

THE WAR

GERMAN COMMANDER STARTS AN EXPEDITION.

NO HOPE FOR PEACE

Uncle Sams Soldier Boys Will Not Participate in the Present Action in China.

Berlin.—(Special)—According to a dispatch received by the German Navy League, the situation in China is critical. The dispatch adds that Chang Keih Hong, who advised the empress dowager to enroll the Boxers in the army, has been appointed governor of the new Chinese capital, Sian Fu.

It is further asserted that many Chinese have been decapitated at Chian Kan, province of Kiang Su.

Finally, it is asserted that General Sun Yuan Si has raised his army to 40,000 men.

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—In direct opposition to the implied wishes of the United States, Count von Walderssee, the German commander-in-chief in China, has sent an expedition to Pao Ting Fu, and his action may cause consequences in the southern provinces which the authorities fear to contemplate.

Believing that foreigners and their interests can best be protected by bringing about the early return of peace, Secretary Hay has sent to the French and other governments his reply to the French proposal, in which he states that the president would be pleased to see the negotiations begun immediately upon the usual verification of credentials.

At the end of his note the secretary states that the president believes that the governments of France and other powers will see in the reserves we have made here no obstacle to the initiation of negotiations on the lines suggested, and he hopes that it will be found practicable to begin such negotiations at an early date.

To guard against delay by discussion, the president has indorsed the suggestion of the Russian government that in case of protracted divergence of views, the matter of the indemnity which China must pay might be commended to the consideration of the international court of arbitration of The Hague.

In the demand of Li Hung Chang for the return of the \$275,000 seized by American marines at Tien Tsin, they authorize the purpose of the Chinese commissioners to offset the claims for indemnity to be made by the powers by counter claims for the damage to private and government property which was not in accord with the rules of war.

There is no intention on the part of this government to participate in any further military expeditions, and it will deprecate action of this character on the part of other powers.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, asserts that there is no danger of an uprising in Southern China, and has so assured Secretary Hay. The authorities fear, however, that unless something is quickly done to support the position of the viceroys, who have so successfully held their people in check, there may be an outbreak. It is proposed by this government to insist that the viceroys receive appropriate reward for their conduct.

Mr. White in an interview, said that having been so long absent from Berlin he could not give the latest phase of opinion there regarding the Chinese matter, but that when he left it was felt by some of the brightest people here that the course pursued by the United States was wiser than that adopted by the European powers.

One of the longest headed men in the diplomatic corps had congratulated him upon the fact that while the other powers almost universally had lost hope and were ready to proceed at once to the most extreme measures, on the supposition that the diplomatic corps in Peking, and indeed the whole foreign population there, had been murdered, the American government had been patient and wise and it was due to this attitude that the United States had been the first to communicate with Peking, and was really the power that saved the foreigners there. Events since then, Mr. White pointed out, have justified completely this view.

To the quotations from a hostile element in the German press in the morning papers, Mr. White attributed no special importance, saying that the papers quoted had been the most virulent enemies of the United States all throughout the Spanish war and at all times.

The ambassador expressed the opinion that in spite of some friction between the various powers, an ultimate and understanding concerning China was altogether probable. As to the settlement of the differences finally, he believed that the international arbitration tribunal created by The Hague conference attended to the same would be needed to adjust all the outstanding questions between China and the various nations directly concerned.

UNCLE SAM'S REPLY TO FRANCE.

Text of Answer in Which Partial Acceptance is Made.

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—The reply of the state department to the French note, relative to the basis of the Chinese negotiation, was made public today. It reads:

From the Secretary of State to the French Charge d'Affaires: Sent to Mr. Thiebaut, October 9, 1900. Memorandum: The government of the United States agrees with the republic of France in recognizing as the object to be obtained from the government of China appropriate reparations for the past and substantial guarantees for the future.

The president is glad to perceive in the basis of negotiation put forward in the memorandum of October 4 the spirit that has animated the declarations heretofore made by all the powers interested and would be pleased to see the negotiations begun immediately on the usual verification of credentials. It may be convenient to enumerate the classes of the memorandum and add some observations dictated by the attitude of the United States in the present circumstances.

First—The punishment of the guilty parties who may be designated by the representatives of the powers at Peking. The Chinese government has already indicated its intention to punish a number of those responsible for the recent disorders. The representatives of the powers at Peking may suggest additions to that list when negotiations are entered upon.

Second—The continuance of the interdiction against the importation of arms. It is not understood that this interdiction is to be permanent and the duration of it and the details of its regulation seem a proper method of negotiation by the negotiators.

Third—Equitable indemnities for the governments, corporations and private individuals. This is an object desired by all the powers. The Russian government has suggested that in case of protracted divergence of views, this matter might be commended to the consideration of the international court of arbitration of The Hague. The president thinks this suggestion worthy of the attention of the powers.

Fourth—The organization in Peking of a permanent guard for the legations. The government of the United States is unable to make any permanent engagement of this nature without the authorization of the legislative branch, but in the present emergency we have stationed in Peking an adequate legation guard.

Fifth—The dismantling of the forts at Taku. The president reserves the expression of his opinion as to this measure pending the receipt of further information in regard to the situation in China.

Sixth—The military occupation of two of three points on the road from Tien Tsin to Peking. The same observation which has been made in reference to No. 4 applies also to this proposition. The president is unable to commit the United States to a permanent participation in such occupation, but he thinks it desirable that the powers shall obtain from the Chinese government the assurance of their right to guard their legations in Peking and to have the means of unrestricted access to them whenever required.

The president believes that the governments of France and the other powers will see in the reserves we have here made no obstacle to the initiation of negotiations on the lines suggested, and he hopes it will be found practicable to begin such negotiations at an early date.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, October 10, 1900.

HE DIDN'T KNOW IT.

His Neck Was Broken But He Laughed and Joked.

New York.—(Special)—For six hours Conrad J. Lang of 561 West Fifty-first street walked, talked, laughed and enjoyed himself with his family in ignorance that his skull was fractured and his neck broken.

It was when he retired and his pillow pressed upon the broken bone of his neck that it was known he was injured at all. Then he died.

Lang was a truckman. Last night he fell from his truck and landed on the back of his neck and head, and was for a time unconscious. Before an ambulance could be sent for he sprang up declaring he was all right except for a slight headache.

He worked an hour and then went home. One of the small bones of the neck had been chipped off. The pressure of this on the spinal cord when he laid down killed him.

CUBANS AND SOLDIERS CLASH

Policeman Tries to Make Arrest and a Fight Follows.

Havana.—(Special)—At Matanzas yesterday a Cuban policeman interfered with two members of the Second cavalry. The quarrel culminated in a general fight between the police and soldiers, who arrived on the scene simultaneously. After the police had shot Trooper Furey of D troop, one other soldier and one civilian and a number of troopers of D troop tried to break into the gun room to get their weapons, but the quick action of Captain Frederick Poits of D troop in forming troops L and M in skirmish order, made it impossible for the excited aviators to gain.

Lieutenant Willard is said to have been slightly hurt while endeavoring to quiet the men. The troopers declare they will have revenge and Colonel Harry H. Noyes has ordered all confined to barracks. The feeling is very strong between the Cubans and the cavalrymen.

MAY RISE

ALL SOUTH AFRICAN STATES MAY REBEL.

WESSELS' STATEMENT

De Wet's Armies Well Organized and Even Plan An Invasion of Cape Colony.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—(Special)—P. Louter Wessels, special commissioner of the South African republics to the United States, today received a letter from Secretary de Bruyn of the Boer envoys, now in Holland, containing the first reliable and definite information of the plans of President Kruger which has been made public.

The letter says that President Kruger will leave Deigoos boy on the Netherlands warship Gelderland early in October, and thus he has probably already embarked. He will be taken to Holland, where the envoys are awaiting him. At what port he would land, Mr. Wessels did not state.

In regard to the intimation in British newspapers that English warships may be sent in pursuit, Mr. Wessels said the envoys were in a position to state officially that any such action by England would be accepted by the Netherlands as a direct declaration of war and the little Dutch nation would act accordingly.

President Kruger bears a commission from the Boer republics, but exactly what it is not even the envoys know. They suppose, however, that he will endeavor to secure intervention by one or all of the European powers, to the end that the individuality of the republics shall not be annihilated.

The envoys have preceded their president to several of the continental countries and have found among the people a uniform and almost unanimous pro-Boer sentiment, which they hope will be potent enough to force action by the respective governments.

"And," added Mr. Wessels, "this letter says they hope for more assistance from the United States than from any of them."

Mr. Wessels, in his interview, also states that the reports of large numbers of Boers immigrating to America were unfounded.

"I am the only accredited representative of the Boers in this country," he said, "and if there was anything in these stories in Minnesota and Dakota for land being acquired for settlement by my countrymen I would know it. The Boers will never leave South Africa. Their cause is not lost, and they will keep fighting till they win."

General Dewet's armies are well organized and are operating not only in the Transvaal, but in the Free State, not many miles from Bloemfontein, and are even planning to invade Cape Colony.

"The reports that Lord Roberts sent amount to nothing. You need not be surprised if there is a rebellion in the whole of South Africa before the year is out. The only reason the Cape Colonists did not join us at the outset was because they had no arms, and neither they nor we expected war and were unprepared."

Mr. Wessels also took occasion to deny indignantly the assertion that Webster Davis is in the pay of the Transvaal republic.

"His course in this country is actuated by motives of humanity only. I think I am well enough acquainted with the affairs of our republic to assure you that he has never received a cent from the Boers for his services in their behalf," said Mr. Wessels.

Mr. Wessels received a letter today from Charles D. Pierre, consul general of the Transvaal, with headquarters at New York, telling of the arrival of a party of twelve American citizens, who, with 200 others, were captured by the British at Johannesburg on July 13 and shipped in cattle cars to East London, 400 miles away. It was in the dead of winter and the party suffered severely during its six days' journey from hunger and cold. Later they were sent to Holland and from there ordered to America under penalty of arrest.

FOLLY TO REMOVE TROOPS.

Much Fighting Yet To Be Done in Philippines.

Manila.—(Special)—The approach of the time for mustering out the volunteers now in service in the Philippines, is causing much uneasiness. Commenting on the situation, the Manila Times, republican, says editorially:

"There are no soldiers to spare. Hundreds of towns are not garrisoned, and whole islands are not even explored. Even with 50,000 men, the army was unable to protect the peaceful inhabitants. Scarcely a day passes without some complaint against the frontier being committed. Here in Manila there are troops enough, but just outside the gates five shocking butcheries have taken place within a week. In almost every town over which flies the American flag, are families in daily dread of assassine's bullets. As soon as a native becomes friendly he is a marked man. To deprive the Philippines of half the troops in the next few months would invite the recurrence of the rebellion."

Manila.—(Special)—Advices from Leyte show considerable fighting has been going on in that island this month. On the west coast the rebels have been returning in the absence of the Americans on expeditions and are terrorizing the inhabitants. On October 5 thirty Americans attacked a force of forty-five rebels in Camarin province and killed ten. The Americans had two killed and three wounded.

WHOLE FAMILY ARE KILLED.

A Most Terrible Accident Befalls a Family in Nebraska.

The dead: MRS. CHARLES BARTENBACH, MRS. KIELBACH, MISS LIZZIE HORMAN, BABY KIELBACH. The injured: Mrs. Bartenbach's 15-month-old daughter, Mrs. Bartenbach's 4-year-old brother.

Holbrook, Neb.—(Special)—This is in brief the havoc wrought here by a lone engine on the Burlington & Missouri River railroad. The victims were caught in a farm wagon at a crossing and the demolition was wrought in the twinkling of an eye.

No more dramatic climax to a tragedy could grow out of the most fertile imagination, for Mrs. Bartenbach and her companions were returning from a coroner's inquest over the remains of Charles Bartenbach, her husband, who two days before was shot and killed by Herman Kielbach, Mrs. Bartenbach's brother.

Bartenbach went on a murderous rampage and tried to kill his wife, when Kielbach took the part of his sister. The coroner's jury had just exonerated Kielbach, but he did not return in the wagon, thereby escaping the fate that befell the others.

The engineer did not see the wagon until it was fairly across the railroad track. He tried to slow down, but was too near to make a successful stop. Springing from his cab, the engineer grabbed Mrs. Bartenbach's little girl just as she was about to be ground to death.

With the killing of Bartenbach and the tragedy on the rail, five corpses are laid out in the little undertaking shop in Holbrook, and the whole countryside is shocked. Much excitement prevails, and many of the devout religious enthusiasts of this community look upon the havoc wrought by the lone engine as a visitation of retribution from Providence, despite the fact that the killing of Bartenbach is regarded as a justifiable homicide.

TROUBLE WITH NATIVE COURTS.

Filipino Justices Reported To Have Become Civilized.

Manila.—(Special)—The administration of Manila's civil courts by Filipino civil agent six now attracting public attention more than ever and has brought to the Taft commission's attention with requests for rectification. The courts are composed of four justices of the peace and four primary courts. The magistrates are Filipinos, and it has developed that the incumbents are failures as magistrates of justice. Complaints against the existing courts, are unending. Natives and foreigners dread litigation, knowing the facts in the case.

Charges have been filed and evidence is in the hands of the authorities, which it is claimed will show the magistrates have been guilty of corruption and malfeasance in office. One magistrate was suspended on suspicion of criminal abuse and attempt at fraud.

The monthly collection of fines of the four native justices is estimated at \$5,000. The amount collected by the primary courts for the same period is much greater. The eight magistrates persistently ignore the regulations established by the authorities for the supervision of commitments and the accountability of moneys. They deposit less than \$100 dollars monthly and are allowed to appropriate the balance of their collections.

It is further claimed that the magistrates are in collusion with the native police in compromising offenses on the basis of "cash for freedom," and that in many cases magistrates who committed men to jail over a year ago are now liberating them, the explanation being the effectiveness of a habeas corpus and the designation of a special officer to investigate the cases, resulting in the freedom of many persons illegally committed as prisoners.

It is said there are over fifty established instances where prisoners have bought their freedom from the guards conveying them between the court room and the jail.

Serious charges of favoritism have already been made against the civil branch of Manila's supreme court. The members of the Taft commission are disgusted with the condition of the courts and intend to substitute honest Americans from the United States having a knowledge of Spanish for the native magistrates, but they are hard to secure. The commission will then institute drastic reforms needed in the case of the entire judiciary.

MAKE A MILLION EACH.

Cudahys Sell Their Tank Line To Standard Oil Co.

Wabash, Ind.—(Special)—The stupendous task of destroying an industry representing an outlay of \$2,000,000 five years ago was begun today in the removal of the six-inch pipe line which starts in Nottingham township, Wells county, and runs westward 150 miles to the oil refineries at Momence, Ill. The pipe will be used in new lines to Lima, O., and Indiana oil will go east after this year instead of west. Five hundred men will be employed till midwinter in the work.

The abandonment of the line, which was built by Michael and John Cudahy, is said to be due to its purchase by the Standard Oil company, to compete with which it was constructed. Through the transfer of the property the Cudahys are said to have cleared \$1,000,000 each. The Kaslooke refineries will be closed.

TO LABOR

CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT WILL SOON EXPIRE.

CONGRESS WILL DECIDE

Leader of Organized Labor Says Bryan Position is Clear and McKinley Has Straddled.

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—John T. Cuddy, formerly of Illinois, now a resident of this city, as a representative of the Knights of Labor organization, old time member and organizer for sixteen years, has called attention to the fact that some twenty years ago the importation of Chinese labor to this country agitated the American mind and prompted action upon the part of the Knights of Labor organization, at the general assembly meeting of that organization in Pittsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, September 8, 1880, when upon this occasion Hon. Francis Bell, a delegate from California, introduced a resolution directing that a committee of five be appointed to draft an appeal to the people of the United States, and more especially the laboring organizations, to withhold their support from any candidate for congress or the senate who would not pledge themselves to the enactment of legislation necessary to the exclusion of this undesirable class of people.

GRAVE QUESTIONS AT ISSUE. Mr. Cuddy says: "In a secret issue of the Journal of the Knights of Labor for September, 1880, the announcement was made that said committee had been appointed and the appeal to the laboring people of America was there published.

"The outgrowth of this agitation and petitioning of congress by millions through the efforts of organized labor was apparent when, on May 6, 1882, congress enacted laws excluding the importation of Chinese persons for a period of ten years, and on May 8, 1882, congress passed an act further excluding Chinese persons in the United States for ten years. These acts provided severe penalties for their enforcement. The charge that this administration has failed to execute this law is well founded. I have a copy of the laws made mention of, and the act last referred to directs that any Chinese person found unlawfully in the United States shall be removed from the United States to the country from whence he came, and at the expense of the United States, said act to continue in force for ten years from its passage, which will end on May 5, 1902.

"This has been lost sight of and the attention of the people is now earnestly called to the fact that upon the expiration of this law the door will be opened to a flood of Chinese into the United States. It raises an important question in this momentous campaign, which McKinley has straddled and Bryan has handled. It is a question of vital importance upon which congressmen elected this fall will have to legislate.

"Possibly this important issue has been overlooked, for the reason that the treaty with China of December 8, 1894, contains the following provision: 'If, six months before the expiration of the said period of ten years, neither government shall have formally given notice of its final termination to the other, it shall remain in full force for another like period of ten years.'

"Although the treaty stands good until December 8, 1904, it would be no protection against Chinese immigration without registration unless the act which is now on that statute book, and which, as I have said, expires by its own limitation on the 5th of May, 1902. This legislation must be had at the hands of the congress which is to be elected in November.

"This question when correctly diagnosed suggests that the only remedy for the exclusion of Chinese labor is that the voter look at his ballot before casting it on November 6th next.

"The laboring classes of this country have but one lamp by which their feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. There is no way of judging of the future but by the past, and judging by the past, they will wish to know what there has been in the conduct of this present administration in the past to justify their silence on this most vital question.

"Has Mr. McKinley intimated what his policy will be? Let the laboring people not, I beseech of them, deceive themselves longer. Organized labor worked hard to avert a flood of Chinese cheap labor. We have spread this land knee-deep with literature on this subject and have petitioned congress by millions to forever settle this question, yet we are today amidst a most numerous campaign, confronted face to face with the same old question and most dangerous storm in all its fury.

"If the people of America shall hope ever to preserve their liberties and protect their homes and not abandon the noble struggle in which we so long engaged, we must act; not next week, or next year, but now. Our sovereignty is a right derived from God. Can our liberties be thought secure when these unsettled conditions confront us? The laboring class of this country holds the signet key. Let them not use their power at the ballot box like unto babes with knives in their hands."

REQUIRES 100,000 TROOPS. Shanghai.—(Special)—Sheng, the tao-tai, has received a telegram from General Su, reporting that a serious rebellion has broken out in the southwestern portion of Kwang Si province, that his 20,000 troops are inadequate and that he needs at least 100,000 to cope with the danger, which is directed against the Manchus and threatens to become greater than the Tso Ping rebellion. It is reported that the Yang Tse viceroys have sent 20,000 troops to Pao Ting Fu to suppress the rebellion.

OLD LADY MUST BE RICK.

London.—(Special)—Recent Chinese dispatches have reported that the dowager empress is believed to be ill. The belief is strengthened by the apparent free hand with which the young emperor is issuing edicts.

STEVENSON AT BALTIMORE

He is Confident of Ultimate Democratic Success.

Baltimore, Md.—(Special)—Admiral E. Stevenson arrived here today and was driven directly to his hotel.

"I am feeling in splendid condition and am confident of democratic victory," said Mr. Stevenson. "My reception everywhere has been cordial and the enthusiasm pronounced. The people are alive to the real issues of the campaign and this is every cause for satisfaction.

"I have great hopes of Maryland being restored to the democratic column, where she really belongs. In West Virginia there is a splendid organization among the democrats and their leaders are working hard for success. The situation in Illinois is rapidly assuming satisfactory shape, and we are exceedingly hopeful of the outcome."

Mr. Stevenson spoke at tonight's mass meeting at Broadway Institute hall, and tomorrow will go to Frederick and Hagerstown. This afternoon he went to Belair to deliver an address.

At Belair, Md., upon being introduced to the assemblage by Mr. Murray Vandiver, chairman of the state central committee, Mr. Stevenson began:

"This is the first time I have ever had the pleasure of addressing the citizens of this great commonwealth. I cannot tell you how greatly the state of Illinois, my home, is indebted to Marylanders, who assisted in building up the reputation of the great prairie state.

Referring to the present campaign, he said: "In all the political contests of the past there has been but one supreme issue, upon which the results of the election hinged. The great question of today is imperialism. There are men who will tell you there is no such thing as imperialism, but they are the same men who say there are no such things as trusts.

He reviewed events which led up to the Cuban war, and the acquisition of the Philippines as a result of the conflict with Spain.

"The question to be decided at the coming election is 'Why this war in the Philippines?' The Filipinos never did us any harm. There are 10,000,000 people there and there are 1,200 islands. Why are we prosecuting this war today? There are those who will tell you there is no war."

Mr. Stevenson stated that no trade was valuable that was purchased with loss of life.

"I am opposed," he said, "to giving our sons' lives in order that various syndicates may add to the hoard which is already in their coffers."

At the close of his address Mr. Stevenson was loudly cheered by the throng of persons massed about the speakers' platform. The party returned to Baltimore late in the afternoon.

PROTECTS THEIR TRUST FRIENDS.

Republican Officials Protects Head of Standard Oil Co.

Albany, N. Y.—(Special)—There was quite a good deal of mix-up here today over an attempt to straighten out the position of the requisition of Governor Sayres of Texas for the person of William Rockefeller and other members of the board of directors of the Standard Oil company. Several statements were given out variously alleging that Governor Roosevelt or Acting Governor Woodruff had taken final action in the matter, but tonight it is ascertained that the only action taken in the case was by Judge Bryce, the governor's pardon clerk, who gave to Governor Sayres' counsel an opinion that unless his papers of requisition could state that the persons wanted had been in the state of Texas and had committed the crime there they could not be taken from this state.

Judge Joyce gave this opinion to Mr. Cullen Bryan of Governor Sayres' counsel two weeks ago, when that gentleman came here looking for the governor, and it was given on the ground of a decision of Governor Flower in 1894. Governor Flower had refused extradition asked by Governor Hogg on the decision of the United States supreme court, Justice Harlan, that a person could not be taken to a state for trial unless having committed a crime in that state in person.

As far as Governor Roosevelt is concerned, he has not acted in the matter because of absence from the state. The position of Mr. Woodruff, who is governor in Mr. Roosevelt's absence, is explained in the following statement by him:

"I have not rendered any decision in the matter. It was presented to me in formally three weeks ago by interested persons and I then said that it did not seem proper for me as acting governor to dispose of such an important case, but inasmuch as but a few weeks at the most would elapse before Governor Roosevelt's return to the state, I thought it should be submitted to him. However, as it has run now over a period of over six years, a three weeks' delay, to my mind, would have but little effect."

WALDERSEE IS CONFIDENT.

Shanghai.—(Special)—Field Marshal Von Waldersee, on assuming command of the international troops in the province of Pe Ch'i 14, made the following remark: "I am firmly convinced that I shall succeed, surely with the help of these proved troops, in attaining the object set before me, now that all are under a single leader."

BOERS GAIN ANOTHER VICTORY.

King Williamstown.—(Special)—The Boers have torn up the railway north of Bethulle and captured a British outpost.