

# PARLIAMENT WILL BE AT ONCE CONVOKED

## Mobilization of British Army Reserves Will Be Immediately Ordered.

## BARBARIC EXCESSES OF THE BOERS

### Refugees Packed Like Cattle in the Departing Trains and no Consideration Shown for Women and Children.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Dispatches say Pretoria presents a most dejected appearance. The government has ordered all saloons closed throughout the republic.

Her majesty, in privy council at Balmoral, this morning, assented to the calling of parliament for the mobilization of reserves and the continuance in the army of all soldiers now serving, who in ordinary circumstances, would be entitled to a discharge or transfer to the reserve.

The Evening News publishes the following dispatch from Cape Town:

Reports of barbaric excesses committed by the Boers on refugees have caused a thrill of horror here. In one instance, 70 women and children were packed in a cattle truck so tightly that they were unable to sit, and were thus kept side-tracked for 30 hours without food or water. When they attempted

#### WILL ASK OUR INTERVENTION.

#### General O'Brien Assumes Duties as United States Representative in South Africa.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—General O'Brien of New York, whom the Transvaal government has appointed its representative in this country, arrived here from New York tonight and has an appointment with Acting Secretary of State Hill, when he will take up

the matter of his recognition by this government as the South African representative's accredited diplomatic commissioner.

General O'Brien says that he will ask that the friendly offices of the United States government be used to avert hostilities between the Transvaal and the British empire. He was not clear as yet as to the procedure to be followed. The Transvaal government, he said, probably already has cabled him full instructions, but they had not yet reached him.

### M'KINLEY AT THE MARQUETTE BANQUET

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voiced in extraordinary session at the earliest practicable moment, and a tariff law was enacted. It has served well its purpose. It instantly gave confidence to enterprise, quickened depressed industries, and the signs and evidences of commercial activity were soon witnessed on every hand. Domestic commerce took on new energy and life, and our foreign trade soon reached and passed the high-water mark of the successful and splendid administration of Benjamin Harrison.

"The determination of the administration to preserve inviolate the public faith and inflexibly uphold the gold standard gave an assurance and confidence to commerce that had all of the potency of the most solemn congressional enactment. Commerce knew that no chimerical monetary schemes would be allowed to corrupt or tarnish the circulating medium while the present administration was in power. It knew that free silver coinage was, for the time being at least, as dead as the Rameses, and that in the light of practical experience the American people could not soon be led to adopt any of the current financial sophistries and heresies.

"Prosperity came. It came to the 75,000,000 of American citizens, and in exceptional abundance. It came by the assurance of wise and conservative administration, by the enactment of wholesome laws, by the subtle touch of the magic wand of confidence—confidence, which in the final analysis is the source of all progress, all success, and without which there is stagnation and death. It came contrary to many fervent and unwise predictions. It came through the harmonious co-operation of the three agencies—a protective tariff, the gold standard and a sound, patriotic administration.

"Were the present administration committed to a debased silver currency and to free trade, the splendid transformation we have witnessed would have been an utter and absolute impossibility, and the calamities from which we have successfully and happily escaped would have been but multiplied.

"There were, indeed, domestic questions numerous and grave enough to absorb the attention of the administration, but it inherited an ample legacy of international problems of more than usual gravity.

"The national conscience was stirred by Spanish atrocities; the people could endure them no longer. The Cuban spectre would not down.

"All of the powers of diplomacy were invoked to bring peace and order to the blood-stained island of Cuba. There

was no thought of war, no desire for war. No one knew better than the president the dreadful consequences of an appeal to the sword; no one knew better than he that nothing so becomes power as its sparing use.

"While the administration was employing all possible agencies to secure peace and honorably avert war, there were many of our countrymen who were impatient to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans, the independence of the so-called Cuban republic, and were insistent that the conflict should begin. They challenged the patriotism of the administration and questioned its courage, although the president had gathered harvests of endorsement during fame upon the battlefields of his country.

"For humanity's sake, the administration had appealed to the Spanish cabinet in behalf of Cuba, but medieval government would not hearken to the voice of nineteenth century civilization. All efforts to mediate a peace having failed, the dread alternative of war alone remained.

"A crisis was at hand, as sharp and severe as could possibly confront the government—a crisis which comes but seldom in the life of a nation, and yet too oft. The administration with one hand delayed the oncoming storm, while with the other it pushed with all possible dispatch the coast defenses, the purchase of munitions of war and the enlargement of the navy, which was to give such splendid report of itself. The crisis was supreme, and it was superbly met. When the order for action came, the congress of the United States, interpreting the heart and conscience and the inexorable determination of the American people, declared for war. Spain's fatal hour had come. The administration was ready to strike. The thunderbolt of war fell first in the obscure harbor of Manila, today the best known harbor on the earth.

"The supreme demand of the American people was voiced in the order of the administration which flashed to Hongkong, 'Find the Spanish fleet and destroy it.' How well this order was interpreted and executed, the world knows. The intrepid Dewey, in one short hour, stood with the foremost admirals of all the ages. All honor to him; all honor to his brave men. A nation's gratitude to them each and all.

"In a city of a quarter of a million men was called from the myriad vocations of peace, organized, equipped and put in the field with almost incredible dispatch. No better soldiers ever answered the call to arms. They were American soldiers, ready and eager to serve at the post of duty, counting no sacrifice too great in their country's cause.

"They came from the four quarters of the republic. Federal and confederate and their descendants stood to-

gether in a common cause, inspired by one hope, actuated by one high purpose and that was to preserve a common inheritance, the glory of a common flag. The Grants and the Lees, the Shafter and the Whittiers, the Willsons and the Butlers, bore commissions from the same president. The administration and the country welcomed the disappearance of sectional differences. The republic has experienced a new birth of patriotism, and, let us hope and pray, is reunited and unified forever.

"But it has been said with someunction that the administration did not desire war. Be it so. It is a grave matter to start the mighty engine of 75,000,000 of people, brave and proud, though just they are. Finite mind can compass the beginning, but omniscience alone can set the boundaries of its ending.

"It will indeed be a fatal hour for the republic when the president of the United States shall love peace less than war.

"The administration sought no sordid ends, no territorial aggrandizement. It sought no Napoleonic extension of empire; it desired only peace, with her boundless joys, her limitless possibilities—peace of which the country had been so long enamoured. It had added Hawaii to our domain through the instrumentality of diplomacy and from the dictates of the highest statesmanship in the national interest, but it coveted no other lands and no other peoples. Hawaii were indeed trophy enough to signalize the administration.

"The congress, with due deliberation and with exceptional unanimity, declared war, and the senate of the United States, after protracted debate ratified the treaty of peace.

"With the treaty came new and remote lands, new peoples, new and unexpected responsibilities, but they came as the logical sequence of war, and not as the fruit of its supreme purpose.

"The sword was drawn in the high and holy cause of humanity; it was drawn to liberate peoples from barbarous, tyrannical rule, from horrors which disgraced savagery.

"By the articles of peace, Porto Rico is ours, to be administered as an exalted sense of justice shall require.

"Cuba is committed to us in trust, and is to be given stable and suitable government according to our pledge.

"The Philippines are ours, by title absolute, unassailable. They have come to us and are ours by right universally recognized among the nations of the earth. They passed to the jurisdiction of the United States by the cession of the treaty of peace, duly ratified and exchanged by the two powers engaged in war. With the extension of our sovereignty there came duties which American sovereignty implies: the enforcement of law and order; the preservation of the peace. A portion of the inhabitants of the Islands denied the supremacy of the United States in the

Archipelago. They challenged the exalted purpose of the government; they wantonly fired upon the American troops pending the ratification of the treaty of peace. Without the pretense of provocation or the shadow of justification, they have assailed the flag whose mission is merciful.

"The administration resisted the attack and did what the people of the United States desired it should do; it did its duty by asserting the supremacy of the national authority by force of arms.

"Our forces in the Philippines formed no league with Aguinaldo; made no compact with him for subordinating the authority of the United States to his self-constituted dictatorship. Our pericarp captain of the seas, added imperishable glory to the American flag. He could not have surrendered the field of his incomparable victory to the insurgent chieftain.

"When the administration overthrew the Spanish authority in Manila, it owed a high and solemn duty to the Americans, the British, the Germans, the French, the Spaniards and other nationalities in the Archipelago, to preserve them from massacre, and to save their homes and property from pillage and the torch. It could not have withdrawn its support and left to chance the protection of the thousands of citizens and subjects of the leading nations of the world who were there under the guardianship of the Spanish authority.

"It would not have comported with the dignity, the justice, and the mercy of the republic for the administration to have recalled our victorious forces lest by staying we should assume some unexpected responsibilities. Such a policy would have been distasteful and would have dishonored the flag, which is without its first blemish. Yes, more than that, it would have been the master crime of the age.

"Moreover, we never forget that we were under a large moral obligation to the peace of the world which an abandonment of the Philippines would have placed in serious peril.

"We are not now concerned with questions of imperialism, or of expansion. We are occupied with the paramount question of enforcing respect for the national authority, of suppressing a rebellion against it. Opposition to our authority, wherever it has been extended, under universally recognized law, is rebellion, whether it is in Illinois or in the Philippines. We have an irrevocable and irrevocable code of national duty; the flag must be protected whenever it is lawfully raised.

"What American can demand less? We wish the war had been honorably averted, great and splendid as have been its results, but in God's providence that was impossible.

"We could not desire to avoid any of the responsibilities or duties which justly devolve upon a victorious army;

a country brave enough and just enough to go to war in humanity's name must be just enough and brave enough to accept the consequences, whatever they may be. To attempt to escape the burdens fairly arising out of our own course and conduct would earn for us the reproach of the civilized world and the forfeiture of our national self-respect. We have but one way to go, and that is in the path of duty. There all honor lies.

"Until the insurrection ends, there is but one duty before the administration, and that is to conquer it. The supremacy of the United States must be acknowledged. In the felicitous language of the president, 'There must be no useless parity, no pause, until the insurrection is suppressed and American authority acknowledged and established.' More than 50,000 at the front and now upon the seas emphasize the aggressive purpose thus expressed. When peace is restored, then will come the discussion of our future relation to the Philippines; then will come the question of granting them, through the wisdom of congress, the fullest measure of self-government and the amplest liberty consistent with our duties and responsibilities and with their needs and capacities. They are not the trust and wisest friends of the Philippines who counsel their further resistance to the authority of the United States.


"The administration has been able, well poised, firm, courageous, avoiding no responsibility and shunning no duty. It has been an epoch-making administration. It has walked in untrodden paths with no guide except the national conscience. It has observed the wholesome truth that in a republic the people are the source of power, and it has taken them into its confidence in the fullest measure. Its North star has been the people's will.

"It has managed well the finances of the government. Illinois is entitled to her full share of credit for this, for she gave to the administration a secretary who ranks with the foremost secretaries of the treasury, with Hamilton, Gallatin, Chase and Sherman. His mastery of the science of finance enabled him not only to preserve the credit of the country from the shock of war, but to advance it to the highest point ever attained. The ordinary fiscal requirements of the government have been promptly met, and the war-chest has been amply supplied.

"The United States never stood higher in the esteem of the great powers of the earth than now. Her justice, her magnanimity and her power have become manifest to all. It is indeed of the utmost importance that our country should sustain relations of amity with other countries. Our commerce is expanding and more than ever seeking distant markets. Nothing will more distinctly aid in its extension

(Continued on Third Page.)

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