

The Morning Astorian.

VOL. L.

ASTORIA, OREGON, SUNDAY DECEMBER 17, 1899

NO. 172

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BULLER'S LOSS WAS GREAT

Over One Thousand Men Killed Wounded and Captured.

ENGLAND IS STILL PLUCKY

No Expense of Money or Men Will Be Spared to Win Out in the Final End.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Beyond a partial list and summary of the totals of casualties in the Tugela river engagement, noted at about midnight the war office professes not to have any news from the seat of war, while the censorship evidently blocks other channels of information.

BULLER'S LOSS ONE THOUSAND.
LONDON, Dec. 16.—General Buller reports to the war office that his losses in yesterday's engagement were: Killed 12, wounded 97, missing 348. Total 1,097.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.
LONDON, Dec. 16.—The war office late tonight issued the following list of General Buller's casualties:
Killed—field artillery—Captain A. H. Goldie and Lieutenant C. B. Schreiber.
Duties—Lieutenant S. C. B. Henry.
Infantry—Major J. F. W. Charley and Captain Frank C. Leffert.

Medical corps—Capt. M. I. Hughes, Thorneycroft's mounted infantry—Lieutenant C. M. Jenkins.
Officers wounded—Devonshire regiment, 5 (the brigade (the prince consort's own), 1; Buffs brigade staff, 1; British infantry, 5; Border regiment, 3; Connaught Rangers, 2; Dublin Fusiliers, 3; Irish Fusiliers, 4; Home artillery, 1; field artillery, 5; medical corps, 1; mounted infantry, 2; Natal engineers, 2; South African light horse, 2.

The wounded include Captain N. J. Gwynne, J. F. Radcliffe, P. W. Viggers, Hon. St. Ledger Jarvis, A. J. Hancock, W. F. Hope, F. J. Brockley, J. E. S. Pugh, R. M. S. Lewis, J. E. Brink, H. D. White Thompson, H. E. H. P. A. G. Edson and W. N. Conroy. Major R. N. G. Hygate, A. W. Gordon and F. A. B. Hainington, Colonel I. G. Brook, Long H. Hunt, Lieutenant Posenby and Lieutenant Hon. F. H. S. Roberts son of Lord Roberts of Thorneycroft's mounted infantry.

Officers taken prisoners or missing—Field artillery, 5; Devonshire regiment, 5; Essex regiment, 1; Royal Scots Fusiliers, 5; Royal artillery, 3.

NON BULLOW UNNOTICED.
His Speech to the Reichstag Attracts No Attention in England.
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LONDON, Dec. 16.—The grave situation confronting Great Britain in South Africa almost obliterated the effect of the speech of the German minister of foreign affairs, Count Von Bulow, in the Reichstag on Monday last, though scarcely any announcement of recent years has had so much bearing on the future of Europe, in spite of the uniformed comment in so many English quarters that Count Von Bulow spoke merely for political effect, in other words "joked" the Reichstag by means of jingoistic apophthegms for home consumption, to vote for the navy.

In Vienna, which is in closer touch with Berlin than any other capital, Count Von Bulow is interpreted as flinging down the gauntlet to Great Britain.

THE "EMPIRE AT STAKE."
Fears Expressed by English Newspapers That Foreign Complications are Threatened.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—As might have been expected the desperate state of British arms in South Africa, as revealed by the defeat of Buller at Tugela river, where at one stroke he lost treble the number of guns Wellington left in the hands of Napoleon during six years' fighting in the Peninsula, while adding to the determination of the authorities to send every available man to the front, caused something in the nature of a momentary panic among the public which was reflected on the stock exchange.

It is long since the tone of the newspapers and comment in the clubs and other resorts has been so chastened or pessimistic. Some of the comments go so far as to say the crisis is so far-reaching that Great Britain stands "where she stood over a century back, when the American colonists, men of

British or Dutch blood were in arms." The Evening Standard declares the situation calls for all the equanimity, determination and perseverance of the empire, and demands the immediate calling out of volunteers, embodying all the outlaws expelled from the Transvaal, to guard the lines of communication, thus freeing all the regulars for service in the fighting line.

The Star urges the commanding of all the great English Atlantic liners for the transportation of reinforcements and says the country must not be lulled to the task of plucking victory out of defeat, adding, "the guilt of the government is superseded by hands of the empire. We are thinking of India, and whatever happens we implore the government not to have another mutiny from Calcutta or Bombay. We remember mutiny."

The St. James's Gazette is also apprehensive of foreign complications, and thinks France is preparing for some venture which will be in the nature of defiance of Great Britain, and press the necessity to form a new squadron of ships in reserve.

The Times, after urging the immediate dispatch of reinforcements and the use of the militia says:
"And we can turn with equal confidence to the strong army and loyal fleets of our fellow subjects in Canada and Australia. They can see, as easily as ourselves, that not only our sympathies in South Africa, but the maintenance of the empire is at stake."
As the day proceeded, the attack of nervousness disappeared and the only permanent effect of the serious news was to cause a tight clenching of fists and a more set determination to achieve the task the country has undertaken.

Departing troops were more vigorously cheered than usual, and the troops themselves displayed even a much greater desire to reach the front. There was little excitement at the war office today, but orders were being issued in all directions for the mobilization of the reserve in the militia. The latter will replace the regulars in garrison duty.
Queen Victoria was greatly concerned at the latest reverses. Command-in-chief Lord Wolseley was at Windsor Castle when the news arrived and he took a special train back to London.

ENGLISH ARDOR UNDAIMENED.
The War Now a Popular One and Every Resource Will be Bent to Its Conclusion.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The London correspondent of the Tribune cables: "The war in South Africa is a popular one and successive defeats will not dampen the spirits of Englishmen who are ready to make any sacrifice in men and money that may be needed to bring the campaign to a successful issue."

No war correspondent with the British forces in Natal has managed as yet to get an independent account of the battle through, but a detailed description cannot be long delayed.

The government is certainly acting with promptness, as it has been announced officially that arrangements will be made for the early dispatch of the sixth and seventh divisions. It is feared, however, that the moral effect on the Dutch inhabitants of the Cape Colony of this latest and greatest defeat sustained by the British since hostilities began will be extremely serious, and it is scarcely to be doubted that it will aggravate the difficulties facing the British army over the whole field of operations in South Africa.

The news from Kimberley and Mafeking is still reassuring, each garrison remaining in fine fighting form. General Cronje's official report of the battle of Magersfontein is modest, with the single exception of exaggeration of the British losses to two thousand.

Some military writers have repeated their earlier ardor to secure the withdrawal of Methuen's force to the Orange river and are assuming that Sir Charles Warren will take a considerable portion of the fifth division to Mafeking river and supersede Methuen in command. It is safe to assume that Methuen's army is incapacitated for persevering in the attempt to relieve Kimberley. The British armies have not been in the habit of getting within 25 miles of a beleaguered garrison and then abandoning it because a single repulse has followed three victories.

LOSSES AT MAGERFONTEIN.
LONDON, Dec. 16.—A revised list of the British casualties at Magerfontein shows the total to be 963, of which number 70 were officers. The Black Watch were the heaviest sufferers. Of the rank and file, 42 were killed, 182 wounded and 111 are missing.

GENERAL BULLER'S LOSS.
LONDON, Dec. 16.—General Buller reports to the war office that the losses in yesterday's engagement were 1,150 men.

TOM-FOOLERY IN THE HOUSE

Closing Hour of Debate on Financial Bill Raises a Row.

REPUBLICAN BLUFF CALLED

Challenged to Offer a Free Silver Amendment, Half the Democrats Clamor for the Privilege.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—During the debate on the financial bill today Governor Taft's demand for their evident desire to amend free silver at 16 to 1. He humorously hailed it as a sign of the coming regeneration of the party.

Richardson indignantly denied Governor's assertion of the proposed abandonment of the issue of free silver.
Then Dazell (rep.), of Pennsylvania, took the floor and in half a minute the house was in a furor. "You do not dare," he shouted, shaking his finger defiantly at the other side, "not one of you dares or would dare if you had the opportunity to offer a free coinage amendment and risk a vote upon it."

A dozen democrats jumped to their feet as Dazell concluded. Islev, Richardson, Sulzer of New York, Williams of Mississippi, were all clamoring for recognition, but Hepburn, who was in the chair, recognized Dooliver (rep.), of Iowa.
"Before I begin," said he blandly, "I will urge to yield the floor to any gentleman on the other side desiring to offer a free silver amendment." Almost half the democratic side seemed to rise on a mass. Bailey was foremost.

"I ask it," said Bailey.
"I ask it," shouted others, amid wild cheering on the democratic side.
"Dozens of us ask the privilege," cried Williams. "We challenge you for an opportunity."
Rushing down the side aisle came Briggs (dem.), of New York, shouting, "I object, I object."
Levi (dem.), of New York, also objected.

The confusion was indescribable. When order was restored, Dooliver yielded to Bailey, who asked for unanimous consent. "The gentleman from Texas," said Hepburn, from the chair, "well knows that in committee it is not competent to entertain a request to change the order under which the house is operating."
"Your bluff is called," shouted Williams, his index finger pointing at Dooliver, while the democrats cheered lustily. Meantime the hour of five o'clock arrived and the committee rose and reported the bill to the house without amendment.

BRYAN DON'T REMEMBER.
Cannot Recall Any Criticism of the Kind Attributed to Him on the Financial Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—In the closing hour of the debate on the financial bill in the house today, Gaines, of Tennessee, read the following telegram from W. J. Bryan, in reply to a message sent him regarding his interview on the house currency bill a few days ago, in which Gaines stated that his application of the term "democracy" was being perverted here.

"Austin, Dec. 16, 1899: 'Hon. John W. Gaines, Washington, D. C.—Have seen the report in a morning paper but do not recall any interview which was in the language criticised. Have said that the bill is bad in every particular and should be defeated, but have not said that it would hurt democracy or the democratic party. I believe it will injure the country and it ought to drive out of the republican party all sincere believers in bimetallism."
W. J. BRYAN.

GENERAL WOOD SAILS.
Talks Enthusiastically About His New Post in Cuba.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Major General Leonard Wood, who is in this city leased for Cuba today. In an interview, he said:
"I am going to Havana to relieve General Brooke."
"I have never been in Havana, but I believe I shall like it there. As I understand it there have been material improvements there in the matter of sanitation and the paving of streets."
"General Brooke angry at my appointment? Nonsense. Nothing in it at all. I did not expect to see Havana so soon."
"Affairs in Cuba are in a very satisfactory shape. Business in all branches shows a material and steady

THE MIGHTY HAS FALLEN

Aguinaldo's Body Guard Reduced to Three Women and Two Men.

HE IS HEADED SOUTHWARD

American Troops Probably Waiting in That Direction to Give Him a Hot-Time Reception.

MANILA, Dec. 15.—Major Peyton C. March, of the Thirty-third infantry, has abandoned his pursuit of Aguinaldo and has reached Baguio in the heart of the Grand Cordillera, where the range is 10,000 feet high and where food is scarce and travel almost impossible.

From native couriers and Spanish prisoners, it was learned that Aguinaldo left Baguio in the province of the same name, with three women and two soldiers three days ago and headed southward, evidently for Bayambang, in the province of New Vizcaya, where it is thought he may encounter the Americans.

Major March's command was depleted 26 per cent by the two days' march from Cervantes to Baguio, so he returned to Cervantes on December 10. Scattered bands of Macabebes, which have been operating in the north are being collected with the intention of sending them back to Manila, as there is much sickness among them, and they are unfit for further mountain work.

Lieutenant Chadwick and a correspondent of the Associated Press, the former commanding 30 Macabebes, have visited the town of Pampanga and received the surrender of a company of insurgents, including three officers, with their arms and ammunition. General Conception and other Filipino officers who have surrendered have been taken to Viran.

Conception, who is cheerful, insists that the insurgent organization will be maintained even in the districts where Americans are operating, claiming that the Filipinos can use their troops whenever they desire. He suggests that the only method of terminating the war is the capture of Aguinaldo, and obtaining an order from him for the troops to surrender their arms. But Conception believes Aguinaldo will never be captured.

STOCK EXCHANGE AFFECTED.
Market Considered the Situation Serious From All Points.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—News of the defeat of General Buller at Tugela river caused a momentary panic on the stock exchange here today. There was intense excitement in all departments. Immediately after the opening jobbers started realizing and all prices opened from one to six points below yesterday's close. American stocks were flat and freely offered. Parisian shares were comparatively strong. After the first rush, the market steadied somewhat. Market views of the situation are of a most serious character, both politically and momentarily.

THOUGHT BRYAN ELECTED.

Natives in Philippines Misled by Some of Senator Hoar's Agents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—General Otis cables as follows today:
Manila, Dec. 16.—On the 9th inst General Smith, at Negros, reports that early in December a number of inhabitants of the coast towns entered the mountains believing the statements of Panay and Luzon agents that the Americans had been overwhelmingly defeated in these islands; that Aguinaldo was about to dictate terms of peace and the American congress to confer independence upon the established civil government of the island would be overthrown.

They also were told that the Negroes were about to rise and drive out the Americans.
No depredations were committed and no consequences of importance apprehended.

PRISONERS IN PHILIPPINES.
No Decision Has Been Yet Reached by the President Concerning Them.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—A special to the Herald from Washington, says: "General Otis has now in custody many important persons, who were connected with the so-called Filipino government, but no decision as to their future disposition has been reached by the president."
A member of the cabinet said today the time had not yet come when the fate of these men could be determined. It is proposed to treat them humanely and with consideration, and it is believed such a policy will lead other Filipinos to surrender. Any Filipinos caught directly in unprovoked murder or looting will be summarily dealt with.

It was reported this afternoon that General Otis had sent to Secretary Root a communication from prominent Filipinos, which was read at the cabinet meeting today, saying there was no organized insurgent force and that the army had been broken up into small bands plundering and murdering non-combatants and suggesting the employment of natives in garrisoning towns. It is said at the war department that the quota of troops allowed by law is complete, and no additional natives can be enlisted. General Otis will soon have an ample number of men to do garrison duty and it is to the interest of this government to have Americans rather than Filipino garrison the country for the present.

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