

# THE END.

## CHINESE CRISIS IS RAPIDLY CLEARING UP.

# THE GERMAN PLAN

Conger is Instructed to Insist on Severe Punishment of the Guilty Parties.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Propositions of a far-reaching character concerning China are being presented in rapid succession to this government. The state department had no sooner disposed of one of these propositions today by delivering a response to the German government, than it was confronted by an even more important proposition submitted by the French government, and within half an hour formally seconded by the Russian government.

The answer to Germany covered the subject of punishing Chinese offenders and made known that the United States had instructed Minister Conger along the lines suggested by Germany. These instructions look towards securing the names of persons deserving chastisement, also whether the punishments accord with the gravity of the crimes committed, and finally, in what manner the United States and other powers are to be assured that satisfactory punishment is inflicted.

Aside from these specific purposes of the note, it is regarded as important chiefly as establishing the most satisfactory relations between the governments at Washington and Berlin.

## FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The Franco-Russian proposal takes a much broader scope and submits a program under which the negotiations for a complete settlement can be carried forward. The French charge, M. Thiebault, handed the proposition to Secretary Hay shortly after noon, and held a brief conference concerning it.

Half an hour later M. de Wollant, the Russian charge, arrived at the state department and handed to Mr. Hay a note expressing Russian approval of the propositions just submitted by France. Mr. Hay gave no formal answer to the two communications, as they will go first to the president at Canton.

The Franco-Russian proposition is under four heads, namely: First, punishment of the guilty parties; second, interdiction of the shipment of arms into China; third, payment of indemnity to the powers; and fourth, sufficient guarantees for the future.

In addition, a suggestion is made for the establishment of a permanent legation guard at Peking, for the razing of the Taku forts and for the maintenance of a line of communication between Peking and the sea.

The impression here, in advance of action on the propositions by our government, is that they contain nothing essentially unifying them to be subjects of consideration in a final settlement. The difficulty which is likely to arise lies in the placing of proper limitations upon the scope of each head. This is particularly true of the subject of guarantees, and, perhaps, of that of indemnity. Still, as already suggested, such is undoubtedly a most proper subject for discussion when the final negotiations are reached, and, therefore, M. Delcasse's broadest propositions, which are likely to consume some time in reducing them to ultimate and binding form, may be said to have a fair reception awaiting them.

## AVOID GETTING FOOTHOLD.

As to the interdiction of arms, the state department already has intimated that there may be a question as to its wisdom, and there is reason to believe, also, that Germany will not view that particular feature with approval. But there appears to be good reason to expect that a middle ground will be reached by confining the interdiction of arms to a specified period, possibly to be fixed by the time required by China within which to pay the indemnity. The chief objection to the proposition is in its being permanent in its present form.

What the United States government particularly desires to avoid is entering into an agreement that binds in any manner toward the maintenance of a foothold on Chinese soil, and if the other propositions relative to the maintenance of a line of free and safe communication between Peking and the sea and the legation guards can be modified in the direction of temporary expedients, they will be more likely to receive the support of our government. It is apparent from the complexity of the latest Franco-Russian proposal that the phase of negotiation thus initiated will take some time to dispose of.

## REPLY TO GERMANY.

Following is the text of the American reply to the German note: "The secretary of state to the Imperial German charge: "Memorandum in response to the inquiries made of the secretary of state, October 2, 1900, by the Imperial German charge des affaires touching the Chinese Imperial edict in regard to the punishment of Prince Tuan and other high Chinese officials.

"The Chinese minister communicated to the secretary of state on the 2d inst., a telegram received by him from Director General Sheng, conveying the import of an Imperial edict dated September 25, 1900, by which the degradation and punishment of Prince Tuan

and other high Chinese officials is decreed.

"The government of the United States is disposed to regard this measure as a proof of the desire of the imperial Chinese government to satisfy the reasonable demands of the foreign powers for the injury and outrage which their legations and their nations have suffered at the hands of evil disposed persons in China, although it has been thought well, in view of the vagueness of the edict in regard to the punishment which some of the inculpated persons are to receive, to signify to the Chinese minister the president's view that it would be most regrettable if Prince Tuan, who appears from the concurrent testimony of the legations in Peking, to have been one of the foremost in the proceedings complained of, should escape such full measure of exemplary punishment as the facts warrant, or if Kang Yi and Chao shih Ching should receive other than their just deserts.

## CONGRER INSTRUCTED.

"With a view to forming a judgment on these points, the United States minister in Peking has been instructed to report whether the edict completely names the persons deserving chastisement, whether punishments proposed accord with the gravity of the crimes committed, and in what manner the United States and the other powers are to be assured that satisfactory punishment is inflicted.

"It is hoped that Mr. Conger's replies to these interrogatories will inform the government of the United States in the opinion which it now shares with the imperial German government, that the edict in question is an important initial step in the direction of peace and order in China."

## LOOK FOR EARLY PEACE IN CHINA.

Officials Think Germany's New Terms Will Lead to Settlement.

Washington.—(Special).—All signs now point to a harmonious settlement of the Chinese trouble. The offer which the German emperor makes Emperor Kuang Hsi to place the troops under Field Marshal Waldersee subject to such orders as may be necessary to guarantee him full protection should he return to Peking is considered important by administration officials. It should have the effect of sustaining the Chinese emperor in his present conciliatory course and assure him of the support of a powerful force should Prince Tuan or other anti-foreign leaders attempt to stir up a revolution to protect themselves against the recent Imperial edict ordering them before a court for punishment.

From an administration point of view few obstacles remain in the way of a speedy settlement. Some concessions may be necessary before a common policy can be adopted, but all nations that participated in the relief of Peking show a disposition to be reasonable and make them. Consideration of the new propositions submitted by Germany and France will be given as soon as the president reaches Washington. The officials do not conceal the fact that they had feared that Germany contemplated delaying adjustment of the entire Chinese question in the hope of obtaining territorial reparations for the murder of her minister. This apprehension has been largely dissipated by the new suggestions advanced. They are in line to a great degree with the views of this government. It is understood to be the purpose of this government to take advantage of the renewal of the concert between the nations to formulate a method of settlement of the entire Chinese question.

## PROTEST AGAINST WITHDRAWAL.

American Citizens at Tien Tsin Want Army to Stay.

Tien Tsin.—(Special).—Via Shanghai.—At a meeting of American citizens at Tien Tsin the following resolution was adopted: "We, citizens of the United States, deplore the contemplated withdrawal of a large part of the United States troops in North China. We feel the work of the allied armies is far from accomplished, and the refusal of the American government to take part therein is sure to be regarded by the allies as an unworthy act, and by the Chinese as a sign of indifference. We urge our government to carry to an end the work it has so honorably and efficiently begun and to maintain a sufficient force here to secure the protection of American mercantile and missionary interests until a settlement of the present trouble is accomplished."

## MORTON ATTACKS BRYAN.

Says Democratic Leader Is Head of Only Real Trust.

Nebraska City, Neb.—(Special).—In the number of the Conservative which appears today, J. Sterling Morton, the editor, answers Bryan's speech on the starch trust, made in this city September 25.

Morton says in part: "There is not now in Nebraska City or elsewhere in the United States, such a trust, either in starch, sugar, salt, soap, or anything else, perhaps, except in free silver organizations, which have combined in a trust of candidature to prevent competition in office. "No combine or trust in commerce has gone so far, managed so adroitly, and succeeded so well as the Bryan trust in nominations, which began business at Sioux Falls, held a street fair convention at Kansas City and a carnival at Topeka."

The republican territorial convention of New Mexico nominated B. B. Rodney of Albuquerque for delegate to congress.

# NOT ENDED.

## REPORTED STORY OF AGREEMENT IS UNTRUE.

# ADDRESS BY MITCHELL

President of the Miners Union Says He Has Had no Conference With Coal Operators.

Hazleton, Pa.—(Special).—A report which came to headquarters to the effect that work had gone out of a meeting in New York that an agreement had been made on a 10 per cent increase basis caused considerable stir and the telephones and telegraph were kept busy for several hours in an effort to locate the source of the report. President Mitchell entered emphatic denial to the representation that he had participated in a settlement or any other meeting where the railroad presidents were present, and sent out the following notice to the strikers' representatives:

"To the Miners and Mine Workers of the Anthracite Region: We have just been informed that a report has been circulated at Ashland to the effect that in a conference in New York this morning between the coal presidents and myself an agreement was reached which will end this strike. I desire to inform all mine workers that the report is incorrect and that I have not been in conference with the presidents of coal companies and have made no agreement with them. I wish to reiterate what I said several days ago, that there will be no end of the strike until a convention of the anthracite miners is held. You are further requested to pay no attention to statements of this kind and to continue the strike until such concessions are made by the operators as will justify us in calling a general convention, when you will be regularly notified of the date and place at which the convention will be held."

## NO MEETING OF MINERS CALLED.

Later Mr. Mitchell said: "No call has been issued for a meeting of the miners, and I have no information just now that would justify me in calling one. The miners are not the ones who are standing in the way of such a movement."

Already several of the unions have elected their delegates to a convention. The union will have everything in readiness when the time comes. The executive board held a meeting with the district presidents, but all denied that anything had been done beyond the hearing of reports and the mapping out of new districts in which meetings are to be held. Sheriff Harvey was called hastily to the vicinity of Lattimer, where it was said that the strikers were making threatening demonstrations. These consisted in standing on piles called Indian heads and using spy-glasses on those in the company store and about the mines. When the sheriff arrived the strikers had dispersed.

A secret conference was held by the officials of the United Mine Workers which lasted for an hour and a half. At the conclusion President Mitchell said the meeting was held for the purpose of canvassing the entire situation. It was found, he said, that only about 1,000 mine workers out of 142,000 were still at work. It was the opinion of the officials in conference, he said, that all of these will also have quit in a short time. Mr. Mitchell also said that of the 5,000 non-striking miners in this (Hazleton) region, and the remainder are at work in the Schuylkill district.

## NOTICES OF ADVANCE POSTED.

Shenandoah, Pa.—(Special).—The only important development in the strike situation in this district was the posting of notices by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company at all of its collieries and in conspicuous places in the towns and mining "patches" announcing a net increase of 10 per cent in wages and a willingness to hear the grievances of the employees. The local and district organizations were on the alert and in less than five minutes after the company's proposal had been placed a warning to the mine workers was circulated calling on them to pay no attention to the company's offer, but to wait for the action of the mine workers' convention. The Eighth regiment is making preparations to break camp. General Gobin late today ordered the regiment to start for home tomorrow. Company I of the Twelfth left today.

## SHALL UNION BE RECOGNIZED?

New York.—(Special).—It was learned that there had been an important meeting in this city of representatives of the coal-carrying railroads. J. Pierpont Morgan is believed not to have been actually present at this conference, but it did not take place without his knowledge. All of the roads except the Philadelphia & Reading have their executive offices in this city. Vice President C. E. Henderson of the Philadelphia & Reading came from Philadelphia to attend the conference. James Stillman of the National City bank, thoroughly familiar with the inside negotiations, says that the situation had bettered itself considerably. The main question at issue now is whether the union shall be formally recognized by the operators.

## DUTCH WARSHIPS MOVE.

Shanghai.—(Special).—The Dutch warships, Gelderland and Holland have suddenly been ordered to Swatow and Amoy respectively.

## GALVESTONS NEED IS \$5,000,000.

Red Cross Officials Fix Sum Necessary to Shelter Homeless.

Galveston, Tex.—(Special).—Stephen E. Barton, second vice president of the Red Cross society, today said: "So far there has been donated for the flood sufferers about \$1,000,000 cash. Of this amount \$750,000 has been donated to Galveston. It will require every cent of this amount to clean up debris and pay the expense of distributing the materials donated, and nothing will be left for reconstruction of the 4,000 homes destroyed. The broken lumber that can be extracted from the debris is not worth the cost of the labor necessary to recover it. However, it is utterly impossible to think of burning any part of it without removing it some distance from the remaining buildings.

"The Red Cross, in connection with the central relief committee, is earnestly endeavoring to formulate a comprehensive plan for reconstructing the destroyed homes in a temporary manner that will furnish suitable homes for the people, although very small and plain, until they can recover themselves through the natural process of restored prosperity. The plan of renting these houses for a low, nominal rent to those who are employed and able to pay rent is also favored, the proceeds of the rent to go back into the relief fund. People are now crowding into roadless, dilapidated, broken shacks and into tents, all absolutely uninhabitable when cold weather sets in. The Red Cross society has made an estimate that \$5,000,000 is urgently needed, but so far there is not a dollar available for this work."

## PAY PENSIONS TO FILIPINOS.

American Commission Establishes a New Policy.

Manila.—(Special).—The new Philippine commission has appropriated \$25,000 (Mexican) for the payment of sundry expenses incurred by the military for the benefit of the insular government during September, and also donated \$1,500 (Mexican) to the widow of the loyal and efficient Filipino president of the town of Santa Cruz, who was reverently murdered by the insurgents. The purpose is to show the United States government's intention to protect its friends and faithful servants the Iloiles, Panay island, and its civil government.

Monday night, October 1, the rebels killed Lieutenant Max Wager of the Thirty-sixth volunteer infantry, near Pavia, island of Panay.

A detachment of the forty-fourth regiment at Bohol island, one of the Visayan group, has encountered a force of the enemy, killing thirty of them. One American was killed.

## HAS GONE TO THE RESCUE.

A Full Regiment to Aid Shield's Unfortunates.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—The following cablegram has been received at the war department:

"Manila, Oct. 5.—Adjutant General, Washington: First Infantry to Marinduque October 6 on Sumner; General Hare here to command island, with orders to push operations until insurrection is stamped out absolutely. He will have twelve full companies of infantry for the purpose. Anderson's first operation developed nothing. No reports since October 2. MACARTHUR."

The above dispatch relates to reinforcements sent to the island of Marinduque, where Captain Shields and fifty-two men of the Twenty-ninth volunteer infantry were either killed or captured by the insurgents. At that time General MacArthur sent Colonel Anderson and two companies of the Thirty-eighth volunteer infantry, with the Yorktown and two gunboats, to the relief of Shields and his command, if they were still alive.

## EMPRESS IS AWFUL SORRY.

Big Funeral for Von Ketteler and Temple in His Memory.

Taku.—(Special).—The dowager empress has deplored the highest official of the empire to make all necessary arrangements for a most imposing funeral in honor of Baron von Ketteler, the late German minister to China. She has also ordered the erection of a suitable temple at the capital in his memory. The superintendent of the trade at Tien Tsin has been ordered to meet the body on its arrival here amid the highest officials at other ports will pay the greatest honor to the dead.

An Imperial edict degrades from all ranks and offices Prince Tuan, Lan Yi Kang-Yi, Tung-Fuh-Siang and other concerned in the movement.

## YAQUI WAR GOES ON.

Hermosillo, Mex.—(Special).—Negotiations between the five Yaqui Indian emissaries and President Diaz for the settlement of hostilities now existing between the Yaquis and the Mexican government have failed to accomplish anything, and the peace envoys have arrived here on their way home from the City of Mexico. They report that President Diaz refused to consider their proposal for peace, as he looked upon it as granting too many concessions to the Indians. Fighting still continues and the government troops seem to be making slow but steady advances into the Indian country.

## THOMPSON'S GAFF.

Chadron, Neb.—(Special).—Another new republican paper is to appear this week at Hay Springs. It is understood to be a Fisher-Thompson organ. The entire republican press of the district is now in the Thompson-Fisher combine.

# NO EMPIRE.

## CONVENTION OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CLUBS.

# MR. BRYAN SPEAKS

Thousands of Americans Rally to the Support of Threatened American Principles.

Indianapolis, Ind.—(Special).—The morning session of the convention of National Democratic clubs was not called to order until 10:30 o'clock. Governor McMillin of Kentucky presided.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was submitted to the convention. It recommended that the following officers be elected: W. I. Hearst, president; Max F. Hanson, secretary; Marcus Daly, treasurer.

It was also recommended by the committee that the executive committee of the association, which now consists of seventeen members, be increased to forty-five members, a member for each state.

The convention took up the report of the committee on permanent organization as soon as the session began and an animated discussion followed the recommendation of the committee to increase the membership of the executive committee. It was unanimously decided not to increase the membership.

## McMILLIN SPEAKS.

Governor McMillin of Tennessee, in taking the chair made an address in which he said: "We have a great deal of work before us. The object of the existence of this association is for the purpose of more thorough organization throughout the United States. What I want you to do when you go back home is to organize, organize, organize, till there will be nothing but democratic clubs everywhere. No more splendid candidate was ever nominated by the American people than we have. Yet our enemies say that he has been beaten once. Yes, and only twenty years after Jefferson had written the Declaration of Independence that has freed all of mankind that are now free, he was beaten. But four years afterward, in 1800, we saw him triumphantly elected. I beg our enemies to remember that history will repeat itself. We have just put forward a man without spot or blemish, and when the day of November comes it will be recorded that as three candidates have been defeated and elected, so the fourth will be—and William Jennings Bryan will be president of the United States." (Great cheers.)

## L. D. STEVENSON OF BLOOMINGTON.

L. D. Stevenson of Bloomington, western representative of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, and son of Adlai E. Stevenson, was the next speaker. He said in the course of his address: "The anti-imperialists today represent the conscience of the nation. They declare that we were right, when, in beginning our war with Spain, we pledged ourselves not to be swept into conquest and forcible aggression. They believe that President McKinley was nearer the truth when he wrote 'forcible annexation, according to the American code of morals, would be criminal aggression,' than when a few months later he forgets these words and boasting cries: 'Who dares pull down the flag?'"

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Augustus Thomas, the playwright, of New York, made an address, after which the committee on resolutions submitted its report. The resolutions commend the Kansas City platform, declaring a democratic club should be organized in every precinct in the nation; appeal to every democrat to pledge himself to win one vote for the party, declaring the evidence that the great corporations are endeavoring to control the votes of their employees is too plain to be denied; condemn the present administration for its "damning violation to enforce the federal anti-trust statute," denounce the administration for "permitting two republics in South Africa to be destroyed without a word of sympathy," condemn failure to vigorously prosecute the mine connected with the Cuban postal fraud; urge that all American institutions are in danger; proclaim "sympathy with the coal miners of Pennsylvania in their stand against the anthracite coal trust and hope they may secure such speedy settlement as will afford them better wages;" assert the election of McKinley would mean the perpetuation of war taxes, entangling alliances with the monarchies of Europe and colonial exploitations in remote parts of the world, compelling an increase in the national debt and enforced military service, and declare the election of Mr. Bryan will mean the salvation of the country.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows: "Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am here, not because I am needed, but because I want to be. Not because you need me, but because I am glad to meet you. It is not necessary that I should speak to you, for you have already listened to enough to convince any who are not convinced, and one follows me tonight who will convince any who may still be without the fold."

## TRIBUTE TO STEVENSON.

"You have heard this afternoon from my distinguished colleague on the ticket, who disputes the savoring of Nestor when he complained that the gods did not give all things to a man at the same time; that the gods withheld the vigor of youth when they gave the wisdom of old age. I think you will agree with me that my colleague is able to

combine both the vigor of youth with the wisdom of age.

"But I appreciate the work done and being done and to be done by this association of democratic clubs, and I appreciate the energy, the enthusiasm and the ability displayed by Mr. Hearst, the president of this association. I believe in these clubs. We need them. We need clubs far more than the republicans need clubs. In fact, my friends, the work of democracy, being a work for the people, must be done by the people. Machinery is not sufficient when we have but machinery alone to win a democratic fight.

## NO HELP FROM TRUSTS.

"We cannot go to a trust and ask it to help us, because we do not expect to be helped. We know that every speech made by a democrat against these trusts makes it easier for their party to raise a campaign fund; you understand that."

## MILITARISM AND LABORERS.

"The laboring man asks for arbitration and gets a large army; he asks relief from government by injunction and gets a large army; he asks protection from the blacklist, and his answer is a large army. He asks for shorter hours of labor in order that he may have more time with his family, and for the development of his mind, and his answer is a large army; he asks for representation in the president's cabinet in order that labor may be protected, and his answer is a large army. That is the domestic reason which is not given, and yet it is a reason entertained by many. What is the reason they give? They say we need it for our foreign policy, but, my friends, they asked for the army before the American people had ever decided upon a foreign policy that made a large army necessary.

"In December, 1898, when the president asked for his army, the treaty had not yet been signed, but its terms were understood. When the republican congress voted to raise the army to 100,000 the treaty had been signed and no arm was raised against this nation anywhere in the world. But the American people had never voted for a colonial policy; up to this time the American people have never voted for a colonial policy, and yet the republican party is pledged to a large army.

## TO EXPLOIT PHILIPPINES.

"What does it want with it? It intends to exploit the Philippine islands, and if you want to understand the reasons for a large army read the prospectus issued by the Philippine Lumber and Development company. You will find at the head of the company as president a republican member of congress who is the chairman of the army committee of the house of representatives and another republican congressman is attorney for the company, and the prospectus shows that already valuable timber lands have been secured; and the prospectus also explains that the labor problem is easily solved, because there is a quantity of Chinese labor there that can be employed for from 50 to 75 cents a day in Mexican money. What do you want an army for? To hold the Philippines until they are developed by syndicates headed by republican politicians. The American people have not yet decided in favor of imperialism.

"You find that now the republicans are trying to hide behind first one subterfuge and then another. They say now that the reason we are in the Philippines, the reason our boys are dying, the reason a large army is necessary, the reason we cannot come home, is because I helped to ratify the treaty."

"If it is the hand of God that takes us to the Philippine islands, why do the republicans want to lay it on to a democrat? If it is well to be there, if it is a part of the divine mission, why don't they defend the being there? They claim to be silent partners with the Almighty, but the trouble is that they make all the noise, and thus far the Almighty has been the silent partner. Now they say the war would stop if it were not for the democratic party. They say that the Philippines would lay down their arms, but for the hope they have that I may be elected."

## ANSWER TO REPUBLICANS.

"My friends, whenever a republican tells you that you tell him that the colonists fought the same battle that the Filipinos are fighting and that they did it nearly a hundred years before I was born."

"Tell them that the republic of South Africa fought the same fight before this question ever arose in American politics."

"Tell them that the Cubans waged a war for thirty years to secure the same rights before there was ever an anti-imperialist party in this country, or ever need for such a party."

## REASONS WHY HE WOULD NOT GO TO HEAR ROOSEVELT.

Alliance, Neb.—(Special).—Today is Roosevelt day in Alliance. Judge Westover yesterday said he would adjourn court in order to give all who wished an opportunity to go and hear Roosevelt, but he said he would not go across the street to see or hear him, and upon being asked why he said:

"I have no use for any man who will attempt to steal glory from the colored troops, who saved him and his men from being practically wiped out, as he claimed in his magazine article which was published in September in April, and which was denied by the officers who commanded the troops. I might also say that I was brought up on a farm in Nebraska, and I cannot condescend to go and hear any person who insulted the farmers of this country as Roosevelt did in his book entitled 'Ranch Life and Hunting Trails.' These are just a few of the reasons why I will refuse to see or hear him," said Judge Westover, "but I might give several others just as cogent as those I mentioned and I believe that is the way the majority of the American people feel who studied the history of this ecological war."