

LOSSES AT TIEN TSIN

CASUALTY LIST FORWARDED BY COL. COOLIDGE OF THE NINTH.

Minister Allen Reports the Invasion of Corea by Boxers and Chinese.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The War Department today bulletined its first official report of the results of the battle of Tien Tsin as follows: "The Foo—Adjutant-General, Washington. Casualties in attack on Tien Tsin July 13: Killed—Colonel E. H. Liscum and 1 enlisted man. Wounded—Captain C. R. Noyes, Major J. M. L. Liscum, Captain E. V. Bookmiller, serious, not dangerous; Lieutenant L. B. Lawton, not serious; Lieutenant J. H. Liscum, not serious; 20 enlisted men. Missing—Two enlisted men. Coolidge, who signed the dispatch, is Lieutenant-Colonel of the 9th and the following dispatch has been received by the Navy Department: "The Foo, July 13.—Bureau of Navigation, Washington. Latest reports do not indicate that any officers, Major Lee, Captain Brewster, Lieutenants Naylor, Hammond and Waldron are wounded; Captain Charles G. Long, Major J. M. Liscum, Second Lieutenant F. R. Lang, Army, wounded. An aid has gone to Tien Tsin to get accurate information.

Second Lieutenant Frank R. Lang served during the Spanish War as Sergeant-Major and Second Lieutenant in the First Maine Volunteer Infantry.

Captain Charles G. Long, of the Marine Corps, entered the service in 1885 and was appointed Lieutenant in the Regular Army April 30, 1899.

Japan Has News From Pekin.

The Japanese Legation has received the following dispatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Tokio: "Baron Nishi's (Japanese Minister at Pekin) letter of June 26 was received at the Legation on July 17. It contains information as to the situation at Tien Tsin. It says the legation is being shelled. Ammunition is running short. Danger of massacre is imminent. Prompt relief is necessary. The Japanese Legation is being shelled. It is impossible to procure provisions after July 17.

The Chinese Minister called on Secretary Hay this morning, and had a 20 minute talk with him.

The Invasion of Corea.

Minister Allen, at the Corea, telegraph the State Department that Boxers and Chinese are in force within a few miles of the Korean frontier. The natives of Ping Yang, the most northerly province of Corea, are being driven from their homes. The foreigners remain in safety. The government is very anxious. Tam Ye, the Korean Charge, said he did not anticipate an extension of the Boxer revolt in Corea. The Boxer and Chinese soldiers, he thought, had been used in a broad sense. He said that it has all along been difficult to discriminate between the imperial troops and the Boxers. The Boxer movement is alarming in the fact of the imperial troops being in close proximity to Corea, but of course, in view of the tension in China, the uncertainty as to whether the approaching troops are imperial or imperial troops may give rise to the fears entertained by the people in the north. Mr. Tam says that he had heard nothing from the Chinese touching this matter. As far as he knows, there was no Boxer element in Corea itself, and he was not inclined to place much credence in the report of a threatened invasion.

Consul Fowler Reports.

The buoyant and hopeful feeling yesterday as to the Chinese situation was strengthened today by the addition of a confirmatory dispatch from Consul Fowler, at Che Foo, touching the safety of the Legation at Tien Tsin. The report, of course, it is understood that Mr. Fowler's information came from the same fountain head as did Mr. Wu's of yesterday, namely, the famous man Shih Kai, the Chinese Consul at Tien Tsin. Because of the very intimate relations that have existed up to a very recent date between this official and the imperial court at Peking, his position as commander of the imperial body-guard, there is a disposition here to attach more credence to his dispatches than would be accorded to those of other Chinese officials. Mr. Fowler's report is to the effect that he has no inducement to falsify the facts.

Consul-General Goodnow, at Shanghai,

has called for a warship. His suggestion is that the Chinese government should have with it a warship in view of the fact that the Castine is already at that port, and foreign ships are on the way. President Will Return to Canton. The President's intention to return to Canton tomorrow night. He will be in constant communication with the members of the Cabinet from there by telephone and telegraph, and does not consider it necessary to remain in Washington. During the interim, before his return, he will have appointed a committee to take the situation in detail with the various Cabinet officers. It may be that another formal meeting will be held tomorrow.

Having decided that the situation does not warrant the Chinese government's action at this time, and having agreed upon the number of troops and marines which will be sent to reinforce the international troops in China, the President's administration is described by a prominent official as one of waiting. Reliable news of the situation in Pekin is expected soon. Until it arrives nothing will be done but to mobilize and push forward troops and marines selected to make up our quota of 30,000 soldiers, which the commanders at Taku have decided are necessary to hold Tien Tsin against the Chinese.

Senator Elkins' Opinion.

Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, was with the President for a short time today. He expressed his satisfaction, after the interview, with the decision of the Administration not to summon Congress in extraordinary session. "The President is level-headed and can be trusted," said he. "I think his decision not to call an extra session is a wise one. The President's decision is most equivalent to a declaration of war, and I am opposed to war."

"Suppose it should turn out that our Minister and the other foreigners at Pekin have been killed?"

"Would that alter the situation so as to create the necessity for an extra session?" "We have no apprehension of danger in Shanghai, but yet we are preparing an American emergency company, about 60 strong, and will be ready for active service at any time. There are two English companies here already, one German company and one French company. These will be maintained during the present critical condition of affairs."

Colonel Liscum Buried.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The War Department today received a cablegram from General MacArthur, dated Manila, July 17, saying that Colonel Liscum had been buried at Tom Ky on the 17th instant.

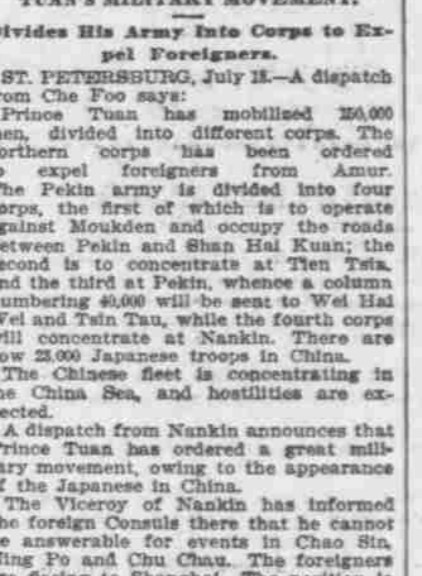
ROCKHILL IS HOPEFUL

BELIEVES SOME MEMBERS OF THE LEGATION HAVE ESCAPED.

States His Opinion on the Relations Between Sir Robert Hart and Chinese Officials.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—One of the first callers at the State Department today was W. W. Rockhill, director of the Bureau of American Republics, whose name has been mentioned as a possible successor of Mr. Conger as the United States representative in China in case the latter is dead. After his interview with the Secretary of State, Mr. Rockhill said that he had no expectation of returning to the Orient. Mr. Rockhill is one of the few officials who still retain a remnant of hope that the British and German concessions. Under cover of the artillery fire the main body of the Chinese troops advanced against the railway station, but they were beaten back by the allies. The Germans guarding that part of the city were attacked by a large body of Chinese and would have been overpowered had not the timely arrival of the Japanese saved them. They advanced with ringing cheer and the Chinese were routed. On the 18th, at 7 A. M., the Chinese troops, uniting their forces, attacked simultaneously from the north and south. The allies met and beat back each attack. The Russian troops, who were in the advance, crossed the river and attacked the enemy from the front. They were followed by the English, German and Japanese. The Chinese were driven out of their position on the opposite side of the river. From the native city, though, they continued their bombardment. Their shells were aimed mostly at the conspicuous buildings in the concessions, Gordon Hall and the Japanese Consulate. On the 19th, the enemy's attack was directed from the left bank. As before

ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF



RUSSIAN COMMANDER AT TIEN TSIN.

some members of the Legation in Pekin may have escaped.

His hope for the fugitives is based on his knowledge of the relations existing for the past 20 years between Sir Robert Hart and the British Customs officer, and some of the most powerful officials in Pekin. Some of these officials owe all they have to the friendship of Sir Robert, and it is within the limits of possibility that they have been able to secure at least some of the women of the party where they can weather the storm until relief reaches Pekin. This afternoon a force of 200 or 300 allies was advancing from Taku to relieve Tien Tsin, and had arrived within 16 miles of Tien Tsin. There was great joy when word was passed around of the allies' relief, and next morning the allied force, attacking from the east and south, drove off the enemy and the firing ceased. Another report published in the press from Tien Tsin says that on June 22 the United States Consulate was burned during the bombardment. The Japanese papers also tell of the explosion of a young employe of a commercial house, named Walte, who disguised himself as a Boxer and, accompanied by four Cosacks, left the besieged city of Tien Tsin on June 18, to reconnoiter the island from signals, and the Russians reached Taku on the 23d with their letters, which asked for reinforcements.

SHANGHAI MENACED.

Entire Yangtze Region in a State of Revolt.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London, says: "The entire region of the Yangtze is in a state of unrest. Shanghai is menaced by a native uprising, and the northern provinces are in revolt. The Boxers may be the ultimate policy of the powers, the immediate effect of the successful attack of the foreigners at Tien Tsin is to reduce the island from signals, so also the civilized world must cease breathing out threats of fire and slaughter, and recognize the obligation to create a new order in China, or else stay out together. They also said that the new order cannot be brought about without a partition of territories. "The Shanghai correspondent of the Mail learns that the Prince Ching concocted a scheme to enable Sir Robert Hart to escape, disguised from the British Legation, but that Sir Robert, however, refused to desert the other inmates of the Legation, and he twice wrote to Prince Tuan asking him to spare the lives of all the foreigners. Prince Tuan, however, did not make any reply, and Sir Robert is believed to have perished on the night of July 6, during the massacre."

As Reported by the Colonel of the Japanese Troops.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 18.—The steamer Express of the United States Marine Corps in this city to enlist as many men as possible before July 25. On that date the Government expects to send 500 marines to China. An extra effort is being made to get men, and all who enlist have the promise of active service in China if they desire it.

Enlisting Marines.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Orders from Washington have been received at the recruiting office of the United States Marine Corps in this city to enlist as many men as possible before July 25. On that date the Government expects to send 500 marines to China. An extra effort is being made to get men, and all who enlist have the promise of active service in China if they desire it.

Timothy Blackstone's Will.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The will of Timothy B. Blackstone, ex-president of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, who died May 25, has been admitted to record in Cook County. The estate is valued at \$1,000,000. According to the terms of the will \$250,000 is given to public institutions, \$750,000 to relatives, and the remainder of the estate is bequeathed to the widow, Isabella F. Blackstone.

Yellow Fever at New York.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A Syrian woman of the second-class passenger of the steamer Havana, who was detained on Hoffman Island, died suddenly today, and the body was removed to Swinburne Island for an autopsy. The autopsy shows suspicious indications that the woman died of yellow fever.

Mrs. Perry Belmont Ill.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A special telegram from Mrs. Perry Belmont is specially sent to the World from New York, reporting that Mrs. Perry Belmont is critically ill with appendicitis. An operation will be performed tomorrow. She was taken ill Sunday morning and grew worse rapidly until her condition became alarming.

TROOPS NEEDED IN CUBA

NO MORE WILL BE WITHDRAWN FROM THE ISLAND.

Governor-General Wood Strongly Objected to Ordering Another Regiment to China.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Governor-General Wood, of Cuba, who arrived here last night, reached the War Department at 2 P. M. today, and immediately into Secretary Root's office. He said he knew little about conditions in China or the reason for his having been called to Washington. He had been in response to a telegraphic request from Secretary Root. General Wood said conditions in Cuba were quiet and favorable. General Wood spent three hours with the Secretary of War. The Cuban situation was gone over thoroughly. General Wood reiterated his opinion that it would be very undesirable to withdraw more than the three regiments now under orders to leave the island. The removal of the troops now under orders will make the American force a little more than 5000 in Cuba. This General Wood considers essential to the welfare of the island until after the coming constitutional convention. The date for this has not yet been fixed, and about six weeks' notice will have to be given, owing to the slowness of rural communication. The election of delegates to the convention probably will be over by October 1. The Cubans do not want the American troops replaced by native volunteers at this time, because of the opinion this would make for a disastrous situation. After the constitutional convention, it may be possible to reduce the insular force still further. It is understood that Secretary Root coincided with General Wood's view of the situation, and that the full explanation, and that no further draft will be made on the Cuban forces at present.

AVAILABLE MILITIA FORCE.

One Hundred Thousand Organized in the Several States.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Adjutant-General's office has issued its list of organized militia forces in the United States, together with the number of men available for military duty, but unorganized. The grand total of organized militiamen in the several states is 100,000. The militia forces are as follows: Alabama, 1,000; Arkansas, 1,000; California, 4,500; Colorado, 2,000; Connecticut, 2,714; Delaware, 521; Florida, 1,000; Georgia, 6,656; Idaho, 508; Illinois, 10,000; Indiana, 2,708; Iowa, 2,444; Kansas, 383,732; Kentucky, 1,000; Louisiana, 2,000; Maryland, 1,000; Massachusetts, 5,675; Michigan, 1,000; Minnesota, 1,000; Mississippi, 1,000; Montana, 1,000; Nebraska, 1,000; Nevada, 1,000; New Hampshire, 1,000; New Jersey, 1,000; New York, 1,000; North Carolina, 1,000; North Dakota, 1,000; Oregon, 1,000; Pennsylvania, 1,000; Rhode Island, 1,000; South Carolina, 1,000; South Dakota, 1,000; Texas, 1,000; Utah, 1,000; Virginia, 1,000; Washington, 1,000; Wisconsin, 1,000; Wyoming, 1,000; District of Columbia, 1,000; New Mexico, 1,000; Oklahoma, 1,000.

CHARTERING OF TRANSPORTS

Many Vessels Being Taken Up by the Powers.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The chartering of the transports to convey troops to China is causing much stir in shipping circles. Private cable advices state that 15 German steamships now operating in the Atlantic trade have been requisitioned as war transports, and supply ships for the German Empire. News is also received in shipping circles that the United States Government is actively in the market for chartered steamships of all nationalities on the Pacific, to act as transports and supply ships for this country in connection with the Chinese outbreak. Inquiry at the office of the British lines failed to discover any indication of a message had been spoken for by the British Government, and agents did not expect to lose any of their vessels. They argued that any troops to be sent to China would be transported in addition to those already in service in the African War, would have to be obtained from India or some other dependency, and such a kind of affair could hardly be expected to call into service steamships of the Atlantic fleet. It was further argued that the fact that the boats would have to pass through the Suez Canal would also make it inadvisable for the government calling for the large class of steamships. For this reason, it was stated, there is little likelihood of tourists now abroad having any difficulty in obtaining accommodation when they wish to return. Twenty-two steamers have been taken from commercial channels. These steamships represent a total of 100,000 tons of shipping capacity, but the beginning of the movement.

CRUISER PHILADELPHIA SAILS.

Said to Be Under Secret Orders for China.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 18.—The cruiser Philadelphia, sailed today from Bremerton naval station under secret orders to proceed to China. Her departure was a complete surprise. It is understood that she needed docking for repairs. All shore leave was stopped yesterday by the commanding officer, and she departed today. The vessel recently took on a cargo of coal sufficient to carry her to China. From unofficial sources it is learned that the vessel is to be used to join the naval forces in Chinese waters. Activity at Mare Island. VALLERIE, Cal., July 18.—Commander Francis J. Drake, of Mare Island, who has been in charge of the ordnance department at that post for some time, has been ordered to China. Secret orders received at the station here have been the cause of great activity in the various ordnance shops, and also in other warlike preparations. Work is being pressed on the Moberg, Alert, Marched, Bear and other vessels. It is believed they are destined for immediate service.

Order to San Diego Battery.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., July 18.—Battery D, Third Artillery, Captain Charles H. Hays, commanding, is to go to the far East. Notification was received today from General Shafter saying that the battery had been selected for immediate service in China. The commanding officer to put in a requisition for clothing, etc. The battery consists of 113 men and three officers.

Texas Guardsmen's Offer.

FORT WORTH, Tex., July 18.—The members of the State Guard have tendered their services to the Government in case they are needed in the Chinese war.

JAPAN LANDING TROOPING.

Fifteen Thousand Men Disembarking at Taku.

LONDON, July 18.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated today, says the disembarkation of 15,000 Japanese troops is proceeding at Taku. The Japanese troops today give some additional facts relative to the memorial to the throne which is being presented to the Emperor. The memorial is signed by the Viceroy and has induced all the other Viceroy except two to frame, as reported in the Associated Press dispatches of July 17. The memorial insisted upon the necessity of the following: "First—Protection of foreigners in the empire, whether war breaks out or not, in order to preserve China's prestige as a civilized state. "Second—The rescue of foreign Ministers still living, as negotiations would still then be possible, and the governments of those still living might use their influence in favor of China. "Third—A letter of apology to the German Emperor for the murder of Baron von Kettler, as well as a proposal for the extradition of the murderer, and a written assurance of China's good intentions, to be given to the United States and France. "Fourth—Full compensation for all losses of life and property of foreigners. "Fifth—Orders to be given to the mil-

TESTIMONY OF A WITNESS WHO THOUGHT HE SAW GATES' BODY.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from New London, Mo., says:

The leading witness today in the trial of Alexander Jester was W. Bryant Riley, who in 1871 resided with his parents near Reece Creek, in Monroe County. The witness was then a young man, but he remembers very distinctly that he saw the body of General Gates in the creek when the ice broke up in the Spring of 1871. His hair was dark and long, the description fitting that of Gilbert Gates, who murdered the general. Pleasant Curtright, aged 61, testified that on the morning of January 25, 1871, he overtook Jester on the road en route to Paris, near the ford of Elk River, in chapter two wagon and team, and was pretty close to him before Jester knew he was near. Jester turned and seemed very much disturbed. E. T. Wetmore testified that Jester, with his two teams stopped at the Detroit Hotel at Paris the night of January 25, 1871. Jester slept in his wagon that night in the barn, although he was invited to sleep in the room where there was a stove. He appeared to be in trouble.

Alisona Murder Mystery.

SOLIMONVILLE, Ariz., July 18.—J. W. Wheeler and W. H. Howes of the Detroit Copper Company, of Morenci, left on a fishing expedition on Eagle Creek two weeks ago. After 10 days elapsed searching parties were sent out. The bodies were found, covered with brush, nine miles above the pumping station on Eagle Creek. Both men had been shot through the head. They had no money. Both were men in the prime of life. Howes leaves a wife and two children.

Charles Eastman Discharged.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 18.—After a conference between counsel and the court in the hearing of Charles Eastman, the Harvard instructor, charged with the murder of Richard Grogan, July 4, Judge Almy today ordered the discharge of the prisoner, stating he could find no reason for holding Eastman for the grand jury.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$100,000,000 reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, \$10,889,533; Gold, 6,525,714.

At the Jester Trial.

Testimony of a Witness Who Thought He Saw Gates' Body.

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Advertisement for Hood's Sarsaparilla, claiming it is good for blood and nerves.

Advertisement for Munyon's Rheumatism Cure, featuring a portrait of a man and a testimonial.

Advertisement for Dr. A. T. Sanden's Electric Belt, claiming it cures rheumatism and other ailments.

Advertisement for Carter's Little Liver Pills, claiming they cure sick headaches and other ailments.

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