

## MARQUIS ITO GIVES HIS VIEWS.

Should be a Conference to Determine on a Chinese Policy.

IS MUCH DANGER IN DELAY.

Present Dynasty Should be Given a Chance—Dissemination of Empire Would Cause Viceroy to Fight.

New York, Oct. 10.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Tokyo says:

The Marquis Ito, premier of Japan, and dictator of the Japanese policy in respect to China, received your correspondent by appointment this afternoon, and, while disclaiming that his utterances were official, talked freely on the paramount issue of the day.

"I cannot understand," he said, "why the powers do not convene a conference of plenipotentiary representatives and speedily determine a concerted policy towards China. Though the armies are working harmoniously, a conflict is sure to arise if the governments neglect longer to arrive at a definite understanding."

"In my humble opinion the present dynasty must be given a chance to return to power and the emperor and court must return to Peking before any effectual settlement can be approached."

"As long as the emperor, the court and the few thousand imperial forces with her are unable to restore a semblance of government in Peking their desires will be ignored, and the viceroy and the viceroy who have remained passive will, for lack of central authority, soon be at odds with one another."

"Negotiations with Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching will be fruitless, unless ratified and enforced by a re-established government, for they alone, no matter what they promise, cannot carry out anything."

"Tuan, Kung Yi, and Tung Fu Siang dominate the press, and say they will resist the foreign powers to the death if they are ignored. It is impossible to separate them from the emperor. If the attempt were made by force the emperor and empress would undoubtedly disappear altogether."

"I think it is ineffective and useless to make too many preliminary conditions to Prince Ching. If persisted in chaos will result."

"Peking should be evacuated, the emperor and court permitted to return and negotiations should commence afterwards. The foreign powers should withdraw to the coast and hold their forces there pending the final settlement."

"Further aggressive measures will plunge the whole empire in war and chaos will reign for years, the dynasty will be ruined."

"Russia promises to evacuate Manchuria upon a permanent settlement if the other powers take nothing further by force."

"America has assumed a most diplomatic and generous position, and I think the other powers will agree to her proposals."

"Japan sent troops purely for humane reasons—to relieve the legations—and she would favor withdrawal. The final settlement will result from further occupation is more than the Japanese people can bear."

"We have no territorial ambitions in China or Korea—only commercial interests. Our relations with Russia are most friendly; there is no friction over Korea or Manchuria, for neither covets sovereignty in those places."

"I think Li Hung Chang is sincere in his desire to avoid a dilemma, and is most friendly; there is no friction over Korea or Manchuria, for neither covets sovereignty in those places."

"War with China would be the greatest disaster of the century, for no new nation could conquer her singlehanded, and all the world would be plunged in strife."

"The emperor is weak, dominated entirely by the empress and Tuan. The viceroy would, I think, fight if partition of China were attempted."

"China must be given a chance to re-habilitate herself and punish the traitors of the insurrection, but the troops must be withdrawn from the foreign communities until peace is an accomplished fact."

"Japan owes great debt to America, and we all feel deep regard for your people. If asked, we would assist America in any way we could."

## MITCHELL ON THE STRIKE.

Says It Will Not End Until Miners End It in Convention.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 9.—President Mitchell of the United Mine-Workers took part in a labor demonstration here today and was warmly received by a mass of striking miners. The city was profusely decorated and all business houses were closed at noon. President Mitchell was enthusiastically received when he arose to address the assembly. He spoke of the enthusiasm displayed by the men throughout the anthracite strike region, and went into the situation as it now stands. In referring to the prospective ending of the strike, he said:

"Every other strike that has taken place in the anthracite region has been declared off by your officers. Heretofore when men went on strike they remained out for a time and then the chief executive or the executive board declared the strike off without consulting the wishes of the strikers."

"I want to say, as I have said before, that this strike will never end until the miners through delegates in convention end it for themselves. We have called a convention and you men are invited to send delegates there."

"You are invited to pass judgment on the operators' position. If you believe that they are in good faith and if you believe 10 per cent to be enough, if you believe that they will pay the 10 per cent for a year, then you must decide whether to return to work. If, on the other hand, you reject the offer and continue on strike, John Mitchell will be there to help you do it."

"I do not expect that this one strike will eradicate all the wrongs from which you suffer; I do not believe that the accumulation of forty years of injustice can be wiped out at once, but I do believe that you have established an organization here that with each succeeding year will give you improved conditions of employment."

**ARTILLERY FORCES NEEDED.**  
Totally inadequate to Man the Modern Armaments.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Accompanying the report of Major General Brooke, commander of the department of the east, to the war department was a report by Major Story, seventh artillery inspector. Major Story states that the personnel of the artillery is manifestly inadequate to serve the armament already mounted, and he believes there is such general recognition of this fact that there will be an increase in artillery forces at the coming session of Congress.

## CRITICAL PERIODS

In Woman's Life Are Made Dangerous by Pelvic Catarrh.



Mrs. Mathilde Richter, Doniphan, Neb., says:

"I suffered from catarrh for many years, but since I have been taking Peruna I feel strong and well. I would advise all people to try Peruna. As I used Peruna and Man-a-lin while I was passing through the change of life, I am positively convinced your beneficial remedies have relieved me from all my ills."

Peruna has raised more women from beds of sickness and set them to work again than any other remedy. Pelvic catarrh is the bane of womanhood. Peruna is the bane of catarrh in all forms and stages. Mrs. Col. Hamilton, Columbus, O., says: "I recommend Peruna to women, believing it to be especially beneficial to them."

Send for a free book written by Dr. Hartman, entitled "Health and Beauty." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

ry forces at the coming session of Congress.

"It should be remarked in this connection," he says, "that the enlisted force required for one relief to serve the modern coast armament in this military department is estimated at 15,000 men. On the 13th of last June the enlisted strength of the heavy batteries in the department amounted to only 4,883 men, and of these quite a number of artillery soldiers are required by the exigencies of the service to garrison posts, which are not properly artillery stations."

"It may also be stated that, with the exception of the artillery school at Fort Monroe, Va., there is not in any important harbor in the United States, even the minimum number of officers required by the coast artillery regulations for the service of modern armament, fire control and direction."

Major Story comments upon the artillery reorganization bill now pending in Congress and says it is a serious defect of the measure that it does not supply sufficient officers for staff administration.

"The number of officers now absent from their batteries," he says, "is probably in excess of 40 per cent, and there is no prospect in the near future of improvement in this respect. If the bill passes in its present form, this unfortunate condition will be aggravated, since officers must be withdrawn from the batteries for staff administration. It is therefore earnestly recommended that the artillery be put upon the same basis as infantry or cavalry, in providing officers for staff work."

## DUTY OF UNITED STATES.

Should Insist on the Punishment of Riot Leaders.

Ought to be Severe Enough to Impress Chinese—So Says Mr. Gamewell of Peking University.

San Francisco, Oct. 10.—Among the arrivals from the Orient on the steamer American Maru, is F. D. Gamewell, whose energy and engineering skill the safety of the beleaguered Peking legations, was in a large measure, due as it was owing largely to the effectiveness of his plans of defense that they were able to hold out against the Chinese rabble until the relief column reached them.

"As to the results of this war," said Mr. Gamewell, "I do not hesitate to say, and I believe my sentiments are shared by many others, that the United States should insist that the leaders of the uprising be punished to the fullest extent. Whether that punishment shall take the form of execution is a matter to be determined later, but whatever is done should be made sufficiently severe to have a lasting effect upon the Chinese nation."

"It is no fault of the Boxers that all our missionaries over there are not dead today. If we make light of their crimes and pass it by, merely demanding an indemnity, it is my opinion that the same terrible scenes will be repeated within a few years."

He was told that the Germans had demanded the head of Prince Tuan and did not propose to leave China until they got it.

"Good," said he, and Mr. Gamewell proceeded. The Germans understand the situation, and I hope they will stick to their decision."

Mrs. Goodrich, a missionary and her three children have arrived here from Peking. The Rev. J. A. Miller and wife, Miss Kate L. Ogden and Mr. and Mrs. O. Cady were the other missionaries on board the American Maru. Dr. Miller and wife were stationed at Pao Ting Fu, one hundred miles from Peking. On account of Mrs. Miller's illness they left for the coast about the last of May. The day after their departure the railroad track was torn up. There were three missions and fifteen missionaries at Pao Ting Fu. The Rev. Mr. Miller is certain that none of them are now alive.

Miss Ogden comes from Central China and Mr. and Mrs. Cady from western China.

**Corbett Will Challenge Jeffries.**  
New York, Oct. 10.—James J. Corbett has decided to challenge Champion James Jeffries to a fight next day in the ring for a 25 round or a finish fight. In an interview last night Corbett said:

"I intend to fight again and I want Jeffries as my next opponent. Jeffries is a champion and there is no reason why he should not fight to defend his title. I am prepared to fight him, and I will post a forfeit of \$2,500 tomorrow, to show that I am sincere in my desire to arrange the match."

"With Fitzsimmons out of the game, there is no other legitimate opponent for the champion to meet. I don't care about conditions. Jeffries can have everything his own way."

**Chicago Voters Register.**  
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 10.—The result of the first day of registration in Chicago, for the presidential election which occurs next month, shows that 285,361 voters entered their names on the registration books. The first day four years ago 293,507 voters registered.

## SCENES IN AND AROUND TONGKU

All is Bustle, Activity and Great Good Humor.

OUR AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Have Lots of Fun, but Are Very Humane—Russians are Severe on Native Labor.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

Tongku, China, Sept. 1.—Along the improvised and flimsy wharves which line the Peiho river at this point lie dozens of curious little steamers and junks discharging every conceivable variety of supplies. Anchored upstream in the swift and tortuous channel are dozens more waiting wharf here to Tien Tsin and from there up to Peking, for the nations of the world are rushing in supplies to feed the armies before the rigid North China winter seals the harbor and stream. From steamships and junks, sampans, lighters and tugs fly the flags of many lands, and side by side on the deck look blue shirted Americans, white uniformed Russians, sturdy Germans, industrious, indefatigable Japanese, busy as ants, and saying no word to anyone, French, English, Sikhs, Gorkhas, of all branches of service. Day and night the toll goes on, with thousands of coolies laboring in behalf of the conjurers, and the great piles of bales and goods, high on the wharves seem not to be diminished.

The railway is utilized as much as possible for transportation, but little else than troops and immediate supplies are hauled over it. One truck, hastily reconstructed, small cars and light engines, and under Russian control, it is not used for general transportation purposes. It is manned by Russian soldiers from the Trans-Siberian railway, and all things considered is conducted in a very creditable manner. At each bridge and culvert in a Russian outpost, and the whole line is patrolled by the Russian army.

At Tongku the Americans have secured about the best wharfage. The wharf extends well upstream and is accessible at low tide while there is plenty of room for discharged cargoes. Major Hugh Gallagher, the commissary officer in charge, has divided his force between here and Tien Tsin, and supplies are being hauled expeditiously. The whole of the Yellow and China seas has been scoured for vessels suitable for the work, and the United States authorities have not come out behind in the scramble. The United States has a fleet of native boatsmen have given Americans a great advantage, both here and in Tien Tsin. At the same time, our treatment of the natives has been mild and humane, the soldiers in charge of the gangs apparently regarding the Chinamen as great fun. The Russians are most severe in handling native labor, and the sword belt or bayonet scabbard is the usual form of punishment. It has been a wonderful race of the supply departments of the armies of the world and the United States has conducted with it splendidly. Things are in strong contrast to the alleged methods of most of the nations, and the result is shown in the quantity of supplies accumulated up river and in the storehouses here.

From all comparisons, however, the Japanese must be excluded. In all departments the Japanese army of occupation is a clock-work. To the observer no hitch is visible in the commissary is meagre in variety, but vast in quantity; and almost every other river craft flies the white flag with the target of the mikado.

The Japanese army works in the term implies. It works by night and by day; silently, swiftly, like a huge machine with all its parts in order. Day after day the white-coated little soldiers swing by, in squads, companies and regiments and disappear up country. Their discipline is strict, they are method and careful, and the other nations watch in awe and wonder, and then turn to view the Russians. And the soldiers of the czar apparently are men to man with them in numbers and in the way of their work. But Tongku and Tien Tsin and Peking are but one square in the Chinese checker board. From the far north come vague reports of thousands of Russians massing in Manchuria, and the same wings fly rumors of thousands of Japanese landing at the ports of Japan in China and Korea. But these are rumors from a far land, a land void of telegraphs and mails. Here in the valley of the Peiho is the reality, and one can say which force is in majority. Each day brings its quota of fresh troops of all nations except Americans, and each day brings its little fleet, until the anchorage off Taku is a great city of ships.

Ashore the tides still east up the dead, busy dispatch boats puff up and down the river, soldiers embark and hurry up country. It is war without the fighting. Here the nations seem training and stripping like giant piglets. Cossacks, with sturdy, shaggy little ponies and light two-wheeled carts; British-Indian troops, tall, silent Sikhs, armed with carbine, pennoned lance, sabre and revolver; turbaned Ghorakhs, bare-legged and blithe; quick-moving Japs and heavily accoutered Germans throng the narrow, muddy streets and fill the outgoing trains. It is a military babel, and the natives watch the incoming stream of their conquerors with Chinese impassiveness.

In point of cavalry, the Russians at this writing probably outnumber all the rest. By far the majority of their troops are mounted, which gives them a decided advantage in this land of no transportation. The Japanese come next in number of mounted troops.

Tongku is merely a collection of one-story huts on ground slightly above the water, while on every side, except the great flat, ill-smelling—laine of reeking mud and shallow tidal pools, over which the allies founded in 1901. Under the hot sky they throw off miasma, and the great piles of bales and goods, most uninhabitable. The advent of cool weather is eagerly looked forward to here to improve the healthfulness of the base and facilitate the work. As a rule the river does not freeze until the middle of December and there are about ten weeks of pleasant autumn weather.

At present the fuel situation is receiving much attention. There is some coal on hand here, which has passed into the possession of the allies, the Chinese State securing a fair share. It is only a little of what will be needed, however, and with the food question already practically settled, everyone is devoting all energy to landing fuel. The scarcity of vessels in these waters makes the problem a serious one, especially as there is absolutely no timber in this section of China. It is believed that even with the best efforts there will be a scarcity and with the rigor of the winter in this region much suffering will ensue.

**Russian Praises American Soldiers.**  
San Francisco, Oct. 10.—Lieut. A. Dolgorouff of the Russian army, here on his way east, where he will spend a few days before returning to Russia. The lieutenant was on board the Russian flagship when the attack was made on the forts at Taku. He commended the work of the Americans in China, but says they would have done better had they been sent fresh from the United States instead of from Manila, as many of them were fatigued and worn out by previous fighting in the Philippines.

**SECOND GERMAN NOTE.**  
All the Powers, Except Great Britain, Have Agreed to It.

Berlin, Oct. 9.—It was ascertained at the German foreign office today by the correspondent of the Associated Press that all the powers have agreed to the proposal of the second German note, with the exception of Great Britain, from whom no answer has yet been received to either the first or second notes of Germany. The foreign office, however, expects Great Britain's adherence to the second note and still looks for a reply to the first.

With reference to the statement cabled from America that Great Britain has acted as mediator in effecting an understanding between Germany and the United States, a high foreign office official said that nothing was officially known regarding such a service if it had been rendered, and that as a matter of fact there was no necessity whatever for a mediator. The latter statement was corroborated by the British ambassador, Sir Frank Lascelles, and by the United States charge d'affaires, John B. Jackson.

No news from Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has been received at the foreign office since the announcement that he had taken charge. It is believed that he is in the process of organization are absorbing his attention.

Private dispatches say that the Germans occupy the palace of the emperor in Peking and that they have reinforcements, consisting of two battalions, two guns and cavalry under Lieut. Col. Havel, have arrived at Peking from Tien Tsin.

**MEIKLEJOHN TO BRYAN.**  
Calls Attention of Latter to Some Alleged Misstatements.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Acting Secretary Meiklejohn of the war department has sent the following letter to Hon. W. J. Bryan, who spoke at Peoria today:

Washington, Oct. 6, 1900.—Dear Sir:—In the press reports yesterday of your address at Tipton, Ind., in which you referred to the northern of human slavery in the United States resulting from the success of the armies of the Union, you are also reported as saying in that connection: "We fought then for the abolition of a constitutional amendment that provided that no man could own a slave, and yet before the Philippine war is ended we have the Sulu treaty, which recognizes slavery."

Permit me to invite your attention to the following extract from the letter of the secretary of war to Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, commanding the United States forces in the Philippines, under date of October 27, 1899:

"The President instructs me to advise you that the agreement signed August 20, 1899, between Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, representing the United States of the one part, the sultan of Jolo, the Dato Rajah Muda, the Dato Mattik, the Dato Calbi and the Dato Jonkanin of the other part, is confirmed and approved subject to the action of Congress provided for in the clause of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, which provides 'the civil rights and the political status of the native inhabitants of the territory hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by Congress,' and with the understanding and reservation which should be distinctly communicated to the sultan of Jolo, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago, a thorough and complete abolition by the Thirtieth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

It is probably unnecessary to call your attention to the fact that in the absence of the approval of the President, it is impossible for us to "have the Sulu treaty" or any other treaty.

Very respectfully,  
G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,  
Hon. W. J. Bryan, Peoria, Ill.

**BOISE SOLDIERS' HOME.**  
It is Destroyed by Fire, One Inmate Perishing.

Boise, Idaho, Oct. 9.—The Idaho Soldiers' home was destroyed by fire to-night. The fire was caused by a defective flue over the kitchen. It was about 7 o'clock when it was found that the building was on fire. An attempt was made to conquer the flames with buckets, but an appeal was soon sent to the city for aid. The home is a mile and a half from the city limits, and when the engine arrived it was too late to save the building.

There were 300 inmates. The old men will be housed in buildings in town, some being taken to the state house. The home was erected in 1892.

It is found that one inmate of the home lost his life, a man named Thos. Hayes. He appears to have been suffocated in his room. The building was not entirely consumed. The lower floor of the west wing was not burned, and the second floor only partially. The loss is \$40,000; insurance, about \$20,000.

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W. W. Riter, President.  
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Four per cent interest paid on savings.

**COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK,**  
CAPITAL PAID IN \$300,000.  
General Banking in all its Branches.  
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ROBERT C. LUND,  
Washington County.

Auditor,  
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