

CHURCH SERVICES TODAY.

These notices will be printed as part of the news of the day, and free of charge, every Sunday and Sunday. They should be forwarded to the City Editor of the Globe either Friday or Saturday afternoon.

TRUTH LEAKS OUT

SOME OF THE INSIDE HISTORY OF THE BATTLE BEFORE KHARTOUM

INTERESTING AFTERMATH OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN

POWERS THOUGHT OF PROTESTING IN CASE OF EUROPEAN DEMONSTRATION

TRADE WITH THE ORIENT IS DESTINED TO EXPAND

American Shipping Not Long to Be Held in Its Present Narrow Limits—Russia in Advance of the Other Powers in Solving the Chinese Puzzle—Real Patriotism Is Rare in Public Life.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The truth about several interesting affairs is gradually coming to light, and it hardly reflects credit upon this overpraised British government. Why the cable does not tell more of the inside history of the recent sickening British victory over the poor Derivishes is inconceivable.

Following so closely upon acts of real heroism and generosity displayed in the Spanish-American war, these atrocities in the upper Nile region are all the more appalling. When the truth comes to be fully known, the British war cry of "avenge Gordon" will be the very polite and patriotic way of referring to a horrible butchery. For there is scarcely any doubt that the Derivishes were actually butchered at the instigation and with the help of the British government at frigid whole sale. It was slaughter of the worst kind.

The reports by the correspondents—all British—on the scene of this alleged battle have all been unusually guarded. There was such an effort put forth to dwell at length upon the wonderful valor of the Derivishes and they were so praised for their pluck that it aroused suspicion. Men discussing the affair at their London clubs rather shook their heads, and the fact of there having been thousands of the "enemy" shot dead was not gradually stood out prominently enough to counteract the excessive praise for their courage. Then came the suggestions between the lines of the dispatches that the wounded were murdered in cold blood for fear they might get up and do some harm. It was explained that this particular breed of Hottentots has a way with him, when wounded and is much better dead than of course, in the interest of Christianity, the poor devils were simply put where they could retard Christian progress no longer. And I take it that "avenge" in the Christian way, as practiced by this grand humanitarian British government.

ENGLAND ASHAMED. And afraid and ashamed to have any further known of her Christian methods, the government, or at least its representatives, expelled all the correspondents from Khartoum and proposed to carry on its game of murder and robbery for a time in the dark!

Somebody, described as a "white force," loomed up dead ahead at Fashoda, and there was every reason for believing that force represented France. In my last letter I referred to this interesting situation. At the time of my writing it I depended upon private sources of information. Since then the whole world knows how the French evidently "got their act" and fairly, or what appears fairly, headed England off. The outcome at the present writing is not known.

Compare, if you please, this murderous campaign of England in Africa with what happened in Cuba when it appeared that the Cubans were inclined to attack the defenseless Spaniards forced to leave their burning ships. You may say the Spaniards and the Derivishes are not the same breed of cattle, but that is no answer. The Americans are not butchers, even in the cause of Christianity and civilization.

That record of 16,000 Derivishes killed and 12,000 wounded in a few hours, with no less worth mentioning on the other side, together with the stories of the correspondents, gives a little insight into the "civilizing" methods that Mr. Chamberlain would cunningly invite America to tie herself up to.

While the British press has tried its best to make the British "victory" at Khartoum sound well to the nations at large, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, there is no question whatever of the imperative need of American vessels on all the open seas of the world to help the American manufacturer in his growing foreign trade. It would do more than anything else to hasten that ambition of many American bankers to make New York the clearing house of the world instead of London.

But I can only express the wish that Mr. Hill had carried his splendid arguments a little further and explained that his estimated limited cost for maintaining a merchant marine on the Pacific implies no departure from America's traditional foreign policy of friendship for all nations and alliances with none. You cannot have a very cheap merchant marine if you maintain it at the price of war. And you will not have a very economical government if it is ambitious to acquire remote territory or needlessly antagonize foreign powers.

And at a prodigious rate. American shipping cannot long be held within its present narrow limits, for the problem of building ships in America at a low cost is now solved, but this expansion in every direction of human enterprise needs above all the right kind of men at Washington, who are sometimes broad enough to rise above party politics and who will look beyond immediate party advantage or any immediate contingency to the best interests of the nation. The rich in America do not forget the stepping stones to their fortunes and should so conduct themselves that they will have the confidence and good will of the masses.

—G. C. P.

GEN. MILES' WELCOME

IT ATTESTED THE ESTEEM IN WHICH THE NORTHWEST HOLDS HIM

AMERICAN ARMY TOO SMALL

It Must Be Increased, He Says, to Keep Pace With the Growth of the Nation and Its Military Needs—Fort Snelling Likely to Be Enlarged to Be in Keeping With Its Importance.

Fort Snelling will be enlarged and will be made as strong a military post as its importance demands. This was settled yesterday, when Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles visited it and examined its accommodations in company with Col. Page and other military officials.

"The fort is one of the most important in the country," said Gen. Miles later to a reporter for The Globe, "and it will be necessary to station a larger body of troops there in the near future."

Gen. Miles did not commit himself as to the number of troops he deems essential at Fort Snelling, but he intimated that it would be a material increase of forces.

"The entire American army," continued Gen. Miles, "must be increased. It is true that at Omaha I said there should be a soldier for every thousand of the population. Let that be the basis of the military force of the country, and as the country grows in population, let the army keep pace with it. It is absurd to say that the American army shall be 25,000 men and no more. You might as well say that St. Paul shall have 200 policemen, no matter how much it may grow in population and territory. The army and navy should keep up with the growth of the country."

"It has been suggested that this country should have a general staff similar to those of European armies, but I do not think so. Conditions here are different. In Europe the emperor or czar, or whatever may be his title, is a trained soldier from the cradle. In this country the president is a civilian. The army officials are quite competent to perform all the duties that in Europe fall to the general staff."

OUTBREAK A SURPRISE. "The Chippewa outbreak came as a surprise to me, but I think it will be well handled. Gen. Bacon is a competent commander and knows how to handle the Indians. No one can tell what they may be plotting, but I hope they will cause no more trouble."

"I do not anticipate trouble in dealing with the Cubans. The question of admitting Porto Rico as a state is one that will adjust itself. We have territories in this country that will be admitted to statehood when they are fit for it, and the same is true of Porto Rico. When the people of that island prove themselves able to administer affairs in the American way they will be allowed to enjoy statehood."

Gen. Miles said that the investigation into the conduct of the war, at Washington is progressing in a manner satisfactory to him, but he did not care to speak on that subject.

GEN. MILES' ARRIVAL. Gen. Miles, Mrs. Miles and Col. W. M. Black, chief engineer of volunteers; Col. Frank Michener, aide-de-camp; Col. James Allen, of the signal corps, and Capt. Whittier, of the Fourth artillery, arrived in a special car on the Omaha road shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Soon afterwards they were waited upon by Gen. Sanborn, Capt. J. J. McCarty, E. S. Chittenden, T. J. Smith, Maj. Espy, Thomas Cochran, E. C. Stringer, Gen. J. W. Bishop, C. P. Stine, F. W. Bergmeier and Benjamin Sommers, who invited Gen. and Mrs. Miles to accept the hospitality of the Commercial club in the afternoon.

The invitation was accepted and later Gen. Miles visited Gov. Clough at the capitol and inquired closely into the Indian troubles. The governor gave him all the information in his possession, but no reference was made during the conversation to the telegrams that passed recently between Gov. Clough and the war department.

At the conclusion of the interview with the governor, Gen. Miles and staff, accompanied by the members of the reception committee, went to Fort Snelling in a special car which was placed at their disposal by the war company. There Gen. Miles met Col. Page and the other officers at the fort and inspected the buildings and the plans for enlarging them.

He then returned to the city, and at 4 o'clock drove to the Commercial club, where a reception awaited him. GREETED AT THE CLUB. Very little time had been given the officers of the club to arrange for a reception, but in the few hours at their disposal they accomplished a feat. The florist, they turned the club rooms into a garden. Flowers were placed at every available point, and the walls were decorated with flags and bunting. Seibert's orchestra was engaged, and everybody connected with the club and other commercial bodies were notified to be on hand. There was an immediate response, and when Gen. Miles arrived at the club rooms he found nearly a thousand people waiting to shake his hand.

The visitors filed past Gen. Miles in single file, and Gen. Miles had a smile and a word of greeting for each. By his side stood President Conde Hamlin, of the club; Gov. Clough, Mayor Kiefer, Capt. McCarty, Thomas Cochran, Gen. Sanborn, E. S. Chittenden and Secretary C. P. Stine. While the crowd walked past the group the orchestra played the "Star Spangled Banner" and other national airs.

Soon after the reception began a number of ladies arrived. They were members of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Manufacturers' association, who went from Market hall to greet the chief of the army. There were also a number of ladies of the Thirteenth Regiment Auxiliary association there. The Red Cross society was also strongly represented in the audience.

Standing near Gen. Miles was a group of ladies. Among them were Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Gen. John A. Logan, widow of the famous "Black Jack," Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. E. A. Monfort, Mrs. J.

GEN. MILES' WELCOME

Young Edgerton, Mrs. Newport, Mrs. Judge Young and Miss Sturgis.

The visitors increased in number until there were fully 1,500 in the room and there was scarcely space to crowd another in. When Gen. Miles had shaken hands with nearly all, President Hamlin mounted a chair and rapped for silence. Then he faced Gen. Miles and delivered a short speech.

"I am sorry," he said, addressing Gen. Miles, "to be obliged to mingle a slight apology with my greeting. The uncertainty as to the time of your arrival made it impossible to notify the citizens when they could expect to meet you."

"This is a proud hour for the Commercial club. Your record in the Civil war and the last war. Her record in the Civil war is unsurpassed by any troops from other states. The history of the First Minnesota is one of fortitude, gallantry and sacrifice. Your sons are in a country that was foreign, but that is our territory now. During the past few months we have pre-empted a few quarter sections and we defy anybody to jump our claim."

This remark elicited another burst of applause. "Our flag," declared Gen. Miles, "is up, and as our country extends its territory it will give protection and light to the people who come under its folds. We will in turn be benefited, for we are growing greater and stronger day by day."

Whether He Wants to Undertake the Responsibilities of the Office—Commissioner Jones Unable to Visit the Bear Islanders—Whiskey the Cause of the Trouble.

Staff Special to The St. Paul Globe. WALKER, Oct. 15.—Indian Commissioner Jones with Dr. Hart, Gus Beaulieu and May-Dwa-We-Nind left on the steamer Vera this morning for the hostile camp. A party of newspaper correspondents was to accompany the commissioner, but the lake was so rough that the newspaper men postponed their trip. The commissioner returned at 5 o'clock this evening and reported that the lake was so rough that they could not reach the island. The party had a narrow escape from drowning.

It is the general opinion here that the Indians will not surrender the men wanted by the marshal. Those who know the Bear Island crowd say that notwithstanding the statements of Commissioner Jones there will have to be a fight before the trouble is settled.

Commissioner Jones is now of the opinion that if the men are not surrendered Wednesday they will be on Saturday next. The citizens and those interested in logging are certain the trouble will prevent any great quantity of lumber being cut this winter.

Rev. Charles Wright, who it was understood would be selected as chief of the White Earth tribe to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father, White Cloud, has not decided whether he will accept the position or not. There is no money in the position and it is a very responsible one. He is considering the proposition, but does not think he will accept, at least just at the present time.

Nay-Tah-We-Ge-Shig, one of the Bear Island braves, stated today there was no necessity for the troops coming to the island. The principal braves who caused the trouble were, according to his story, May-Dwa-We-Nind, Oge-Mah-e-Gom-Bow, Wah-Bi-Shay-Sagee and Pah-Dway-We-Dung.

The first named was the one who took Bug-Ab-Ma-Ge-Shig away from the marshal, and had it not been for this there would have been no trouble. He says the trouble did not arise from the cutting of dead and down timber, but whiskey was at the bottom of it. The

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TODAY'S BULLETIN.

- 1—Truth About Khartoum. Gen. Miles in St. Paul. Indians May Not Surrender. 2—Market Hall Exposition. 3—Life at Fort Wilkinson. Library Chain Letters. 4—Virden Strikers Win a Point. 5—Bodies Removed From Wreck. England Insists on Fashoda. 6—State Campaign. 7—State Campaign. County Political Field. 8—Minnesota Matters. News of the Northwest. News of the Railroads. 9—Sporting News. National League Season Over. Football Season in Swing. Mr. Lind's Tour. 10—Investigation of Chicago. 11—Letter From the Thirteenth. 12—Affairs in Germany. 13—Books of the Hour. Helen Gould's High Altitude. Trade with China. 14—St. Paul Social News. Suburban Social News. 15—In Woman's Realm. Young Women's Christian Temperance. In Music's Realm. 16—Telling Butterfly Stories. A Romance of the Desert. 17—Cash Rental of Russian. Cash Rental is Weak. Big Gain in Cash. The President Has a Yacht. 18—The Week at the Theaters. An Enlivened Realty Trade. 19—Wants. 20—In the Wilds of Chile. How Spaniards Took Porto Rico. ATLANTIC LINERS. NEW YORK—Arrived: Rhyndland, Southampton; Le Champagne, Havre; Statenland, Rotterdam; Arler, Naples; Campania, Liverpool. Sailed: Thingwalla, Capenhorn. LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Italia, Boston; Etruria, New York. Sailed: Lucania, New York. GENOA—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm II., New York. LONDON—Sailed: La Normandie, New York. SOUTHAMPTON—Sailed: Penland, New York. BREMEN—Sailed: Nordland, New York. BREMEN—Sailed: Weimar, New York. HAMBURG—Arrived: Augusta Victoria, New York. TODAY'S EVENTS. METROPOLITAN—Dorothy Merton Opera company in "The Beggar Student," 8:15. GRAND—What Happened to Jones, 8:15. Palm Garden—Vaudeville, 2 and 7 P.M. Socialist Labor party meets Assembly hall, 8:30. Rally of Episcopal Sunday schools, Christ church, Fourth and Franklin streets, 3 P.M. Century Road club opens new Hastings cycle path.

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GEN. NELSON A. MILES.