

HE WILL NOT GO

Chaffee Is Not to Join the German Expedition.

GOVERNMENT FACES A CRISIS

State Department May Try to Dissuade Berlin Authorities From Undertaking This Campaign—Chinese Are to Blame.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The United States Government is facing a serious crisis in China, owing to the announcement of the purpose of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee to begin another offensive campaign. General Chaffee has been invited to join in the expedition, which is to be mobilized on a larger scale than anything attempted in China since the allied army began the march to Peking. The general so informed the War Department today, and the officials of the State Department have been advised of the situation.

This German movement is viewed with absolute dismay here, for it is feared that it requires an immediate decision by the United States Government of its whole line of policy toward the Chinese question. General Chaffee will be told that he is not to participate in this campaign. He has been keeping the American forces in Peking ever since the city was pacified, simply as a legation guard, and the German Government is fully aware that the United States Government purposely deprived the American contingent in China of its offensive military character and withdrew it from the control of General von Waldersee in order to hasten peace negotiations and prevent, so far as it could, the continuance of military movements against the Chinese, which were harmful in their effect upon the peace movement. So our Government, not having changed its policy, cannot do otherwise than to cause General Chaffee to refrain from any participation in military movements so long as the present peaceful conditions continue.

But another very serious point under consideration is, not whether Chaffee shall join the German movement, but whether it is not the duty of our Government to exercise all proper efforts to dissuade the German Government from undertaking this campaign.

The Chinese Government is unfortunately delaying the peace negotiations in an exasperating fashion, and is not responding in proper spirit to the effort of the United States Government. Word has just come from Minister Conger which confirms the press advices relative to the Chinese declaration to accede to the demands of the Ministers in the matter of capital punishment of the leaders implicated in the Boxer movement. Mr. Conger's message gave, to be understood that the Chinese Government had agreed to extradite Prince Tuan and Lan without capital sentences; to recommend suicide to Prince Chang; death for Yu Hsien and Chao Chi Chao; imprisonment and degradation from office for Chi Hsu and Hsu Cheng Yu. It is said that an edict already has been issued to execute these sentences.

A visit from the Japanese Minister to the State Department served to give color to the story that our Government is casting about to ascertain how far the other powers party to the Chinese question would indorse the proposed campaign. It is impossible to secure exact information on the subject. The whole subject, it was said, is to come before the Cabinet meeting tomorrow, when the course to be pursued by the United States Government will be determined.

It is said unequivocally by competent authority that the German military forces under no circumstances will participate with the Germans in the proposed expedition, and although it cannot be learned that General Chaffee has not received instructions to that effect, he undoubtedly will have them very shortly. The United States Government stands steadily by the principles laid down in Secretary Hay's letter of July 3 last.

VON WALTERSEE'S "BLUFF."

Many in Peking Do Not Believe He Will Send Out an Expedition.

PEKING, Feb. 18.—The foreign envoys have held a conference regarding the Chinese reply concerning the punishment of the guilty persons named by the powers. The reply was considered very satisfactory, and the envoys decided to insist upon a compliance with their original demands. This decision, and the objections urged by the envoys, were the subject of discussion, and were unanimous, and the doves of the diplomatic corps will inform the Chinese plenipotentiaries that the former requirements must be strictly complied with.

Meanwhile, great preparations are being made by the various commanders preparatory to the big expedition. Apparently, the only commanders who have enough of anything for a long campaign are the American, British and Japanese. The others are deficient, especially the German, although Count von Waldersee believes that in a few days he will have all the supplies really necessary. He takes the position that it will be better to secure the greater part of the provisions from the country itself, but most of the Generals think it unwise to take so great a risk. The British will rely almost entirely upon pack trains. Any other method of transportation through the mountain passes would probably be impossible, as, according to information received here, the Chinese have prepared for just this contingency, and have blocked every possible pass with big boulders, in order to render the passage of artillery next to impossible.

Many people in Peking say that Count von Waldersee is "working a bluff," in co-operation with the foreign envoys, hoping to compel the Chinese plenipotentiaries to comply with the demands of the powers. The military authorities say this may be the case, but that China would never believe the foreigners again if they failed to send an expedition after Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenfeld personally notified Li Hung Chang that it would be done in case the Chinese court did not accede to the demands of the powers. Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang are greatly worried.

To Clear Chi Li.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The Cologne Gazette publishes a dispatch from Peking which explains that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee's new expedition is intended to clear entirely the Province of Chi Li of Chinese soldiers and produce a wholesale dread among the Chinese. The German commissariat department has ordered 300 transport wagons to be ready in 10 days.

The Chinese Will Be Astonished.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 18.—The Shanghai Mercury asserts that "the allies are preparing a movement that will astonish China and bring her to terms quickly." According to the North China Daily News, the Germans are planning an expedition on the Yangtze Kiang.

Expedition Will Start Saturday.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Count von Waldersee has prepared his plans for the new expedition," says the Pekin correspondent of the Morning Post, wiring yesterday, "and it will start next Saturday."

All the powers except Russia and the United States have agreed to allow their forces to join."

BRUTALITY OF THE GERMANS.

An English Correspondent Writes From Personal Observation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—George Lynch, an English war correspondent, who saw service in Cuba and South Africa and is then commissioned by two London papers to accompany the allied forces on the march to Peking, writes to the Herald a long description of the terrible atrocities by the allies with which the campaign was accompanied. Mr. Lynch personally vouches for the accuracy of the facts he relates. He says:

"But it is to the Germans that we must award the laurels of outrage in this campaign. They arrived late for the hunt—the man hunt, or man, woman and child hunt. There was something particularly cold-blooded about their proceedings. They arrived when the country ought to have been settled down, to avenge the murder of their Minister and to carry out the mandate of the allied army."

"After marching into Peking, leaving their path strewed with the blood of hundreds of innocent people, who had just been taken to their homes, the Germans established a military reign of terror in their section of the city. Every day there were executions. One day 50 were shot. They have been busy since then to orientate methods for the purpose of extracting evidence from their witnesses. The treatment of their prisoners, as I can personally testify, from what I saw, was most brutal."

Mr. Lynch takes the missionaries to task for their looting. Further on he says:

"The policy of the United States throughout this whole Chinese business has, to my mind, been altogether admirable. I recollect being with General Chaffee the day after the relief. He said to me:

"We had to come right up to relieve these people in the legations and now the sooner we can get out and go back home the better pleased I shall be."

"This appears to me the right policy, not alone for the United States, but for all the rest of the powers."

Mr. Lynch thinks the Chinese spirit of rebellion is still very active and will be revived in the Spring.

SITE FOR A LEGATION.

Rockhill Suggests That It Be Secured at Once.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

While the indecision of the United States in China by foreign nations continues, there is some interesting information in a letter Senator Lodge has received from Mr. Rockhill, who was sent to Peking to assist Minister Conger. He says:

"Conger has written to the department and I have written to the Secretary suggesting the use of the site of the old American Legation for our legation here. All the other powers have already pre-empted large tracts in the Tartar city here, on which they expect to build. We do not do something at once, we will find ourselves shut off permanently from getting what we should have—a respectable legation, worthy of us, and commensurate with our interests out here. If Congress would appropriate \$100,000, we could secure all the necessary land and build all the needed buildings for the legation. The ground which must remain here, probably for years to come. A year from now and it will be too late. It is without any exaggeration, now or never."

TRIED BY A MOB.

Tennessee Negro's Jurors Hanged Him.

DIERSBURG, Tenn., Feb. 18.—An unknown mob broke into the residence of Dr. Arnold, a prominent physician here, yesterday, and struck Miss Eliza Arnold on the head and side with a hatchet. She fainted without seeing the assailant, who became frightened and fled. Bloodhounds followed the trail from the young lady's room to the house of a negro named Fred King, where a hatchet was found in a bucket of water. King and two other negroes were arrested, but the latter were released. A mob formed and would have lynched King but for the pleadings of Dr. Arnold, who insisted upon having better evidence of guilt. A mob formed today and took King from jail and tried him before a jury selected from the mob. He confessed, implicating several other negroes, and was hanged. Another negro named Beebe has been captured, charged with complicity in the assault, and probably will meet the same fate.

FEATURES OF THE SESSION.

Government's Slim Majority and Speech of Churchill.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The first division of the first Parliament of King Edward VII, which took place yesterday, resulted in cutting down to 45 the government's normal majority of 130. The interest caused by the speech of Winston Churchill's first speech at Westminster and Mr. Chamberlain's healthy defense of his own policy. The extraordinary silliness of the majority of the Conservative members of the House of Commons was the result of Lord Cranbourne's refusal to answer questions relating to the government's foreign policy without previous notice from the questioners. John Dillon asked the opportunity, and in spite of an unusually large attendance, almost placed the Conservative party in "queer street." In the course of an interview later, Mr. Dillon said:

"What it all means is that the government will be obliged to revoke the arbitrary ruling made by Mr. Balfour that the Under Secretary of State was to be asked to answer questions addressed to them. The question is more important than it appears on the surface, for, if Mr. Balfour's ruling should be revoked, it would prevent the Irish members from questioning the Irish Secretary and eventually deprive us of all right of free speech."

Dealing with Churchill's maiden speech, "One might have thought," he said, "that it was Lord Randolph talking. Mr. Churchill scored a great success. He is worthy of his American mother."

Mr. Chamberlain's speech came in reply to David Lloyd George's criticism of the conduct of the South African war, in the course of which he had denounced the burning of farms and keeping of Boer women and children in British laagers on reduced rations. These charges created a great uproar and provoked an angry demand from Mr. Broderick, Secretary of State for War, that Mr. Lloyd-George should offer evidence to substantiate his assertions.

Mr. Churchill caustically rebuked Mr. Lloyd-George. He indulged in epigrams, such as, "No other nation in the world ever received so much verbal sympathy and so little practical support as the Boers." He proceeded, half humorously and half seriously, to belittle the efforts of the pro-Boer members of the House in behalf of their friends. He declared that the war in South Africa had been carried on with unusual humanity, and he closed with the declaration of his belief that at no distant date there would be an "Anglicized, royal, peaceful and prosperous Transvaal."

Sir Robert Reed, Radical member for Dumfriesshire, argued that all this could be accomplished without unnecessary severity and without withholding terms.

Mr. Chamberlain, springing to his feet, stigmatized the speech of Sir Robert Reed as "devoted to abuse of British soldiers and the policy of the Ministers and to praise of the enemies of Great Britain."

He denied that peace with honor was at any time possible before or after the fall of Pretoria.

"The policy of His Majesty's government," he declared, "has not varied. Before the invasion of Natal we would have accepted the most moderate concession, but from the moment the invasion occurred and the Boers had fired the first shot, the government determined that not one shred of the independence

which the Boers had abused should ever again be conceded to them."

The Conservatives cheering furiously, rose to their feet from the government benches at this assertion, and made the chamber ring again and again.

"The government," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "challenged the opposition at the general election on the issue of annexation. We challenge you again, tonight, six months later, to the same issue, and not a single Liberal Imperialist."

Sir Robert Reed objected to the term "pro-Boer," but Mr. Chamberlain stuck to his guns.

"I maintain," he said, "that there is no other name for the men who believe every scandalous libel on British army officers and soldiers."

"Don't insult us," shouted Sir Robert Reed.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said: "Before we grant free government to the Boers the country must be restored to something like its normal condition. I believe the Boers know well the terms offered them. The time is, however, not opportune for taking further steps to make these terms known, but I have been in communication with Sir Alfred Milner, with a view of taking advantage of any opportunity for making the situation clear."

"The struggle had to come. It originated in the determination of the Boers to secure the ascendancy in South Africa. I believe that, in spite of the sacrifice made, this ordered the summer mind as when it entered upon this struggle, and will spare no effort to bring it to a close, and will support no party which seeks to stifle the subject in view."

Amid ringing cheers Mr. Chamberlain resumed his seat and the House adjourned.

MOSCOW PAPER SUPPRESSED.

For the Publication of University Bulletin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—The Minister of the Interior, Mr. Sipiagin, yesterday ordered the suppression of a Moscow newspaper, which has violated the prohibition against the publication of university bulletins.

The practical question of the suppression of the Novosti Dnja, a Moscow newspaper, which has violated the prohibition against the publication of university bulletins, was discussed yesterday in the House of Representatives.

Information has been received here that 230 students have been arrested in Moscow, presumably the whole assembly which obstructed the lectures among the students. Eighteen students were arrested here, but were subsequently released. Pending a decision in their case, however, they were ordered to re-enter the university. Sixteen additional arrests were subsequently made. The Forestry Institute, near by, held a meeting and declared the institute closed until the sentences against the students should be revoked and military law repealed.

The Institute of Railway Engineers, by a vote of 230 to 100, declared for obstruction. The Military and Medical Academy students met, with the permission of General Kouropatkin, the Minister of War, the latter merely warning them that he could not prevent the operation of military law if obstructive tactics were adopted. Of the 80 who were present at the meeting only 12 favored obstruction. Resolutions were adopted expressing great discontent with the sentences imposed at Kiev, and with military law generally, but it was admitted that obstructive tactics were not desirable.

"I am bound to say that in all our dealings with the Russian Government in this matter we have been received in the most friendly way. We have no complaint whatever to make against the government of the Czar."

Continuing, Lord Cranbourne said Russia had assured the government that any agreement between Russia and China respecting the occupation of Manchuria was in the nature of a modus vivendi, to prevent disturbances along the frontier and railroad. It was purely temporary, and would be replaced by a permanent arrangement when the time came.

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SOUTH AFRICA AND CHINA

GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION AS EXPLAINED IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Government's Majority Cut Down—Winston Churchill's First Speech a Success.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Questions in the House of Commons today regarding the war in South Africa did little toward throwing light on the situation. The Secretary of State for War, Mr. Broderick, gave a statement of the ever-increasing cases of typhoid fever among the troops, thus partially accounting for the long casualty lists. In October there were 500 cases and 85 deaths; in November 1,125 cases and 267 deaths, and in December 1,065 cases and 286 deaths. The intervention of the beginning of the war to December is 19,191 cases and 423 deaths.

Lord Stanley, the Financial Secretary of the War Office, imparted the information that the government had purchased for the troops in South Africa 113,975 horses in Great Britain and 71,574 elsewhere. The English and Irish horses proved the best of the American next. Of the latter, 21,000 were purchased, while Canada supplied 3700.

John Redmond, chairman of the United Irish Parliamentary party, took exception to the oath taken by King Edward in the House of Lords. He declared that inasmuch as the Catholic religion was the dominant religion in the country, it would be wrong to grant the King's salary. A. J. Balfour, the government leader, admitted that he was no admirer of the form of words, but hoped that the practical question of the salary would be disposed of for many years to come.

The refusal of Lord Cranbourne, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to answer questions concerning which notice had not previously been given, gave John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, the chance to move an adjournment of the House in order to debate the subject. Mr. Dillon declared that the Under Secretary of the Foreign Office had been muzzled.

Mr. Balfour, in defending the course of Lord Cranbourne, said the practice of cross-examining the Foreign Secretary was dangerous, and would preclude the carrying on of delicate negotiations, and might endanger the interests of nations, and possibly the peace of Europe. The House then divided as follows: For adjournment, 294; against, 248.

Lord Cranbourne, who led the debate on the subject, in reply to the King's speech from the throne was resumed, said commercial interest was Great Britain's principal interest in China. There had been great delay in the extension of the Great Northern Railway to Peking. Mr. Dillon declared that the Under Secretary of the Foreign Office had been muzzled.

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