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CHINA TO BLAME

Imperial Edicts Condemned the Christians.

BOXERS ORDERED TO KILL

Government Indicted Before the World for Its Cruelty.

MINISTERS WERE NOT PROTECTED

Powers May Decline Further Negotiations With China and Declare War.

LONDON, Aug. 2, 4 A. M.—At last the story of Pekin has been told. Dr. Morrison, in today's Times, holds up the Chinese Government before the world as guilty, and to a degree of infamy as duplicity that exceeds the surmise of its worst detractors. In the same dispatch he gives a more hopeful view of the prospects of the besieged than has been expressed by any of the others who have been heard from. Simultaneously there comes from the Belgian Charge d'Affaires at Shanghai an official statement that the allies are expected to reach Pekin in about a week, they being 18 miles from Tien Tsin yesterday.

Another letter has been received at Tien Tsin from the British Minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, dated July 24. "We are surrounded by Imperial troops," he writes, "who are firing on us continuously. The enemy is enterprising, but cowardly. We have provisions for about a fortnight and are eating our ponies. The Chinese Government, if there be one, has done nothing whatever to help us. If the Chinese do not press the attack we can hold for, say 10 days. So no time should be lost if a terrible massacre is to be avoided."

Yet a Shanghai special says Li Hung Chang has received a decree, dated July 28, commanding him to inform the Consuls that the Ministers were safe on that date. Evidently Sir Claude MacDonald was over-pessimistic, as Dr. Morrison, under date of July 21, announces the arrival of supplies. In view of this it is quite within reason that the edict announcing the safety of the Ministers on the 28th is correct.

Sir Claude MacDonald's latest letter, while a strong indictment of the Chinese Government, is not nearly so much so as Dr. Morrison's dispatch. That correspondent, with the Imperial edicts as authority, declares that as late as July 2, the Imperial Government ordered the Boxers to continue "their loyal and patriotic services in exterminating the Christians." He explains that the marvelous changes in the attitude of the Chinese have so puzzled the world that it appears all the appeals for intervention and protestations of friendship have been due entirely to the victories of the allies at Tien Tsin. The Ministers at Pekin owed their safety up to July 21 not to Government protection, but to the scarcity of Chinese ammunition and to the fear which the Tien Tsin victories inspired.

When it is remembered how great reliance is placed upon Dr. Morrison in England, the importance of his exposure of the Chinese Government can scarcely be over-estimated. It seems to banish all hopes entertained by Lord Salisbury that the Chinese Government might yet be proved not directly responsible for the outrage, and it may result in an entire cessation of negotiations with Chinese diplomats, if not an open declaration of war on the part of the powers.

Commenting upon Dr. Morrison's dispatch, the Times says:

"It is now beyond doubt that the frequent assertions of the different Chinese representatives for a month past, that the legations have been enjoying the protection of the throne are, one and all, unqualified falsehoods. The cumulative evidence is overwhelming that the whole affair has been throughout under the control and direction of the Chinese Government. It now rests with the powers to make the Chinese Government understand that it will be held fully responsible for whatever happens in Pekin."

General Sir Alfred Gaselee is quoted as saying on July 28 that he was ready to advance, although lacking in artillery.

Dagget, with the Americans at Tien Tsin, is also credited with a similar statement on the same date, although utterly without transportation, not even having a horse for himself. Reinforcements are reported to have been sent to the Chinese at Yang Tsun, where strong entrenchments have been thrown up to bar the advance of the allies.

The Berlin correspondent of the Chronicle says that Emperor William's approval of the employment of non-commissioned men on leave is evidently interpreted to pave the way for a German expedition on a large scale, and it is probable when sufficiently large this force will act independently.

CHINESE TREACHERY.

Imperial Decrees Commended the Atrocities of the Boxers.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Dr. George Ernest Morrison, the Pekin correspondent of the Times, has been heard from direct. The Times this morning prints the following dispatch from him, dated July 21:

"There has been a cessation of hostilities here (Pekin) since July 16, but for fear of treachery there has been no relaxation of vigilance. Chinese soldiers continue to strengthen the barricades around the conceded area and also batteries on top of the imperial city wall, but in the meantime they have discontinued firing, probably because they are short of ammunition.

"The main bodies of the imperial soldiers have left Pekin in order to meet the relief forces. Supplies are beginning to come in, and the condition of the besieged is improving. The wounded are doing well. Our hospital arrangements are admirable, and 150 cases have passed through the hospital.

"The Tsung li Yamun forwarded to Sir Claude MacDonald a copy of a dispatch telegraphed by the Emperor to Queen Victoria attributing all deeds of violence to bandits and requesting Her Majesty's assistance to extricate the Chinese Government out of the difficulty. The Queen's reply is not stated, but the Chinese Minister at Washington telegraphs that the United States Government would gladly assist the Chinese authorities. The dispatch to the Queen was sent to the Tsung li Yamun by the Grand Council on July 3, yet the day before an imperial edict had been issued calling on the Boxers to continue to render loyal and patriotic services in exterminating the Christians. The edict also commanded Viceroys and Governors to expel all missionaries from China and to arrest all Christians and compel them to renounce their faith. Other decrees applauding the Boxers speak approvingly of their burning and slaying of converts. Their leaders are stated in a decree to be Princes and Ministers.

"On July 18 another decree made a complete volte-face due to the victories of the foreign troops at Tien Tsin. In this decree, for the first time and one month after the occurrence, an allusion was made to the death of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, which was attributed to the action of lawless brigands, although there is no doubt that it was premeditated, and that the assassination was committed by an imperial officer, as the survivor, Herr Cordes, can testify.

"The force besieging the Legation consists of the imperial troops under General Yung Lu and General Lung Tuh Siang, whose gallantry is applauded in imperial decrees, although it has consisted in bombarding for one month defenseless women and children cooped up in the legation compound, using shell, shrapnel, round shot and expanding bullets. The Chinese throughout, with characteristic treachery, posted proclamations assuring us of protection, and on the same night they made a general attack, in the hope of surprising us.

"There is still no news of Pei Tang Cathedral. The wounded number 138, including the American surgeon Lippett, severely wounded, and Captain Myers, who is doing well. Seven Americans have been killed.

"All the Ministers and members of the Legations and their families are in good health. The general health of the community is excellent, and we are contentedly awaiting relief."

After enumerating the casualties already reported and giving the total of deaths, including the Americans as 56, Mr. Morrison proceeds as follows:

"The Chinese undermined the French legation, which is now a ruin, but the French Minister (M. Pinchon) was not present, having fled for protection to the British legation the first day of the siege."

The dispatch ends as follows:

"The greatest peril we suffered during the siege was from fire, the Chinese, in their determination to destroy the British legation, burning the adjoining Han lin Yuen Pinetocal College, one of the most sacred colleges in China, sacrificing the unique library."

STAYS AT PEKIN.

British Minister Declines a Suggestion That He Leave.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—It is reported that another letter from the British Minister at Pekin, Sir Claude MacDonald, dated Pekin, Wednesday, July 25, has reached Taku. The Chinese Government has renewed the suggestion that the Minister leave the capital, but the Minister declined.

Ministers Will Not Leave Pekin.

ROME, Aug. 2.—A telegram from Taku, via Che Foo, July 30, says:

"The commander of the Italian warship Elb states that a letter from the British Minister in Pekin, dated July 25, confirms the information of the Japanese military attache that the Chinese Government on July 20 again asked the Ministers to leave Pekin, but they refused."

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS

China.

Edicts of the Chinese Imperial Government issued as late as July 2 ordered the Boxers to kill the Christians. —Page 1.

The allied forces are marching on Pekin, and are due there in eight days. —Page 1.

Chinese Imperial Government is using diplomacy to check advance of allies on Pekin. —Page 1.

In Germany, 3650 officers and 20,000 men have volunteered for Chinese service. —Page 2.

Japan, if necessary, can send 70,000 men to China. —Page 1.

Foreign.

King Victor Emmanuel III, successor to King Humbert, has arrived at Monza. —Page 1.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal leader, estimates the cost of the Boer war at $400,000,000. —Page 2.

Political.

Senator Foraker says the Democrats have as much show of winning Congress as they had of carrying Oregon last June. —Page 2.

New Hampshire Democrats nominated Dr. Frederick T. Potter for Governor. —Page 2.

Kentucky Populists nominated A. H. Cardin for Governor. —Page 2.

Iowa Republicans remembered Minister Conger in their platform. —Page 2.

Domestic.

Navy Department shares the general distrust that all was not well on the battle-ship Oregon when she went ashore. —Page 2.

Government will investigate the anarchist activity in the vicinity of New York.—Page 2.

The amount of gross gold in the United States Treasury yesterday was $431,170,784, the highest in the history of the Government. —Page 2.

Ex-Governor Roger Wolcott, of Massachusetts, has accepted the appointment as United States Minister to Italy. —Page 2.

Local.

Northern Pacific refuses to deliver cars to O. R. & N. at Wallula. —Page 1.

O. J. Laird appointed Harbormaster.—Page 12.

Mazamas will start for Mount Jefferson Monday. —Page 7.

Striking truck drivers still are firm.—Page 12.

O. R. & N. lets contract for improving its track. —Page 8.

Pacific Coast.

It is strongly intimated that Oregon school land business is manipulated by officials for the benefit of a private graft. —Page 4.

Another promising placer strike has been made in Eastern Oregon. —Page 4.

A workman was crushed almost to jelly in a Lane County, Oregon, saw mill. —Page 4.

Smallpox at Cape Nome is well in hand and decreasing. —Page 5.

Crop reports from Yakima, Wash., and La Grande, Or., are rosy; grain is turning out poor in Yamhill County, Oregon, and farmers declare they will abandon it for stock-raising. —Page 5.

Marine.

Statistical position of freights is strong. —Page 8.

Grain ships in port working again. —Page 8.

MARCHING ON PEKIN

Allied Forces Due at the Capital in Eight Days.

EIGHTEEN MILES FROM TIEN TSIN

Chinese Government Resorts to Diplomacy to Check the International Advance.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 1.—M. de Favreaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received the following dispatch, dated Shanghai, August 1, from M. de Cartier de Marchienne, secretary of the Belgian Legation, now acting as Charge d'Affaires of Belgium at Shanghai:

"The allies are marching on Pekin. They are 18 miles from Tien Tsin and should reach Pekin in eight days. All the Europeans have taken refuge in the inner inclosure of the imperial city."

TIEN TSIN, July 26, via Che Foo, July 30, and Shanghai, Aug. 1.—The American commander received orders from Washington today not to delay the advance on Pekin. He was also informed that heavy reinforcements are en route.

Great activity is noticeable at the Japanese headquarters. Transport preparations are being hurried. It is extremely unlikely that either the Japanese or British intend to be left behind the Americans, though the British preparations are a long way from completeness. The Japanese organization, on the other hand, excites the admiration of all.

The total strength of the allies here is 17,000. Reinforcements are arriving daily.

General Gaselee Takes Command.

TIEN TSIN, July 27, via Shanghai, Aug. 1.—General Sir Alfred Gaselee arrived here today and assumed command of the British forces.

ON THE WAY.

Americans, British and Japanese Believed to Be Taking Part.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—"The allies began the advance from Tien Tsin this morning," announced an agency bulletin dated at Shanghai at 11:10 A. M. today.

It is assumed that the Americans, British and Japanese are taking part in this forward movement, whether other nationalities are or not. An advance base will probably be established 20 or 30 miles nearer Pekin, and supplies will be assembled preparatory to a direct stroke at the capital.

Of the 60,000 allies debarked at Pe Chi Li ports, English military observers consider that 30,000 are available for an advance beyond Tien Tsin. The Chinese forces, according to the vague gatherings of the allies' intelligence officers, up to July 27 were disposed in a great arc 30 miles long and distant 10 or 15 miles. The numbers and exact location of the several divisions are utterly unknown. The Pei Ho River is blockaded by sunken stone-laden junks for 20 miles beyond Tien Tsin and farther up, according to Chinese spies of the allies, and a dam has been constructed for the purpose of flooding the low-lying expanse of country.

The first engagement of the relief expedition will probably be at Pei Tang, where the Viceroy of Yulu personally commands.

TO CHECK ADVANCE.

Chinese Government Using Diplomacy With Powers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Chinese Imperial Government is putting forth powerful efforts to secure through negotiations the abandonment of the international movement on Pekin. The cablegrams received at the State Department today from Li Hung Chang all tend to demonstrate his desire to secure the succor of the Ministers at Pekin and their delivery at Tien Tsin if this can be safely effected, trusting that in return the international column can be halted. Unquestionably a proper assurance of the safe delivery of the Ministers would have some effect upon the temper of the powers, and it is possible that the United States Government would give ear to overtures in that direction, were not the attempt made by the Chinese to impose conditions upon the delivery that are altogether objectionable. Such, for example, is a stipulation that the Chinese imperial authorities shall be absolutely absolved from the consequences of the agreement and for liability for what has taken place in Pekin. The first stipulation might be regarded as direct invitation to the Boxers to murder the Ministers on their way to the coast, and therefore our Government will leave it to Mr. Conger himself whether or not he regards it as safe to leave Pekin when the opportunity is held out.

Meanwhile, there has been no change relative to the military programme, so far as our Government is advised. The senior United States naval officer at Taku already is under the most positive instructions to urge a forward movement, these having been sent by Secretary Long just after the receipt of the original Conger message, and he was advised also of the intention of the Government to add to his force. These matters are referred to in the belated dispatches from Tien Tsin, which touched upon the military situation and the prospects of a speedy forward movement. But no additional instructions on this point were sent to the United States Army officers today, and the Government is allowing its officers on the spot to shape their own campaign.

Secretary Root said today that there had been no developments in the diplomatic situation which would delay the advance upon Pekin, and that General Chaffee had orders to cover any contingency which might arise. A statement has been made in the dispatches from Europe to the effect that the United States is pushing General Chaffee for first command. It was said at the War Department today that such was not the case, though it was recognized that the situation might be such as to make it necessary for him to accept the command if tendered by other powers.

ITALY'S NEW RULER

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL III.

ROME, Aug. 1.—King Emmanuel and Queen Helen arrived this morning, and proceeded to Monza, where they will arrive this evening. The Ministers met their majesties at the station

MONZA, Aug. 1.—The King and Queen of Italy arrived here this evening.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Emperor William today sent the following telegram to King Victor Emmanuel, at Rome:

"I am deeply moved by the death of your loyal father, my sincerely beloved and true friend and ally. I send you herewith an expression of my deep and sincere sympathy, my best wishes for your reign. May the friendship which united our houses during the reign of your father continue. His memory will ever remain written in my heart."

In a similar telegram to Queen Margherita, on behalf of himself and the Empress, Emperor William says: "The chivalrous, kind, brave and faithful Humbert fell as a soldier on the battle-field, a victim of those devilish machinations which aim at the destruction of all order, both divine and human. May God console you in your indescribable grief. May he strengthen your son's arm so that he may wield the scepter and sword for the good of his people and the glory and welfare of Italy."

THOUSAND SOLDIERS FOR CHINA.

Transport Meade Leaves San Francisco for Taku.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The transport Meade sailed for Taku, China, this afternoon with 1000 soldiers aboard. The troops sailing were Companies I, K, L and M, comprising the Third Battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry; troops B, G, I and H, Third Cavalry, and Company E of the battalion of engineers, from West Point. The band of the Third Cavalry accompanied the squadron.

Besides the soldiers and the equipment, the Meade carried $1,700,000 in currency for the payment of war expenses in China.

Colonel Webb Hayes, detailed as an aid on General Chaffee's staff, was a passenger on the Meade. Professor Carl C. Plehn, of the University of California, who is to superintend the census of Manila, was among the civilian passengers.

Troops Going From India.

SIMLA, Aug. 1.—Another brigade of troops will be ordered to China tomorrow.

Justice Smyth Very Ill.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Reports received from intimate friends of Justice Frederick Smyth, of the Supreme Court, who has been ill for some time at Atlantic City, says that the Justice is rapidly sinking. His friends here had slight hopes of his recovery last evening.

BLOW AT PORTLAND

Northern Pacific Diverting Oregon Wheat to Tacoma.

NO CAR DELIVERIES AT WALLULA

New Arrangement Places This Port at a Disadvantage in Doing Business in Her Own Territory.

The Northern Pacific has served notice upon all interested that on August 15 the existing agreement with the O. R. & N. Co., by which wheat has been turned over to the latter road from the former at Wallula Junction for shipment to Portland, will be terminated.

This announcement came somewhat in the nature of a surprise to nearly every one except those who were in close touch with the grain business as it is handled by the Northern Pacific at Tacoma. When it was reported a few months ago that the company was building an immense warehouse at Tacoma, the question naturally arose as to where the wheat was coming from to fill it. The docks at Tacoma had proven ample for any business that was directly tributary to that port, and for some business also that was taken out of O. R. & N. territory in Oregon. It was thus apparent that the Northern Pacific, emboldened by its success in invading the territory of the O. R. & N., would probably follow up the lead and divert more wheat from its natural route down the Columbia River.

For many years, Portland exporters operating in the territory tapped by the branch of the Northern Pacific known as the "Hunt road" have insisted on having their wheat brought to Portland instead of being diverted to Puget Sound. On rare occasions the Northern Pacific has hauled this wheat past Wallula and through Tacoma into Portland on its own line. The bulk of the traffic controlled by the Portland exporters, however, has been turned over to the O. R. & N. at Wallula, and that company, by reason of its level grades to tidewater, was enabled to make a rate which was lower than the actual cost would have been to the Northern Pacific. The latter company, in order to reach Portland by its own lines, was obliged to carry the wheat over the Cascade Mountains and haul it nearly twice the distance that the O. R. & N. carried it by way of Wallula to Portland.

Reducing the matter to dollars and cents, the Northern Pacific found it very profitable to permit the O. R. & N. to haul the wheat at a rate which just about covered the bare cost of moving. This, however, did not add to the commercial greatness of the Northern Pacific's pet town on Puget Sound, and the steady increase in the proportion of wheat finding its way seaward by way of Portland has finally resulted in the change of policy which becomes effective August 15. The Northern Pacific has made elaborate plans for securing this business by erecting an immense dock at Tacoma and turning it over to Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Kerr, Gifford & Co. and G. W. McNear at a nominal rental. These exporters are all doing business in Portland and naturally prefer to handle all of the wheat at this port, where their greatest interests are. At the same time, they are in business for the money that is to be made out of it, and not from patriotic motives. If the Northern Pacific supplies them with cheap storage facilities and a better car service than they have secured from the company at Portland, they will naturally take advantage of their opportunity.

Neither the Northern Pacific nor the O. R. & N. officials are disposed to discuss the matter very freely. The Northern Pacific officials say that the change will not make any difference in the amount of wheat brought to Portland. They contend that they have been charged the exorbitant rate of $1 50 per ton for switching cars from the west side of the river to the east side, where the principal grain docks are located, all of them being on the O. R. & N. lines, and that this rate has forced them at times to transfer freight across the river by trucks and drays. They announce their willingness to land wheat at the Portland docks at the same rate charged for landing it at Tacoma, 145 miles nearer the wheat fields.

Exporters admit that they can get their wheat to Portland by way of Tacoma, but for reasons which may be inferred, if not stated, there is nearly always a car shortage when wheat is wanted for Portland by way of the Sound. As a matter of fact, the ease with which cars are supplied for wheat shipped to Tacoma from the Hunt road, and the difficulty attendant upon securing them for wheat for Portland, has always handicapped Portland exporters in operating on that road. This car shortage for Portland wheat was so pronounced on one occasion last Fall that a ship waiting here for a few cars of wheat of a special grade from a station on the Hunt road was finally obliged to go to sea without it, although no difficulty was encountered at that time in securing cars to move wheat to Tacoma.

The O. R. & N. officials state that they have hauled the Northern Pacific's wheat into Portland at a rate which practically covered the bare cost of moving it, and at much less than it can be hauled round by way of Tacoma. The notification of the suspension of the arrangement was sprung on the O. R. & N. so suddenly that its officials have not yet had time to consider it, or decide on a method of retaliation. Among the business men most interested in the prestige of Portland, it is the belief that now that the Northern Pacific will no longer haul wheat out of that rich country to the O. R. & N., the latter road will be forced to protect its interests by extending its line up Snake River to Lewiston and thence into the Clearwater country and haul the wheat out over its own tracks. If it is as energetic as the Northern Pacific has been, it will also build enough feeders to make matters very interesting for its enterprising rival.

The total amount of wheat taken from the Northern Pacific by the O. R. & N. Co. at Wallula last year was 28,000 tons. As the new branches of the Oregon road in the Columbia River counties will show an increase of three times this amount this year, the diversion of this traffic, which rightfully belongs to Portland, will not make an appreciable showing on the coming season's shipments. As the natural route of this traffic is by way of Portland, however, some concern is felt that the limit of these aggressions has not been reached.

APPEAL FOR AID.

Crops and Property in Texas Destroyed by Floods.

DALLAS, Tex, Aug. 1.—A letter from Kerrville, in Southwestern Texas, states that in a large section north of there crops and nearly all kinds of property have been destroyed by floods, and scores of families are homeless and destitute. An appeal has been sent to Governor Sayers for public aid.