

The Morning Astorian.

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NO. 326



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ENGLISH TROOPS TAKE AGGRESSIVE ACTION ON CHINESE QUESTION

Admiral Seymour Believed to Be in an Unfavorable Situation at Tien Tsin.

BRITISH FORCES KNOWN TO BE IN A BAD PREDICAMENT

American Forces Will Sail From Manila Tomorrow, the Officers to Take Charge of the Forces in China—Missionaries From Peking Are Arriving at Chee Foo, But Foreign Ministers Are Supposed to Be Held as Hostages.

LONDON, June 27.—The fresh phase of the ebullition in China is probably of immediate outbreaks in great southern provinces. The populace there is daily assuming a more hostile attitude toward the foreigners and the latter perceive symptoms of a general rising, especially at Nan King, where, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express dated yesterday, Kang Wu, one of the most truculent enemies of the foreigners, has arrived by way of the Grand Canal, armed with full power from the Emperor to deal with the southern provinces. The friendly attitude of Viceroy Lin Kun Yin toward foreigners has brought him into disgrace with Prince Tuan, president of Tsung Li Yamen. Unrest at Canton is described by a dispatch from that city to the Daily Telegraph, dated Monday, via Hong Kong, yesterday: "It is feared that we are on the eve of a scene of bloodshed and that anarchy in the two quans was only paralleled during the Tai Ping rebellion. Signs of a murderous uprising are so manifest that the wealthy Chinese are hurrying from Canton and vicinity, taking their wives, families and valuables. Li Hung Chang has again been peremptorily ordered to Peking. His enemies declare that they will murder him before he can reach there. His presence alone restrains revolutionary elements here. His departure will let loose 'black flags' and 'red girdles.' Knowing this, Li's trusted officials are sending their families to Hong Kong. The viceroy himself trusts Americans in this crisis. He says that they, alone, want no territory, and he places himself largely, almost unreservedly, in their hands. At an important conference today he reiterated this statement: "All the missionaries have been notified of their immediate peril through confidential runners. They are leaving Canton hurriedly and only a few are now here. "Two Jesuit Fathers and 100 native Christians have been murdered in the southern part of the province of Chi LI. WASHINGTON, June 26.—The navy department received the following cablegram from Admiral Kempff: "Taku, June 25.—The relief force reached Tien Tsin the 22d inst., less very small. The Peking relief force, which left Tien Tsin June 19, is reported ten miles from Tien Tsin, surrounded. A force left Tien Tsin on the 20th to render assistance."

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The six great viceroys of China, acting through the Chinese minister here, today renewed their efforts to have foreign troops kept out of China until Li Hung Chang reaches Peking. The request was a formal document signed by the six viceroys, including Li Hung Chang. The answer of the United States government was the same as that to the informal request of Minister Wu yesterday, and amounted to a declination. CHEE FOO, June 24.—The officers of the British first-class cruiser Terrible assert that discord exists between the Russians and Anglo-Americans, and say they believe the Russians are planning to break the concert and take possession of Peking independently. They assert that Vice-Admiral Seymour's command lacked union, the foreigners sulking because they were un-

der British leadership. They bitterly denounce the Russian general's conduct as uncivilized and barbarous, and charge that the slaughter of the peaceful Chinese at Taku has aroused the otherwise passive natives against the foreigners. The secretary of state has received a dispatch from United States Consul John Fowler at Chee Foo, saying: "Combined forces entered Tien Tsin June 22. "The war department has received the following cablegram: "Manila, June 25.—Adjutant-general, Washington: Ninth infantry sails out the 27th, thoroughly equipped and well supplied with everything. "MacARTHUR." The navy department announces that the armored cruiser Brooklyn, with Admiral Keme aboard, will take 300 marines from Manila to Taku, stopping at Nagasaki en route. The gunboat Princeton has been ordered to Swato, Amoy and Gee Chow, thence to Shanghai, to install an electric plant, keeping ever ready for immediate active service. The president has assigned General Adna R. Chaffee to the command of military forces operating in China. General Chaffee was at the war department today receiving instructions and will leave for San Francisco in time to sail on the 1st of July with the Sixth cavalry. This detachment sails on the Grant, which has been ordered to touch at Nagasaki for further orders. It is probable that the ship will then sail direct for Chee Foo with General Chaffee and the Sixth cavalry. General MacArthur was cabled today an order directing the commanding officer of the Ninth infantry and such other forces as may be operated in China at the time of the Grant's arrival, to report to General Chaffee on his arrival. Unless present plans change, headquarters will be established at Chee Foo. General MacArthur was also directed to send Captain Russell, of the Signal Corps, with a detachment to Chee Foo. Captain Russell, during the Spanish war, worked in conjunction with naval officers, and he has been selected to have charge of the signal operations because of his familiarity with that work in both the army and navy.

LONDON, June 26.—The exclusive dispatch to the Associated Press from Chee Foo giving Admiral Kempff's authoritative announcement of the relief of Tien Tsin June 23 remained for hours the sole news of this occurrence of world-wide importance. About one o'clock the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank's London branch received information of the news, and at about the same time Mr. Dawson, a delegate from Singapore to the congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, now in session here, informed his fellow delegates, amid loud cheering, that he had just received a dispatch from his son announcing the relief of Tien Tsin. The news reached Berlin later from the German consul at Chee Foo, who announced that the relief column reached Tien Tsin during June 23 and started again on June 25, to the relief of Vice-Admiral Seymour, who, with the foreign ministers, was said to be occupying a position 12 1/2 miles from Tien Tsin, where he was surrounded and hard pressed by a great force of Boxers and Chinese regulars. Possibly the Japanese report that Seymour is a prisoner and that the ministers had left Peking, guarded by Chinese soldiers, is merely a distorted version of the Berlin story. But, in any event,

made perfectly clear today when orders were issued to Brigadier-General A. R. Chaffee to take command of the forces in China and to proceed at once to assume his new duties. More significant probably than the assignment itself, was the wording of the formal order to General Chaffee, issued late in the day by Acting Secretary of War Nelson John, directing him to take command of the troops ordered to China, and to proceed to Peking by way of San Francisco and Taku, accompanied by his aides. It has been expected that the military forces would be concentrated at Chee Foo or some other convenient military base, but the direction to proceed to Peking indicated a firm determination on the part of the government authorities to have a strong military force at the seat of the Chinese government. The announcement of General Chaffee's assignment and orders to proceed to Peking came after the state department had declined to accede to his second proposition from six great viceroys of China that foreign troops be kept out of China until Li Hung Chang reaches Peking. Secretary Long received nothing during the day beyond early dispatches from Admiral Kempff, stating that the combined forces had entered Tien Tsin, surrounded. This cleared up the situation only to present another condition which may prove even more grave. NEW YORK, June 26.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "The dense fog has not lifted from China. The wires are down in every direction from both Peking and Tien Tsin, and Chinese messages received at the seaboard from the interior towns are not entitled to credence. An old-time official who resided in China for a long period told me yesterday that he had followed the details closely and that, apart from the dispatches from the admirals at Taku, there had been no authentic information for a fortnight from any source. "The most significant and ominous fact in the situation," he added, "was Prince Tuan's presence as commander of the Chinese forces near Tien Tsin, since this was a proof that the most powerful leader of the court was at the head of an anti-foreign movement, and that well-armed government troops were massed on the side of the Boxers. This meant that China was at war with Europe, America and Japan."

NEW YORK, June 26.—The Boer envoys, who have been in the country for the past two months, today issued an address to the people of the United States. After expressing regret at their inability to accept many of the invitations extended to them, they expressed their thanks to the American people for the deep sympathy they have shown for the cause of the two struggling republics. Continuing the address says: "We now feel convinced that the boastful allegation of the Colonial secretary and the British statesmen that the people of this country sympathized with the British empire in its attempt to crush the liberty and independence of our two small republics is absolutely devoid of truth." The address then goes on at great length into the history of the relations between Great Britain and the Boers, which is characterized as one of "violated faith and broken pledges, cloaked under the display of magnanimous and irreproachable principles." Coming down to the discovery of gold in Johannesburg in 1886, the address says: "All the forces of land greed and gold hunger, stimulated by the desire to avenge what is known as the battle of Majuba Hill, were let loose." Then follows a history of the political agitation, which culminated in the Johannesburg raid. "Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Cecil Rhodes," continues the address, "are the terrible diabolical trinity which had brooded over the shape and destiny of South Africa during the calamitous period. These gentlemen combined forces so as to achieve by subtlety and craft and misrepresentation what Dr. Jameson and the raiders failed to obtain by open violence." The address declares that the capitalists control the press of South Africa, and that the editors of these subsidized journals were appointed special correspondents of the principal London dailies. The broad charge is made that Mr. Chamberlain's revival of the surerly claim in 1897, his public utterances, Sir Alfred Milner's speeches and inflammatory dispatches and the efforts of the South African League under the presidency of Cecil Rhodes were all directed towards the ultimate destruction of the two Dutch republics. The address then takes up the various internal questions which contributed towards the war and discusses them in great detail, making wholesale denials of the English representation. The address declares that at the Bloemfontein conference both President Steyn and President Kruger endeavored to avert the catastrophe by conceding even more than the original demands on the franchise question, but their efforts were fruitless. It is asserted that the war was forced upon the Boers and the claim is advanced that they took up arms only in self-defense. The address contends that the policy of Great Britain was designedly shaped so as to compel the Boers to send on the 9th of October what is commonly known as their ultimatum to Great Britain. Taking up the campaign to date, the address says: "The Boers may be in the end defeated by overwhelming numbers, and may ultimately be forced to surrender, owing to difficulty of securing ammunition and provisions, but the conduct of the present war, as well as the history of the past 100 years, justifies us in saying that they will never be conquered." The address concluded by saying that the envoys do not ask the direct or favorable intervention of the United States, but a continuance of the public sentiment and support. The address is signed by Abraham Fischer, C. H. Wessels and M. D. Wolmarans.

REBELLION IN CAPE COLONY IS OVER

Commandant Villiers Surrenders the Last Formidable Body.

ENVOYS LEAVE AMERICA

In Their Farewell Address to the American People They Express Appreciation for Our Sympathy—What the Boers Think of the Situation.

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AWFUL DEATH NEAR ROSEBURG

Young Man Dragged to His Death by a Horse.

ROSEBURG, Or., June 25.—Allen Cochran, a young man of Myrtle creek, met a horrible death there last evening. Cochran was leading a horse to water when it took fright, and the rope being fastened to his hand, he was dragged about half a mile and terribly mangled. The rope was just long enough to reach the horse's heels and every jump the horse made its hoofs struck Cochran's head.

Screens and Screen Frames, Fire and Draught Screens....

A NEW CONSIGNMENT JUST RECEIVED

FOLDING BEDS
MANTEL BEDS
CHINA CLOSETS and
LIBRARY CASES

CHARLES HEILBORN & SON

TO FIGHT THE CHINESE.

EL RENO, Oklahoma, June 26.—A. M. Baldwin, of El Reno, has recruited a company of volunteers and has offered their services to the government in case hostilities require the sending of more troops to China.

HILL BUYS A YACHT.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The rumored purchase of Mrs. James W. Martin-Cardeza's steam yacht Eleanor by President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad, has been confirmed by the departure of the yacht from South Brooklyn for the Great Lakes, where she will be used by her owner. The Eleanor's name has been changed to Waucota. The yacht is one of the largest sea-going pleasure craft and one of the very few that have voyaged around the world. She was built in 1896 for W. A. Sisker. The Waucota is built of steel throughout. She measures 222 feet over all, 208 feet on the water line, 22 feet beam, 17 feet five inches depth of hold and 15 feet draught. She is bark rigged.

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