

## FAITH OF TIEN-TSIN

## NATIVE QUARTER OF THE CITY IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED.

Chinese losses since the fighting began reported to be between 7,000 and 8,000.

## ALLIED FORCES WAITING

## WOULD BE SUICIDE TO ATTEMPT TO REACH PEKING NOW.

## Great Army is Needed to Dislodge the 200,000 Chinese in the Way—The Empire Divided.

LONDON, July 5, 2:40 a. m.—The commanders of the allies in Tien-Tsin inform the correspondents that it would be suicide to attempt to reach Peking with the troops now available, in the face of the colossal force of imperial troops and Boxers occupying the country between Tien-Tsin and Peking. So far from taking the offensive, the 12,000 international troops at Tien-Tsin and the 8,000 others at Taku and immediate points can barely keep up communications, fighting incessantly with overwhelming numbers, far more numerous than the allies. This telegram has been received:

"Shanghai, July 4, 11:10 a. m., via Che-Foo—Tien-Tsin fell between 7 and 8 o'clock on the morning of June 30."

It is understood that Shanghai undoubtedly referred to the native city of Tien-Tsin, from which the Chinese have been bombarding the foreign quarter, and the dispatch is taken to mean that the allies are more than holding their own. Other advices received by way of Shanghai aver that the Chinese losses at Tien-Tsin are between 7,000 and 8,000, according to official estimates.

The correspondent of the Express at Che-Foo, telegraphing Wednesday, says: "Admiral Seymour was wounded while sitting in a house at Tien-Tsin by Chinese sharpshooters. Official news received at Che-Foo shows that the Chinese have been guilty of horrible cruelty toward the British, French, German and other troops, and that is known as Ling Che, or the slaying process. Under this heinous rite the bodies of the fallen have been mutilated. The Russians are retreating by a wholesale shooting of natives."

The situation, according to the Express correspondent, shows no signs of drifting into barbarism and savagery. Revolting stories are told of barbarities practiced upon Japanese and European prisoners captured on the way to Peking, though it was not known before that Admiral Seymour lost any prisoners. The Chinese troops marching toward Tien-Tsin, the Chinese say, left behind them trails of rapine, fire and blood. Native women were ravished and children were cut in two.

**ROUNDABOUT REPORTS.** Direct tidings from Peking end with the dispatch sent by Sir Robert Hart on June 26. According to roundabout reports, it is asserted by the Chinese that Prince Tuan is personally directing the assault upon the legations. He conferred honors and gave large sums of money and other presents to the leaders of the Boxers and the commanders of the troops who drove back Admiral Seymour and also gave money to every soldier taking part in the operations. An edict of Prince Tuan has reached Shanghai ordering the southern viceroys to assemble the vessels of the Chinese fleet and to attack the warships at Shanghai. Japan is reported to be landing an army at Peking, to the northward of Taku. The Japanese generals are believed to be about to move toward Peking, following the plan previously formulated.

European and American residents in Shanghai are quite in a panic over what is viewed as the inadequate military preparations of the powers.

A dispatch to the Express from Shanghai says that according to the best military estimates 200,000 men will be necessary to subjugate northern China, and even then it will take two or three years. The forces of the Chinese empire have gathered such momentum that even Japan's full strength, launched now, will be unequal to the task of restoring order.

Tao Tai Sheng, of Shanghai, issued a proclamation on Wednesday which practically forbids foreign warships approaching the Yang-Tse Kiang, saying that if they do so the Chinese authorities will not hold themselves responsible for the consequences. It is considered that the Chinese officials are preparing a way to evade responsibility if an outbreak occurs. Even Li Hung Chang is suspected. The foreigners are simply aghast at the extent of the Chinese armaments, which have been systematically accumulated for years.

## BITTERNESS AND DESPAIR.

The directing of the admirals not to attempt the relief of the besieged forces has filled the entire European community, the Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent says, with bitterness and despair. Few, however, affirm that any other course is possible. The weakness of the allied forces left no other course open. It is pointed out that the Chinese, opposing Admiral Seymour were only a fraction of the huge force now cutting off the capital from Tien-Tsin, and which numbers 200,000, nearly all well armed. The allies have no real means of transport, and there is no food in the country, as it is being laid to waste. The question of ammunition is also a serious one. Only Japan, and to a lesser extent Russia, are able to push up war material in the vast quantities made necessary by the continuous fighting. Though transports will soon arrive at Taku, the present pressure is not removed.

The consensus of opinion among military and naval authorities is that it will require at least 50,000 men to rescue the Europeans in Peking. The allies will have to hold Taku in strength, and the occupation of strategic points on the railroad to Tien-Tsin will be most difficult. Tien-Tsin itself is none too strongly held.

Among the edicts received at Shanghai on June 23 were orders for the foreign ministers to leave Peking within twenty-four hours. The legations were to be sealed up and the flagstaffs cut down. Another edict June 22 announced that Prince Tuan and Kang Yi are the supreme chiefs of the Boxers, the Chinese name for the Boxers.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Che-Foo, dated July 1, says that Wei-Hai-Wei has been placed under martial law and that no passengers are allowed to land there. A dispatch from Shanghai to the Daily Telegraph, dated July 4, says that the Tiao Tai has received news from Peking to Wednesday last. Peking was then entirely in the hands of the Boxers and the situation of the foreigners was hopeless. The Manchus

princes, ministers and soldiers, the dispatch says, all belong to the Boxers.

The allies captured the native city of Tien-Tsin on June 30.

Dispatches received at Brussels report that the secretary of the Belgian legation has been killed by the Boxers.

Eugene Sloss, an engineer on the Peking-Hankow railway, telegraphs that he arrived at Shanghai after sixteen days' perilous traveling through the disturbed area.

The correspondent of the Daily News at Shimonoseki telegraphs under date of July 3 as follows: "Count Ito in the course of an interview said that the emergency had for a moment obscured the gigantic question in the background. It was desirable, he declared, that there should be a permanent settlement now. Some of the powers wished to postpone a settlement because they were not ready for it, but it was evident that England was not willing to postpone a decision."

The morning papers publish editorials regarding the impotence of the great powers as shown by their inability to save their ministers. The Daily Telegraph says: "That any country should desert its ambassadors is recognized as a most signal dereliction of honor, but that all the powers of Europe, with the United States and Japan, should confess their utter impotence to save their entire corps diplomatique, which are still perhaps fighting during the last hours of their lives against a savage and brutal foe, seems most incredible the more completely it is realized."

## LEFT TO THEIR FATE.

## Nothing Can Be Done Toward Securing Foreigners in Peking.

LONDON, July 4, 12:45 p. m.—A dispatch from Taku, dated June 30, and Che-Foo, July 3, says that the British and Russian admirals, in a council of war held on June 26, decided that it was impossible to attempt to relieve Peking without greatly increased forces. They also concluded that it would be possible to hold Tien-Tsin, but in the event of this not proving feasible, they will endeavor to retain possession of Taku. One hundred and forty thousand imperial troops are stationed between Peking and Tien-Tsin, while the total of the allied forces which can be concentrated at the present time is only 12,000. It is reported that General Tsiang is advancing an attack on Tien-Tsin with 30,000 troops. Another report has been received at Taku to the effect that the German guards rescued the body of Baron von Ketteler, the late German minister to China, after he was murdered by the Chinese.

The Admiralty has received a telegram from Vice Admiral Seymour, dated Tien-Tsin, Saturday, June 30. After repeating the news from Peking, of June 24, of the destruction of all the legations except the British, French, German and part of the Russian, he adds: "The Europeans have gathered in the British legation. They have provisions, but ammunition is scarce. One gate of the city, near the legation, is held by the Europeans with guns captured from the Chinese. Five of the marine guards have been killed and an officer is wounded. There is not much sickness at present. The Chinese inundated the country near here yesterday from the Grand canal, the object probably being for the defense of the city from the east. It does not seem to us. Our general health is good."

"Not a single foreigner is now alive in Peking," is the latest Chinese report which has reached Shanghai. Earlier reports from the same sources describe the condition of the British legation as something awful. It is said that the rooms of the legation were filled with sick and wounded, the killed lying unburied in heaps. It is believed that many members and officers of the Tien-Tsin and Yamen corps when the German guard, maddened by the murder of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, set fire to the building. That the foreigners at the Chinese capital have been abandoned to their horrible fate seems no longer open to doubt in the light of the message received from Taku this morning, announcing the decision of the admirals regarding the hopelessness of further attempts to relieve Peking under the circumstances. The same message seemed to imply the evacuation of Tien-Tsin by the international forces, pending the arrival of a fully equipped army, and while the arrival of a comparatively small garrison at Tien-Tsin at a point under the protection of naval guns, would relieve much of the anxiety, it is felt here that a retreat of the troops is liable to set aflame the provinces at present quiescent.

Advices from Shanghai to-day say that there is continued fighting at Tien-Tsin, while the German consul at Che-Foo telegraphs to Berlin confirming the report of the renewal of hostilities. He says the foreign settlement at Tien-Tsin is again surrounded and is being bombarded and that the women and children are to be removed. He adds that the Chinese troops have again advanced against the railroad and that the bridges have been destroyed, but that communication by water with Taku is maintained. The consul confirms the report that the mission buildings at Moukden have been burned and that many Christians have been killed.

Dispatches from Shanghai say: "Another message from Sir Robert Hart, the inspector general of customs, dated Peking, Monday, June 25, reiterates that the situation was then desperate and that the Chinese troops were shelling the British legation, where all the members of the diplomatic body had congregated.

"All the viceroys of the Yang-Tse Kiang have determined to keep the peace. The German consul at Che-Foo telegraphs that the Chinese alone is showing anti-foreign tendencies. Shanghai is safe. The protecting force is increasing in strength daily, but uneasiness is felt at Hang-Chow (capital of the province of Che-Kiang). With the view of emphasizing his agreement with the Europeans, Viceroy Lin has stopped mounting guns on the Yang-Tse Kiang river. He has also stopped ordering anti-foreign war preparations, and has refused to assist Li Ping Hing with troops for the relief of the latter. The cause of the German's taking Shanghai. Consequently Li Ping Hing has left Nanking with only 3,000 soldiers."

## Despair at St. Petersburg.

LONDON, July 4.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "Vice Admiral Aleksey's official announcement of the impossibility of relieving Peking without reinforcements and the necessary portage and stores has caused despair, as it is regarded as tantamount to abandoning the Europeans."

## AN IMPERIAL DECREE.

## All Troops Commanded to Enlist Viceroy Against Foreigners.

NEW YORK, July 4.—A dispatch to the Herald from Shanghai, July 3, says: "The following Imperial decree, dated Peking, June 25, has been sent by courier to Peking-Fu, and thence telegraphed broadcast:

"We are now warring with the foreigners. Boxers, patriots and people, combined with the government troops, have been repeatedly victorious in battles with our foreign enemies. We have already sent imperial commissions to transmit the Imperial orders and exhortations to resist the foreigners. We must have men of similar patriotism and bravery in all the provinces of the em-

pire. We therefore command all viceroys and governors to enlist such and organize them into troops. Let this decree be sent to the high officials in the empire at the rate of two hundred miles per day."

"High Chinese officials here stated to-day that they had received a message from Peking saying that twenty-four hours would decide the fate of the remaining foreign legations."

"Severe fighting continues around Tien-Tsin. Admiral Seymour is reported to have been wounded in a pitched battle."

"Reports from the Chinese country show that proclamations urging the massacre of foreigners and native Christians have been posted on the walls of missions."

**CHINA PRACTICALLY DIVIDED.**

**Boxers Have Northern Portion and the Viceroy Controls the South.**

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister here, is in constant correspondence by cable with the viceroys of the great south provinces of China. The minister claims that this doctrine is anti-Bismarckian and would constantly embroil Germany, requiring above all an enormous navy and colonial army.

The Nationalist organ warns the government not to allow itself to be pushed further into Chinese adventures than real, tangible, and profitable results.

The Centrist organ Germania takes a similar position and also considers that if the Kaiser really intends to keep the China affair he must summon the Reichstag in extra session. The Tagblatt takes the same line.

The Post, semi-official, says the summoning of the Reichstag thus far has not been necessary since all the expenses hitherto incurred for the China campaign could be defrayed from the empire's thirty millions surplus remaining from 1890.

The Emperor is acting in the China business with the full consent of Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Saxony.

The Vorwärts insists that the Emperor must obtain the consent of the Bundesrat to all steps in the China matter.

**SEYMOUR'S COLUMN.**

**The Tremendous Odds Against Which It Had to Contend.**

LONDON, July 4.—A Tien-Tsin dispatch dated Tuesday, June 26, gives a few interesting details illustrating the tremendous odds against which the Americans, British and Germans under Vice Admiral Seymour had to contend. The officers pay high tribute to the courage and heroism of the troops during the continuous fighting under the intense heat of the most trying climate. The American patrol, June 23, was almost cut off by 250 Boxers, but succeeded in driving them off, killing or wounding many. The following day the enemy made a desperate attempt to rush the headquarters train at Lang-Fang. The Boxers advanced with fanatical courage to within twenty yards of the locomotive, in the face of a terrific rifle and Maxim gun fire, but were repulsed. The imperial troops seem to have been divided into two columns, one of which was ordered to attack the Boxers from the rear, while the other was to attack them from the front.

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there, but in Shang-Tung, where he must show as strongly as possible since there he must secure and extend his position as the emperor's representative. The Kreuz Zeitung adds: "Germany's plain interests dictate her acting in conjunction with the powers in the East. She should resist serious misadventures, in which case Germany should maintain an armed neutrality, her hands being bound by the Shanghai Convention."

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung talks against the policy of the German government siding with Japan, the United States and England, which would mean showed in Germany of hostility of her neighbors, France and Russia.

The Freisinnige Zeitung pools the debate for the Emperor saying that during the war in the world must anything important be done without the Kaiser's consent. The paper claims that this doctrine is anti-Bismarckian and would constantly embroil Germany, requiring above all an enormous navy and colonial army.

The Nationalist organ warns the government not to allow itself to be pushed further into Chinese adventures than real, tangible, and profitable results.

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## CANTON'S DEBACLE

## THE PRESIDENT'S NEIGHBORS GIVE HIM AN OVATION.

Thousands Present at the Dedication of a Cannon from Santiago and a Spanish War Tablet.

## ADDRESS BY JUDGE W. R. DAY

## GLORIOUS PAGES OF HISTORY WRITTEN IN THE LATE WAR.

## Brief Speech by Mr. McKinley—New Responsibilities Fought with New Glory for the Nation.

CANTON, O., July 4.—Canton's Fourth of July celebration was purely nonpartisan. It was the occasion of the dedication of a tablet to the county's representatives in the Spanish-American war,