

SOME FRICTION AMONG THE ALLIES

Envoys Agree Upon Points of
Chief Importance.

VARIOUS ARMIES DESCRIBED

interesting Correspondence From the Front
—Minister Wu Says China Will Now
Adopt Innovations—More
Chinese Trickery.

PEKIN, Nov. 5.—The foreign envoys met again this morning and virtually agreed as to the points of chief importance. It was decided to leave minor differences for future discussions.

ALLIES DISAGREE.

PEKIN, Nov. 4.—A commission consisting of the senior staff officers of each power taking part in the Chinese campaign is proceeding to Shan Hai Kwan (on the gulf of Lia Tung) in order to smooth the friction between the allied commanders regarding the places to be selected for occupation for the respective forces.

ALLIED FORCES COMPARED.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)
TIEN TSIN, China, Oct. 1.—With troops of eight nations and every branch of service elbow to elbow under actual field conditions, both Pekin and Tien Tsin at present afford a rich field of comparative military observations of which the officers of the various forces are taking keen advantage. This is especially noticeable of the continental forces, whose staffs are everywhere taking note of equipments and methods.

There are now quartered in this big camp what are said to be representative contingents of every military power. It is a military congress as complete as if devised only for display and the contrast between the forces is very marked both in equipment, method and discipline, yet at the same time observing officers find little room for criticism of any particular contingent of the Chinese expeditionary forces.

In equipment and uniform there is apparently little question that the American and British troops are superior. The sober business-like khaki is in strong contrast to the showy French and Italian uniforms, while the Germans, otherwise a magnificent and picked body of men, are handicapped in comparison by their ill-fitting clothing. The German uniform is a mustard yellow khaki apparently of very inferior quality. The blouse is long and loose, without pockets, the trousers loose and no leggings are worn by the infantry. This is completed with a wide brimmed straw hat such as is seen in the southern part of the states, turned up at the sides and fastened with a corps badge. One almost overlooks the awkwardness of the uniform, however, in the splendid drill and discipline of the Kaiser's Chinese army, while their field equipment, though a bit heavy, is well up to date and compares favorably with that of any other force.

By far the most picturesque troops here are the British native regiments from India. At present Great Britain has no white troops here except a part of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, known in England as the Duke of Connaught's Own, and a battalion of Australian volunteer naval reserves. The show of Tien Tsin is the Sixteenth Bengal Lancers, "the gentlemen regiment of India," out on parade. Magnificently mounted on country breeds, superb riders, equipment as perfect as can make it, with lance pennons fluttering, the Sixteenth is a regiment any nation could feel proud of. The Indian cavalry are probably the heaviest armed mounted troops in the world. Each man carries the long heavy knife, revolver, carbine and heavy sabre. The uniform is khaki, the blouse tight at the belt, loose cord trousers, russet leather leggings and the inevitable turban. The Malay Lancers are not inferior and the foot regiments, which include the Rajputs, the Punjabs and the Beloochists, make a splendid appearance, the men being tall and slender and carrying themselves superbly.

The Japanese are, however, probably the most interesting studies of the mil-

itary men here. One loses sight of the rather slouchy white canvas uniforms and French high crowned caps in the machine-like drill and discipline of the mikado's men. In discipline they are easily ahead of practically all the other forces. The Japanese is always busy, he does not drink and he is not in evidence on the streets. Detachments of the little white-clad chaps are always on the move. Wherever one goes in the surrounding country for many miles out he finds a Japanese outpost. Their field topographical parties are always busy and their commissary and quartermaster departments are wonderfully active and complete. Many officers have found much to admire in their transport system. There are no great bales or boxes in the Japanese supplies. Everything is put in compact matting bound bundles, none too heavy for one man to handle, and the result is expedition. It is the general opinion of observers that the Japanese soldier is the busiest, the quietest, the best disciplined man in the Chinese army.

The big German camp, which occupies the grounds and buildings formerly used by the American troops lying east of the foreign concession, is easily the model of all camps about Tien Tsin. It has attracted much attention, and nothing but favorable comment is heard. The Germans have a scheme for use of the shelter tent which is conceded to be ideal for warm weather. The pieces of canvas of an entire company are lashed together and erected in the shape of a shed without partitions. It is practically a roof and rear wall and is usually erected in the shape of two sides of a square, the walls being to the north and west. The German cooking equipment is complete in every detail and they have a wonderful outfit of wagons and transport. There are new designs in field ambulances, very narrow and springy wagonettes for general officers, field post wagons and nearly every sort of vehicle an army can need. In variety and completeness of outfit the German representation is beyond comparison with any other force here.

The question of transport is naturally the most interesting to military observers and in this connection the British have come in for much praise. As organized, the British forces in China have the most efficient transport for the character of campaigning they are called upon to perform. Each company is complete with its own pack train, from which it is not separated. Stout little Indian mules hardly larger than donkeys carry all supplies and so far the British troops have not suffered for lack of supplies in any of the marches the allies have made. The same cannot be said of the other armies. In common with the Japanese, the British employ a large number of coolies. In fact they have the largest non-combatant force here, employing its own coolie gang which performs all camp duties. This was made necessary from the fact that the Indian regiments are composed of high-caste men. The cavalry regiments are filled with blood relatives of rajahs and princes and these men are never called upon for camp labor. They are fighting men and it is almost safe to say that every enlisted man in the Sixteenth Bengal and the Bombays has his own servant and groom.

In size, rank and fine soldierly appearance and good marching there is nothing heard but praise for the American troops. The camps are well-policed, they are well-behaved and there has been an absolute absence of rowdiness.

CHINESE RESISTANCE ENDED.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)
TIEN TSIN, Oct. 1.—The diplomatic situation has been somewhat complicated by Li Hung Chang's assurances that the Chinese shall not again resort to arms. It is also stated that the old viceroy has sent edicts into all parts of Chih Li province ordering the people to offer no resistance to the allies. As called to the Associated Press at the time of Li's arrival in Tien Tsin, he assured General Chaffee that he would use all his power as viceroy and all his influence to prevent further hostilities. So far, however, the British and Germans have refused to recognize Li Hung Chang and the old man remains in his yamen viceroy in name only and only recognized as an envoy from the court in the peace negotiations by the Russians and Americans.

That Li's instructions to the natives of Chih Li province to offer no resistance to the allied troops have had some effect in recent events is evident. The Ti Liu expedition, which has been described in the Associated Press dispatches, was absolutely unopposed, although the town is positively known to be a Boxer hotbed. The Peking forts yielded practically without resistance. A recent cavalry reconnaissance beyond Ti Liu toward Feng Shang had a similar result.

Lieutenant Jansen with a detachment of the Sixteenth Bengal Lancers was sent out to feel the region and report as to the strength of the town to be attacked. He approached the bridge with a couple of men, leaving the main force concealed in a millet field which grew to the walls of the town. Emerging from the field where his view had been prevented by the high growth, he found himself at the gate of the village. Making the best of it he went boldly in and was received by the head men with the assurance that they were not enemies of foreigners. As further proof of this assertion, they pointed to a ghastly row of forty human heads impaled over the gate. These they said were the heads of Boxers who had been executed.

These recent events are construed as indicating that Li Hung Chang's edict is being obeyed and with passive submission to invasion little can be accomplished, in the opinion of military men, by further expeditions unless all

the villages are destroyed. The latter idea, it is said, is not likely to be carried out. While in the vicinity of Pekin small commands were operating, it is the general belief that cold weather will practically put an end to real fighting.

THE OFFER OF INDEMNITY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—While the powers are discussing the amount of indemnity they shall demand of China, says a Washington special to the Herald, the imperial government is shrewdly presenting suggestions the adoption of which will mean that the western nations will themselves pay the amount demanded.

Li Hung Chang and his colleagues have proposed that the maritime customs be doubled in order that China may raise the money to pay the indemnity. The maritime customs are at present pledged to Russia, Germany and England as a security for loans. The amount of like or internal revenue raised would probably be enough to make periodic payments if it could be turned into the imperial treasury without having first to pass through the rapacious hands of officials. The Chinese commissioners appreciate this and profess to think the indemnity can best be paid by increasing the maritime customs.

It is unlikely that the United States and other powers will accept any such proposition. A diplomat at Washington asserts that the best way to obtain the indemnity will be to demand the confiscation of the estates of those who were responsible for the outrages and to require the rich men of China to contribute a proportionate amount.

It seems to be generally admitted in administration circles that the emperor dowager and the emperor will not return to Pekin until the former learns the intentions of the powers respecting her. The powers seem practically agreed that the emperor dowager must not further participate in the affairs of the empire and must be removed to a point where she will exercise no influence upon the government. This amounts to virtual exile. Because of the importance of the emperor in the eyes of the world, the emperor dowager will probably hold him as a hostage.

RAILROADS WILL BE BUILT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, thinks that when the allies withdraw from China railroad construction on a large scale will be begun there, says a Washington dispatch to the Herald. Minister Wu has just returned from Pittsburgh. He said last night:

"I have no doubt that as soon as the peace negotiations are satisfactorily concluded western inventions, particularly of a transportation character, will be introduced into my country. The Chinese people have had their eyes opened to the advantages of western methods. They will desire to utilize the rich mineral and other deposits with which the country is favored and have means for promptly transporting them to the coast. I therefore expect that the railroad lines will be extended, but I desire it to be understood that I have no authority to negotiate for material or grant concessions. These are matters which must await the conclusion of the negotiations."

ANOTHER NOME STORM.

Buildings Again Washed Off the Beach and Small Craft Wrecked.

PORT TOWNSEND, Nov. 5.—The steamship Charles Nelson arrived this morning ten days from Nome. She reports that four days prior to her departure the Nome beach was swept by another severe storm which did much damage to small shipping and to such buildings as the owners were unwise enough to commence construction upon on the beach again after the September storm. There was no loss of life.

Rheumatism

Rheumatic pains are the cries of protest and distress from tortured muscles, aching joints and excited nerves. The blood has been poisoned by the accumulation of waste matter in the system, and can no longer supply the pure and health sustaining food they require. The whole system feels the effect of this acid poison; and not until the blood has been purified and brought back to a healthy condition will the aches and pains cease.

Mrs. James Keil, of 707 Ninth Street, N. E., Washington, D. C., writes as follows: "A few months ago I had an attack of Sciatic Rheumatism in its worst form. The pain was so intense that I became completely prostrated. The attack was an unusually severe one, and my condition was regarded as being very dangerous. I was attended by one of the most able doctors in Washington, who is also a member of the faculty of a leading medical college here. He told me to continue his prescriptions and I would get well. After having it filed twice without receiving the slightest benefit, I decided to continue his treatment any longer. Having heard of S. S. S. (Swift's Specific) recommended for Rheumatism, I decided, almost in despair however, to give the medicine a trial, and after I had taken a few bottles I was able to hobble around on crutches, and very soon thereafter had no use for them at all, S. S. S. having cured me sound and well. All the distressing pains have left me, my appetite has returned, and I am happy to be again restored to perfect health."

The great vegetable purifier and tonic, is the ideal remedy in all rheumatic troubles. There are no opiates or minerals in it to disturb the digestion and lead to ruinous habits.

We have prepared a special book on Rheumatism which every sufferer from this painful disease should read. It is the most complete and interesting book of the kind in existence. It will be sent free to any one desiring it. Write our physicians fully and freely about your case. We make no charge for medical advice.

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CANADA SEEKS OUR TRAFFIC.

Result of the Approaching Campaign Elections Will Greatly Affect Our Carrying Trade.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The pending Canadian elections are bound to have a most important bearing upon the future of the dominion and promise an unusually large vote of the Canadian electorate, says an Ottawa dispatch to the World.

The sympathies of the British press strongly favor the Laurier government, as does the sentiment of the independent portion of the Canadian press. Among the matters which the elections will materially affect is one of great importance to Canada, viz:

The immediate development of the transportation projects which the government, since it took office, has boldly promoted.

The opposition of the Conservatives to the transportation policy inaugurated by the government, involving as it does the expenditure of enormous sums of public money, indicates a less aggressive action along these lines should Sir Charles Tupper remain in power.

The aim of the Laurier administration is to divert the great bulk of the carrying trade from American channels into Canadian waterways and over Canadian railways to Canadian ports of shipment. To attain this end immense sums of public money have been appropriated.

Recently the canal of the upper St. Lawrence have been deepened to admit of the passage of vessels with a draught of fourteen feet, whereby it is anticipated that a large volume of trade will be drawn away from Buffalo and New York. It is also confidently expected that the great manufacturers of Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburgh and other United States ports will charter boats direct to Liverpool, England, via the port of Montreal and return.

A steady increase of trade following the deepening of the canal system is now looked for and Montreal is expected to become the rival of Buffalo.

Moreover the tendency of all the new Canadian projects is to work from the Georgian bay as the terminal of the deep water navigation of the upper lakes. Probably 300 miles of transportation is saved by trans-shipping at Georgian bay points instead of Buffalo.

The opening, a few days ago, of the Great Northern Railroad with its terminus at Quebec provides railway facilities for handling through freight from Parry sound. This new route will place freight from the west alongside ocean ships at Quebec without breaking bulk and it is predicted that it will prove a most important factor in the government's plan for the diversion of the western traffic into Canadian transportation channels. In connection with this railway a fleet of five great ocean steamships of 15,000 tons each has been engaged to operate from the port of Quebec next year.

AMERICAN ATHLETES ABROAD.

Spaulding Explains the Discrimination Against Them at Paris.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Albert G. Spaulding, director of sports at the Paris exposition, who has just arrived home from Europe, furnished a statement relative to sports at the exhibition and in Europe generally. Mr. Spaulding believes the international games in Paris will prove a great incentive to athletics in Europe. The victories of the American athletes aroused so much admiration that there is a desire in Europe to develop athletes who can compete with those of this country.

"In regard to the criticisms of the French people for mistreatment of the games," said Mr. Spaulding, "I think it only fair to state that it was not due to any desire to injure our men but to inexperience in such matters. In their desire to treat all countries equally they may have discriminated against America, as it was certainly very gallant to athletes of other nations to see the Americans win first, second and third places in nearly all scratch events and when the handicaps came along they fixed the handicaps so that some other country would win."

"I traveled extensively through Europe and I believe that the countries today that are backward in track and field sports, rowing, golf and swimming will in the course of a few years show rapid strides in such sports and I think nothing will tend to increase the interest more than competitions between this country and those of Europe."

Mr. Spaulding heartily favors the organization of an international athletic union, which has been proposed. He says that America, which has been the leading country, should go into the new organization.

MONEY MARKET ACTIVE.

Great Demand for Money in England and the Government Will Borrow Extensively.

NEW RECORD MADE.

Standard Oil Certificates Went Up Twelve Points Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The Standard Oil Company certificate made a new record today. They touched 625 or 12 points higher than the previous highest price ever quoted.

Fisher's Opera House

L. E. SELIG, Lessee and Manager.

Two Performances of Real Live Fun!

SATURDAY, NOV. 10

MATINEE AND EVENING

THE FAMOUS ORIGINAL

OLE OLSON

"Has made millions laugh!"

America's foremost Dialect comedian,

BEN HENDRICKS

(as "Ole.")

The World's Sweetest Singers—

NATIONAL SWEDISH

LADIES QUARTETTE.

Direct from Stockholm, Sweden.

Dozens of Specialties! Worlds of Fun!

ADMISSION—Matinee, children to any part of the house, 25 cents; adults, 50 cents.

Evening, reserved seats, 75 cents; gallery, 50 cents.

Advance sale of seats opens at Griffin & Reed's Friday morning.

There is also the certainty that the China indemnity can never be paid

without international credit and assistance. China's debt already reaches \$300,000,000 and the interest and sinking fund now require \$18,000,000 annually. It is not believed by financiers that the indemnity for the massacres and attacks on legations will be less than \$200,000,000 so that at least \$30,000,000 will be required in the future for interest and sinking fund service. International control of the Chinese revenues and taxes will be indispensable if these indemnities are ever paid.

MOTOR RECORD BROKEN.

Trip Made From Cleveland to New York in Thirty-eight Hours, Thirty Minutes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Alexander Winton and T. C. Collins, of Cleveland, Ohio, have arrived here, having made the trip from that place in a gasoline motor vehicle in the actual running time of thirty-eight hours, thirty minutes. This lowers the former record of forty-seven hours, thirty-four minutes, made by Winton last May, by nine hours and four minutes.

The start from Cleveland was made on Tuesday and ended yesterday afternoon. The route traversed was along the shore of Lake Erie to Buffalo, thence via Rochester, Syracuse and Utica to Albany, and down the east bank of the Hudson to the metropolis. On account of the rainy weather and muddy roads it was found impossible to average more than twenty miles an hour.

TRIP OF THE KENTUCKY.

European Diplomats Are Interested in First Passage Through European Waters of an American Battleship.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—European diplomats are interested in the passage of the battleship Kentucky through European waters, says the Herald's Washington correspondent.

The Kentucky will be the first American battleship which has ever been across the Atlantic.

When the battleships Oregon and Iowa left New York, the one for the Asiatic and the other for the Pacific station, they steamed around the Horn. The orders given the Kentucky required her to go through the Suez canal. It is expected she will arrive at Gibraltar in a few days and that she will probably find there the gunboat Wilmington, which has left Ten-eriff for that point.

It has been suggested that the Kentucky might stop at a Turkish port in the hope that the moral effect her presence would produce would cause the sultan to pay the indemnity which this government has demanded at frequent intervals for the last six months.

BROKE HIS NECK.

Clerk in War Department Probably Fatally Injured in a Football Game.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—John McQuade, a clerk in the war department, is lying in the Emergency hospital, his life in the balance, says a Washington special to the World.

The doctors say there is an even chance that he may live. McQuade, who is nineteen years old, was formerly a student at Georgetown university. He enlisted as a volunteer at the outbreak of the Spanish war and when he returned home accepted a position in the war department. He was an enthusiastic football player. Sunday some young men of the neighborhood organized two scrub elevens and started a game. A number of skilled players were engaged and the sport soon became very fast.

On a fumble McQuade caught the ball and started for the opposite goal. He was tackled hard and came directly down on his head. Several players fell on him and when he was lifted from the ground his head fell back upon his shoulders, his neck having been broken.

The doctors at the hospital are taking a great interest in his case and if McQuade has strength enough to stand the operations they are contemplating there is hope that he will live.

RICE SENTENCED.

Spokane Murderer Will Be Hanged on December 31.

SPOKANE, Nov. 5.—Edward Rice, convicted of the murder of Matt Malley at Wallace, Ida., was today sentenced to be hanged December 31. His wife was today granted a divorce on the ground of cruelty.

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Paid-up Capital,	1,000,000
Assets,	2,545,114
Assets in United States,	300,000
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