IS FOR EXPANSION

SENATOR DAVIS WOULD NEVER HAUL OLD GLORY DOWN.

PEACE COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS

PLAINLY ANNOUNCES HIMSELF A RADICAL EXPANSIONIST.

Would Build More Battleships and More Cruisers and Still More Battleships—Says America Has Risen to a New Plane.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—"The American people are aglow with patriotic fervor, and the utmost calmness is necessary in considering our future course," said United States Senator Cushman K. Davis, before leaving the city for his home to prepare for his journey to Paris as one of the five commissioners to arrange the final terms of peace between the victorious United States and defeated Spain.

"Events have made us one of the great powers of the earth," he continued. "Whatever we may have desired ourselves heretofore, destiny has forced upon us responsibilities that we must recognize and accept. We have become a potent factor in the world's progress. A greater actual naval and military power we are already. We are not strong enough yet, but not an hour must be lost in equipping ourselves to cope with any emergency that may confront us. Our volunteer army is as good, if not better, than any force of the kind in this world, but we cannot rest secure in that thought. We must have a large regular army ready at call in the future. We must have as good a navy as any nation on earth. We have an excellent beginning. Ship for ship we need fear nobody. But we must build ships with true American energy. Nothing must deter us. We know that we have the men to put behind the guns. Love of gunnery is an American characteristic. When we were boys, all of us knew how to handle firearms. A gun is the earliest thought of the American youth. Men are only grown up boys. That explains our success at Manila and Santiago."

"How are we likely to be menaced in the future?" was asked.

"Actually, we are not a whit more exposed to attack as a colonial power than we have been every hour since the active advent of steam sea power. The glorious victories of our navy have brought us new responsibilities, but the Philippines or the Sandwich islands are not more isolated than are parts of our Pacific coast. Hereafter our power must be felt on the Pacific ocean. The mere addition of a few hundred square miles of territory by capture or treaty does not increase our danger.

"China is the coveted part of the earth's surface to-day; but who could have predicted six months ago that Russia, Germany or Japan would not covet a foothold on the North American continent? Now we see the trend of events in the East. Providence has stepped in to point the future course for us.

"We must police the Pacific ocean. Its coast has been our vulnerable point.

"You understand, I am on record as favoring the retention of territory that has been acquired by the splendid victories of our arms. I am an American citizen, speaking as such, and my remarks have nothing to do with official duties that I shall undertake on October 1 as a commissioner to the congress of Paris.

"What that body will or will not do, I would not predict if I could. I am talking of the situation as it exists to-day, and as every American citizen can see it. The interests of the United States must be jealously guarded from this hour onward. We have been remiss and indifferent in the past. Think of the Virginius massacre. That was the hour in which we should have taught Spain her lesson. Long years of suffering and bloodshed would have been avoided. It is idle to say that the Virginius was not an American ship. Many of the men aboard her were American citizens and the ship was caught on the high seas. The men were shot in cold blood—and we stood it. We endured such an outrage with General Grant, a brave and true man, at the head of affairs. It was not cowardice on the part of the American people, but it was a lethargy and indifference that was quite as debasing in the sight of the world. That was what justified all subsequent Spanish bluff and bravado.

"But we have risen to a new plane—to the level that we really were entitled to hold all along. Nothing but the indifference of our statesmen has prevented the United States from occupying the place to which it belonged. The American people have had the courage of their destiny all the time. They have never faltered.

"Hereafter, I tell you, the maritime, commercial and political genius of our people will not permit their governing power to be indifferent to their honor or their progress. An outrage like that at Santiago de Cuba—where nearly half a hundred Americans were stood up against a wall and shot—would not be passed over to-day.

"How do you suppose a similar massacre of American citizens in Havana would be received this afternoon? Why, our warships would be on their way to that point before midnight. That's the difference. And it is well. It is as it should be.

"The United States has ceased to be the China of the Western continent. We are alive, thank God, and must not be insulted by any power in the world, great or small.

"That's the difference between the United States of the '70s and to-day.

"And isn't the change one that ought to make every patriot glad? Wars are inevitable—or all history is false. Steam power has broadened their area. No nation is safe. Japan's triumph over China was robbed of most of its value to the victorious nation by the intervention of a stronger power.

"Are we to be weak like Japan? Can we contemplate for an instant the interference of any power that shall abridge the majesty and glory laid at our feet by the incomparable Dewey? I say 'never.'

"Therefore you may quote me just as strongly as you can as saying: 'More battleships, and, after that, more cruisers and battleships again. The men will step forward as fast as we can build the ships.'

"Suppose that Dewey had been defeated at Manila? What might have been the fate of the Hawaiian islands and our Pacific coast from Bering strait to San Diego? The Asiatic situation is one that deeply concerns us. If we are outwitted there we must at once prepare for a defense of our Western coast line from the same aggressions that have humbled the oldest empire on earth in the eyes of modern civilization."

"What do you think of the cordial relations between this country and Great Britain?"

"They are timely and welcome. The aversion of greatness has passed away."

"Why? Will the Cubans govern themselves?"

"I hope so. We have made them free from the yoke of Spain and their destiny is before them."

Leavenworth Clerk Demands $20,000.

LEAVENWORTH, KAS., Aug. 29.—(Special.) As an outcome of the partnership trouble between B. B. Woolf and Henry Ettenson, Mart Thomas, a clerk in the large department store, filed suits in the district court late to-night against B. B. Woolf and Mrs. B. B. Woolf, asking for $20,000 damages, $10,000 from each. Thomas charges that the defendants each assailed him with a volume of adjectives more forcible than polite.

APPEAL TO SALISBURY.

Leading Commercial Men at Manila Urge Him to Interfere in Philippines.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Manila correspondent of the Times says: The leading commercial men here have signed a memorial to Lord Salisbury urging him to use his influence to prevent the Spaniards from regaining supremacy in the Philippines.

"The conduct of the American troops is admirable. The town, since their occupation, has been wonderfully free from disturbance. General Green has been ordered to return to Washington. He will sail with General Merritt."

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A dispatch from Manila to a news agency, dated August 25, via Hong Kong, says:

"The friction between the Americans and natives requires exceptional ability to avoid total alienation. I find that several high American officials of mediocre education are utterly unacquainted with Oriental ideas and unable to understand the primitive races. Most of the Americans are deficient in patience, and numerous trifling misunderstandings intensify the friction. I believe the Americans too hard.

"The American censor prohibits the sending of a single word about the Cavite incident of yesterday, and he threatens to expel any correspondent who mentions it. A deputation from the press is going to General Merritt to protest against his action. The affair began in a drunken American shooting and native sentries tried to shoot him. In consequence of the melee four natives and one American were killed, and it is now generally misreported as being a deliberate inauguration of hostilities.

"General Merritt returned their arms to the company of natives who fired upon the Americans, presumably inadvertently. The natives assert that Aguinaldo forced General Merritt to liberate them and return their weapons.

"The Americans condemn General Merritt's conduct."

The same correspondent cables that the Americans are only "partly patrolling the town."

MANILA, Aug. 29.—Aguinaldo will send representatives to Paris to plead the cause of the Philippine islands. A convention of Filipinos is now in session at Cavite considering whether the natives at large shall co-operate in that project or not. Attending it are some influential islanders who fought with the Spaniards against Aguinaldo, but now have buried the hatchet and hope to see a native government established. The others include active insurgent leaders, representative native civilians and halfbreeds.

This convention probably will vote to send a delegation to Paris, but Aguinaldo is resolved to be represented before the peace commission anyhow. If the native gathering votes the proposition down, he will send personal agents to submit, officially, the views and aspirations of the leader of the insurrection.

This native embassy, whether commissioned by the islanders at large or by the insurgent chief, doubtless will urge that the peace treaty provide for a native republic under an American protectorate. It certainly will protest strenuously against a restoration of Spanish control.

It will ask that the archipelago be given to the United States as a possession rather than be subjected again to the blight of Spanish rule.

Aguinaldo says that, personally, he is favorable to the Americans, but his army is fighting for complete independence. There is little faith, however, in specious promises.

DENBY ON CHINA'S FUTURE.

American Minister Thinks America, England and Japan Will Prevent Partition.

DETROIT, MICH., Aug. 29.—Colonel Charles Denby, who was minister to China for thirteen years and was relieved from his post but a few weeks ago, arrived here yesterday direct from San Francisco. In an interview Colonel Denby said:

"In my opinion China will never be dismembered among the great European nations, as I do not think that the United States, England and Japan will permit it."

Colonel Denby said that the Chinese trade of Russia, France and Germany was small in comparison with that of the United States and England. Both China and Japan, Colonel Denby said, favored the retention of the Philippine islands by the United States. While on the Philippine subject Colonel Denby took occasion to remark that Admiral Dewey's victory had added greatly to the dignity and influence of his office as United States minister, the Chinese theretofore having believed the United States to be only a great commercial nation, incapable of such victories. Colonel Denby stated that the famous battle had had much the same effect on Japan.

Hawaiian annexation was something Colonel Denby had favored for some years.

MANY SICK AT FRISCO.

In Spite of Precautions Health Conditions at Camp Merritt Grow Worse.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—In spite of the great precautions taken by the local military authorities, the health conditions at the local camp are worse than ever. To-day the total number of sick is the largest yet known. The total is 308, five of these being in private hospitals, fifty-five out on furloughs, eleven in outlying hospitals, and 237 in the division hospital proper. The Seventh California is still to the front with eighty-two cases. Private Frank H. Rodibaugh, Company H, Seventh California, died yesterday afternoon of typhoid fever. There are sixteen or eighteen typhoid suspects in the hospital. The Tennessee regiment has sixty-five sick men and the Fifty-first Iowa fifty-six. There were fifty-eight patients in the Presidio hospital this morning, several of these having typhoid fever in its first stages.

A cable was received to-day from General F. V. Greene, who sailed to Manila in command of the second expedition, intimating that he intends to return to the United States immediately. As the China is reported as leaving Manila to-morrow, General Greene may come on her.

SANTIAGO CUSTOMS DUTIES.

More Than $100,000 Has Been Collected, of Which $9,000 Remains in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Adjutant General Corbin has received the following from General Shafter, under date of Santiago: "I have to-day turned all business relating to customs over to Major General Lawton. There has been collected, with the exception of a small amount in July, $102,093. Salaries of officials and all expenses including street cleaning, city police, etc., have been paid to date, leaving over $90,000 in the treasury. The expenses of the custom house have been cut from $40,000 per annum to $28,000, and that, in time, can be materially reduced. These collections are all made under the minimum tariff, including a large reduction in tonnage. The economy and celerity which has characterized the business of the custom house was brought about in a great measure under the supervision and good management of Donalson.

Followed Her Brother to the Grave.

INDEPENDENCE, KAS., Aug. 29.—(Special.) Miss Adelaide E. Stich, daughter of A. C. Stich, president of the Citizens' National bank, died this afternoon of paralysis of the heart. Just two weeks ago Mr. Stich's son, Carl J. Stich, died, and the daughter's death was due to nervous prostration caused by the sickness and death of her brother. Miss Stich was a graduate of Washburn college, at Topeka, and recently studied music in Paris.

Oklahoma Horses Dying.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Aug. 29.—(Special.) Farmers in the western part of this county and in Kingfisher county have applied to the territorial live stock sanitary board for assistance in stamping out a peculiar new disease which is killing large numbers of their horses. Nobody has yet been able to tell the nature of the disease or successfully prescribe for it, and a hundred or more horses have died.

IN HAVANA TO-DAY

CUBAN CAPITAL RAPIDLY BECOMING ITSELF AGAIN.

BAY FULL OF LIFE AND BUSTLE

GOVERNOR DE CASTRO PAYS A VISIT TO CLARA BARTON.

Red Cross Relief Supplies to Be Divided Between Havana and Matanzas—American Soldiers and Newspaper Men Well Received.

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HAVANA, Aug. 29.—The bay of Havana again presents an unusually active aspect. It is full of life and bustle, under the intense blue skies of the tropics. On its rippling waters ride at anchor numerous vessels with cargoes and rations from the United States. To-day the weather is fine and warm, and the picture of the harbor is heightened by the trim aspect of the Spanish warships anchored near the blackened ruins of the Maine. Close to what remains of that splendid battleship is moored the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII. She is at the same buoy that she was on the night of the explosion. The wreck itself has settled two feet or more in the muddy bottom.

Early this morning Senor Fernandez de Castro, civil governor of Havana, accompanied by the chief inspector of the harbor police, visited the Red Cross steamer Clinton, to return Miss Clara Barton's visit, remaining nearly an hour. The meeting took place in the saloon of the steamer. Senor de Castro, who is a young and handsome man, sat beside Miss Barton, fanning her. Around them were grouped the Red Cross nurses, the whole presenting a picturesque scene. Miss Barton says the governor is a most charming man. She thinks him endowed with splendid qualities, and she acknowledges the excellence of the measures he has adopted to relieve want in the city by establishing kitchens which distribute over 26,000 rations daily. "With such a man," says Miss Barton, "almost anything is possible."

Nothing definite has been decided upon, but probably a part of the Red Cross relief will be landed here and a part at Matanzas. After his visit to Miss Barton, Governor de Castro paid a visit to the Comal, where he was entertained by Captain Niles and Major Niskern, to whom he gave letters of introduction to Senor Montero, secretary of finance in the Spanish colonial cabinet, recommending that permission be granted them to distribute 1,000,000 rations, free of duty.

The plan is for the Comal to remain at Havana as a central floating warehouse, and to forward relief to the interior by rail, pack mules nd other means of transportation.

Yesterday morning the first of the American soldiers landed from the Comal and took breakfast ashore. Their appearance excited universal curiosity, large crowds following them from the wharf and commending their quiet and gentlemanly conduct. The attitude of the people here of all classes toward the American soldiers and correspondents and toward Americans generally, is one of courtesy and politeness.

This afternoon a detachment of fifteen men from the Comal visited the graves of the victims of the Maine. Captain Stewart Brice, son of the former Senator Brice, and aide-de-camp to General Shafter, also visited the cemetery and several ladies placed flowers upon the tombs. All Americans here are anxious to see a monument erected as soon as possible to commemorate the resting place of the heroes. Those who went to the cemetery were much struck by the beauty and imposing proportions of the firemen's mausoleum.

Yesterday, on the occasion of special religious service in connection with one of the feasts by the church, a congregation representing the best society of the city heard a discourse by Father Cristobal, well known in the United States, where he lived many years, and remembered here for his assistance to Chaplain Chadwick, in administering the last sacraments and conducting the funeral services after the Maine explosion.

In an editorial to-day on the future of Cuba La Lucha says: "There are four solutions of the problem: Independence, annexation, a Spanish protectorate or an American protectorate. As for an American protectorate, it would be the most servile and humiliating form of government that could possibly be offered to an enlightened race."

"Hitherto protectorates have been only imposed upon barbarous or semi-barbarous people who have been declared incapable of governing themselves. A protectorate for Cuba, which for the last thirty years has reached a standard of culture equal to that reached by any civilized country in Europe or America, would practically declare her so far inferior, morally, mentally and socially, to her constantly cherished hopes and ambitions that annexation or a continuance of self-rule under Spanish guardianship, akin to us in race and sentiment, would be indefinitely preferable."

Havana to-day is without meat, owing to a wrangle over the free entry of cattle. Senor Montero, the secretary of finance, has objected to a removal of the duty, on the plea that the public will not be beneficiaries, but only the speculators and butchers.

Seeing the scarcity of meat, however, and the need of immediate relief, Senor DeCastro has recommended to General Blanco the removal of the present duty of $5 per head, in order to discharge at once the cattle steamers now in port and to furnish the city with a supply.

Advices from the province of Pinar del Rio say that the insurgent forces there are quite destitute. Yesterday the insurgent general, Lorente, and 1,000 men presented themselves before the village of San Juan Martinea and asked for food, assuring the Spanish commander that, although they could easily steal cattle, they refrained from doing so under the terms of the armistice. General Lorente's conduct is generally applauded, as showing a desire to respect law and order in that province. The villagers got together and gave the insurgents 150 measures of corn and a quantity of fresh meat.

Other bands in the neighborhood likewise respect property rights. It is safe to say that the small bands that commit theft, under pressure of hunger, are not regularly connected with the Cuban army of liberation.

The steamer Wanderer, with food and clothing, is reported at Cayo Frances. Lieutenant Johnson, of the Tenth cavalry, and a party have started from Sancti Spiritus for Punta Alegro, there to meet the Wanderer, and later to go North with her.

Several lighters that were sunk at Caibarien for the purpose of blocking the entrance to the port have been floated.

A correspondent of El Pais, who left Havana the day the protocol was signed, on a tour including Caibarien, Santa Clara, Sagua, Remedios and Placetas, reports everything quiet and orderly in that district wherever he went. He says that all the natives—and the Spaniards, too—are overjoyed at the termination of the war.

According to this correspondent, Lieutenant Johnson is returning North because relieved of his command by General Maximo Gomez. It appears that, after the capture of Jibara, the insurgent flag was hoisted over the forts. Lieutenant Johnson promptly pulled it down and, not having an American flag to hoist in its place, he hoisted his coat, from which fluttered a ribbon of the American national colors. The incident gave rise to considerable feeling, which culminated in a falling out and in Lieutenant Johnson being relieved of his command. The men of the Tenth cavalry who came with Lieutenant Johnson in the Florida expedition are still in Cuba. Two, Harry Pollard and J. B. Danforth, are in the hospital at Sancti Spiritus. They complain of bad treatment at the hands of the insurgents.

General Blanco will go shortly to pass a few days at his country seat at Quinta, near Havana.

During the last twenty-four hours have arrived the schooners Rodney, from Baltimore, and Mary E. Briggs, from Key West, and the steamers Cosmo Herrera, from Vera Cruz; the Joseph Oteri, from New Orleans, and the Alva, all with passengers and cargoes. The Rodney brings a much-needed cargo of coal.

K. P. SUPREME LODGE.

New Ritual for Uniform Rank Adopted—Much Other Business Disposed Of.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 29.—The supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, was in session all day in the state house. It adopted the new ritual for the Uniform Rank in a modified form. To-morrow the election of two members of the board of control of the endowment fund takes place. The candidates are Edmunds, of North Dakota; Pickett, of Iowa; Loomis, of Michigan; Blackwell, of Kentucky; Barnes, of Illinois; Hilscher, of Wisconsin, and Davis, of Colorado. The board of control elects its own president. The committee appointed several days ago to investigate the charges of extravagance made against the supreme lodge officers and to secure, if necessary, the name of the informant of a local paper, will report to-morrow that there has been extravagance but no criminal misconduct. It will also report that it could not secure the name of the recalcitrant representative. Further, the committee will recommend a commission to have supervision over the awarding of contracts for printing and supplies.

The committee on the state of the order reported to-day that the reports of the supreme officers heretofore submitted were "very significant and very suggestive."

The ways and means committee decided to recommend a per capita tax of 6 cents for the support of the supreme lodge, which, with $9,000 estimated income from the sale of supplies and $7,500 income from the supreme representative tax of $50 each against grand lodges, will give an income of about $50,000 a year.

The supreme lodge decided to-day to borrow $25,000 for the expenses of the supreme lodge as there is now only $9,000 in the treasury.

The supreme tribunal concluded its work today and adjourned after having settled the following cases:

E. W. Begger against the grand lodge of Tennessee, appeal dismissed; T. W. Dunne against the Oahu lodge No. 1, of Honolulu, appeal dismissed; H. Wellenboss against R. L. C. White, though the appeal was sustained owing to legal informalities in the original proceedings the supreme tribunal cannot indorse the conduct of the plaintiff as shown in the case. Ward et al against the grand lodge of Rhode Island, grand lodge sustained.

John H. Alexander, of Losburg, Va., was re-elected supreme tribune for five years.

W. B. Gale, of Boston, succeeded George D. Seay on the tribunal.

W. D. Kenney was re-elected supreme recorder.

YELLOW FEVER DISAPPEARING.

The Most Favorable Reports Received From Places Where the Disease Exists.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Gratifying reports have been received by Surgeon General Wyman from the places where yellow fever recently made its appearance, and the hope of that official is that it will be stamped out without difficulty. State Health Officer Porter, of Florida, wires that there is no excitement at Key West, where the fever was reported among the marines, and no one is preparing to leave the city. Such as desire to leave will be permitted to do so upon presenting certificates of immunity or remaining in the detention camp at Eggmont Key for from five to ten days.

At Franklin, La., the cases which made their appearance are getting well, and at Galveston, where the fever is said to have made its appearance among the soldiers, and concerning which the doctors have disagreed as to its genuineness, the patients are recovering.

GALVESTON, TEX., Aug. 29.—State Health Officer Blunt raised the quarantine against Galveston this evening. Quarantine against Fort Point is maintained. The four cases reported as suspicious at Fort Point are convalescent.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Aug. 29.—Late this evening the governor, on the recommendation of the state health officer, proclaimed a quarantine against Galveston, Tex., Franklin, La., and Key West, Fla. It applies to persons, personal baggage and household goods that have been in use, but not to freight. All persons must have been out of the above mentioned places ten days to enter the state.

KANSAS MONEY IN DEMAND.

Bank Commissioner Breidenthal Receives Many Letters From Would-Be Borrowers.

TOPEKA, KAS., Aug. 19.—(Special.) Letters continue to pour in on Bank Commissioner Briedenthal from Eastern people asking him to give them a line as to where they can borrow some Kansas money. All have different sorts of enterprises to put money into. In a letter received to-day a New Yorker wants to borrow $100,000 from Kansans to purchase a merchant vessel to ply between Charleston, S. C., and Porto Rico.

"Kansas was never in a better financial condition than it is right now," said Mr. P. I. Bonebrake, president of the Central National bank to-day. "A million dollars' worth of Kansas bonds could be disposed of in the East within ten days, and every bank has plenty of money to loan. As an illustration of this the Central National has $75,000 now on hand to place in loans."

Mr. Bonebrake returned last night from Denver, where he attended the meeting of the National Bankers' Association. He says that the reports made by delegates from the different states showed Kansas to be in a much better condition than a large number of states and equal in financial standing with any state in the Union.

"There is no longer any prejudice against Kansas in the East," said Mr. Bonebrake. "You never hear Easterners spring jokes now at the expense of the state. I had a number of Eastern bankers come to me and ask if it would be possible to place large sums of money in Kansas bonds at 5 per cent. They have now all the faith in the world in Kansas, and are anxious to invest in the state."

SO THEY MAY DRAW FULL PAY.

Why Admirals Schley and Sampson Retain Their Commands While on Other Duty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—An order was issued at the navy department to-day detaching Rear Admiral W. S. Schley from command of the second squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, and ordering him to Porto Rico as a member of the evacuation commission, during which time he is authorized to fly his flag on the cruiser New Orleans, which will remain in those waters until the commission is ready to return to the United States. Admiral Schley will be accompanied to Porto Rico by the following members of his staff, now attached to the cruiser Brooklyn at New York: Lieutenant J. B. Sears, Lieutenant B. W. Wells, Jr., and Ensign Edward McCauley, Jr.

The order for Admiral Schley to fly his flag on the New Orleans is made in order to keep him constructively on sea duty while serving on the evacuation commission, thus entitling him to the highest pay of his rank, $6,000 per annum. It was for the same reason that the navy department decided to keep Admiral Sampson in command of the North Atlantic fleet while he is in Havana as a member of the Cuban evacuation commission. His flag will be displayed on the auxiliary cruiser Resolute, which will take the members of the commission to Havana.

New Bank at Walnut, Kas.

TOPEKA, Aug. 29.—(Special.) The Walnut State bank, of Walnut, Crawford county, Kas., was chartered to-day. It has a capital of $5,000, and is owned by the Holeman family. W. M. Holeman, the principal owner and cashier, was formerly cashier of the Bronson State bank. The new institution has purchased the old bank building at Walnut.

STERNBERG TALKS

SURGEON GENERAL OF THE ARMY DEFENDS HIMSELF.

WORK OF RED CROSS SOCIETY

IT HAS BEEN ENCOURAGED IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE.

Dr. Sternberg Says the Red Cross Must Share Responsibility With the Medical Department if Needed Supplies Have Been Lacking.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The following statement regarding the medical corps of the army and the American National Red Cross Society was given out by Surgeon General Sternberg to-day:

"Owing to the pressure of my official duties, I have not heretofore felt justified in taking the time to make an explanation with reference to my attitude toward the American National Red Cross Society.

"It has been repeatedly charged in the newspapers that I am hostile to this organization, and have refused to accept its assistance in the care of our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors, and that as a result of this refusal there has been unnecessary suffering.

"These charges are without foundation, except insofar as I have objected to the sending of female nurses with troops in the field engaged in active operations.

"We have a Red Cross hospital corps in the army, of enlisted men whose duty it is to render first aid to the wounded upon the fields of battle and to care for the sick in our division field hospitals, and I have been of the opinion that female nurses would be an incumbrance to the troops during active operations; but so soon as serious sickness developed in our camps, and it became necessary to treat typhoid fever cases in our field hospitals, I gladly accepted the services of trained female nurses for the division field hospitals and in our general hospitals we have employed them from the first. The general testimony from the surgeons in charge of these hospitals has been that their services have been of great value. Very many of these trained nurses have been obtained through the kind assistance of the Red Cross Society, and I desire to express my high appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the medical department of the army by this organization.

"My attitude towards relief organizations is shown by an indorsement dated May 5, upon a letter addressed by Rev. Mr. Henry C. McCook, of Philadelphia, to the president and referred to me for remarks:

"'May 5, 1898. Respectfully returned to the adjutant general of the army. The plan proposed for the organization of a relief association appears to be well considered and the object in view will commend itself to every patriotic citizen. But it is a question whether the president should give special privileges to any particular organization. Other prominent individuals in different parts of the country may be organizing for the same purpose. One such proposition has come from Chicago. While I approve, it appears to me that it will be best not to give any one organization exclusive privileges. In case of need assistance should be accepted from any organization prepared to give it.'

"This has been my guiding principle throughout—that relief when needed should be promptly accepted, without reference to the source from which it comes. The relief afforded by the National Red Cross at Siboney was promptly accepted by the surgeons on the spot, but it is evident that it was entirely inadequate to meet the emergency.

"A committee of the American National Red Cross Association called upon me in my office in Washington some time in advance of the landing of our troops in Santiago, making an offer of assistance. I received them most courteously and advised them to use their resources in fitting up a hospital ship, telling them that a hospital ship was now being fitted up for the use of the medical department, but that it was not at all improbable that an emergency would arise which would overtax our resources, and that, in such an event, a hospital ship, properly equipped, having on board a corps of doctors and nurses, would be a most valuable auxiliary.

"Furthermore, the American National Red Cross Association has had full authority to send agents and supplies to all our camps since June 9, 1898, and if there has been suffering for want of needed supplies they must assume the responsibility with the medical department of the army for such suffering.

"The following letter was sent by me to every chief surgeon of a department or independent army in the field on June 9, 1898:

"'The secretary of war has approved of the following proposition made by the American National Red Cross Association and the chief surgeons of army corps and divisions will co-operate with the authorized agents of this association for the purposes indicated:

"'"We can put any desired amount of hospital supplies—ice, malted milk, condensed milk—into any of the volunteer camps in a few hours. Will you be kind enough to bring this letter to the attention of Secretary Alger, and ask him if there is any objection to our appointing a Red Cross representative to report to the commanding officer and the chief surgeons in every camp, confer with them as to their immediate needs; and, if anything of any kind is wanting open the Red Cross station and send in the supplies. We can do this, not in a few weeks or a few days, but in a few hours, and can furnish any quantity of any desired luxury or delicacy for hospital use. We hereby tender our aid and put our organization at the war department's service for co-operation in this field."'

"To show my cordial relations with the National Red Cross committee, I venture to quote from a letter of August 11, received by me from Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, chairman of the supply committee. Mr. Dodge says:

"'I want again to assure you personally, on behalf of our committee, of our earnest desire to assist you in every possible way and to thank you for calling upon us so frankly.'

"In a recent letter from Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, vice president of the Red Cross Society for Maintenance of Trained Nurses, she says:

"'We greatly appreciate your courtesy to us and feel most grateful to have been permitted to serve you in any way.'

"GEORGE M. STERNBERG,
"Surgeon General United States Army."

STRIKE ON IN EARNEST.

Negotiations Between American Wire and Steel Company and Their Employes Are Off.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 29.—All negotiations between the American Wire and Steel Company and their striking employes having been declared off, the strikers have again taken up the battle and say that they will fight to the bitter end. Hundreds of strikers mounted picket guard around the plants of the company last night in anticipation of an attempt to smuggle in additional employes. By 4 a. m. to-day 500 strikers were posted, covering every approach to the works. Each workman, as he came along, was intercepted by a committee, who asked him to stay away from the works. No threats were made and no violence offered. It did not take much persuasion to prevail on all the machinists, laborers, nearly all the "handy men" and a number of the firemen to remain with the strikers.

It was claimed early in the day by the strikers that fully 150 men were kept from going to work.

DEWEY NOT GOING TO PARIS.

Original Plan Was to Send Him There but Merritt Will Go Instead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—It was announced this afternoon at the war department that General Merritt was to go to Paris to give the peace commission the benefit of his experience in the Philippines. The original plan had been to send Admiral Dewey to Paris for that purpose, but this was changed upon representations from the admiral that he could be of greater service at Manila than in Paris. Whether or not General Merritt will return to the Philippines has not yet been determined; that will depend entirely upon the state of affairs in the islands when the peace commission concludes its labors. The choice of a route is left to himself, but it is expected that he will be in Paris within sixty days at the latest.

MANILA, Aug. 29.—General Merritt, the commander of the American troops, in conversation, has avoided a declaration of policy and has given the impression that he is undecided about the advisability of arranging to retain the Philippines, although personally, he seemed to favor that policy.

General Aguinaldo has court-martialed the offenders in the Cavite affray, and they have been sentenced to death; but it is reported that they were afterwards reprieved at the request of General Anderson.

The insurgents wish to send a delegate to Paris, even if he is not admitted to the conference.

The Spaniards are said to be defrauding the Americans in the matter of issuance of rations to prisoners.

WHITE HAS NOT ACCEPTED.

Still a Possibility of a Change in the Personnel of the Peace Commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—There is still a possibility of a change in the personnel of American membership of the peace commission. Up to this moment it is not yet definitely and absolutely known whether Justice White will accept the appointment tendered him, and efforts are making by the president to learn his intentions in the matter. Mr. McArthur, the assistant secretary of the American commission, is now in New York, making arrangements for the sailing of the commission on September 20, unless something occurs between now and that time to change the plans.

WANTED TO BE SAFE.

James Fike Comes 300 Miles to Put a War Stamp on Hoffer's Nomination Papers.

TOPEKA, Aug. 29.—(Special.) James Fike, of Colby, forgot to put a war stamp on the nomination papers of W. G. Hoffer, the Democratic nominee for congress in the Sixth district, Saturday, so he made a trip to Topeka to-day for that express purpose. He was told at the state house that a stamp was unnecessary, but in order to be certain about it he put the stamp on anyhow. Every precaution is being taken by the Democrats of the Sixth against any scheme to euchre Hoffer out of a place on the official ballot.

"The Sixth district gave Leedy 4,000 majority two years ago, but it will go against him this year by a slight majority," said Fike. "The Democrats out our way and a respectable number of Populists will vote against Leedy, and as there are no Republicans there figuring on voting for him, I feel sure that he will lose the district. Boyle will carry the district because the Democrats are going to vote for him, but the other Pop nominees will fare about the same fate that Leedy will.

"McCormick will be defeated for congress. It will be the first time since Populism sprang up that that district did not elect a Pop, but conditions are ripe now for turning down the Pop nominee. The Democrats of the Sixth feel that it is about time now that they begin doing business on their own account instead of in their wives' names."

LABOR DAY IN KANSAS.

Governor Leedy Issues the Customary Proclamation to the People of the State.

TOPEKA, Aug. 29.—(Special.) Governor Leedy to-night issued the following Labor day proclamation:

"Whereas, By legislative enactment, the first Monday of September of each year has been set aside as Labor day;

"Now, therefore, I, John W. Leedy, governor of the state of Kansas, do hereby recommend that Monday, September 5, 1898, be made a public holiday, and, to this end, that all business, both public and private, be suspended as far as practicable; that the day be devoted to the consideration of the many pressing and perplexing problems connected with the forwarding of the interests of the toiler. Let the employes and the employer meet on the common plane of humanity and mutual interest and discuss the means of advancing the welfare of all, free and untrammeled discussion being the greatest safeguard which can be thrown around our liberties. We can then return to our homes and customary vocations and meditate on the many new ideas that will necessarily be suggested to us and determine what shall be done to advance labor to the position of dignity it is destined to occupy in this great republic."

CLEM FAIRCHILD WINS OUT.

Administration Decree That He Should Be Turned Down Was Not Observed.

TOPEKA, Aug. 29.—(Special.) Representative Clem Fairchild, who the Populist state administration decreed should not return to the legislature from Kingman county, corralled the Pop county convention there Saturday and ran it rough shod over the administration crowd. He was nominated by acclamation. Leedy's name was not mentioned once in the convention. Taylor Riddle was condemned as working against the cattle interests of the state in his capacity as a member of the live stock sanitary commission. The administration may yet fulfill its threat by defeating Fairchild at the polls. That is its plan, at any rate.

CAN'T HOLD TWO JOBS.

Attorney General Boyle Rules That County Superintendents Can't Teach School.

TOPEKA, Aug. 29.—(Special.) Attorney General Boyle has rendered an opinion to the effect that a county superintendent cannot teach school. A Western Kansas county superintendent decided to make some side money by teaching a small country school. She contended that she could teach the school and perform her other official duties all right. Some of the disappointed applicants for the school wrote to the attorney general asking if such a proceeding was lawful. In reply Boyle stated to-day that, while there was no specific law covering the case, yet it was clearly against public policy, and that the superintendent could not teach.

Campaign Fund Apportioned.

TOPEKA, KAS., Aug. 29.—(Special.) The Populist executive committee held a meeting to-night and discussed the amount of money which should be allotted to the various counties from the campaign fund. The work was completed, but the members refused to give out the apportionment. They say it is a matter in which the press had no concern. The committee also decided to get out some more literature.

Newton Papers Consolidate.

NEWTON, KAS., Aug. 29.—(Special.) The Harvey County Banner, the Populist organ, was absorbed to-day by the Journal, the Democratic sheet. Frank Wyatt, prominent politician, will be associated with ex-Postmaster J. B. Fugate in the publication of the Journal, which will be weekly hereafter instead of semi-weekly. It will be enlarged to seven column quarto.

Timber Fire in Black Hills.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Aug. 29.—A destructive timber fire, which seems to be beyond control, is raging in Carbonate camp, seven miles from here. It has been burning since Friday. A district five miles square, heavily timbered, has been burned over. The loss, already large, is likely to be increased.

Thomas F. Bayard Is Much Better.

DEDHAM, MASS., Aug. 29.—The condition of Thomas F. Bayard was very much improved to-day, even over that reported favorable last week. He was able to be about, and yesterday was taken out for a drive.

STRICTLY SECRET

CANADIAN COMMISSION TELLS NOTHING OF ITS WORK.

NO TIME IS BEING WASTED

COMMISSION LABORING HARD TO ACCOMPLISH ITS TASK.

It Is Believed That the Sealing Question Is at Present Under Consideration—The Commission May Never Get Beyond This.

QUEBEC, Aug. 29.—The Americans of the arbitration committee began their labors at 9 o'clock this morning and by themselves and in joint session have been at work all day. The joint session, which began at 11 o'clock, lasted until nightfall.

As usual, when the joint meeting closed this evening, the commissioners reported that they had gone through a day of very hard work, and that good progress had been made. Senator Fairbanks, for the Americans, and Lord Hershell, for the Canadians, have been selected to give out whatever there may be for the press, but so far there has been nothing which the commission has considered wise to reveal.

Whenever Lord Hershell is asked by the newspaper representatives for a crumb of news he praises the good nature and friendly attitude of the Americans, and whenever Senator Fairbanks is pressed for information he praises the friendliness and hospitality of the Canadians.

But never one word escapes from either as to what takes place behind the closed doors. The secretaries and experts who are connected with the commission are equally close-mouthed.

One positive statement was made, however, by Lord Hershell to-night. He said that it had been decided that, after the recess, the conference would continue at Quebec. There has been some talk about transferring the conference to Washington or Ottawa, but his lordship said the work would go on here.

One thing is certain, so far as the committee is concerned: They are doing something. When the joint commission meets, they meet continuously from 11 o'clock till late in the afternoon, and have their lunch served to them in the parliament building. During all the sessions secretaries and messengers are kept on the jump for books and papers concerning the subject under discussion. It is known that books and documents relating to the Bering sea sealing question have been much in evidence in the joint meeting to-day, and it is inferred that this important question has been taken up.

Some of the Canadian authorities believe that the commissioners will never get beyond the sealing question. They argue that last winter when Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies went to Washington to have a settlement of that question they failed, and that conditions have not changed since then. It is asserted here that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at that time, would not enter into any settlement of the Bering sea matter unless the authorities at Washington were willing to take up and settle all other disputes; that the men at Washington were unwilling to do so; and the Canadians maintain that the attitude of both Americans and Canadians is unchanged.

Lord Hershell was asked to-night if the committee would be able to indicate what progress had been made or what the probability was of final settlement of the question before the recess. He replied that probably nothing would be given out to the public until the work was completed. It is probable, however, that during the interim between September 2 and 20, both delegations will confer with