be his greatest anti-trust utterance. To the preparation of this address Mr. Bryan will devote considerable care. In it he intends to deal with the trust question as he dealt with imperialism in the Indianapolis speech, exhaustively and at length. He will be entertained, he is informed, by the local Traveling Men's Bryan Club and the rally will be the real opening of the campaign in that city.

Mr. Bryan took his unfinished letter of acceptance and his stenographer with him. He hopes that now and then he may get time to do a little work on that document, but he has come to the conclusion that it would be just as well for him to await the appearance of the President's letter of acceptance. Mr. McKinley was nominated first and he may say something that might call for a slight reference.

The Free Silver Republican notification, for which September 12, at St. Paul, had been suggested, will have to wait. Mr. Bryan has passed that stage of the conflict. He says he hopes to get back to Lincoln about September 17. He will be home ten days or two weeks. Then he will go East, to New York State, where the State Committee has already arranged dates for him. He may go to New England, but the greatest part of October will be spent in the Central West, where his hopes of victory lie.

As given out by Mr. Bryan, his itinerary after returning from West Virginia will be as follows: Milwaukee, September 8; Fort Wayne, Ind., September 13; Columbus, Ohio, September 14; St. Louis, September 15. Then he will come home for two weeks and on October 3 attend the meeting of the National League of Democratic Clubs at Indianapolis. From there he will invade the enemy's country and make a number of speeches in New York, New England, New Jersey, and Delaware. It is possible he may utilize the time between September 8 and 13 to go to Maryland, but if he does not he will return to that State later on in the campaign.

Upon the success attending these meetings Mr. Bryan bases his hope for success. Save the St. Louis and Chicago speeches he has made no special preparation and he will simply discuss the leading issues at other points. The meeting of the State leaders of the Populist party was held at headquarters here today. Some alarm is felt over the confident bearing of the Republicans, and a little inside knowledge of conditions and an exchange of ideas seemed desirable. The claim was made that while there has been considerable shifting around, the Fusionists have been largely the gainers, principally from the foreign born voters.

BRYAN'S NEW YORK ADDRESS.

Tammany Hall Preparing for a Monster Demonstration.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The special committee of Tammany Hall, which is to have charge of the demonstration at Madison Square Garden on the evening of October 16, when William Jennings Bryan will deliver an address, held a meeting this evening in the Fourteenth Street wigwam and decided to appoint a sub-committee on plan and scope. It is Mr. Croker's wish that this meeting shall be one of the biggest ever held in New York. He intends to have Madison Square Garden full of people. Ex-Senator D. B. Hill will speak from the same platform with Mr. Bryan.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Arrived: St. Paul, Southampton; Campania, Liverpool; Minneapolis, London. Arrived out: Germanica, from New York, at Liverpool; Cymric, from New York, at Liverpool; Fuerst Bismarck, from New York, at Hamburg. Sailed from foreign ports: Augusta Victoria, from Cherbourg, for New York; Anchoria, from Moville, for New York.

South Carolina's Drought Broken.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 31.—It rained here today for the first time in thirty-one days and this was the first day since July 29 that the maximum temperature in the shade has been below 91. The damage to all kinds of crops has been great.

Single Fare to Fort Wayne and Return

Via B. & O., account U. V. U. National Encampment. Tickets good going September 9-11, valid for return until 18th, inclusive.

Rockville Fair Via B. & O. R. R.

Tickets for all trains September 3 to 7, valid for return 8th; $1 for the round trip, including admission. Special trains at 12:15 p. m. 5th, 6th, and 7th, stopping at intermediate stations.

Common Boards now only $1.15 per

100 sq. ft. Bring your lists for a bid to Frank Libbey & Co.

INACTIVITY IN FRANKFORT.

Kentucky Legislators to Get Down to Work on Tuesday.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 31.—There will be nothing done in the General Assembly until Tuesday, when the flood of bills to be presented amending and repealing the Goebel law will be offered and Wednesday will be referred to the special committees. The Senate adjourned over until Tuesday, Monday being Labor Day, and the house will take a similar action tomorrow at noon.

Speaker pro tem. Carter, of the Senate, and a number of leading members of the assembly, remained here working on measures to be presented while the main body of the assembly attended the Shelbyville fair. Chief Justice Hazelrigg will, on Monday or Tuesday, issue the call for a special election for Governor, to be held at the regular November election.

THE GOEBEL REWARD FUND.

A Controversy Over the Division of the Money.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 31.—A first-class row has developed over the division of part of the $100,000 Goebel reward fund. Detectives Harding and Armstrong, who admit having received several hundred dollars of this fund, have refused to divide it with their fellow detectives of the Louisville office, in violation of a long established rule. They will be reported to the Board of Safety for violation of the rules of the office, the penalty for which may be dismissal from the office.

In brief the situation is this: Shortly after Goebel was shot Harding and Armstrong were put to work on the case. They were allowed $5 a day from the reward fund for expenses. These expenses in the case of Detective Armstrong amounted to $356.24. Harding and Armstrong claim they have received no more than their expenses, and that they lost money on the Georgetown trip.

THE HOTEL VENDOME SHOOTING

Stolen Jewels Said to Disclose John Esson's Motive.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—John Esson's motive for shooting Harold H. Stridiron and killing himself in the Hotel Vendome on Monday morning has been discovered. After the shooting Lillian Hayes appeared at the hotel and declared that Esson had secretly removed from her apartments, at 211 West Forty-eighth Street, five diamond rings valued at $1,000. These, she said, ought to be found on his person. However, until yesterday, the police were unable to discover the whereabouts of the jewels. Stridiron, who since the shooting has been confined to the New York Hospital, disclaimed all knowledge of the lost valuables.

The Hayes woman discovered the theft after Esson had left her apartment on Sunday afternoon. During the night Esson and Stridiron were together. In the course of the night Stridiron obtained from Esson the jewel case and jewels, which he stored away in the Delevan House safe, giving his name to the proprietor as H. H. Bond.

The police kept a close eye on Stridiron's visitors at the hospital. On Wednesday a flashily-dressed man came in and spent some time conversing in low tones with Stridiron. At noon yesterday Burns and Detective Lockwood saw a man enter the Delevan. He strode up to the office and asked for a parcel he had left there Sunday morning.

On being requested to sign his name he wrote "H. H. Bond," but the clerk noticed that the handwriting was not at all similar to that on the package. Proprietor O'Rourke told the man that he could not take the package, and he left the hotel. Burns and Lockwood then entered and, opening the package found therein the missing jewels. O'Rourke then accompanied the policemen to the New York Hospital.

Stridiron still persisted in proclaiming his entire ignorance of any valuables. O'Rourke remained outside of the room, but where he could easily see the patient. O'Rourke was sure that Stridiron was the man who had left the package at the Delevan in the early hours of Monday morning. Stridiron is still under arrest, and Captain Burns is hunting for Stridiron's flashily-dressed friend who tried to get the jewels from the Delevan. The Hayes woman has identified the five rings as the ones she lost.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL HISTORIES.

Governor Candler and General Gordon Reply to the G. A. R.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 31.—Governor Candler today expressed himself in the following manner regarding the recent action of the G. A. R. in framing its Southern school text-book resolutions:

"It is all rot, gotten up for political effect. The G. A. R. is a sideshow to the Republican party. If they hope to force or induce the people of the South to teach their children that the soldiers of the Confederacy were traitors, and that they were engaged in a wicked and unprovoked rebellion, they will be badly mistaken. They will never do it.

"The Southern States support their own schools and they will continue to use such text books as they think contain the truths of history. This political machine called the G. A. R. cannot present it. We have ten times the cause for complaint that they have. The average text-book writers on their own side misrepresent us and our acts and motives much more frequently than our book makers do them."

Gen. J. B. Gordon said:

"Any effort to have books used in schools, North or South, which will lower the self-respect of the children of either section of their legitimate pride in the motives which prompted the soldiers of either army or in their fathers' achievements had just as well be abandoned. Such an effort will never succeed. It ought not to succeed, because it would be directly destructive of the future manhood of our country."

THE FASTEST WARSHIP AFLOAT.

The Viper Covers a Mile at a Rate of Thirty-six Knots.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The torpedo boat destroyer Viper, which is fitted with Parson's turbine engines, had a three hours' coal consumption trial in the Solent today. She averaged close to thirty-four knots without forcing her. She covered one measured mile at a rate of speed within a fraction of thirty-six knots per hour. This is the fastest time recorded by any warship. The Viper exceeded her contract requirements by five knots.

The Oregon at Woosung.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 30.—The American warship Oregon has been ordered to Woosung, where three German battleships are daily expected.

Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Co.'s Special Daylight Trip

To "Old Point," Newport News, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Ocean View, on steamer "Norfolk," leaving Seventh Street wharf at 8:30 sharp Sunday morning, September 2. Leaves Norfolk Monday evening, the 3d, arriving in Washington in time for business on Tuesday morning, the 4th. Fare for the round trip, $3.50.

Tickets on regular Saturday night steamer, at the same rate, good for return passage, leaving Norfolk on Monday evening, the 3d.

New Cargo, kiln-dried, 1x12-16, best

boards, bright yellow color, $19 per 100 ft., at 6th and N. Y. ave.

EARL LI'S CREDENTIALS

The Main Obstacle in the Way of Peace Negotiations.

The Chinese Viceroy Must Show Full Authority to Treat With the Powers—The London Press Suspicious of Russia's Motives—The Tenor of Germany's Reply Not Yet Known.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Misgiving has followed the first irritation caused here by Russia's coup through the increased likelihood of the acceptance of the Russian proposals, provided Li Hung Chang can produce unimpeachable credentials as the Chinese envoy. A report from Vienna that the Triple Alliance cannot even entertain the idea of evacuating Pekin or suspending military action requires confirmation.

Germany's official reply is certainly not known. She will not negotiate with Li Hung Chang unless he produces full authority. It is asked what Russia will do if the other powers do not follow her suit, but leave their troops in Pekin and even re-enforce them. All the allies except Germany really desire to wash their hands of their present responsibility as soon as possible. The important immediate point is that the acceptance of Li Hung Chang as plenipotentiary by the powers will practically amount to amnesty for the Dowager Empress, from whom alone whatever credentials he possesses are derived.

The "Telegraph" says that even if a patched-up settlement, practically reduced to money indemnity, should leave the problem in a state where all the troubles are likely to recur, the danger will, at least, be postponed until the hands of Great Britain are free to grapple with it.

The "Standard" says that if China is to escape the loss of territory she must pay indemnity which will tax her resources for years to come. It asks if the money can be collected unless the general revenues of the Kingdom, as well as the customs, are placed under an international board.

The "Daily Mail" says that until St. Petersburg definitely declares that no Russian soldier will remain in Manchuria, Russia cannot expect that the powers will respect her protestation that she has no desire for territorial aggrandizement.

The "Times" says: "England can quite as thoroughly as Russia disavow any intention to make territorial acquisitions in China, but we do not think as matters stand that it would be safe to submit to the restoration of the old regime in Pekin. To negotiate with Li Hung Chang and the other Chinese officials associated with the reactionary policy of the Empress would be to condone the crimes of which the Chinese Government is guilty. Already much mischief has been done by the hesitation of the allies to enter the Forbidden City. If a considerable force is maintained in Pekin there is no grounds for supposing that the capital could not be secured and held during the next few months until a Chinese Government is set up with which the civilized powers can deal. It would be better for all to partake of the occupation, but if some withdraw, that will not affect the duty or interests of the others."

A CHINESE TOWN CAPTURED.

The Russians Encounter Little Resistance on the Frontier.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—A despatch to the Minister of War from General Grodekoff, dated Kehabarovska, a town on the Manchurian frontier, dated August 30, says that engagements with the rebels on August 17 and 18 resulted in the capture of Aschech. The Russians also captured several guns and a quantity of warm clothing and provisions.

The Russians had eight casualties. The deputy governors, the troops, and the entire population had fled.

SUPPLIES FOR THE LEGATIONS.

Food Obtained by the Pluck of M. and Mme. Charmat.

TIENTSIN, Aug. 22.—The guns on the walls of Pekin were mounted along the battlements. The artillery fire of the allies was extremely accurate, as on the morning of August 15 all these guns were found to have been destroyed by shells. They were surrounded by dead Chinese. The guns which had been trained on the legations were less than two hundred yards distant. They fired on an average four or five hundred six-pound shells during the hottest period of the attack. The small number of casualties was due to the system of barricading, and the fact that the guns were too close to drop shells through the roofs of the buildings.

The ingenuity of the defence is declared to have been astounding. The obtaining of vegetables by the besieged was due to the plucky action of M. and Mme. Charmat, proprietors of the Pekin Hotel. From time to time during the periods of armistice they advanced a short distance beyond the lines of the allies, and, sitting on a white sheet, which served as a flag of truce, negotiated with the Chinese officers, to whom they were well known, personally.

ACTIVITY IN SIBERIA.

Russia Augmenting the Force Along the Manchurian Frontier.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A despatch to the "Times" from St. Petersburg says that full advantage is being taken of the Chinese crisis to permanently augment the Russian army in Siberia. The Minister of War has just ordered eight new batteries of quick-firing guns to be distributed. Four new Siberian army corps and two Krupp batteries have also been ordered for the protection of the railway in Manchuria.

In Accord With America.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The semi-official press recognizes the importance of France and the United States pursuing an identical policy in China since both countries are solely actuated by unselfish motives.

Amusing Novelty at Chesapeake Beach.

A $75 bicycle to be given away today to winner of a race on a track built under water. Take 5 o'clock train.

$10 Niagara Falls and Return $10 Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Special train of parlor cars and day coaches, 8 a. m., Thursday, September 6. Tickets good returning within ten days, allowing stop-over at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins. Special side trip rates to Toronto.

No use to put off building that suburban house now; lumber is down by Frank Libbey & Co.

NOT ACCEPTABLE TO GERMANY.

Opposition to the Proposal to Evacuate Pekin.

COLOGNE, Aug. 31.—A semi-official despatch to the "Gazette" from Berlin asserts that the Russian proposal that the allied troops should evacuate Pekin is not acceptable to Germany. It is contended that the Chinese would interpret such an evacuation as a confession by the allies of weakness and virtual defeat, the effect of which would be to reunite the Chinese hordes and reopen the campaign.

The "Gazette" hopes that Russia will not object to the other powers remaining in Pekin should the Russians be withdrawn.

The paper points out that conditions in Manchuria necessitate a concentration of the Russian force. The powers, therefore, should arrive at an understanding which would enable Russia to confine her operations to Manchuria and leave to the other powers the continuance of operations in Pe-chi-li.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" says that the news of Russia's proposal to withdraw the allies from Pekin is received with considerable astonishment. Nothing is known as to how the other powers received the proposal, but to judge from the utterances of the well-informed press Germany is not disposed to accept it.

The opinion is freely expressed that the military situation in Pekin cannot be as precarious as the Russian Foreign Office seems to think. Great stress is laid upon the effect the retirement from the capital would have upon the Chinese.

LI HUNG CHANG'S PROMISE.

Confident of Restoring Order if Peace Is Brought About.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The "Tribune" this morning prints the following despatch from Li Hung Chang:

"Shanghai, Aug. 31.

"To 'Tribune,' New York:

"Withdrawal of foreign troops from Pekin would facilitate peace negotiations. No doubt need be entertained that I shall undertake vigorously to restore order, protect foreigners, and punish and suppress Boxers.

"LI HUNG CHANG."

VON WALDERSEE AT ADEN.

The German Field Marshal Received by a British Guard.

ADEN, Aug. 31.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, who is en route to China to assume command of the international forces there, landed here this evening. A guard of British infantry received him.

MADE THEIR SHOTS COUNT.

The Legation Defenders Killed 3,000 Chinese During the Siege.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A telegram to a news agency from Pekin, dated August 14, says that when the allies marched into the city those besieged in the legations remarked that their relief had been long delayed, but they declared that they had never despaired of the outcome of the siege.

The Chinese admitted a loss of 3,000 killed during the bombardment of the legations. The foreigners reserved their ammunition, shooting only when a good target was presented. The method of the Chinese was to maintain a continuous heavy and indiscriminate fire.

One night the enemy advanced with arms full of bricks under cover of the darkness and the next morning the besieged found that a new wall had been erected a few feet closer to them. By a continuance of this process the Chinese barricades finally were advanced so close to the legation walls that during the last two nights of the siege Chinese officers could be heard urging their men to charge the foreigners. The soldiers replied that they could not stand before the bayonets of the foreigners.

BRITISH PRISONERS RETURN.

The Boer Leaders Flee by Train Toward Nelspruit.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The War Office has received the following despatch from General Roberts:

"Belfast, Aug. 31—7:15 a. m.—Seventeen hundred released British prisoners have reached the camps of Generals French and Pole-Carew from Nooitgecht. Doctors with an ambulance recovered several who had dropped from weakness on the road. They were badly clothed and half starved.

"The Boers took with them on their retreat to Barberton the captured officers. Five escaped and rejoined the prisoners at Nooitgecht. The prisoners report that Steyn and Kruger, with Generals Botha, Schalkburger, and Lucas Meyer and Dr. Hayman escaped by train August 29, going toward Nelspruit.

"The Boers are scattering.

"ROBERTS."

BRITISH FIRE DESTRUCTIVE.

The Boers Lost Heavily at the Battle of Machadodorp.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A despatch to the Central News from Lourenco Marques says that fifty guns were used in the battle at Machadodorp on August 28. The Rand Police were decimated by the British fire.

The Boers admit that the defeat was total. Most of them are indisposed to continue the fighting. A few of the Boers have retreated to Eland's Valley.

Entertained at Windsor.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Several members of the famous Kansas City Fire Brigade contingent, which has returned from its prize-winning visit to the Paris Exposition, made a trip to Windsor Castle today under their chief, George C. Hale. They were entertained by the mayor at Guildhall.

A Steamship Line Sold.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Elder-Dempster Line, of Liverpool, has purchased the line of the British-African steam navigation company for [illegible] 00,000.

The Philippine Commission.

MANILA, [illegible] 31.—The Philippine Commission announces that it will assume legislative and appointive powers tomorrow under the instructions of President McKinley, issued on April 7.

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WAITING ON THE POWERS

Believed That Troops Will Be Withdrawn From Pekin.

Germany Regarded as the Principal Stumbling Block to This Course—Insisted on the Other Hand That the Kaiser's Government Has Been Misjudged, and That No Obstacle Will Be Put in the Way of Securing Peace—Japan Regarded as Certain to Endorse America's Course—British Decision to Be Made on Salisbury's Return—No Instructions Yet Sent to General Chaffee.

While the Cabinet was in session yesterday morning at its regular Friday meeting it was decided on the suggestion of Secretary Root to make public the correspondence of August 28 and 29, between the United States and Russia on the question of bringing about peace in China. There still appears to be some misunderstanding as to the previous scope of Russia's proposals and the exact nature of this Government's reply which is accompanied by a greater wealth of diplomatic verbiage than has heretofore characterized the diplomatic notes of this Administration.

As regards the note a member of the Cabinet who assisted in its preparation said by way of explanation and elucidation:

"It was clearly understood at the meeting between Russia's Charge and Acting Secretary Adee that the Czar's proposition was merely one of a withdrawal of troops from Pekin, although Russia considered it perfectly proper to withdraw her Minister from China. We do not want to keep our troops in Pekin any longer than necessary. We have relieved the Ministers and would like to get out of there. Russia has given us the opportunity. I believe by keeping the troops in Pekin until the return of the Chinese Government, peace can be more quickly accomplished, provided there is perfect accord among the powers as to remaining in Pekin. If any one of the powers wants to follow a course independent of the others, then we will get out of there immediately. We do not propose to remain in Pekin unless all of the powers agree upon that course. Russia has already departed from that plan and if the responses of the other powers are not of such a nature as to cause Russia to change its position and agree to remain, the United States troops will also be withdrawn.

"The correspondence between Russia and the United States now brings the powers face to face with the whole question. They must say just what they propose to do, whether to stand by Russia and get out of Pekin, or to remain there until the rehabilitation of the Chinese Government. The United States is willing to follow either course, but not the latter unless all the powers consent to remain."

Asked as to the probable point of obligation of the American troops after the evacuation of Pekin, this Cabinet member replied:

"I think they will come back to Tientsin. The withdrawal of the troops will certainly mean that Minister Conger will come with them."

Regarding the attitude of the other powers on the Russian proposition, it is learned that Japan will certainly endorse the position of the United States. Lord Salisbury has been telegraphed for by the British Government and will return to London and take up the correspondence as soon as possible. Germany has asked for time for conference and consultation before expressing herself, and France and Italy have not been heard from.

It is thought here that the United States secured considerable advantage by promptly replying to Russia's proposition, thereby making known its position, and giving Great Britain, Germany, France, Japan, and Italy an advance notice of what the United States expects from them. The question of the withdrawal of the American troops is held in abeyance, and pending the replies from all the powers no instructions to withdraw have been sent to General Chaffee. He was notified some time ago that it was probable such action would be taken, but he has been given no positive instructions to leave Pekin.

As to a conference of the commanders at Pekin should the United States instruct General Chaffee to withdraw to Tientsin, that is explained by the officials here to mean that just as soon as it is determined that the troops are to be withdrawn General Chaffee will so notify the other commanders, telling them that he is going to leave notwithstanding what they may determine to do. Of course, if harmony prevails on the question of abandoning Pekin General Chaffee will participate in any conference looking to plans for withdrawal, but if the powers are not in accord he will act independently.

The attitude of the United States is now one of waiting for the powers to come to its way of thinking, and it looks as if they are going to do this. About the only disturbing element of doubt, so far as this Government is semi-officially informed, has been with regard to Germany's attitude. It appears, however, that Germany, as well as Russia, has been misunderstood, and Baron von Sternburg, the German Charge, in an authorized interview said yesterday that Germany is not going to be an obstruction to the peaceful settlement of the China tangle.

He said that Germany's attitude has been misrepresented, and while not declaring in his official capacity his Government's intentions regarding the approval of the United States' policy as set out in the correspondence, he said it would soon be found that Germany would in no manner block the way to peace. It is understood that the German Charge informed Acting Secretary Adee to this effect when he called upon him before being interviewed on the subject. From the text of the correspondence as made public it would appear that Russia proposed the withdrawal of her troops from Chinese territory altogether, but this

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