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# The Morning Astorian.

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## JAPANESE TROOPS THE HEROES AT TIEN TSIN FOR BRAVERY AND SELF CONTROL

While Whites Counsel Retreat Japs Cry "Forward" and Also  
Refrain From the Orgies of the Europeans.

### CHINESE GOVERNMENT EVIDENTLY PLAYING SHREWD GAME

Using Rumors of the Safety of the Ministers to Extort Terms From the Powers--Germany  
Refuses to Treat With China, but America Will--Dispatches for Peace Parrot to  
Come From the Deposed Emperor Kwang Hsu--China Cannot Pay Cash  
Indemnity and Will Not Surrender Any of Her Territory.

LONDON, July 25.—Sir Claude Mac-Donald's message, dated July 4, appealing for relief, is regarded in London as only the prelude to an absolute confirmation of the massacre. This is the opinion also of the Japanese minister here. Newspapers suggest that the British minister's dispatch was held back and released about the same time as Conger's under the same terms.

Although the American and British forces are working harmoniously, the question of means of communication between Taku and Peking gives evidence of jealousies between the powers, and other dispatches from Tien Tsin show that the language difficulty has been hampering military operations.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Tien Tsin, dated July 14, says:

"Colonel Liscum mistook the road and was nearly isolated. General Dorwood on a premature report from the Japanese commander that the city had been entered, ordered a general advance, which proved a costly error.

"Much valuable time was lost and trouble occasioned, yesterday afternoon, because messengers between General Fushima and General Dorwood did not understand each other's language."

A Tien Tsin correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the admirals have decided that it will be useless to move toward Peking without at least sixty thousand men.

Negotiations between the powers have brought out mutual assurances that the military expeditions to China are for the sole purpose of relieving the legations and that there is no intention to partition China. Hence, should China agree to deliver the ministers alive, no power will have reason for continuing aggressive military operations, except Germany, whose minister is undoubtedly dead.

As for the other powers, it is emphatically stated that they have unanimously agreed that with the safe delivery of the ministers the aggressive campaign will end. It may with safety be stated that should the ministers prove to be alive, the Chinese government will to some extent use them as a lever to compel European and American missionaries and commercial enterprises to moderate their activity, if not to withdraw from the Empire entirely.

BERLIN, July 24.—Count Von Buelow, minister of foreign affairs, made a reply today to the appeal of the Emperor of China for German mediation between the powers and the Chinese government. In substance, Count Von Buelow said he would not submit the telegram from the Peking government to the emperor so long as the fate of the legations and other foreigners in Peking were not ascertained, and until the Chinese government had atoned for the murder of the German minister to Peking, and had given guarantees that in future its conduct will be in harmony with international law and the usages of civilization.

TIEN TSIN, July 15, via Shanghai, July 24.—Chinese from the walled city report that the foreigners in Peking are living, having taken shelter in a bomb proof building. About 7,000 Chinese were engaged in battle here July 11. More are coming from Peking.

General Nieh was imprisoned because he opposed making war on foreigners, but afterwards was released on condition that he fight them. To this he acceded with lukewarmness. After a battle he committed suicide. The Japanese were the heroes of the battle. Their fighting was remarkably brave. When some of the foreign off-

icers counselled retreat last night the Japanese general said:

"When my men move, it will be forward." This morning they charged breaches in the wall, made by artillery, and fought hand to hand in the streets. Their conduct after the fight was equally good, as they refrained from looting, while some European soldiers were having an orgy.

LONDON, July 24.—The Globe's naval correspondent at Taku writes:

"Admiral Kempf has raised a storm in a teacup on the salute question. He is second in command of the station and thus entitled to eleven guns as rear-admiral, and this was recently given him by the Endymion at Yokohama.

He claimed thirteen guns, stating that no American admiral got eleven guns, their values being: Full admiral, seventeen; vice-admiral, fifteen; rear-admiral, thirteen. Admiral Kempf, as junior rear-admiral on the station, being ranked by Admiral Remy, is entitled to thirteen guns under our naval regulations.

LONDON, July 24.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Monday, says:

"In an interview today, Li Hung Chang said that the present intention of the Tung Li Yamun was to memorialize the Empress Dowager to evict the legations and then to arrange to send them to Tien Tsin under escort of General Sung Wad Lin. Earl Li expressed his intention to wait for news of the movements of the foreign legations before proceeding northward. On receiving this he will be escorted by 10,000 Chinese troops.

Regarding the negotiations he said he believed China's finances would debar her from paying an indemnity, and that the people would not submit to further annexations of territory. He thinks the powers ought to accept assurances of a reformed administration and of the removal of officials responsible for the crisis.

PARIS, July 24.—M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, has received a cablegram from the French consul at Shanghai, dated July 23, which says: "Li Hung Chang has just assured me that M. Pichon, French minister to China, is living, and he has agreed to transmit to him a message from me requesting a reply in five days."

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The state department is again in waiting in its attitude regarding China. It has frankly, promptly and fully answered the Chinese emperor's appeal for mediation, and the correspondence given publicity today makes it appear that the next move is for the Chinese government.

It is to accept or reject our terms at once, and in either case the answer must convey tidings of the state of affairs at Peking and the welfare of the legations.

The belief is not credited here that the chances for mediation are slight. Mediation cannot be forced upon a party to a cause; it must be acceptable to all parties. If the United States is to mediate in China's interest, she must first secure the assent of all the powers who have suffered in life or property at Peking. The difficulties in the way of such an undertaking are likely to be many and serious, in view of the exhibition of feeling in Europe. But it is said here that the United States will cheerfully undertake the task, provided its conditions are met. If it does not succeed in inducing the European powers to be lenient in their treatment of the government of China,

the United States government will not be drawn into further hostilities after we have taken care of our own affairs, but we will withdraw, taking care, however, to let it be understood that this government will not allow its proper interests in China to be injured by the action of any of the powers that may choose to remain obdurate.

At least one of the greatest powers is under strong suspicion here of acting cold-bloodedly and without regard to sentiment or anything more than the most material of considerations. It is believed here that this power is quietly taking measures to drop out of the league at Tien Tsin and conduct a campaign on its own account against Peking, and it is even suspected that this government is already moving troops toward the Chinese capital. One fact regarded as now beyond the need of further demonstration, in view of the Chinese appeal, is that the Chinese officials at the coast ports are actually in communication with whatever remains of the Imperial government at Peking, and the text of Kwang Su's appeal appears to establish the fact that the Chinese government itself is sanctioning the resistance of the international advance upon Peking.

The state department and Chinese legations substantially agreed in an estimate of six to eight days as the time necessary to get a reply to the president's answer to the appeal of the Chinese government.

According to the best information here, urgent measures are being transmitted between Peking and Shanghai by the "Flowery Express," relay riders which make about 200 miles per day.

NEW YORK, July 24.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The British foreign office has not been impressed with the American disclosures regarding the trend of happenings in China. It declines to accept Mr. Conger's letter as anything more than a belated communication of about the same date as Sir Robert Hart's dispatch appealing for succor, and it regards all Chinese assurances as to the safety of the legations, whether from the viceroys, the ministers, the correspondents or the emperor himself, tainted with suspicion.

Communications have been exchanged in the last 48 hours between the American embassy and Lord Salisbury, special messengers having gone with them to and from Hatfield, but the nature of the proposals has not been disclosed.

Whatever may have been the substance of these proposals, it is certain that the foreign office is strongly prejudiced against the trustworthiness of the evidence upon which the state department is acting, and attaches more importance to the dispatches of the half-penny papers describing the massacres at Peking, than it does either to Mr. Conger's message or to official declarations of the Chinese viceroys. These dispatches were not based upon the testimony of eye witnesses, but upon a leakage from Sheng's servants.

NEW YORK, July 24.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Shanghai says:

Three thousand Russians have arrived at New Chwang from Port Arthur and their advance is blocked by 20,000 Chinese troops near there. Fighting is imminent. The Chinese will bar further progress.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Shanghai and Yokohama newspapers received by the America Maru give some interesting facts regarding the situation in Japan and China. Of the position of the foreign colony in the British legation, the Japan Mail, of Yokohama, says:

"This is a time when to live in Peking is to suffer terribly from heat. With 800 foreigners, including many women and children, crowded in the British legation, and exposed to the constant rifle fire of the Chinese, the misery must be great. The walls are high and thick and the defenders must have been forced to erect stanchions on the inner side on which riflemen could stand. If the Chinese used artillery the gunners would have to expose themselves to rifle fire at short range, and this, with the number of good shots among the marines, would be attended with very severe losses. The gunners could not take up a distant position and bombard the buildings effectively without destroying much of their own property.

"The provision question is the worst. There are no ice plants in the foreign legations, and they have been accustomed to depending upon the Chinese markets for daily supplies of beef and mutton. A certain quantity of preserved provisions was doubtless in stock in the Hotel de Peking, but nothing to feed as large a force as 800.

"The Japanese minister at Peking attempted to communicate with Tien Tsin after railway communication was ended. He engaged a Japanese who speaks Chinese fluently, dressed him in Chinese clothes and hoped he would escape molestation. The Boxers, however, detected his masquerade, beat him severely and would have murdered him had he not escaped into a swamp, where he remained hidden for several hours in water, only his nose being above the surface. He finally reached Tien Tsin in a terrible plight."

The troubles in China threaten to bring on a financial panic in Japan. China has gradually become the greatest field for Japanese trade enterprise, and the practical closing of this market is bound to bear heavily on many large Japanese firms. These firms are represented by big establishments in Tien Tsin and elsewhere, and instructions have been sent to the staffs there to close up and return to Japan when the journey is practicable.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Chinese minister received a dispatch this morning from Sheng, the director of railroads and telegraphs at Shanghai, stating that the foreign ministers are to be sent from Peking to Tien Tsin under escort; also that the Imperial government has not only been protecting them, but has supplied them with food.

Troops Being Rushed From Cuba and Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The transport Rawlins, which left Santiago Saturday with 13 officers and 300 men of the Fifth infantry, is expected to reach quarantine some time today. The troops will be sent to Fort Sheridan, Ill. The Sedgwick, with 23 officers and 350 men of the Second infantry, is due today. She left Cuba July 19. These troops are to be sent on to Fort Thomas at Newport, Ky., which is across the Ohio River from Cincinnati. They will disembark from the transport at Wheeling, Kin. The Sedgwick will then go to San Juan, Porto Rico, and Mayaguez, to bring back two battalions of the Eleventh infantry consisting of 22 officers and 850 men. She will also take on board a part of the Fifth cavalry.

The McPherson sails today for Cuba to bring back the rest of the Fifth infantry. Company E, battalion of engineers, will start from West Point today over the West Shore Railroad for San Francisco. This detail numbers two officers and 150 men. The Crook will go to Erie Basin today for slight repairs and the McClellan has been docked for repairs which will take about three weeks to complete.

### NAVY SHORT OF COLLIERIES.

Foreign Countries Have Gobbled Up All Ships Which Might Be Used for Carrying Stores.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The navy department is preparing for possible eventualities arising out of the situation in China. One of the greatest difficulties which would confront the United States in the event of naval warfare in Chinese waters, is the lack of a naval base close to the scene of operations.

As a precautionary measure the colliers purchased during the Spanish war, which had gone out of commission, are being fitted out for service.

Foreign countries have gobbled up everything afloat which could be utilized for shipping coal and stores. Germany and Japan have impressed steamers. The result is that at the present time fifty per cent of our government freight for the Orient is now being carried in foreign boats. Consequently, prices have materially increased.

### KANSAS SILVERITES MEET.

Sockless Jerry Simpson Turned Down by the Populists.

FORT SCOTT, Kas, July 24.—The feature of today's proceedings in the Populist, Democratic and Silver Republican conventions, which met here in different halls to nominate state tickets or to effect fusion in the interests of a single ticket, was the turning down of the senatorial aspirations of Jerry Simpson by the Populist convention.

The ex-congressman desired to go before the next legislature, in the event of Populist or fusion success at the polls, with a definite endorsement of the state committee, for United States senator. The endorsement of his candidacy was refused by a majority of nearly two-thirds. Neither of the conventions accomplished much at today's sessions.

### RYAN-ROOT FIGHT A DRAW.

Audience Disgusted by an Evident Fake Fight.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Tommy Ryan, of Syracuse, and Jack Root, of Chicago, fought a draw at Tattersalls tonight. In the first two rounds some fast work was done. After that 4,900 people gave vent to their disapproval in cries of "fake" and "take them off."

### FREIGHT TRAIN WRECKED.

Engineer on the Rio Grande Western Killed.

SALT LAKE, July 24.—A freight train on the Utah Central branch of the Rio Grande Western today got beyond control of the engineer and, striking a sharp curve, toppled over. Engineer J. P. Ferguson was instantly killed, and fireman Wiseman badly scalded.

## MILITIA NOT OUT FOR AMUSEMENT

Serious Crisis at the Fraser River Salmon Fisheries.

### JAPANESE DEFTY THE WHITES

British Officer Announces That Each of His Two Hundred Men Has Twenty-Four Rounds of Ball Cartridges Ready for Use.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 24.—Two battalions of the Duke of Connaught's Own have been ordered to Steveston, the scene of the salmon fishermen's strike, and a fight is expected.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 24.—The military has been called out to maintain order at the fishing village of Steveston, at the mouth of the Fraser river, fourteen miles from this city, where 1,500 fishermen attached to the 47 canneries are on a strike, and are preventing 4,000 Japanese and Indians from fishing. A requisition signed by three Steveston magistrates was received at Vancouver early this morning, and at 4 a. m. two companies of militia, members of which had been hurriedly aroused, embarked on the steamer Comox for the scene of the labor disturbance. Another company from New Westminster has also been ordered to Steveston.

These three companies are in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Worsopt, who will protect those nonunion fishermen who are willing to accept the terms offered by the cannery at 20 cents per fish, the strikers demanding 25 cents.

Four thousand Japanese have decided to go out fishing today, and many whites desire to do likewise. The strikers have been intimidating these Japanese and nonunion whites, and have threatened that if they go out they will never return again. The strikers are all armed with rifles. The Japanese state that they have waited three weeks for an adjustment of difficulties between the cannery and strikers, and as the latter refused every offer of the cannery, the Japanese would, during the balance of the salmon season, fish and sell salmon to the cannery.

In addition to the militia, the provincial police, with 100 special constables, are at Steveston, and if any violence is attempted by the striking fishermen, there will certainly be bloodshed.

Fifteen hundred Japanese started out fishing from Steveston this morning, under the protection of 200 militiamen, drawn up on the wharf. The strikers did not interfere. Colonel Worsopt, commanding the troops, had announced that his men had come there not for amusement, but for business, that each man had 24 rounds of ball cartridges, and that at the first sign of interference they would fire, and that the work would be short and quick.

The strikers threaten to attack the Japanese upon their return with the fishing boats tonight.

The strikers are furious at the presence of troops, but were so much surprised at the sudden appearance of the militia in town that all idea of violence was temporarily banished from their minds. The troops were landed at Steveston by boat at 7 a. m.

### RHODESIAN FORCES FIGHT.

Boers Receive a Setback From Raw Troops.

LONDON, July 24.—A new element has entered into the South African campaign with the receipt of news that General Carrington with his Rhodesian forces has had his first fight, attacking the Boers and carrying their position on El Selous river, Monday, after a sharp engagement. General Carrington lost four killed and nineteen wounded.

### "AUNTIES" MEET TODAY.

Not Likely to Fuse With the Gold Democrats.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 24.—The anti-imperialist committee and Gold Democratic committee will meet in conference here tomorrow. Indications tonight are not favorable to fusion.

### REAGAN DEFEATS FORBES.

NEW YORK, July 24.—John Reagan, of Brooklyn, tonight defeated Clarence Forbes, of Chicago, in the twelfth round, before the Beside Sporting Club at Coney Island.

### WHEAT MARKET.

PORTLAND, July 24.—Wheat, Walla Walla and Valley, 66¢ @ 67¢; Bluebonnet, 66¢.

## Sea Side Specialties

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A new line of these just received.

**Steamer Chairs, Folding Camp Chairs, Canvas and  
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