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State Library X

THE ALLIES BEATEN AT TIEN TSIN

Combined Attack on the Chinese Position Repulsed with Heavy Loss

BRAVE LISCOM SLAIN

Ninth Infantry in Thickest of the Fight.

CAPTAIN LEMLY WOUNDED

Last Thursday the Allies Moved to the Attack, but Were Met by a Murderous Fire from Overwhelming Numbers of Chinese—The Seriousness of the Situation in China Begins to Dawn on Government Officials—General Miles Wants to Rush More Troops to the Scene of Action—Extra Session of Congress Discussed at Cabinet Meeting

Washington, July 16.—Official confirmation of the killing of Colonel Liscom of the Ninth regiment and Captain Davis of the marine corps, and a heavy loss in killed and wounded among the rank and file of the allied forces at Tien Tsin, was received at the Navy Department this morning from Admiral Remey. The dispatch given below was received without punctuation. Secretary Long fears that Captain Lemly also was killed, but the Bureau of Navigation officials interpret the message as meaning that all those named except Liscom were wounded. Admiral Remey's dispatch follows:

Chefoo, July 16.

Bureau of Navigation, Washington.

Reported that allied forces attacked inner city (Tien Tsin) morning 13th, Russians right, with Ninth infantry and marines on left. Losses allied forces large, Russians over 100, including artillery colonel; Americans, over 30; British over 40; Japanese, 58, including Colonel; French, 25; Colonel Liscom, Ninth infantry killed, also Captain Davis marine corps; Captain Lemly, Lieutenants Butler and Leonard wounded. At seven in the evening allied attack on native city repulsed with great loss. Returns yet incomplete; details not yet confirmed.

REMEY.

The official announcement of the death of Colonel Liscom and others of the American forces, as reported by Admiral Remey, was received with horror by the government officials and for a time it was hardly known what steps would be taken. Adjutant General Corbin stated that it was not proper to make the dispatch out; since it was but a cipher, and that he was inclined to discredit the statements made.

At the Navy Department it was said that the dispatch was all fact, as Admiral Remey was not a man who forwarded wild rumors to his government, especially in such a serious matter as this which would shock the country and excite the people.

Secretary Root and Secretary Long believe that the statements in the message must be true or Admiral Remey would not have sent them on.

Secretary Hay, Secretary Long, Secretary Root and Lieutenant General Miles held a conference at 11 o'clock and discussed the message. General Miles said later that he recommended forwarding five thousand more men to China at once, but Secretary Root would not agree to send any more troops at the present time.

A cabinet official who returned from Canton yesterday, where he visited the President, called at the State Department today and held counsel with Secretary Hay. After the interview, in speaking of the effect of the Remey dispatch, he said:

"I am authorized to state that the United States will not declare a state of war existing in China, and that there will be no declaration of war, even though the present trouble lasts for two years more. This is the President's decision."

When asked if the killing of Mr. Conger, Colonel Liscom, Captain Davis, and others would not have some effect in changing this decision, he replied, "No, not even though every American soldier now in China dies fighting there. We can only send more men, we cannot declare war."

The news has awakened the officials to the fact that the Chinese troops are good fighters and are well armed. The killing of three Colonels—one of the artillery arm—shows that they are marksmen and the danger is regarded as being more critical today than ever. A special meeting of the cabinet was called after a reply to the Remey dispatch had been received from the President. Secretaries Hay, Root, Long and Gage, with Postmaster General Smith attended, being the only members now in the city. It is understood that the matter of appropriations was discussed and the advisability of holding an extra session of Congress. The serious aspect of the Chinese situation has been forced to the fore and is believed is that some immediate action will result. It is feared that unless this is done the administration will be called to account, and it is preferred that an extra session of Congress should be called than that the American people should truthfully charge laxity.

The president was a party to the conference, giving his views to the cabinet over the long distance telephone. It was admitted by one member after the meeting that for the first time the proposition of an extra session was seriously discussed. He further admitted that every member present had agreed to the extra session and that the matter was now entirely in the hands of Mr. McKinley for action. The great loss of Americans, together with the outrages on the diplomatic representatives, have brought about a great change.

It was admitted at the State Department that Secretaries Hay, Root, Long, Gage and Postmaster General Smith have recommended to the president that an extra session of Congress be called; that at least five thousand troops be forwarded from Manila to China at once for immediate relief, and that all the forces available be ordered to China with the greatest dispatch. Secretary Long made an urgent plea for this action and Secretary Root presented an outline of the situation as prepared by General Miles.

War Department officials are now confident that a long and bitter struggle is on hand in China and that the great army of nearly 1,000,000 men is not a disorganized horde, but a fghting machine armed with the best weapons obtainable. That the crack British artillerymen were driven back and slaughtered by the well directed fire of the enemy is said to be but one item in the list of surprises prepared by the wily Celestials who have been seemingly prepared for the struggle for many years.

The Navy Department haes cabled Admiral Remey to send details of the losses at once.

It was apparent to the cabinet conferees that the seriousness of the situation at Tien Tsin demanded the presence there of a large number of troops to hold that place alone. This would mean that an entirely new and much superior force would have to be organized for the advance on Pekin. Already the War Department has ordered to the Philippines as many men, in fact more men, than it can afford to spare from this country, Porto Rico and Cuba. These have orders to await instructions at Nagasaki dependent on the conditions prevailing when they reach the Japanese port.

Today's developments make it certain that all these troops will be ordered to China from Nagasaki. Whether the United States will be called on for a larger contingent will depend on exchanges between the powers; but it is hopde by the officials here that the troops now in China or under orders to proceed to the east, will be sufficient. The Ninth infantry is in China, the Fourteenth infantry and a battery of the Fifth artillery are on their way to Taku from Manila, eight troops of the Sixth calavlry are crossing the Pacific to Nagasaki, and 6,200 other troops now in the United States are under orders to embark at San Francisco for Nakasaki. There are five hundred marines in China and five huadred under orders to leave San Francisco for Taku August 1st. Altogether, this force numbers nearly eleven thousand men. Not another man can be spared by the government from this country or the Philippines, and if a larger number is deemed necessary Congress must be called together.

The stories of the massacre committed by the Chinese on the foreign representatives and those with them in the British legation in Pekin causes a deep feeling of horror in government circles and has resulted in a determination that the leaders of the Chinese fanatics who outrage women and put men to death by torture must be punished before anything else is done. But nothing can be accomplished without complete harmony between the powers, and this government is working to that end. For the present, however, the government will devote its efforts mainly to meeting the crisis at Tien Tsin, as that place must be in full possession of the allies before the advance on Pekin can begin.

Already the War Department has begun to prepare for an extended campaign in China. As a result of news received today Quartermaster General Ludington after receiving instructions from Secretary Root held a conference with his principal subordinates, with a view to making arrangements for hurrying to China the troops now in this country under orders to proceed to the Philippines. It was arranged that the transport Hancock should be made ready to sail from San Francisco August 1st instead of August 15th, the date set originally for her departure, and the quartermaster general should make inquiries by telegraph to ascertain if the departure of other transports could be expedited.

Yesterday the War Department closed a deal by which it will come in to the posssion of the steamer Thyrn, now at Seattle. She will be put in condition for use as a transport, and will be ready about August 15th. She will be fitted with berths for 100 soldiers.

MR. WU HORRIFIED

Story of the Fight at Tien Tsin Related to the Chinese Minister

Washington, July 16.—News of the battle of Tien Tsin was conveyed to the Chinese minister early today. After his breakfast he went to the drawing room of the legation and prepared to hear what was supposed to be the usual contradictory reports of the situation at Pekin. But as the detailed account of the engagement at the walls of Tien Tsin was unfolded the minister followed the recital with rapt attention, interrupting with expressions of astonishment and profound regret at this startling development. He was particularly impressed with the detailed names of the American killed and wounded, which appeared to remove every shadow of doubt, and he asked as to the various officers and their families.

The scene of the fighting came home vividly to the minister as he has lived for a long time at Tien Tsin, the close friend and associate of Li Hung Chang during the latter's viceroyalty there, and every detail of the engagement around the walls could be followed by him with a personal knowledge of the surroundings. In his mind's eye he pictured before him the scene of action. Here, he pointed out was the great walled city, within which the native Chinese population lived. Around the city swept the

(Continued on page two.)

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE

Boston Found the Philadelphias Easy to Beat—Pittsburg Wins from Chicago—Tail-enders Defeat the Champions.

Philadelphia, July 16.—The Bostons developed a hitting streak in the fourth, sixth and eighth innings and won from the Quakers hands down. Nichols pitched most effectively, and in only one inning did he allow Philadelphia more than one hit, two singles in the second giving them their only run.

The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4—	8	17	0
Phila.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	6	2

Batteries—Nichols and Sullivan; Donohue and Douglas. Umpire—Emslie.

Chicago 3, Pittsburg 7

Chicago, July 16.—Clingman's wild throw gave Pittsburg two runs in the first inning, and Ganzel's muff gave them another in the third. The handicap proved too great for the Chicagos. Ely and Clark played marvellous ball in the field. The hitting of Pittsburg was lucky and timely.

The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2—	7	12	1
Chicago	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—	3	9	3

Batteries—Chesebro and Zimmer; Cunningham and Donohue. Umpire—O'Day.

New York 7, Brooklyn 5

New York, July 16.—The champions went down before the tail-enders at the Polo grounds again today. The New Yorks played a much superior game, while the Brooklyn seemed listless. The Brooklyns, who had been lagging throughout the game, let out in full force in the eighth inning, which netted the New Yorks three runs and so abused Umpire Swartwood that he put Kelly out of the game and was on the point of giving Dahlen a good licking, when the players of both teams interfered. Swartwood did not put Dahlen out of the game, although this should have been done.

The score:

										R.	H.	E.
New York	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	*—	7	9	2
Brooklyn	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—	5	11	2

Batteries—Carrick and Warner; Kitson and Farrell. Umpire—Swartwood.

St. Louis and Cincinnati—no game.

Sunday National League Games

Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 3.
Cincinnati, 9; St. Louis, 0.

American League Games

At Cleveland—Rain.
At Indianapolis—Rain.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 0; Minneapolis, 3.
At Detroit—Detroit, 6; Milwaukee, 4.

Standing of National League Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	P. Ct.
Brooklyn	43	25	.632
Pittsburg	39	33	.542
Philadelphia	37	33	.529
Chicago	37	33	.529
Cincinnati	35	36	.493
St. Louis	31	36	.463
Boston	30	37	.448
New York	23	42	.354

STATESVILLE WON THE GAME

Locals Played Good Ball, but Kenna Was Too Many for Them

Statesville, N. C., July 16.—Special.—Statesville took the Statesmen into camp this afternoon by the score of 7 to 3 after one of the fastest, prettiest games seen here this year. Statesville soon got on to Bass while the Statesmen could not hit Kenna when hits mean runs. Both pitchers did well, but Kenna had the best of it. His home run and foxy batting were the features for Statesville. Person and Banks did fine work for Raleigh. Upchurch's umpiring was fine. The Statesmen made a good impression. Manners' work behind the bat as well as that of Bennett for Statesville was tip top. The score by innings was:

										R.	H.	E.
Statesville	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0—	7	9	4
Raleigh	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1—	3	5	5

Batteries: Kenna and Bennett; Bass and Manners.

Wilmington 5, Durham 9

Wilmington, N. C., July 16.—Special.—Durham was victorious today on the Hilton park diamond. Dannehower's pitching was the feature of the game, the Wilmington team getting only six hits off him during the afternoon.

The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Wilmington	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—	5	6	5
Durham	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1—	9	14	5

Home runs, by Gillican and Wilkins for Durham. Two base hits, Clark for Durham and McBride for Wilmington.

Charlotte 8, Piedmont 6

Charlotte, N. C., July 16.—Special.—In the Charlotte-Piedmont game here this afternoon Charlotte won. Piedmont made long hits, but Charlotte led in the number of hits. McMakin pitched one of the best games of the season. Allison for the home team made the catch of the game in the outfield.

The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Charlotte	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3—	8	14	2
Piedmont	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0—	6	7	3

Umpire, Stephens.

Standing of State League Clubs

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Tarboro	10	5	.667
Durham	8	5	.615
Raleigh	7	7	.500
Statesville	4	5	.444
Charlotte	5	7	.416
Wilmington	4	8	.333

Games Today

Raleigh at Statesville.
Durham at Wilmington.

Dynamite Under a Street Car

St. Louis, July 16.—As an union line car was passing the intersection of Twenty-second street and Bremen Avenue last night, the wheels staruck a charge of dynamite, which exploded with terrific force. The car was blown from the track, the flooring and sides wrecked and all the windows demolished. There were four passengers on the car, two of whom, Edward English and Mollie Shere, were so badly injured that they had to be taken to the city dispensary.

His Name Was Washington

Phoenix, Auiz, July 16.—Judge W. H. Washington, of Philadelphia, a descendent of Augustine, father of George Washington, is dead at Castle Creek, Hot Springs, of consumption. We was 45 years of age and a lawyer of recognized ability.

LONDON ALL IN GLOOM

Still Worse News from Tien Tsin Expected.

ODDS AGAINST ALLIES

Improbable That Assistance Can Be Sent to Save the Americans and Europeans There from Annihilation—All Europe Startled by the Developments at Pekin and Tien Tsin—Big Armies Will Be Rushed to the East

London, July 16.—The allied forces in Tien Tsin after a series of successful operations leading up to attack on the quarter of the city held by the Chinese, have been repulsed, with heavy losses, in which the Ninth regiment of Americans shared to the extent of several officers and a large number of men. The repulse of the international troops occurred July 13th, and the first news of the disaster reached London today, through a Shanghai dispatch to a news agency.

Seven thousand of the allied forces at daylight, July 13th, began a furious assault upon that part of the city which had been doggedly held by the Chinese. The Celestial soldiers swarmed out upon the walls of the native city and poured a deadly fire upon the allies. It is estimated that there were more than 20,000 Chinese resisting the international troops. The battle was a desperate one from the beginning, and the resistance of the natives was as determined as the attack of the foreigners.

A force of Americans, British, French, and Japanese attacked the wall from the west and the Russians from the east. When the correspondent filed his dispatch at 2 p. m. of that day, the Americans had suffered heavy loss.

The chief surgeon of the ninth infantry said a conservative estimate was that 25 per cent. of the Americans were hit.

Colonel Liscum is reported to have been mortally wounded as he was walking in front of the troops. Major Regan and Captains Bookmiller, Wilcox and Noyes were among the wounded.

Of the marines, Captain Davis is reported killed, and Butler, Leonard, and several others wounded.

Officers declare it was a hotter fight than that at Santiago. When the correspondent left the Americans were lying on the plain, between the wall and the rear, under a direct fire. It was equally difficult for them to advance or retire. The correspondent counted 300 wounded men of all nations lying on the field before he left the scene.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Shanghai says the allied forces at Tien Tsin attacked the native city for the purpose of capturing a Chinese battery. They were repulsed, with the loss of more than 100 whites killed. The dead include several American naval officers and Colonel Liscum of the Ninth infantry.

The Mail's Shanghai correspondent, referring to the attack of the allies, says the British loss was forty. The Japanese had sixty casualties. The Russians and Americans suffered heavily. Among the Americans killed were Colonel Liscum, of the Ninth infantry.

The allies were compelled to retreat. The Chinese fought with great desperation and their markmanship was deadly. It is now reported that the Chinese are moving from the north and that the allies at Tien Tsin are in a critical situation. It is supposed that the Boxer army, which has destroyed all the foreigners in Pekin is advancing on Tien Tsin for the purpose of repeating the massacre at the capital.

The Tien Tsin disaster, following closely upon the practical confirmation of the wholesale massacre of foreigners in Pein, has startled Europe and it is now believed that there will be no further delay in pushing a mighty army into the empire which has defied civilization. The necessity of acting at once and with all the forces that can be commanded is recognized on all sides. Even with the utmost dispatch it is doubted in London today whether the beleaguered troops in Tien Tsin can be saved from the wrath of the fanatics. There is little inspiration for optimism in the situation and London fears that any moment it may hear of the annihilation of the foreigners in Tien Tsin, where the odds against the allies are overwhelming. The information, too, that another army is advancing from Pekin leaves little room for hope that re-inforcements from Taku will be able to save the people at Tien Tsin.

RECENT ENGAGEMENT

British Commanding Officer Reports Under Date of July 11th.

London, July 16.—The War Office has received the following telegrams from Colonel Dorward, commanding the British troops at Tien Tsin:

Tien Tsin, July 11.

The city was heavily bombarded on the 6th by the allied troops on the right bank of the river. The enemy ceased firing soon after the bombardment began. The bombardment will be repeated today.

The enemy have placed guns within 800 yards of the British and French settlements, and are keeping up a galling fire. The British casualties were ten killed and 20 wounded.

On July 9 a combined force of 1,000 Japanese, 950 British, 100 Americans and 400 Russians under my command attacked the enemy's position southwest of the city. The position was quickly captured. The enemy's loss was 350 killed. Four small guns were captured.

The combined force then attacked the western arsenal outside the south gate which, after a short bombardment, was rushed by the Americans and Japanese. The country to the west of the arsenal had been flooded by the enemy, so no further movement in this direction was possible.

The chief object of the expedition, which was to clear away the guns and the enemy west of the settlements, was completely accomplished. The day's honors rested with the Japanese and Americans.

The Chinese regiment as an escort to the guns worked admirably in getting over the difficulties of the swampy country. During the action the British and French settlements were heavily shelled by the northeastern batteries. Nine British were killed. There were no casualties among the Russians or Americans.

The victory may result in the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Tien Tsin, in which case the forts and the city will probably be attacked soon.

DORWARD.

Tien Tsin, July 11.—(3 p. m.)

This morning a determined attack was made by the enemy on the railway station which was garrisoned by 100 British 100 French, and 100 Japanese. The attack was repulsed with loss, after four hours of hard fighting. The enemy's loss was five hundred killed. The British loss was three killed and thirteen wounded. The French and Japanese losses were considerably heavier.

DORWARD.

KELLEY AT KINSTON

The South Dakota Populist Makes a Bad Tempered Speech

Goldsboro, N. C., July 16.—Special.—The Populists and Republicans of the Eighth Senatorial District met in convention today at Kinston. The attendance was small, being about one-third negroes. Gabe Hardison and W. T. Dixon were agreed on by the fusionists and declared the nominees of the convention. There were more Democrats present as spectators than populists and white Republicans combined, so I am reliably informed. One J. E. Kelly, claiming to hfail from Sopth Dakoto, addressed the convention, making, it is said, the most violent speech against North Carolina ever made by any white man in Lenoir county. Abuse and misrepresentation seems to be the stock in trade now of Butler and his like.

The Kinston Free Press today, speaking of Kelly's speech, says:

"It was a mean speech, calculated to stir up bad blood among negroes. Mr. Kelly plainly showed his hatred for the South. He did not try to twist and bend the facts to suit his purpose, but told plain, down-right lies. No such speech would have been made by any Southern white man with, perhaps, the solitary exception of Marion Butler. Mr. Kelly refused to divide time with Colonel F. I. Osborne, thus showing he was afraid to have the light of truth thrown upon his false statement."

MEN AND MONEY

Representative Cannon Says There Are Available Supplies of Both

Washington, July 16.—Representative Cannon of Illinois, chairman of the House committee on appropriations, was about the State and War Departments while the Chinese discussion was at its height today. Asked if there would be an extra session of Congress, he said:

"That is for the President to say; but I hardly see any occasion for it yet. The first thing to do is to learn who is responsible for this trouble—China or the irresponsible mob element of China. When that is settled we may be in a position to say whether we are to have a war with China. It can be put down as certain that if there is a war there cannot be the slightest doubt of the outcome, and it will be a disastrous one for China.

"The present law limits the number of troops to 100,000, and without action by Congress there could be no increase of the army beyond that force. But in case of emergency there are provisions of the statutes which give the President means of raising funds to meet the necessities of the case. There is ample money to carry out whatever course may become necessary, and you may rest assured the money will be made available. If there is any emergency need of troops, we have a large force in the Philippines which could be drawn upon."

CAPTAIN LEMLY

Late Reports Indicate That He Was Not Killed, but Wounded—Ugly Shooting Affair in Stokes County—Bad Man Gives Battle to the Sheriff

Winston-Salem, N. C., July 16.—Special.—Two telegrams were received here this aftrnoon from Washington, stating that Captain W. B. Lemly, of this city, was among the Americans killed at Tien Tsin. A later message from Judge Advocate General S. C. Lemly said that Captain Lemly was not killed, but wounded. Captain Lemly is a son of President W. A. Lemly, of Wachovia National Bank, Winston, and is captain and assistant quartermaster of the marine corps. Before his appointment two years ago, he was manager of the Winston Republican.

Friday night, two brothers named Buller were in the public road near Jewel, Stokes county, when they were approached by Oscar Smith, of the notorious Smith family, and one Nicholson, who demanded that the brothers get out of the road. The request was not granted and Smith and Nicholson opened fire. One ball took effect in the stomach of one of the Bullin's, and it is thought the wound will prove fatal.

Yesterday morning Sheriff Joyce and posse went in search of Smith and Nicholson. When they arrived at Smith's house they were greeted by Smith, who opened fire. Several shots were exchanged. Sheriff Joyce had a hole shot through his plants leg, while Deputy Sheriff Preddy received a flesh wound. Smith was wounded in the groin. He was captured and lodged in jail.

PREPARING FOR TROOPS

Five Regiments Expected at San Francisco for Foreign Service.

San Francisco, July 16.—Orders have been received at the Presidio to at once prepare quarters for five regiments of troops which will arrive shortly en route for foreign service.

The home-bound battalion of the Eighteen infantry has landed from the Hancock and taken up temporary quarters at the Presidio. It is under command of Captain E. A. Lewis, and is destined for Fort Keogh, Mont. The Hancock made the trip from Kobe in fourteen days, beating the record from that port.

The sailing of the transport Sumner for Nagasaki has been postponed until tomorrow, owing to the failure of two battalions of the Fifteenth infantry to arrive from Plattsville, N. Y., on schedule time.

The California sailed today for Manila with 11,000 tons of military supplies.

CALL TO DEMOCRATS

Ratification of Party Nominations Now in Order

ADDRESS BY W. R. HEARST

President of National Association of Democratic Clubs Invites All Organizations Favorable to the Cause to Rally to the Support of Bryan and Stevenson—Policy of the Republican Party Severely Arraigned

New York, July 61.—W. R. Hearst, president of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, has issued the following call:

To the Democratic Clubs and Societies of the United States:

The time has come when all Democratic organizations in this country and all patriotic bodies associated with them should publicly ratify the nomination of William Jennings Bryan for president and Adlai E. Stevenson for vice president, and prepare to defend the republic against the corrupt and corrupting spirit of imperialism. This is no ordinary year in American politcs. Colonies have been established under the American flag without the consent of the American people and in defiance of the constitution. The unlawful and brutal policy of President McKinley and his advisers, involving the abandonment of the principle of political equality on American soil, has been confirmed by the Republican party in its National convention.

The Republican party, under its present leadership, is attempting to commit a hitherto peaceful and just nation to a career of imperial adventure and conquest. Its conservatism has disappeared and its main policy is dominated by a vulgar spirit of greed unknown on this continent until now. The Republican party has become a party of revolution. It is attacking the irreproachable and time approved political, industrial and social systems under which this republic has steadily grown in strength and glory, and has dishonored our flag and our National obligations before the civilized world. It has made subjects of the inhabitants of American territories and has denied to them the wise guarantee of constitutional government. It has trampled the declaration of independence under foot.

The Republican party is the promoter and agent of the new and the terrible trust system which seeks to destroy industrial and commercial competinon in America—another revolutionary movement hostile to free institutions.

The humane and moral struggle for the emancipation of the neighboring republic of Cuba was victoriously ended two years ago, and yet our army occupies Cuban soil and the political favorites of the Republican party plunder the helpless population of the island. A great army raised for the liberation of Cuba is still maintained for the purpose of extending trade by bloodshed. The spirit of militarism marks every act of the national government.

These radical and experimental changes in the order of our national progress threaten the existence of Republican government on the American continent. Subjects and citizens cannot long endure under the same flag.

Monopoly takes away opportunity and hope from the masses of the people.. It robs the young men of the nation of all chance to achieve their independence and fastens upon them a perpetual wage servitude. It converts small proprietors into hirelings and puts into the hands of a few men the absolute control of the production and prices. Against the new and dangerous policies, condemned alike by experience and by justice, the Democratic party is exerting its whole strength. Its candidates and its platform represent the conservative spirit of the American people and their faith in American institutions. They represent opportunity at home as against adventure in Asia; peace rather than war inspired by the lust of money; citizenship, not subject-hood; a homeogenous republic, not a heteronious empire; nation of prosperous, equal, liberty loving citizens, unburdened by war taxes or a great standing mary, leading ultimate to military songestion.

The election of President McKinley will be taken by the Republican leaders as a proof that the American people approve an imperial military and trust-breeding policy. Can any thoughtful citizen doubt what the consequences of Republican victory this year will be? The swift and unsuspected developments of the past four years point significantly to the purposes of the President and his advisers in the near future.

In the presence of these impending national perils the National Association of Democrate Clubs calls on all Democratic clubs, societies and associations in the United States to organize their forces for the defence of republican institutions. Patriotic citizens, regardless of past political ties or prejudices, are earnestly invited to assist in this work of preservation. This year the nation must choose between the European and the American theory of government.

W. R. HEARST,
President of the National Association of Democratic Clubs.

Boers Coming to America

Cape Town, July 16.—When the war in South Africa is over 10,000 Boers, chiefly naturalized citizens of the Transvaal, will emigrate to the United States. Irish-Americans are arranging the preliminaries for this movement.

The latest Machadodorp advices state that President Kruger will refuse to surrender until his supplies are exhausted.

Sailors Buried Alive by Filipinos

Manila, July 16.—Captain Steever, who has been pursuing Tinio, Natividad, Aglipaya and Alejandro, in the Ilolos district, has scattered the force of Tinio and pushed on to Adra.

It is reported from Baler that the Americans have captured some insurgents, who assert that the witnessed the burial alive of a number of the party of Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, of the Yorktown, captured there by the Filipinos in the spring of last year.