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CHINESE ARMY NEAR TIEN TSIN COMPELS FOREIGN FORCES TO MAKE A RETREAT

Three Days' Bombardment of the City Followed by an Appeal to
the Powers for Reinforcements.

FRENCH AND BRITISH SETTLEMENTS SAID TO BE DESTROYED

War Department at Washington to Dispatch More Troops From Manila and From San
Francisco—Li Hung Chang Said to Be on His Way to Peking to Bring About
Peace—Admirals of Allied Powers Issue a Proclamation Declaring
They Will Use Armed Force Only Against
Boxers and Those Opposing the
March to Peking.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

LONDON, June 24.—The only dis-
patches from China received last night
are those which give further details
of the repulse of Thursday's attempt to
relieve Tien Tsin. According to a dis-
patch from Chee Foo, hordes of Chi-
nese, with a well-posted artillery, block
the way of the American and Russian
forces. The guns of the allies could
make no impression and it was found
impossible to shift the enemy's posi-
tion. Nothing could be done except
to fall back, and this was accomplished
in good order.

It was ascertained that the foreign-
ers in Tien Tsin were making a gallant
defense.

The French concession buildings had
been vigorously attacked and in all
probability have been reduced to ashes.
After the force had retired an armored
train attempted to reconnoiter, but was
derailed.

More troops are arriving at Taku
and another attempt at relief with a
force of much greater strength was to
have been made last night.

The Chinese legation at Berlin re-
ceived another telegram last night,
stating that all the legations in Peking
were safe and that the foreign min-
isters at that place were all alive and
well.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The fol-
lowing cablegram from Admiral
Kempff was received late this after-
noon at the navy department:

"Chee Foo, June 23.—To the Secre-
tary of the Navy, Washington.—In a
proclamation issued on the 20th, the
admirals and senior naval officers of
the allied powers in China, desire, in
the name of their governments, that
it be known to the viceroys and au-
thorities of the coast and river prov-
inces and cities in China that they
intend to use armed force only against
the Boxers and people who oppose them
in their march to Peking for the rescue
of their fellow countrymen."

"KEMPFF."

The following bulletin has been is-
sued by the navy department:

Acting Secretary Hackett has this
morning received a dispatch from Ad-
miral Kempff, dated Chee Foo, June
23, to the effect that our marines, un-
der Major Walter, together with 400
Russians, have had an engagement
with the Chinese army near Tien Tsin.
They could not break through the line.
A force numbering 2,000, the admiral
reports, is now ready to make another
attempt.

The main importance of this dis-
patch is Admiral Kempff's disclosure
that it is the Chinese army and not the
Boxers who are fighting the foreign
troops.

The following dispatch has been re-
ceived at the war department:
"Manila, June 23.—Adjutant-General
at Washington.—The departure of the
Ninth infantry is delayed until June
27, in consequence of a storm which
broke the telegraph and made approach
to the transport impossible."

"MacARTHUR."
The state department has received a
letter from the Chinese minister, say-
ing the viceroy of Nanking cables him
that the legations at Peking are safe.

The war department is making ar-
rangements for the prompt transporta-
tion to China of as many troops as can
be spared from immediate service in the
Philippines.

The war department officials are ser-
iously considering the advisability of

changing the destination of the trans-
port Grant from Manila to Taku. She
will carry two squadrons of the Sixth
cavalry, numbering about 500 men, and
230 marines. These troops are now be-
ing assembled at San Francisco, and
are scheduled to start for the East on
the first proximo. The Grant is a fast
ship, and can make the trip to China
in 23 or 30 days. The horses of the
cavalry troops are to be taken over on
transports from Portland, Oregon.

LONDON, June 23.—Special dispatches
from Shanghai, dated 7:30 p. m., yes-
terday, give additional details of the
bombardment of Tien Tsin. It is re-
ported that Tien Tsin has been incess-
antly bombarded for the last three
days. The entire British and French
settlements have been destroyed. Heavy
casualties are reported. The Chinese
number at least 15,000 inside the city.
Meanwhile, their emissaries crowd the
foreign quarters, setting fire to the
buildings, and Chinese guns are being
worked steadily from the walls of the
native city. The consulates all being
destroyed, the foreigners flocked
to the town hall.

The assistance of reinforcements is
implored. The Russians are now in-
trenched in the depot, resisting the ad-
vance which the enemy is making in
overwhelming numbers. No word has
been received from Admiral Yang Tse
Kiang, and it is feared that the relief
column fared badly. There is an exo-
dus of foreigners from the Yang Tse
Kiang forts to Shanghai and Japan.
Many consider Shanghai unsafe, owing
to the absence of foreign troops.

BERLIN, June 24.—The Chinese trou-
bles have almost completely swept the
South African war from public atten-
tion. Even the latest Pretorian news
went unmentioned upon, except by the
military. About Chinese events the
foreign office uses great reticence, and
above all studiously avoids admitting
that present events mean actual and
probably bitter and protracted war
with China. His majesty declared Fri-
day at Kiel that German interests in
China under no circumstances must be
allowed to suffer, no matter at how
great a sacrifice. The bulk of the Ger-
man press takes the same view.

MANILA, June 23.—The United States
cruiser New Orleans has sailed from
here and it is supposed she is on her
way to China. It is expected the ar-
mored cruiser Brooklyn will proceed
to China shortly.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Several
important communications have been
received by the secretary of state just-
ifying the attitude assumed by this gov-
ernment that, technically speaking, a
state of war does not exist between
the United States and China. The
viceroys who have their seats of gov-
ernment at Nanking and Wu Chang,
and who govern the five great provinces
in the Yang Tse Kiang region, have as-
sured this government that they are
determined and perfectly able to pre-
serve order in their jurisdictions, and
protect the lives of foreigners. In re-
ply to this they have been assured
that so long as they are to maintain
order and protect life and property in
the provinces under their control, the
government of the United States will
send no troops into that region, and
will use its influence with the other
powers in the same direction.

Another communication of great im-
portance was received from Li Hung

Chang, the viceroy of Canton, who
gives his personal assurance that the
firing upon the foreign fleet at Taku
was not authorized by the Chinese gov-
ernment. He desires the authority of
the powers to proceed to Peking for the
purpose of putting an end to the dis-
turbances there, a purpose in which his
great influence, both with the court
and with the people, gives a certain
promise of success. The United States,
and, it is believed, the other powers,
have assented to this proposition of
Li Hung Chang, and he is supposed
to have started for Peking.

SHANGHAI, June 23.—Foreigners
and commercial men at all of the treaty
ports are of the opinion that the
Chinese government has been wrecked
beyond repair and that the only solu-
tion for the existing anarchy will be
the establishment of a new government
controlled by the civilized nations. At-
tempts to restore the emperor on the
basis of her forfeited promise of
good behavior would make the posi-
tion of the foreigners worse than
ever.

A popular plan is the restoration of
the emperor, it found alive. With lib-
eral advisers he could be held sub-
ject to strict supervision by some
council representing the foreign powers.
The personal punishment of the highest
officials concerned in the anti-foreign
movement is considered essential.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Mr. Sheridan
P. Read, formerly United States consul
at Tien Tsin, discussing the dispatches
regarding fighting in that city, said last
night:

"It is probable that all the representa-
tives of the foreign countries have
withdrawn within the British conces-
sion, where they will defend the posi-
tion until the last. There are no doubt
at least four thousand regular soldiers
there, besides a volunteer corps."

"It is not a surprise to me to learn
that the American consulate has been
razed, for it is really on Chinese terri-
tory. The other consulates are within
the concessions of the various powers.
Most of them are in the British con-
cession. Our consulate, being isolated,
could be easily attacked."

"It was planned at the time of the
Chinese-Japanese war, that in case of
riot all foreigners should go to the
British concession, and signals were ar-
ranged. The American consul, Mr.
Ragsdale, has a family of seven per-
sons. It is likely that on the first sign
of trouble he packed his archives and
moved over to the British concession.
The missionaries probably did the same.
"I think it likely the Chinese have
mounted artillery on the mud wall,
about 15 feet wide, which surrounds the
city. The wall is six feet wide at the
top."

"The foreigners very likely have
drawn a cordon about the so-called 'old
concession,' which is about half a
mile long and a quarter of a mile wide.
It is a populous district and has some
substantial buildings. The center of
the defense would probably be Gordon
Hall. In this district are the German,
French, Russian, Japanese, Dutch and
Belgian consulates. Austria-Hungary
is represented by Great Britain."

"The Chinese military college de-
stroyed by the allies consisted of sev-
eral very pretentious structures of
brick. It was surrounded by intrench-
ments. There are generally two or
three hundred young men there."

"There is an arsenal about two and a
half miles from the foreign concessions,
where considerable quantities of ammu-
nition are usually stored. It may be
that the bombardment is being con-
ducted from that point."

NEW YORK, June 23.—Every day
counts, and the situation in China is
worse for that reason, says the London
correspondent of the Tribune. It is 19
days since there was authentic infor-
mation from the legations at Peking,
and that fact alone justifies serious
apprehension. It is hardly probable
that the legations, with all their re-
sources, should not have been able to
send a courier with dispatches to the
warboard. Twelve days have passed
since the British admiral, with the
mixed forces of 2300 marines, left Tien
Tsin for Peking, and there is no authen-
tic news of his arrival.

A Brussels commission house is re-
ported to have received a message an-
nouncing the passage of the column
into the capital, and there are other
reports of a similar nature from Chi-
nese sources. What is anxiously
awaited here is an official bulletin of
some kind in the place of the vague
conjectures which have been substituted
for news in one capital after another.

Mr. Broderick made some official ex-
planations in the house of commons,
but it was with the air of a man who
did not tell all he knew nor half what
he feared. The truth is that there is
deep anxiety in official circles over the
situation in China, and this feeling is
shared by the diplomatic circles. No-
thing is known respecting the legations,
and anything may have happened
in Peking. Admiral Seymour's
force of marines was not supplied for a
march of twelve days, and it has
been cut off from communications with
Tien Tsin. There will be an intense
feeling of relief when authentic noti-
fication comes from the column.
Meanwhile a thick fog has settled

over China. The most experienced
men in public life do not pretend to
understand what is going on. The best
informed diplomats frankly admit
they do not know what Lord Salis-
bury is trying to accomplish or what
he has in mind. There is a general
feeling in government circles that a
large military force is needed for serv-
ice in China, and the question is under
discussion whether 20,000 men cannot be
shifted without delay from South
Africa. The situation at Tien Tsin,
which is a city with a population of a
million, seems to require a much larger
force than is now available, and that
is only one of the great centers where
foreign interests are menaced.

The latest authentic news from Tien
Tsin was sent by runner on Wednes-
day, when the fighting was still in
progress, and the allied forces there,
which had been defending the foreign
settlement and attacking the Chinese
collees, needed reinforcements. Addi-
tional details of marines have been
landed, and Tien Tsin naval forces will
probably be relieved today (Saturday).
The foreign warships seem incapable
of meeting adequately the present
emergency. An army of not less than
50,000 men is needed.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Commander
Daniel Delehanty has been ordered to
duty on the Asiatic station, sailing
from San Francisco on the steamer
leaving that port on July 10, according
to a dispatch from the Washington cor-
respondent of the Herald. These orders
are in anticipation of the expiration
on June 30 of the leave granted the
commander, and mean that he will
have to leave his position as governor
of Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Bright-
on, S. I.

SHANGHAI, June 23.—Prince Tuan
has taken charge as general-in-chief
after dismissing Young La, a nephew
of the emperor, the former commander-
in-chief. Prince Tuan gave notice that
he would march to Tien Tsin and
sweep out the handful of foreigners
there.

At daylight on the morning of June
21 he attacked the settlements at Tien
Tsin with artillery and the best foreign
drilled troops. They managed to burn
the United States consulate. The ware-
houses and the Standard Oil Company's
premises are believed to have escaped.
Though the situation is grave, the Chi-
nese have not occupied Tien Tsin.

The latest news from Peking emanat-
ing from authentic sources is to the
effect that there is no change in the
situation. This is understood to mean
that the legations still hold out. The
Chinese have surrounded them, but do
not dare to make another attack. Ap-
parently they hope to starve out those
who have taken refuge there.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The Chronicle
says:

If the news which comes from Tien
Tsin is true, 13 Chicagoans have per-
ished under the Boxer sword. If Tien
Tsin is destroyed the mission workers
of China have lost their central sta-
tion, including the two largest and old-
est hospitals in the north. Of the Chi-
cagoans who have gone to North China
as missionaries, the best known are
Dr. Henry Porter and Rev. Arthur
Smith. These men, with their families,
are supposed to have gone to Tien Tsin
from their station at Pang Chuang,
five weeks ago, for safety. With them
was Dr. Porter's sister, Miss Mary H.
Porter, foremost among the representa-
tives of the Woman's Board of the
Interior in China.

Misses Grace and Gertrude Wickoff
left Pang Chuang last spring to make
their permanent station at Tien Tsin
until the trouble farther south should
cease. Miss Nellie Russell, who, while
not a Chicago girl, studied here and
went from this district, notified friends
at Bessemer, Mich., recently, that she
had left her station some miles south
of Tien Tsin to take quarters in the
city. Last of the list of those whose
fate is uncertain, is Miss Frances B.
Patterson, whose permanent station
is in Tien Tsin. Rev. Dr. Smith, who
is perhaps the best known of the Amer-
ican mission force in China, because of
the books he has written concerning
the country and its people, has had
charge of the Congregational agency
at Pang Chuang.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The Journal
and Advertiser today prints a copy-
righted dispatch from Rev. Frederick
Brown, presiding elder of the Tien
Tsin district of the M. E. Church. The
dispatch is dated Chee Foo, June 22,
and is as follows:

"I have just got away from Tien Tsin
on a German gunboat. The city has
been bombarded for several days by
the Chinese. All the foreign part of
Tien Tsin has been destroyed."

"Lieutenant Wright, of our navy, and
150 others of the white residents, mar-
ines and sailors sent up to our assis-
tance, are killed or wounded."

"The American consulate building
has been destroyed. Ammunition is al-
most gone. The garrison is suffering
terribly and need instant help."

(Copyright 1900, The Associated Press.)
LONDON, June 23.—From every cap-
ital in Europe and from every news
centre the world over, there is pouring
into London an amazingly interesting
stream of stories purporting to foretell
the action the powers intend to take

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

EAST OVERSHADOWS DARKEST AFRICA

England Forgets Paardeburg and
Worries Over China.

AMERICA LOOKS EASTWARD

Meanwhile Many of Her Gallant Defenders
Are Being Mowed Down by Treacherous
Filipino Insurgents—General Mac-
Arthur Reports a Tragedy.

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LONDON, June 23.—Never at any time
in her history has Great Britain been
in so many diverse issues that vitally
affect the future of her empire. And,
though there are still at stake in South
Africa military, territorial and financial
considerations that, in their magnitude,
have scarcely been exceeded during
the present century, Great Britain is no
exception to the rest of Europe in be-
ing wrought up to a pitch of intense
anxiety and anticipation to the ex-
clusion of every other topic, by the dra-
ma being enacted in the Far East.

In the excitement of the moment, the
relief of Mafeking seems a little thing
compared with the relief of Vice-Ad-
miral Seymour and the international
forces. Spion Kop, Paardeburg and
Colenso sink into insignificance com-
pared with the spectacle presented by
the land and sea forces of the six
greatest powers in the world fighting
side by side with the common enemy.

There was almost a total absence of
war news from South Africa last night,
and the telegrams received lack inter-
est and fail to add to facts already
known. According to a special dis-
patch from Cape Town it seems that
in the recent fight at Zand river the
Boers captured 200 mail bags contain-
ing three weeks' accumulation of letters
for Lord Roberts' army, and 4,000
worth of stamps intended for the use
of his troops.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The war
department has received the following
cablegram from General MacArthur:

"Manila, June 22.—Adjutant-General
at Washington: A detachment of four
officers and one hundred men of the
Fortieth volunteer infantry, Captain
Miller commanding, left Tagayan June
12 on a reconnaissance over the Tagayan
river. They were ambushed by insur-
gents in strong position. Fifty men
sent to reinforce them from Tagayan
could not take the position and the
troops withdrew to a coast port."

"Our loss in killed: Company H,
Robert H. Coles, John H. Haywood,
Fred Holloway, John T. Pelham, Frank
Salisbury, Company M, Corporal Jesse
G. Moody, Michael J. McQuirk."

"Wounded: Company I, Captain Wal-
ter B. Elliott, slight; Company H, Cap-
tain H. Miller, in thigh, slight; Jeff
Ellis, slight; James W. Jefferies, slight;
Roy Wheaton, moderate; George Hol-
lart, slight; Murley H. Hillis, severe;
John W. Smith, severe; Company K,
George W. Wells, severe; Lex L. Kam-
ters, moderate; Company M, Edwin E.
Williams, severe."

"Missing: Company H, Sergeant W.
Northcross."

"Full detail report not received.
"MacARTHUR."

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Perhaps
because he was not himself prepared
to make any recommendation upon
them, General MacArthur did not
transmit to the war department the
results of the meeting of the Filipinos
at Manila yesterday, at which they
drew up the terms of the settlement
of the differences between the leaders of
the insurrection and the United States
government. The general impression is
that General MacArthur will leave the
Philippine commission to deal with
such matters.

Some at least of the conditions de-
sired corrected are incorporated in the
instructions given to the commission.
For instance, Judge Taft, the president
of the commission, has been specially
charged by his colleagues with the con-
sideration of the question as to how
the universal desire of the Filipinos for
the election of the friars from the
archipelago is to be reconciled with the
organic principles of our laws relative
to individual liberty.

CENSORSHIP AT ST. HELENA.

Cablegrams Must Be in Plain Language
and Subject to Censorship.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The Com-
mercial Cable Company has issued the
following notice:

We are advised that the government
of Her Britannic Majesty has found it
necessary, by virtue of Article VIII
of the international convention, to sus-
pend the transmission at St. Helena of
code or cipher messages, whether em-
anating from foreign governments or
private persons, to or from the island.
Messages in plain language will be sub-
ject to a censorship, and will only be
accepted at the sender's risk.