CHAFFEE AT MA TOU

Latest Word in Washington From the Allies.

TOWN IS TWENTY MILES FROM PEKIN

Department Receives Disputches Direct From Minister Conger-Battle Expected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. E.—The tension of the Chinese situation has been intense hroughout the day, for it is appreciated by officials that the crisis has reached an acute stage which cannot be continued many hours without bringing word of a momentous import determining, either for good or evil, the entire course of events. It has been a day of the extremest anxtety, of watching and waiting, with only cager and fragmentary information as the military and diplomatic phases. One of the new developments today

was the statement that messages are being received from Minister Conger which are not transmitted through any of our efficials in China, or through the Crinese Minister here, but directly at the State Department. These messages come by way of Tsin Nan. Some of them cannot be fully deciphered and for this reason the statement cannot be definitely made that the dispatches sent by the Government to Minister Conger are received by him. So far as the mesauges have been deciphered, there is no indication that Minister Conger received any infermation or dispatches from our

State Department.
Nothing could be learned of the contents of the dispatches received, although It was stated that there were quite a number from Minister Conger, some com-ing from the Consular officers and Genral Chaffee, besides those which came Girect. The message transmitted through Minister Wu was entirely deciphered in the State Department. During the course of a conversation between Secretary Root and Baron Stern-

beg, the German Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Boot gained considerable information concerning the route which has yet to be traversed by the allies. Baron Sternberg told him that Tung Chow was a very strong piace and if the Chinese Army should make a stand at this point the international forces would find it dif-ficult to overcome the forts and walls. While it it not known what resistance has been made or will be made to the advance at Tung Chow, Secretary Root and other officials would not be surprised to learn of a very serious battle

It is expected that the German force now on its way to China will land in the vicinity of Lin Yu, which is directly east of Pekin. The advantages of this point are found in the fact that ice will ot interefers with the going and o for anierceiers with the going and coming of ships with supplies. It also is said that the road from Lin Yu to Pekin is much better than that between Tien Tsin and Pekin, as the ground is higher and the country more suitable for military opera-

Chaffee at Mn Top.

Word came early in the day to the Navy Department that General Chaffee had reached Mn Tou, about 20 miles from Pekin. This occurred Friday or Saturday, though the disputch from General Chaffee sent through Admiral Remey, was not sufficiently definite to locate the exact time of reaching Ma Tou. But in any event three or four days have elapsed since then, and there has been time for a still further advance toward the importal city. The Remey message follows: perial city. The Remey message follows: "Taku, Aug. 12.—Just received an un-dated disputch from Chaffee: "Ma Ton-Yesterday opposition of no consequence. Yet terrible heat; many men prostrated. Please inform Secretary of War."

"REMEY The feeling among officials was shown the extreme circumspection thrown out all messages relating to China, and it was announced both at the State and War Departments that any con nications from Minister Conger or United States Consuly concerning affairs in China would not be made public. It was explained that this was in no way public any information of an important character, but was based solely on the fact that the crisis involved so many sibilities of some huzard to the 800 closures which would further imperil

these in danger.

The accual developments of the day consisted of the Remey dispatch heretofore alluded to, and one from Consul-General Goodnow, at Shanghal. The State Department declined to make known the contents of the Goodnow dispatch. This opened a wide field our con-jecture, the most generally accepted view being that Mr. Goodnow had advised peninst the plan of delivering the Lega tioners outside the City of Pekin.

Cipher Experts Busy.

The cipher experts were busy with a dispatch from Consul Fowler, at Che Fon, which was so unintelligible that it had to be returned to the telegraph com pany to be repeated. So far as it could be deciphered it appeared to repeat a sence sent by Minister Conger to Powier, telling the latter that the situation was becoming more critical at Pe-lin, and that the Chinese authorities were seeking to compel the Legationers to leave the city under Chinese escort. It is possible that the message, which Is quite long, will convey additional in-formation when its complications are un-

With the army at Ma Tou, it is felt that any one of several conditions to be presented in the near future. nese officials concurred in the belief expressed by the Chinese Ministr of Lon-fon that there would be a wedy and sudden change, and peace within the next few weeks. On the other hand, Baron Sternberg regards Tung Chow, mildway between Ma Tou and Pekin, as the real battle-ground, and Secretary Root is inclined to accept this view. Some of the Japanese officials bolleve that when the ailies reach Tung Chow they will find Pekin a deserted city ahead of them, as it was recalled that these tactics of withdrawal occurred in 1800, the British-French expedition reached Tung Chew. In the absence to positive information as to what the al-Hed armies will do, these conjectures from the best-posted sources serve to show the various serious possibilities forming a part of the present crists.

The Prench Mintster at Pekin, M. M. Pichou's message to the Prench Foreign Office, was at first regarded here as identical with the last Conger measures which the message, which the State Department has not made public. But without dis-closing the nature of the Conger mes-sage, the officials made a subdient comparison between the Pichon and Conger message to show that they were not identical in language or general state-ment. On the contrary, it was clear that each Minister was forwarding to his government his own advices on the situation, and that there had been no consultation between the Ministers before these two dispatches were forwarded. While the messages are not alike, it is understood that they agree on considerable of the information contained.

Return of the President.

The arrival of President McKinley to The arrival of President acadingly incomes as is looked upon with great interest in view of the gravity of the crisis. The Presidential party will be here to morrow morning, and an extended conference between the President, Secretary

Root and Acting Secretary Adee will be

hold at once.

It was said that the statement from
London this morning, credited to a member of Parliament, that negotiations were
on foot in Washington between the vari-

ber of Parilament, ihat negotiations wefe on fout in Washingtoh between the various powers looking to a future form of government for China, was without foundation. The State Department announced that no note on this subject had been exchanged between the powers.

It is considered significant that no preparations are being pushed for the wintering of the American forces in China. Both the Commissary and Quartermaster's departments are ready to purchase and ship supplies for the Chinese expeditionary force such as would be needful in a Winter campaign. There are certain supplies which would be necessary for this contingency, and certain steps which would have to be taken, and that quite speedily, unless there was strong hope that the American Army would be out of China before the Gulf of Pe Chi Li freezes over, which usually happens about November L. Preparations made up to the present date looked to the quartering of American forces on Chinese soil through the Winter. It cannot be said that this expectation has been entirely abandoned, but it is certain that some final parchases and preparations are suspended for the present, as though there is considerable probability that they would not have to be made at all. The War Department has as yet given no definite statement on the subject, but they would not have to be made at all. The War Department has as yet given no definite statement on the subject, but the suspension of operations is considered significant.

JAPANESE IN THE LEAD,

How They Conducted Themselves in the Advance From Tien Tsin. NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—A dispatch to the Herald from Tien Tsin, August 6,

Great confusion yesterday attended the advance of the allied troops, with the exception of the Japanese. The savance began at 5 o clock in the marning. Under cover of three batteries of artillers, two regiments of Japanese infantry crossed the open in the darkness, and the Chinese at once began a heavy fire upon

The plan was that the Japanese should occupy the extreme left, supported by the British and Americans on the right and the Russians across the river. The British and Americans came up late, re-maining in the rear. The Japanese firing line spread from our extreme left to the line spread from our extreme left to the river. They carried three series of Chinese trenches, killing several hundred Chinese troops. About 150 Japanese were killed or wounded. With the Japanese still leading and advancing beyond the village of Pel Tsau, the other troops were unable to catch up.

Four thousand Japanese were in the fight yesterday, and nine guns were captured. In the advance General Fukushima's nine was followed. Fiftner miles.

shima's plan was followed. Fifteen miles were covered, and scouts reported that the Chinese were retreating to the north under 12 flags, about 600 strong. This was probably the rear guard, and they might have been cut off and annihuated if the Bengal Lancers had been on hand at the right time.

The roads are good and dry. The vil-ages along the line of march are desert-d. The growing crops afford abundant forage for the pack animals. From Pel Teau to Yang Tsun there was no opposi-tion. It is expected that the Chinese will make a stand at the latter place. President McKinley's refusal to consider Li Hung Chang's proposal meets with the warm approval of Americans in China, and also with that of the army.

M'CALLA'S OPINION.

Seriousness of the Chinese Situation

Grows Worse.
CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Captain McCalla, of the cruiser Yorktown, who was in command of the American maribes in Admiral Seymour's unsuccessful expedition to the relief of Pekin, believes that the Chinese attractor is more performed. to the relief of Pekin, believes that the Chinese situation is more serious and traught with more dangers to the United States and allies than any one imagined before the capture of the Taku forts. Writing to Mrs. Edward Roby, of this city, from Yokohama, whither he had been invalided by the three wounds which he received with the fill-starred Seymour advance on July 25. Captain McCaila says: "Certainly no foreigner in our column of 2000 officers and men believed that the of 2009 officers and men believed that the Chinese would do so well, and no one except the agents who have been selling arms and munitions of war to China since the close of the Japanese War had any conception of the vast amount of money which the Pekin Government has spent in preparations for another war. And ter, but was based solely on the but the crisis involved so many littles of some hazard to the 800 mers in Pekin that the greatest and from behind mud walls.

Captain McCalla, in concluding, says so far as he can judge, the international problem now to be solved in China is most interesting and very difficult. He also says that the United States may be called upon, because of its large trade be called upon, because of its large trade interests in China, to adopt and declare an international policy which can only be enforced by a large navy.

Pao Ting Fu Massacre.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to-day received a cablegram dated August 15, from Consul Fowler, at Che Foo, in which he says that a messenger sent to Pao Ting Fu has returned and reports that the Presbyterian missionaries were killed June 20, and the Congregational missionaries July 31. The missionaries of the American Beard stationed at Pao Ting Pu were Rev. Horace T. Pitkin, Miss Mary S. Morrill and Miss Annie A. Gould, both of Portland, Me.

The character of the messenger sent to Pao Ting Fu is wholly unknown to the officers of the board, but the message indicates that Consul Powler and Rev. Dr. Porter credit the report.

The Ho Si Wu Fight.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—A dispatch received here from Tien Twin under date of August 15 says the allies captured Ho Si Wu after a fight with the troops under General Tung Fu Shing's personal command. The fleeing enemy, it added, were immediately pursued in order to prevent them from making a further stand, the cavalry pushing southward to cut off the Chinese line of retreat upon Pao Ting Fu. In Pekin, the dispatch says, Prince Tung is having everyone executed who sympa-thizes with or provisions the foreigners. newspapers of Pekin that France had accepted Field Marshal Count von Waldersee as Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces in China.

Situation at Swatow.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The following dispatch has been received from the French Con-"All is quiet here. In the district of Swatow, the agitation against the Chris-tians and missionaries is niarming. Many missions in that region have been piliaged and burned. The Viceroy and myself have decided each to send a delegate to make an investigation and re-establish order. With the view of giving weight to the mission and to show that accord ex-ists between the Mandarin and the Con-sulate, the commission sails on the French war vessel Comet."

Caar Accepts Von Waldersee.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—The Offi-cial Messenger declared that, recognizing Germany's motive, in view of the murder of Baron von Ketteler (German Minister at Pekin) the Caar accepted Emperor Wil-liam's proposal to appoint Field Marshal Count von Waldersee to the command of the allied forces, but that the Czar has not the slightest intention of receding from his political programme, the fundamental principle of which is a complete understanding with France and the other powers, the pursuance of no selfish aims and striving only for the restoration of order and the best relations in China

THE FUTURE OF CHINA

than 100 foreigners have arrived at Shanghai. The heads of the missions believe that nearly all the missionaries are alive and are rafe on the poast of China. The international mission chief anxiety is for their Shan Si missionaries, who are returning through the hostile province of Hu Nan. Mr. and Mrs. Glover have been robbed and arrested at Shan Si.

The British Foreign Office, replying to the latest cipher dispatch from the British Minister at Pekin, Sir Claude MacDonald, the wording of which was almost identical with the message from Sir Claude received by the Canton correspondent of the Daily Telegraph and published August 14, and which was transmitted to the Foreign Office by the Chinese Minister here, bids the British Minister are pekin, Sir Claude MacDonald to the progress made by the relief column. The message of Sir Claude MacDonald to the Daily Telegraph was dated Pekin, August 5, and read:

"Our situation here is desperate. In 16 days our food supply ends. Unless we are relieved a general massacre is probable. The Chinese offered to escort un to Tien Tsin, but remembering Cawnplore, we refused the offer. There are

THE HIGH PRIEST OF DISCONTENT "UP AGAINST IT."



BRYAN-Confound that paper, Judge! It ought to know enough not to set that "full dinner-pail" right down here in the path where a fellow would run against it and hurt himself .- Copyright, 1930, by Judge Company, of New York

Chang will offer terms of settlement of over 200 European women and children in the whole difficulty, giving full reparation to the powers, especially Germany, including indemnity and exemplary punishment of all the officials, both military and civil, who have been responsible for the outrages.

"As it is understood the present Gov-ernment of China cannot survive this crisis, a new form of government will probably be proposed, under which China will be governed by 10 native Viceroys appointed for life. They will act under a supreme head, a European, nominated by the powers. On a vacancy arising among the 19 chosen rulers, the Viceroys will have the right to nominate a man to fill

the place, subject to the veto of the supreme head.
"The responsibility of the government for the country, under European surveillance, will be thrown upon the shoulders of the patriotic Chinese Viceroys, with their assistants, and the administration will be reformed broadly on lines sug-gested by the Customs Secretary. "China can only be governed by the Chinese. This fact is now recognized by

all the European powers. Disarmament will be a part of the new scheme, simultaneously with the organization of an effective police system. The capital will be moved to Shanghai. These proposals are now forming the subject of inter-changes of notes between the European Chancellors and Washington, and they will be found to supply the principles of a new Chinese administration.

SITUATION AT SHANGHAL. Transports With British Troops Ar-

rived Tuesday.

LONDON. Aug. 15.—Transports with British troops arrived in Shanghal Road-stead Tuesday. The Viceroy protested to Admiral Seymour against the landing of the troops and according to a Shanghai cablegram dispatched at midnight, Ad-miral Seymour wired to his Government for instructions as to how he should act. The British residents of Shanghai are ndignant and attribute the Vicerov's ac tion to intrigues on the part of the French and Russian Consuls. Official confirmation of the objections

to landing troops at Shanghai has been received at the foreign office here, but owing to Lord Salisbury and his staff be-ing in the Voges mountains nothing defin-ite can be done from London until instructions are received from Lord Salisbury to whom the matter has been telegraphed Taotal Sheng's American adviser, Mr. Ferguson, who has been criticised by the press and by Americans for his continued relations with the Chinese official, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted. An English correspondent sending this information to the Associated Press from Shanghal, says:

'The intimacy of American officials with Sheng has been remarked by English-

It is reported from Hong Kong, under date of August 12, that the United States sea-going monitor Monterey will go to Canton in a few days to relieve the Amer-ican cruiser Don Juan de Austria. The Chinese aver that the chances are 10 to that the Bogue forts will fire on the itor, as the authorities are suspicious

of foreign designs.

The activity of the Chinese military authorities at Canton is most pronounced.

Foreigners there think they perceive preparations for action of some sort. They dislike the presence of Chinese troops in the vicinity of the foreign sattlement, and fear that the slightest indiscretion will lead to bloodshed and would welcome the

arrival of the Monterey. The absence of fresh news of what the pending expedition is doing, leads to spec-ulation. Military men at Shanghal who know the country in the vicinity of Pekin believe the allies ought to be within can-non-shot of the Chinese capital today. A news agency dispatch from Shanghai

BRYS: "An authentic message from Pekin dated August 7, says the attacks on the legations have been renewed and that the supplies of food have been stopped. The advance of the allies, it is feared, has excited the fanatics and the rebels are

again uncontrollable.
Telegrams received by the London missionary societies indicate that mission aries and other foreigners are arriving safely at Chinese treaty ports, some of them from places hundreds of miles in the interior, and from Szechuan, more

the foreign logations at Pekin were safe on Monday, August 13.

Rear-Admiral Bruce, telegraphing from Taku to the British Admiralty, says:

"Have received the following from the General at Ho Si Wu, August 10:

" The troops are distant about 27 miles from Pekin. They experienced little opposition. A position had been prepared by the enemy, but as the allies advanced they fled. The Tartar cavalry was charged by two squadrons of Bengal Lancers. by two squadrons of Bengal Lancers. Many of the former were killed. The standards of Generals Ma and Sung were captured. The troops are much ex-hausted by the heat, but their health and

spirits are otherwise excellent. FRENCH MINISTER REPORTS. Critical Situation of the Envoys in

Pekin. PARIS, Aug. 15.-The French Foreign Office has received the following dispatch from the Minister of France at Pekin, M. Pinchon, dated August 9: "We have been advised by Li Hung

Chang to negotiate telegraphically with the powers. We are ignorant of the events occurring outside the legation. It is surrounded by hostile defenses. How could we negotiate without the diplomatic corps regaining its rights and the legation grounds being evacuated? If the ne-gotiations prevent the march of the al-lied troops, which is our only salvation, we risk falling into Chinese hands. The section wherein lies the French legation is occupied by Imperial troops who have not entirely ceased to fire. We are re-duced to siege rations, We have pro-visions, horses, rice and bread for 15 days."

The Kniser's Advice. NE WYORK, Aug. 15 -- A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The eGrman Emperor, addressing sev-

***************** Moral Value of Bryan's Views

The public men who teach such principles to the people educate the people for the contempt and abhorrence of mankind. The nation that accepts such moral principles cannot live. It will rot to death in the loathsome stew of its own corruption.-Carl Schurz, Sept. 5, 1896.

********* eral officers on their departure for China exhorted them not to rest until the enemy begged for mercy. He was strongly opposed to the partition of China, which was not to be thought of for the present. German officers, His Majesty said, must not underrate their opponents, as Admiral Seymour had done in his advance on Pekin.

A Message From Minister Conger NEW YORK, Aug. 15.-A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Che Foo

Consul Ragedale has just received cipher dispatch by runner from Minister Conger. It says:
"The situation is more critical. The Chinese Government is trying to force us to leave Pekin. It is impossible till troops arrive."

Preparations at Canton. HONG KONG, Tuesday, Aug. H.—Continued investigations at Canton show the Chinese are mounting larger guns, old

gunboats are being overhauled and mines have been made ready to lay in the West River. A steamer from Wu Chow reports passing considerable numbers of Chinese troops going up the West River, probably bound for Pekin.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizzi-ness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Lattic Liver Pills.

ANTIS ARE IN SESSION

tinued from First Page.)

would we send a force up the Thames River to bombard London? No, we would appeal to the different nations through diplomatic channels before engaging in a military undertaking. Was it not a declaration of war when we trained our guns upon the citadels of the Chinese Empire? Who authorized it? Under the Constitution, Congress alone can declare war, Can the Chief Magistrate make war in the absence of a Congression declaration of war?

tion of war?
"Who does not see that the day of England's downfall is approaching. And we are asked to follow her example and tread in the imperial footsteps of Great Britain, knowing that those steps are leading the British Empire to destruc-tion. Now is the time for the people

teating the British Empire to destruction. Now is the time for the people
to arrest this progress to ruin, and the
laboring men of this country are the men
to whom I appeal.

"In my routh I had no disguises. I
turned aside and left the Democratic
party when it surrendered to slavery.
In my age I leave the Republican party
now that it has surrender itself to despotic and tyrannical motives. (Great applause.) I helped create the Republican
party, a party at that time of justice
and principle and honesty. I now believe
it is apart yof injustice and despotism
and I will help it destrop it. And how?
There is but one available means, and
you know what that is, I am for Bryan.
(Tremendous applause.) I am for Bryan
in spite of what he may believe concerning the currency or finances of the
country. This question to which we invite the conutry's attention is a question of life or death to the Beautible. In vite the conutry's attention is a ques-tion of life or death to the Republic. In such a crisis shall we stop to consider whether silver should be worth more or less thanit is?"

At the conclusion of Governor Bout-

well's address, the committee on resolu-tions was announced. Bourke Cockran's Letter.

A well-attended meeting was held to-night at Tomlinson Hall, at which a number of addresses were delivered. The reading of a letter from Hon. Bourke Cockran brought forth a tremendous round of applause. Mr. Cockran wrote as follows:

"New York Aug. 14, 1900.—My Dear

as follows:

"New York, Aug. 15, 1990.—My Dear Sir: I regret very much that, owing to business engagements, I will be unable to attend the liberty convention at Indianapolis on the 15th. The attitude of the anti-imperialists to imperialism cannot be open to debate, and therefore I assume the object of the convention is not to express opposition, but to devise a method of making that opposition effective. The issue of imperialism having been squarely raised between the 1500 great parties, it must be plain that the only way in which a citizen can exercise any direct influence upon the result is by only way in which a chizen can excrease any direct influence upon the result is by voting for the Republican candidate who supports or the Democratic candidate who opposes it. Nothing can be accomplished by the nomination of a third candidate that cannot be accomplished equally by abstention from the polls, exact that the citizen who remains at home equally by abstention from the polls, except that the cltizen who remains at home on election da" passes unnoticed, while he who votes a third ticket attracts attention. All the difference between a silent and a vociferous refusal to exercise the suffrage is not worth discussion, since abstention from civic duty is never commendable. When the Republic is in danger, the only place for the patriot is in the ranks of its executive defenders. Absence from the field of contest, or shooting in the air, can never be justified.

"It cannot be denied that, while anti-imperialists unanimously approve Mr.

"It cannot be denied that, while altriumperialists unanimously approve Mr. Bryan's position on imperialism, many of them hesitate to vote for his election to the Presidency because they regard his views on other questions with distrust

and apprehension.

"We cannot hope to deal intelligently with the issues of this campaign until we liberate ourselves from the domination of the questions, discussions and passions of the last campaign. Within four years political ends have changed decisively, and as conditions change, issues change with them. The questions which the people must decide now are radically different from those submitted to them in 1888. Then the election of Mr. Bryan would have placed the Democratic party in complete control of the legislative as well as of the executive branch of the Government, with full power to enact all its and apprehension. complete control of the legislative as well as of the executive branch of the Government, with full power to enact all its beliefs into law, while now his election will not result in placing the control of the Government in the hands of the Democratic party, but in dividing its control between the two parties. Whatever may be the result of this election, the Senate will remain Republican for two years certainly, and probably for four. Even if the people raise Mr. Bryan to the Presidency in November, the Democratic party cannot possibly achieve any power or legislation during the existence of the next Congress, and without executive sanction no change in the standard of value, no

no change in the standard of value, no reorganization of the Supreme Court, no modification whatever of our financial, industrial or political systems can be ac-complished. "There is one issue which the popular verdict will settle trrevocably, and that is the issue of imperialism. If the Republican party be successful, its control of the judicial as well as of the executive and legiziative departments of the Government will be absolute and its disposi

tion to exercise all its power for the en-forcement of an imperialistic policy can-not be doubted. At the end of four years imperialism will be so firmly imbedded in our political life that it can never be "Mr. Bryan's election of itself would put a quietus upon the imperialistic ad-venture. No policy specifically con-demned by the people has been adopted

demned by the people has been adopted into our system, and imperialism would prove no exception to the rule. Mr. Hoar's suggestion that the Senate would refuse to follow a Democratic President in a policy of humanity approved by the people does faint justice to his own patriotic capacity when—liberated from the exigencies of a campaign for re-election—his intellect and his conscience would be restored to harmonious and effective consected to harmonious and effective consected. restored to harmonious and effective co-operation. Imperialism, rebuked at the polls and shown to be unprofitable, would not have a single supporter in the coun-try. Within a month of election, Senator Hear could reduce his able conceptions Hear could reduce his asia conceptions of freedom and duty to definite proposals of pacification which both parties would accept. The country having pronounced for justice, politicians of every shape and description will be eager to do justice, and when the desire for justice is sincere, the way to justice is soon discovered.

"Since the election of Mr. Bryan is cer-tain to deliver the country from the im-minent peril of imperialism, can the liberty convention hesitate to support him because of the impalpable danger arising because of the imparable danger arising from his opinions on subjects with which, as President, he cannot possibly deal? I confess it is hard to understand the at-titude of those gentlemen who would have supported him if the convention had been silent or evasive on the free coinage of silver, but who hesitate to support him on a platform which excludes, that question from the serious discussions of the contest by relegating it to a subordinate position. The Democratic platform declares that imperialism is the paramount issue of the campaign, and Mr. Bryan's speech at Indianapolis accepts this conception of the issue, emphasizes it and vindicates it. But a declaration that imperialism is a paramount issue is equivalent to a declaration that it is the sole issue, for no Presidential election ever decided more than one question.

"In my judgment the platform actually been silent or evasive on the free coin-

"In my judgment the platform actually adopted by the Democratic convention should be more satisfactory to sound money men than any of the substitutes suggested by older and more conservative managers. Since nobody pretends that Mr. Bryan's opinions on the ques-tions raised by the Chicago platform of 1895 have been changed, his refusal to dis guise them in any way is highly creditable to his honesty, and honesty is the first essential of patriotic Presidential

service. "Mr. Bryan's conversion to a bellef in

a reason for National rejoicing, but any abandonment or abasement of the frankness and sincerity which have always distinguished him would be little short of a National calamity. We need not accept Mr. Bryan as an infallible or even as a sound authority on economics to acknowledge that his integrity, his truthfulness and absolute sincerity have been among the most salutary influences of this generation on our political life. It is certain that this country is indebted to him for the gold standard law, which though it has the defects of its party origin, is the best contribution to our National stability since the resumption of specie payments. If the Democratic platform-of 1896 had been evasive, as unquestionably it would have been if the so-called conservatives had controlled the Republicans would have met evasion with evasion and that the financial issue would be still unsettled, hanging like a siniator shadow over our toduction with a stability and the reston the still unsettled, hanging like a siniator shadow over our toduction and the reston of the still unsettled, hanging like a siniator shadow over our toduction and the reston of the still unsettled, hanging like a siniator shadow over our toduction and the stable of the still unset the stable of the stable over the stable of the stable over the test of the stable over the test of the stable over the stable of the stable of the stable over the stable over the stable over the stable of the stable of the stable over be still unsettled, hanging like a sininter shadow over our industrial system. Mr. Bryan's frank, sincers and unequivocal advocacy of the free coinage of sliver forced the Republican party reluctantly to declare in favor of the gold standard. The result was not that which Mr. Bryan sought; none the less it was produced by him. Because he was sincarely wrong, he forced the Republican poli-

ticians to become insincerely right.
"To this sincerty of Mr. Bryan the country is indebted for the opportunity to pass squarely and decisively upon the issue of imperialism. If the Republic is issue of imperialism. If the Republic is to be overthrown, the assault must now be made in the open light of day. It is no longer possible to atrangle it under cover of misteading and hypocritical phrases. In this open fight for liberty surely every anti-imperialist should be ready to bear his part. Hesitation to avail ourselves of the leadership under which alone opposition to imperialism can be made effective, through distrust of the leader's views on an economic question leader's views on an economic question not now in issue, would be as senseless as hesitation to employ a surgeon on whose skill depended the sole prospect of life, through dislike of his religious be-liefs. It can hardly be necessary to say

llefs. It can hardly be necessary to say that we, who four years ago sacrificed our political prospects and personal associations rather than lend even a passive support of silence to declarations which we believed to be subversive of order, will pursue the same course again if these questions should ever recur.

"The best evidence of our capacity to deal with the issues of 1963 or 1964, whatver they may be, is to deal intelligently now with the issues of 1969. On that issue, Mr. Bryan stands for justice, liberty and the Constitution, and since all these would be imperfuled by his defeat, it is to be hoped that the liberty convention to be hoped that the liberty convention will not be swerved from supporting him by prejudices springing from past an-tagonisms or by groundless apprehensions of the future,
"W. BOURKE COCKRAN."

The National Party. The National Party.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—The "National" independents tonight were engaged behind closed doors preparing the statement which they will present tomorrow morning on the floor of the anti-imperialist conference. Just what they expect o do or hope o accomplish through the congress, none of the gentlemen would discuss. The third ticket advocates held no session of their convention today, the delegates attending the liberty congress. They say they will meet tomorrow, and may nominate a ticket, but norrow, and may nominate a ticket, but nothing is stated positively.

MACDONALD'S MESSAGES.

Anxiety and Suspense Again Roused by Them. NEW YORK, Aug. 15 .- A dispatch to the

Tribune from London says: The Chinese Minister in this Capital, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Lub, sticks to his Chin Chen Lo Feng lain, sticks to his guns and is as resolutely optimistic as ever. He has made another statement in which he reiterates his conviction that the Ministers in Pekin are safe and positively ridicules the idea that they can be in any jeopardy. The report that Id Ping Hang has bombaried the legations he says contact he barded the legations, he says, cannot be true. It it were, the legation buildings would have been reduced to ruins in an hour or two.

Side by side with the Chinese Minister's reassuring statement comes Sir Claude MacDonald's cipher dispatch of August 6, in which the Beitish representutive describes the situation as desper ate, states that the food supply will not last more than 10 days, and declares that unless relief arrives speedily, a general massacre is imminent. Between these contradictory statements, anxiety and suspense are again roused to fever heat, and will so remain for the rest of this week and until the relief force has actual-

On the whole, however a somewhat hopeful disposition prevails, though the gravity of the last messages from Mac Donald and Conger is admitted. It thought that even the Manchu despera-does in command of the Chinese soldiery in Pekin will hesitate to proceed to extremities with the cannon of the allies army almost sounding in their ears.

There is a significant variation in the two versions of Sir Claude MacDonald's message of the 6th, as published yesterday morning and afterno In the dispatch as forwarded by the Hong Kong correspondent of a news agency, Sir Claude merely says:

"The Chinese offered escort to Tien Tsin but it was refused. In the version cabled by a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, Sir Claude Mac-Donald adds that he refuses to quit Pekin

under Chinese safe conduct, remembering

Cawnpore, an impressive addition, suggesting appalling possibilities Great satisfaction is felt at the progres of the relief force. Notwithstanding th comparatively heavy losses of the allies at Yang Tsun, the military authorities consider the Chinese have made a poor showing and it is not thought they are able to impede seriously the entry the relieving column into Pekin. It generally expected that the allies of march into the Tartar City and rescue the

foreigners, unless some catastrophe has happened to the latter, by Sunday or Monday. The British, who made some effort to keep the press supplied with early and accurate news in the South African cam-paign, shows itself very tardily informed about the Chinese operations. content is excited by the fact that people here have so often to look to Washington telegrams to find out what is happening. It is not understood why, if General Chaf-

It is not understood why, if General Chaffee could cable to his Government the
occupation of Ho Si Wu on Monday, no
word on the subject has yet been received in Pail Mail.

In view of at least three of the governments concerned, Field Marshal Count
yon Waldersee will simply be the officer
of highest rank on the spot who will naturally take command in the field in virtue, just as the British Admiral did at
Taku and the Russian Lleutenant-General
at Peit Sang.

The arrangement by which the British Government has agreed to pay to the of Hoo Pe 275,000 as a toward the support of his troops is, from

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Hood's Sarsaparilla oney would, in my opinion, be Is the Best Medicine Money Can Buy. \$L.

one point of view, a skillful part of policy

one point of view, a skillful part of policy. The southern and central Viceroys who have been slitting on the fence will be a good deal impressed by the demonstration that the European powers are prepared to give them substantial material assistance if they decline to join the anti-foreign movement.

This action on the part of Great Britain, coupled with the disparch of Indian troops to Shanghal, illustrates the determination of Her Majesty's Government to keep matters quiet on the Yangtse, whether by military, political or financial measures it must be admitted that it does not square with Mr. Broderick's statement at the close of the Parliamentary session that China is not to be 'Indian-lead.' At any rate, if Great Britain is to take the great semi-independent governments of the centry into her pawer, while Russia is holsting her flag at New Chwang, it would seem that the process of partitioning China is already coming perilously close.

perilously close Surprised the Anarchists. NEW YORK, Aug. IS.—Francisco Pa-coini, an elderly man who fought under King Humbert and was wounded in the Italian Army, surprised a meeting of anrchists last night in this city. The gathering was that of the Italian group of New York, and consisted of several han-dred Italians and a few Frenchmen and Spinlards. One of the group spoke in prulie of Bress, the assassin, and de-nounced King Humbert, whereast Pacoful made his way to the platform and cried

out that the King was a good and brave

man and Bressi was a coward. Anarchists rose and pulled the old man, who had mounted the platform, from it. He was pushed, struggling and protesting, into the aisle. He then leat

Ran Into a Truck.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18-A crowded irolley car of the Fifth Avenue Lane, Brooklyn, while being run at full speed, collided with a horse and truck last night, the result being that Michael Gerffin, 19 years aid, was instantly killed and the driver of the truck, John Baring, was dangerously hurt. The car was bound for the city from Coney Island. The driver of the truck did not heed the signal bell, rung by the motorman, until too late. The motorman ran to the woods and disappeared.

The Powers Trial.
GEORGETOWN, Aug. E.-Hon. George K. Hendrick, spoke today for the prose-cution in its closing argument of the trial of Osleb Powers. He reviewed the tea-timony in an effort to abow that the charges in the indictment had been amply proved by witnesses, who were not con-spirators. At the afternoon session Judgo Denny spoke for the defense.





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