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CHINESE DECLARE WAR AGAINST ALL THE WORLD

Government Hurls Defiance at the Powers in Firing From the Taku Forts.

THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS ORDERED TO SCENE OF ACTION

Russia Makes a Demand for Indemnity—Many White Soldiers Killed in Bombardment; Many More Injured—Hostilities Opened by Orders From the Empress Dowager—American Legation at Peking in Peril.

LONDON, June 19.—China declared war against the world when the Taku forts opened fire upon the international fleet.

The accounts of what took place are still unsatisfactory.

Unofficial narratives, coming by way of Shanghai, vary, and bear evidence of supplementing the main facts with guess work. One dispatch says that the Yorktown participated in the bombardment. Another asserts that the American marines formed a part of the storming force of 2,000.

An Associated Press dispatch from Chee Foo, dated yesterday afternoon, says:

"The forts on both sides of Taku are now occupied. The Chinese opened fire unexpectedly.

"The casualties to the mixed force were as follows: Killed—British, one; German, three; Russian, one; French, one. Wounded—British, four; German, seven; Russian, 45; French, one.

"Chinese torpedo boats were seized."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"The forts began firing in observance to orders from Peking, conveyed in a personal edict of the Empress Dowager, by advice of Kang Yi (president of the ministry of war) and several warships were struck by shells from the twelve-inch guns of the forts.

"The heavy Russian losses were due to the blowing up of the magazines of Mandshur.

"Four hundred Chinese are reported killed. The Chinese, who were retreating, fell into the hands of the Russian land force."

The Daily News has the following from Chee Foo:

"Two of the forts were blown up. The thirty-two warships at Taku aggregated 200,000 tons and carried more than 300 guns."

The failure of Admiral Seymour's column and its retreat to Tien Tsin, increases, it is presumed, the peril of the legation in Peking, which is still isolated, although Shanghai forwards Chinese rumors that the legations were attacked by mobs who were mowed down by machine guns, and also that members of the legations were massacred.

The situation at Niuch Wah is reported critical. The British consul at Kiu Kang has ordered all foreigners to leave Ku Ling and Nau King Chang. The powers are taking prompt action. Four thousand German troops have been ordered to China, 10,000 French troops are waiting to embark at Saigon, the capital of French Cochinchina, and from 3,000 to 5,000 more Rus-

sians have been ordered from Port Arthur to Taku.

This reinforcement, says the St. Petersburg correspondent to the Daily Telegraph, is announced in the St. Petersburg Gazette, the government pointing out that Russia is sending so many troops solely for the sake of peace and humanity.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The navy department has acknowledged the receipt of two cablegrams received from Admiral Remy and Commander Tausig. The first is as follows:

"Cavite, June 18.—Tausig cables that the Taku forces fired upon the foreign vessels and then surrendered to the allied forces on the morning of June 17.

"Kempff asks instructions about joining the other powers, who are taking united action in demanding that the Taku forces be turned over to them to secure a favorable termination of the trouble.

"Will the department instruct Admiral Kempff through Chee Foo and give me the same information?"

"REMEY."

The telegram of Commander Tausig of the Yorktown follows:

"Chee Foo, June 17.—The forces fired upon the foreign vessels about 12:45 a. m., and surrendered to the allied forces at 8 a. m. The British admiral is at Tien Tsin.

TAUSIG."

BERLIN, June 18.—A semi-official dispatch from Chee Foo announced that the Taku forts had been captured after a combined attack by foreign warships. Three men on the German warship Illia were killed and seven wounded. The dispatch added that the foreign settlement at Tien Tsin was being fired into by the Chinese.

When the dispatch left, nothing had been heard from the German detachment sent to Peking or from the German legation there.

The Brussels correspondent of the Standard says:

"Russia has massed 40,000 men, with seven batteries of artillery, at Kiachta, with orders to proceed to Malmatin, a Chinese town contiguous to Kiachta, and thence to advance along the telegraph route to the Mongol town of Urga, 200 miles south of Kiachta and 750 miles northwest of Peking."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, under yesterday's date, gives the following description, said to be from official sources, of the action at Taku:

"On the afternoon of June 16, in view of the large bodies of Chinese troops assembling at the forts and of the facts that torpedoes had been laid in the river, and that all communications were interrupted, the naval commandment held a council and decided to send an ultimatum calling for the disbandment of the troops and announcing that if this demand was not complied with before 2 a. m. on the following day, the united squadron would destroy the forts.

"Shortly after midnight, the forts opened fire. British, French, Russian, German and Japanese warships replied. Two of the forts were blown up, and the rest were carried by assault.

"Two British, one American and five Chinese warships are in the Chee Foo harbor."

The morning papers consider that a state of war practically exists.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The navy department has been informed by Admiral Kempff that the Taku forts have been fired on the foreign warships, and, after port that the Ninth infantry has been ordered from Manila to China. Colonel Liscom commands the regiment, which has its headquarters at Tarlac, about

two hours distant by rail from Manila. The war department officially says that the regiment probably is already on board the transport, ready to sail for China.

The war department has received the following cablegram from General MacArthur at Manila, dated yesterday: "The Ninth infantry, Colonel Liscom, ordered to Taku, is on the Logan for transportation to Port Albert; will probably start on the 24th. A typhoon delays movements."

LONDON, June 18.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that Russia has demanded 50,000,000 taels indemnity for the damage done to the Chinese railroad, in which Russians are interested.

A dispatch from Chee Foo, under today's date, says:

"The forces of the combined fleets occupied the Taku north forts yesterday, after exploding a magazine. The British gunboat Algerine was damaged, and two of her officers and four men were wounded.

"Japan and Russia are reported to be landing a large force of troops. All is quiet here."

NEW YORK, June 18.—American troops have been ordered from the Philippines to China, says a Washington special to the Herald. Whether the men will be landed or not will depend upon the situation when they arrive. The administration has decided that, to insure protection of American life and property throughout China, order must be re-established in Peking, and the Empress Dowager and the Tsung Li Yamen impressed with the necessity of acting as the powers wish in the matter of guarding foreigners and their interests.

Japan's course in despatching 1000 men to Taku will be followed, said a well informed diplomat last night, by Russia, which might deem it desirable to send a large force, especially since Great Britain and Japan combined will have an overwhelming force in that section of China, unless she draws on her forces at Port Arthur and along the Siberian frontier. The action of this government in sending troops to Taku with the probability that they will be landed will also have influence upon Russia's moves, as there is always danger that, as British and Japanese interests are nearly identical with those of this country, it may undertake a policy on similar lines, inimical to Russia's supposed interests.

If the foreign legations in Peking have been burned, as reported, the success of the Boxers has probably been at fearful cost. Reports to the state department show that on June 1, there were in Peking about 400 sailors and marines. Great Britain, Russia and Italy 22, and Germany the remainder.

In diplomatic circles it is held that if the murder of Germany's official representative has been permitted, practically as the result of a movement approved by the government, China committed an act of war against the Berlin government. This is also true of the Japanese government, a member of whose official staff in Peking was killed. It is hoped, however, that neither Germany nor Japan will take radical action, but will co-operate with the powers to restore order.

CHICAGO, June 18.—A special to the Tribune, from Denver, Colo., says: Bishop Earl Cranston, who recently returned from China, declared from the pulpit today that civilized nations must rule China. "It is worth any cost in money," he said. "It is worth any cost in bloodshed, if we can make the millions of Chinese true and intelligent Christians."

"I would cut all the red tape in the world and break all the treaties ever made, to place the armies of the United States in the fore next to Great Britain."

"The open door must be maintained for Christianity as well as commerce."

PLAGUE IN MEXICO.

Several Suspicious Deaths Among Chinamen Lately Arrived.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—A special to the Globe-Democrat from Hermosillo, Mexico, says:

Many exciting rumors have been current here for several days past to the effect that the bubonic plague has made its appearance at Guaymas, this state. A rigid investigation has been made by the Sonora health authorities under the direction of the National Board of Health. It is found that 30 Chinamen who arrived at Guaymas a few days ago, after passing through San Francisco and the United States in bond, were taken sick upon arriving at Guaymas, a few days ago, and the symptoms of their illness indicated that they were victims of the plague.

The whole lot of Chinamen were immediately isolated and are now under surveillance, awaiting further developments. Some of them have died but the number of deaths is not known here.

MAJOR DIES IN CUBA.

HAVANA, June 18.—Major Frank H. Edmunds, of General Lee's staff, died today of yellow fever.

ROOSEVELT'S BOOM FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY

Republican Delegates at Philadelphia Go Wild Over New York's Governor.

BUT PLATT AND HANNA SAY "NAV, THEODORE."

Roosevelt's Friends Discourage His Candidacy, Believing That He Will Injure His Chances for the Presidency Four Years Hence—Vice-President a "Dead Duck"—Delegates Now All at Sea.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Tomorrow, on the forty-fourth anniversary of the day on which General John C. Fremont was nominated by the first republican convention held at Music Fund Hall in this city, the national republican convention will assemble at the Exposition building in West Philadelphia.

The cymbals of the conquering army never clashed with more vigor than they do here tonight.

Amid the thousands of warriors there is but one choice for a leader. McKinley again will lead the greyhounds and the young men in the November battle. When Senator Foraker concludes his peroration in the convention on Wednesday, a storm, wild and tempestuous, will shake the great hall.

But that outburst of enthusiasm will only be a forerunner of the pendent storm that will reign if Roosevelt should be named to stand beside him in the coming battle. The stampede in his favor, which was started yesterday, threw the town into a delirium. It swept through the delegations, which had come with favorite sons to present, like a prairie fire. The boom for candidates of other men collapsed like shells when it struck them.

The secret was not hard to find. Platt and Quay, whose object is to humiliate Hanna, claim the victory. They might congratulate themselves on their work. They wielded no magician's wand. The secret lay down in the hearts of the republicans of the country.

Roosevelt's name, unlike that of other candidates, instantly struck a responsive chord in the popular breast. It captured the heart of the convention. It mattered not even that Roosevelt and his friends poured water upon it. Their efforts were as futile as hand-grenades against conflagration. The people would hear of no one else. They wore his pictures; they shouted his name; they considered him today as already nominated. The town was "Roosevelt mad."

The governor of the Empire State was sincerely anxious to avoid his nomination. Human nature, however, has its limits, and so, at four o'clock this afternoon, after a day of terrific pressure from both sides, Roosevelt issued the statement of acquiescence.

Though it thrust aside a crown, in words, it was regarded as a virtual surrender to the will of the convention. The inside history of the struggle which preceded Roosevelt's announcement, the secret conference of Hanna and his friends, the joint conferences with Roosevelt, the persuasion, appeals, entreaties and even threats that were said to have been used, will make a chapter forever memorable.

Every sort of story was afloat. It was said that Hanna served notice that Roosevelt's candidacy, although it would have been eminently acceptable at first, put forward, as it was, by enemies of the administration, did not meet now with approval and that the fight would be carried to the last ditch.

Roosevelt was said to have been told by his friends that to yield would be to stand in his own light as a candidate for president four years hence; that the vice-presidency was a graveyard from which he could never be resurrected. His place, they urged, was

again this fall. In the last proposition Roosevelt concurred.

On the other hand it was said the Platt emissaries urged that, to turn his back on the manifest wish of the republicans of the country, would be to forfeit his right to the future support of the New York organization and that the republicans of the state would look elsewhere for a candidate for governor.

All day long Hanna's efforts have been directed to the rebuilding of booms wrecked yesterday in Roosevelt's tornado. All favorite sons have been encouraged to remain in the race, and not without some success. The nomination of vice-president is three days away. The delegates are all desirous of carrying out the president's wishes and if the intimation once became conviction that McKinley himself would prefer another candidate, popular choice would be abandoned.

Platt very shrewdly decided that the New York delegation should not formally endorse Roosevelt. It is said that Roosevelt insisted upon this. Then, if he were nominated, it would be said that the nomination was forced upon him. But while the New York delegation refrained from endorsing Roosevelt, Platt is said to have passed the word to Quay and the Pennsylvania delegation to continue to fan the flames.

The stampede for Roosevelt was checked and turned, and that which seemed an certain last night seems well nigh impossible tonight. Roosevelt, himself, has close personal friends working among the delegates assuring them that the nomination was not desired by him; Senator Hanna and his lieutenants, all working together, are responsible for this result. It has been a day of hard work, of earnest endeavor, and tonight the men most interested believe that the Roosevelt boom has finally been laid to rest.

The following is the list of committeemen for the Northwestern states:

Chairman delegation of Idaho, Frank R. Gooding; Montana, Thos. H. Carter; Oregon, Wallace McCamman; Washington, E. C. Neufelder.

National committee members: Idaho, George L. Shoup; Montana, W. H. Dewitt; Oregon, George A. Steel; Washington, G. H. Baker.

Committee on resolutions: Idaho, W. B. Heyburn; Montana, Thos. H. Carter; Oregon, John D. Daly; Washington, J. M. Ashton.

Permanent organization: Idaho, F. R. Gooding; Montana, C. W. Goodale; Oregon, Malcolm A. Moody; Washington, H. J. Hayfield.

Committee on credentials: Idaho, J. F. Ailshe; Montana, John P. Forbis; Oregon, Wallace McCamman; Washington, Dr. L. M. Sims.

Committee on rules and order of business: Idaho, J. L. L. Ormable; Montana, Taylor Woodson; Oregon, Rufus S. Moore; Washington, Herbert S. Conner.

Committee to notify nominee for president: Idaho, W. B. Heyburn; Montana, David E. Folsom; Oregon, Henry E. Ankeny; Washington, Levi Ankeny.

Committee to notify nominee for vice-president: Idaho, George L. Shoup; Montana, David E. Folsom; Oregon, Thos. McEwen.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Five miles of clubs, mounted, on foot, by coaches, floats and in carriages, interspersed with music, red fire and a cake-walk is the shortest way of describing the turnout of political clubs tonight. The police had prepared for a demonstration by roping in Broad street early in the forenoon. An amusing feature of the parade, and, by the way, an innovation, was an interlarded cake-walk in the column. The characters were colored men, women and children attired in costumes made more attractive by the torches of red fire.

In the pre-arrangement of tonight's parade it had been decided in spite of an expressed sentiment by many of the clubs to permit nothing in the line antagonistic to the civil service. There were, however, two violations of the order. On one transparency mounted on wagons was this motto: "Civil service law disqualifies all over the age of 45."

On another, carried by a club on foot, was this: "We are opposed to the civil service law, because it is un-American."

The parade was divided into eight divisions, in which there were more

(Continued on Fourth Page.)