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TRIBUTE TO AMERICA

Minister Wu Paid It in Fourth of July Oration.

SPOKE AT PHILADELPHIA

Policy of a Free Government Means That United States Is to Be the Greatest Nation on Earth.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Several thousand persons gathered in Independence Square today to hear the Chinese Minister, Minister Wu, who was orator of the day at the Municipal celebration of Independence Day and the friendly reception given the distinguished guest must have allayed all fears for his safety, based on the fact that he had received an anonymous letter threatening him with bodily harm.

Minister Wu began with an expression of his gratification for the honor shown him, and regret over the circumstances which prevented his acceptance of a similar invitation a year ago. Referring to the day he sketched the many important events which had occurred upon its anniversary. He made humorous reference to the fact that China furnished America with frecklers, and then in serious vein traced a similarity in the educational system of China, which gave the humblest citizen an opportunity to become part of the Government and the electoral system of the United States. He defined the canons of Confucius and Mencius as the magna charta of China and quoted the words of Mencius:

"The people are the most important element in a nation, the land and grain are the next, the sovereign is the lightest." His closing tribute to the United States was as follows:

"This nation, it seems to me, has not sprung into existence without a manifest destiny. There must be some noble end for which the independence of this country was established. It was to demonstrate to the world what great good to mankind a free and independent people can do; to establish a government for the people, by the people, and for the people; to preserve law and order; to treat all people alike with fairness and justice; to strive with a government of the people, by the people, and for the people; to make American patriotism synonymous with fair play; with the love of mankind; with freedom and liberty in accordance with law and justice. By pursuing these ends this republic will become the greatest power upon the earth and you citizens of this great country will be more than ever respected and loved by all."

In Washington Minister Wu received an anonymous letter from this city, in which the writer in effect said that Minister Wu would have to take the consequences if he came here. The Minister immediately communicated with Chairman John S. Hammond, of the Philadelphia Council on Commerce, and asked to be relieved from the engagement. Chairman Hammond, in turn, communicated with the Chinese Minister, who said that he would not be harmed, and Mr. Wu was induced to keep his engagement.

Since Mr. Wu's name was suggested as the Independence Day orator there has been individual criticism against him having that honor. The principal argument advanced was that Independence Day being purely an American holiday, an American citizen should deliver the oration. Most of the criticism came from clergymen, and neither the Chinese officials nor Mr. Wu officially paid any attention to it.

Mr. Wu was met at Wilmington, Del., by a Council committee and escorted to this city. At the Broad-street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where a number of city detectives joined the party and accompanied it to the hotel. Mr. Wu was asked to detective protection, saying that he had no confidence in the American citizen and felt perfectly safe without protection. He said he understood that the Fourth of July was a day of great rejoicing and patriotism, and he came here to "enter into the spirit of it."

"The flags of the two nations are symbols of liberty," he exclaimed, "and I hope the ruthless hand of disorder will never rend them asunder."

M. Millerand, who made the speech of the evening, which was devoted to pointing out the mutual aims of the two peoples, said:

"During the last quarter of the 19th century a pact of amity was sealed between the two nations which I hope will never be torn up. The century concluded with the spectacle of the exhibition of 1900, to which America effectively and brilliantly contributed. Our two nations are marching together at the head of progress, both proclaiming the principles of liberty, which assure to every people the right of self-government. The 20th century is pregnant with problems and aspirations. It is the noblest of noble problems, the problem of nations endeavoring in peace, by serious work, to solve these problems and to realize their aspirations by inspiring themselves with a common ideal of fraternity and justice. Let us unite to conquer all forms of social injustice, and to direct the progress of social evolution for the benefit of the whole of mankind. Our victory is certain as the right will always triumph." (Prolonged applause.)

Chauncey M. Depew, in a speech in his usual humorous vein, said he was the guest of the importance of the United States had assumed in the world of politics that no cabinet considered any question without inquiring the opinions of America.

ROYAL TIME IN LONDON.

The Birthday of England's Rebel- lion Master Well Commemorated.
LONDON, July 4.—Five hundred persons sat down tonight at the banquet of the American Society in London, given at the Hotel Cecil. It was a remarkable gathering. Across the upper end of the great hall, with members of the United States Embassy and prominent Americans, sat members of Parliament and representatives of Great Britain's loyal colonies. General Jan Hamilton, who might be taken in celebrating the 15th birthday of the rebellious sister, who founded a new empire in the Western world.
Morgan Richards, flanked on the right by Mr. Choate, and on the left by Robert Hanbury, M. P., presided. Representatives of India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Cape Colony were present. General Jan Hamilton, who might be taken in celebrating the 15th birthday of the rebellious sister, who founded a new empire in the Western world.
The chairman toasted King Edward, the toast meeting with a warm response from the audience, who sang the British national anthem. Dr. Joseph Parker, minister of the City Temple, who proposed the toast to President McKinley, said in the course of his speech:

"Despite the traditional prejudice, which

happily has been weakening during the last few years, the world is now so united that no other nation can sustain the relation to Great Britain which the United States now holds; and now, fortunately for the world, the United States and Great Britain have the world's peace in the hollow of their hands."

Three cheers were then given for President McKinley, and these were thrice repeated, after which the distinguished guests were given for "Old Glory," at the suggestion of James M. Beck, United States Assistant Attorney-General.

Mr. Hanbury, proposing a toast to the United States Ambassador, referred gracefully to the sympathy and joy of the British people in connection with Mrs. McKinley's illness and recovery, adding that the same sympathy, tempered with the most profound sorrow, was extended upon the death of Adolphe Bay, "whose faithful and effective service to British citizens in South Africa will be remembered in Great Britain as long as the memory of the South African war endures."

Turning to more material questions, Mr. Hanbury paid a warm compliment to the United States Department of Agriculture, whose progressive work has enabled the United States to become the world's leading grower of America no less surely than the British guests are feasting here tonight. Speaking as a member of the British Board of Agriculture, Mr. Hanbury said that the British Government's ability of purse that has prevented the British Government from doing as effective work for the benefit of our own farmers.

Mr. Choate, replying, referred to the marvelous material prosperity of the United States. He reminded his British hearers that at the inception of the American Republic the best parliamentary friends and defenders of the struggling colonies, Chatham, Burke and Fox, enunciated principles that had ever since guided Great Britain in dealing with her colonies.

Mr. Beck responded to the toast, "The Day We Celebrate." After some introductory remarks concerning the growth of the American Republic, and its position in the family of nations, he spoke in part as follows:

"The presence of our distinguished kinsmen to-night reminds us that no nation has been more generous to recognize the growing greatness of America than that at whose hearthstone we are privileged to be. How could it be otherwise? The mother that would not be proud of such a child would indeed be unnatural, and well may the child be proud of such a mother with her brow radiant of achievement of immortal honor."

Referring to the decisions of the Supreme Court in the insular cases, he said: "Unquestionably the Supreme Court was called upon to apply the principles of the Constitution to conditions of which the fathers of the Republic never dreamed; but it by no means follows that this application was not within both the letter and the spirit of the Constitution. That inspired compact was, as Jefferson said, 'made for the living and not for the dead.' It is of the utmost importance that we should remember this at a time when the Republic is entering upon a new and most important phase of constitutional development. While such development can only proceed under and within the Constitution, yet, as the conditions which call for an exercise of constitutional powers change with the progress of the century, the necessarily true powers of the Constitution, now latent, must from time to time be disclosed and developed. The power given to Congress to govern territories, probably meant nothing more to the founders of the Republic than the control of what was then known as the Northwest Territory. The recent acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands has placed the question of the nation to its due place in the family of states, this power to acquire and govern territories has received its vindication in the recent action of the Supreme Court, which will make it possible for the United States, without injury to itself and in the interests of human progress, to exercise that influence of the world which is due to the greatest of the nations. I may venture my opinion that in nothing the American people have done in recent years that has done more to fearlessly judgment by the exalted standards established by Jefferson."

THE DAY IN PARIS.

Speeches at the American Banquet Teemed With Good-Will.

PARIS, July 4.—The United States Embassy and Consuls, and a majority of the American business houses and stores here, were decorated today with the stars, stripes and French tri-color hung together. Most of the American residents and visitors attended the reception of the United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter, in the afternoon. The annual banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce took place tonight at the Hotel de Ville. General Porter, M. Millerand, Minister of Commerce, Chauncey M. Depew, J. W. Alexander, of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and Gaston Deschamps were the speakers.

The hall was tastefully decorated with stars and stripes. The French Minister of War sent a military band and a detachment of Republican Guards, who lined the staircase and were drawn up behind the table of honor, waiting for the arrival of the guests. The French Chamber of Commerce, who presided, pointed out in a neatly-turned speech that the soundest basis for the success of the American commercial enterprise in France was mutual good will, which could only be developed by concessions on both sides. General Porter, Minister of Commerce, spoke of the work of the Chamber of Commerce, declaring it had done much to facilitate the task of diplomacy in cultivating friendly relations between the two countries. He said the new century, which had begun as the century of commerce, would witness an immediate moral advancement and increase of material prosperity among both nations. Referring to the presence of M. Millerand, French Minister of Commerce, he described him as an old ally, and in an eloquent peroration he extended a greeting from the land of Washington to the land of La Fayette.

IN PORTO RICO.

Day Was Celebrated With Great and Unprecedented Enthusiasm.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, July 4.—The Fourth of July was celebrated with great and unprecedented enthusiasm here today, under the management of Governor Allen's committee. Both political parties assisted in the celebration, for while the Governors and Allen appropriated \$200, and the citizens gave the remainder. The city was decorated. The celebration opened with a large public ball last night. Governor Allen and his family were the guests of honor. The houses were decorated with flags and bunting, and fireworks in profusion were set off. In 1900 the Fourth of July was not celebrated.

At 6 o'clock this morning a salute of 21 guns was fired. At 9 o'clock the parade started. There were about 4000 persons in line, including 250 school children, 200 native troops, the Governor, the Councilors, the members of the Assembly, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a large number of citizens.

STRIKERS HOLD FORT

Are in Possession of a Mine in Colorado.

NO COMMUNICATION ALLOWED

Governor Sends Committee to Adjourn—If Miners Do Not Leave Property Militia Will Be Called Out.

TELLURIDE, Colo., July 4.—Nothing of a serious nature has occurred at the Smuggler-Union mine, the scene of the fight with striking miners yesterday. The

GENERAL CHAFFEE



WHO WAS YESTERDAY INAUGURATED AS MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

strikers are in possession of the mine, and no communication can be had with them. The citizens' committee of five, appointed last night to effect some settlement of the trouble, met today with Manager Collins, but it cannot be learned what decision was arrived at, if any. It seems that the mine was turned over to the strikers upon an agreement that four or five men should be allowed to remain and guard the property and that work in the mine should cease. It was also agreed that the strikers should be permitted to run all the men at work in the mine over the range. The men were then lined up and it is said some were struck over the head with revolvers and otherwise beaten. They were told, it is said, never to return to that side of the divide again.

AN ARBITRATION COMMITTEE.

Governor Sends Three Men to Adjust the Trouble.

DENVER, July 4.—Governor Orman today appointed a committee of three prominent citizens to go to Telluride and represent him in an effort to bring about an adjustment of the trouble between the Smuggler-Union mine and the striking miners. The committee consists of Lieutenant-Governor D. C. Coates, prominent in labor circles, and ex-President of the State Federation of Labor; Judge Theodore Stevens, of Ouray, and John Murphy, of Denver. They left at 9:30 o'clock for Telluride and will arrive at their destination at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. They carry with them a copy of the reply of Governor Orman to Manager Collins, of the Smuggler-Union mine, in which the Governor said that the state authorities would not permit unlawful possession of property. This message will be shown to the miners, and if they still refuse to retire from the property, Governor Orman has instructed the committee to say to the men that they will be dispossessed, even to the extent of calling on the State Militia to enforce the decision of the Governor.

SHERIFF NOT DENIED TROOPS.

Reply of Governor to Message From Manager of Mine.

DENVER, July 4.—Tonight the following telegraphic correspondence passed between Governor Orman and Arthur L. Collins, manager of the Smuggler-Union mine at Telluride, Colo., the scene of the battle with the strikers yesterday:

"Telluride, Colo., July 4, 1901.—Governor Orman, Denver: Unprovoked attack made upon our property Wednesday morning by several hundred armed masked men. Valuable property destroyed, two men killed, several severely wounded. Rest now have forcible possession. Sheriff says he is powerless to give us possession of our property or protect lives of employees, and has called for troops, which were delayed. Without this protection, property must be indefinitely abandoned. Will you telegraph me advice and furnish us protection?"

"SHERIFF-UNION MINING CO., 'Arthur L. Collins, Manager.' Governor Orman wired as follows: 'Denver, July 4, 1901.—Arthur L. Collins, Manager Smuggler-Union Mining Company, Telluride, Colo.: Unlawful possession of property will not be tolerated in this state, and if property is not immediately surrendered to rightful owners, immediate action will be taken by state authorities and all parties implicated severely dealt with. Sheriff has not been denied troops. JAMES B. ORMAN, Governor.'

Life Is Not Endangered.

DENVER, Colo., July 4.—Governor Orman received the following telegram this afternoon from State Senator Buckley, who is at Telluride, in regard to the situation at the Smuggler-Union mine: "Conditions unchanged; miners in peace."

able possession of mine. Manager Collins is here. Attempts toward settlement being made. Life is not endangered."

MORGAN RETURNS HOME.

He Would Not Talk Business, but Will Be at Office Today.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Among the passengers who arrived on the steamer Deutschland, from Hamburg, Southampton and Cherbourg today were J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles Lorillard, W. C. Whitney, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Vanderbilt, of New York; P. A. B. Widener, W. L. Elkins and Clement Griscom, of Philadelphia; Cherbey, the Turkish Minister to Washington; Raphael Joseph, the musician, and Dr. James H. Worman, United States Consul at Munich, Bavaria. A big fleet of private yachts and a number of tugs went down the bay to meet the Deutschland at quarantine, but few of them got alongside. There was some delay in docking the ship, as the Puerto Bismarck, off for Europe with a big list of passengers, was slow about leaving the berth. A tremendous crowd awaited the ship, and it took double lines of police and customs

NEW RULE BEGINS

Philippine Islands Have Civil Administration.

INAUGURAL WAS INTERESTING

President McKinley Sent Message Assuring Filipinos of Deep Interest in Their Welfare—Many Natives in Attendance.

MANILA, July 4.—Civil government in the Philippines has been auspiciously inaugurated. The corner Taft was escorted by General MacArthur and General Chaffee from the palace to a great temporary tribune just outside the Plaza Palacio. Standing on a projecting center of the tribune, William H. Taft, the new Civil Governor of the Philippines, took the oath of office administered by Chief Justice Arzobispo. Governor Taft was then introduced by General MacArthur, the guns of Fort Santiago being fired as a way of salute.

A feature of the inaugural address of Governor Taft was the announcement that September 1, 1901, the Commission will be increased by the appointment of three native members, Dr. Wardo Dela Cruz, Dr. Legazpi and Jose Legazpi. Before September 1 departments will exist as follows, heads having been arranged for thus:

Interior, Worcester; Commerce and Police, Wright; Justice and Finance, Lee; Public Instruction, Moses.

Of the 27 provinces organized, Civil Governor Taft said insurrection exists in four. This will cause the continuance of military government in these sections. Sixteen additional provinces are reported without insurrections, but as yet they have not been organized. Four provinces are not ready for civil government.

The speaker predicted that with the concentration of troops into the larger garrisons it would be necessary for the people to assist the police in the preservation of order. Fleet launches will be procured, he said, which will facilitate communication among the provinces, as well as aid the postal and revenue departments. In connection with educational efforts, Civil Governor Taft said adults should be educated by an observation of the families and friends, were there was a reasonable hope that Congress would provide a tariff suitable, one that will assist in the development of the Philippines instead of an application of the United States tariff.

According to the Civil Governor, there is an unexpended balance in the insular treasury of \$5,700,000, and an annual income of \$10,000,000. He said any possible friction between civil and military authorities should be discouraged. The patriotism of the leading Filipinos was commended.

In conclusion Civil Governor Taft reiterated a hope expressed by the President that in the future the inhabitants would be grateful for the American Philippine victories, and that they would be indissolubly linked in ties of affection with the common country.

The resolution of President McKinley's message of congratulation was enthusiastically cheered. The entire front of the tribune, a block long, was decorated with flags, and several hundred officers, with their families and friends, were seated therein. General MacArthur, Civil Governor Taft, and Military Governor Chaffee occupied the center, with other Generals on their right. Rear Admiral Dingley, Chief of the Philippine Navy, was on the left. The United States Commissioners and Justices of the Supreme Court were immediately in the rear with the foreign Consuls. The mass of the people stood in the park opposite the tribune. There were there, but there were more Americans than Filipinos present.

The following message from President McKinley was read:

"Taft, Manila.—Upon the assumption of your new duties as Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands I have great pleasure in sending congratulations to you and your associate commissioners, and my thanks for the good work already accomplished. I extend to you my full confidence and best wishes for still greater success in the larger responsibilities now

(Concluded on Second Page.)

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