

The Morning Astorian.

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NO. 41

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT TERRIFIED

Pathetic Appeal of Li Hung Chang for Allies to Halt.

ALLIES CAPTURE TUNG CHOW

Communication With Minister Conger Fully Re-opened—Japan Formulates Proposals for Armistice Which the Powers Accept.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 3:45.—A cablegram to Vienna from Hong Kong announces the capture of Pekin; but the Austrian government, like other European powers, is still without confirmation of this report.

An official telegram dated Taku, Aug. 14, has been received at Rome, which asserts that the attack on Pekin began Monday, that Sir Claude MacDonell, the British minister, had opened communication with the relieving forces and that the allies have established their headquarters at Tung Chow.

The Chinese officials in Shanghai are reported as admitting that the allies inflicted a heavy defeat on the Chinese Imperial troops around Tung Chow Sunday, and then marched direct on Pekin. This, if true, carries the Japanese officials' advice announcing the capture of Tung Chow one step further.

The western powers, according to a despatch to the Daily Express from Kobe, have accepted the proposals formulated by Japan for arranging an armistice dependent upon the immediate delivery of the foreign legations to the allies or granting of permission to the allied forces to enter Pekin and to guard the legations. Upon this basis, the correspondent says, Japan has already begun to negotiate. Shanghai dispatches declare that the Chinese had intended to make a final attack upon the legations last Sunday, but whether the plan was carried out is not known there.

The consensus of opinion expressed by the morning papers tends to the belief that the legations are now safe with the allies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—At the close of a day of intense anxiety, the state department tonight made public the latest correspondence between the United States government and China, constituting not only a remarkable series of state papers, but at the same time dispelling all doubt and uncertainty as to the American policy in the present critical juncture.

The urgent, almost pathetic, appeal of Li Hung Chang, submitted early in the day, that the victorious march of the allies stop at Tung Chow, and that the military commanders on the field be instructed to arrange an armistice at that point, was met with the response that General Chaffee already had given complete instructions empowering him to carry out an arrangement in concert with the other commanders for the delivery of the legations and the persons under their protection to the relief column, not at Tung Chow as had been suggested, but at Pekin. Furthermore, it was known to China that General Chaffee's instructions left him a free rein as to whether he should insist upon entering Pekin and going to the legations or should receive the delivery of the legations at the gate of the inner Tartar city or at the outer wall.

In short, China, through her peace envoy, besought a halt and armistice at Tung Chow, twelve miles from Pekin, whereas the response of the American government is that if there is to be a halt—an armistice—it must be at the walls of the imperial city. The appeal of China and the prompt response of the American government were the subjects of supreme importance throughout the day. Coming at the moment when the allied armies were in the shadow of the great walls of Pekin, the circumstances in which the correspondence occurred were of a peculiarly momentous character.

The latest despatch from Minister Conger was scanned with eager interest, but it brought little if anything beyond what was already at hand. In one respect, however, it gave the gov-

ernment strong encouragement, as it was an almost categorical answer to the inquiries of the state department. This was the first definite knowledge that we were in direct touch with our minister, for all of his dispatches, up to today, had conveyed no reference to the repeated inquiries of the government.

That the situation is desperate is shown by his statement that one of the attacks upon the location occurred the night before the dispatch was sent. It is evident that the minister is informed as to the approach of the column of the allies, as he says "the hearing of the allied forces gives us hope."

Beyond the important diplomatic exchanges of the day and the receipt of the Conger message, the chief interest centered in the exact whereabouts of the allied army. Whether the allied forces actually were in Pekin was the all-absorbing question of which every one in official and international life awaited word with keen anxiety. A despatch was received during the day from Admiral Remy conveying a Japanese report of the occupation of Tung Chow and adding the statement, also on Japanese authority, that the attack on Pekin was expected to be made yesterday.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—A dispatch from Tien Tsin, August 14, announced that the allies captured Chang Chia Wan with slight loss. The Chinese left 500 dead on the field.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The acting secretary of state this afternoon made public the following extract from a despatch from Conger. It is undated but would seem to have left Pekin between August 5th and 11th.

"Our cipher is safe. Continued artillery and rifle firing until July 17th, only rifle fire, but daily with frequent desperate attacks.

"French, Italian, Belgian, Austrian, Dutch legations and all other foreign property in Pekin are destroyed. Dr. Ingalls' child is dead. Marines: Fanning, Fisher, Turner, King, Tutecher, Kennedy and Thomas killed. All other Americans are alive. The hearing allied forces give us hope."

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—General Reutenkamp, according to advice to the Russian war office, while pursuing the Chinese from Alguin, found 1,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry and twelve guns in a strong position at Sanjejan. Although the Russians were inferior in numbers they made combined front and flank attacks on the Chinese August 16.

The Chinese succeeded in breaking up the flank movement but eventually were compelled to evacuate their position and withdraw their guns.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—A cable despatch from Kobe, Japan, dated today to the Evening Journal, says:

"Japan has proposed an armistice between the powers and China and China has accepted. The terms are that the ministers either be placed under the protection of the allies at the gates of Pekin, or that the allies be admitted to enter Pekin to receive them. Japan has begun negotiations."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A special meeting of the cabinet was held before noon today, at which the Chinese situation was thoroughly discussed. The several messages that have been received from Minister Conger and Consul-General Goodnow on the appeal of Li Hung Chang that all the allied forces halt at Tung Chow in order that an armistice be arranged were carefully considered. An answer was prepared to this appeal in which it is understood this government agrees to an armistice for the purpose of relieving the ministers, the members of the various legations and the people under their protection, either at the inner gate of the city or the outer gate, whichever the officers in command of the troops may designate after communicating with the ministers themselves.

If the ministers think that arrangements can be made by which their safety will be assured in moving from the British legation to the inside gate, which is about 300 or 350 yards distant, this government will agree to an armistice for that purpose and after a specified time cease hostilities with a view to arranging terms of peace.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The navy department has made public the following despatch from Admiral Remy: "Taku, Aug. 13.—Front unheard from"

(Continued on fourth page.)

ANTIS DECIDE IN FAVOR OF BRYAN

Third Party Men Put Up a Hot Fight but Were Outclassed.

ANTI-BRYANITES HOOTED AT

Without Regard to Views on Domestic Policy They Withheld their Votes From McKinley to Stamp His Course With Disapproval.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 16.—The liberty congress of the American League of Anti-Imperialists today emphatically endorsed the candidacy of William Jennings Bryan for president. The convention did not adopt the platform as submitted by the resolutions committee without a long and heated debate, but when the previous question was ordered, less than a score could be marshalled to vote against the Bryan endorsement. The vote was viva voce and the exact result will never be known, but the sentiment was clearly shown to be in favor of the endorsement of Bryan as the most effective manner of checking the alleged imperialistic policy of the administration.

The most vigorous opponents of the Bryan pronouncement in the platform were conspicuous members of the "national" third ticket convention, who were also admitted as delegates to the anti-imperialistic congress. They were led by Thos. M. Osborne, of Auburn, N. Y., and advocated the nomination of a third ticket on the theory that their followers, while opposed to McKinley, were not prepared to accept Bryan on the Kansas City platform.

Every mention of Bryan's name called forth enthusiastic applause. Speakers who opposed the Bryan plank in the platform were received with jeers and cries of "time" from delegates, and the chairman at times had difficulty in obtaining a hearing for them.

The platform as adopted makes the following recommendations:

1. That without regard to their views on any questions of domestic policy they withhold their votes from McKinley in order to stamp with their disapproval what he has done.
2. That they vote for those candidates for congress in their respective districts, who will oppose the policy of imperialism. The platform says:

"While we welcome any other method of opposing the re-election of McKinley, we advise the direct support of Bryan as the most effective means of crushing imperialism. We are convinced of Bryan's sincerity and of his earnest purpose to secure to the Filipinos their independence. This position and the declarations contained in the platform of his party on the vital issue of the campaign meet our unqualified approval."

After the adoption of the resolutions endorsing Bryan, representatives of the third party met and selected Thomas M. Osborne, of Auburn, N. Y., chairman, and Everett V. Abbott, of New York city, secretary. A motion was made and carried that a convention be held in New York city, September 5, for the purpose of nominating a ticket. It is said that the third party men offered the presidential nomination to Moorfield Storey, of Massachusetts, but he declined.

Wm. I. Heilmer, of Colorado, was reported to be their choice for vice-president.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 16.—The second day's session of the national anti-imperialist league was called to order by ex-Governor Boutwell, after a brief prayer by Rev. S. W. Sample, pastor of the People's church, Minneapolis, and pending the report of the committee on resolutions, Dr. L. W. Habercorn, of Washington, addressed the convention.

Dr. Habercorn was received with much applause. He charged that the president had "done that which he had himself solemnly declared to be a great crime, and now attempts to shift the responsibility upon divine providence."

He said he appealed more especially to those like himself who had come from a country over which a monarch reigned.

"Is it not an act of imperialism," he asked, "that the president has entered upon this new adventure in China, without assembling congress in extra session? The people, who, like myself, have come from Germany, know to their sorrow what militarism means. These are the last men who will vote to convert their country into an empire."

"The president has said, 'Who will haul down the flag?' Now I have always believed that the flag always should be hauled down where it has no business. Is it the emblem of liberty in Manila and Porto Rico. There it floats over subject people, not free people."

Colonel Charles R. Codman, of Massachusetts, read the report of the committee on resolutions, which took the

form of an address to the American people. Colonel Codman said that 25 members of the committee were unanimous in submitting a report to the convention.

The resolutions advise the people to withhold their support from McKinley and to give direct support to Mr. Bryan as the most effective means of checking imperialism. At the mention of Bryan's name the delegates arose in a body and gave three cheers for the Democratic candidate.

Moorfield Storey, of Massachusetts, said he cordially joined in the statement of principles contained in the resolutions, but stated that he reserved the right to support a third candidate if one were nominated who satisfied him better than Mr. Bryan.

Thomas M. Osborne, of New York, leader of the "Nationalists," was allowed to speak on the resolutions.

Mr. Osborne said there were many who could support neither McKinley nor Bryan, believing it not right to remedy one wrong by substituting another.

"We cannot trust the Democratic party as it stands today," (cries of booh!) and "How much did Mark Hanna pay you to come here?"

Mr. Osborne continued:

"I believe a third ticket must arise to command the suffrage and conscience of the voters. When you tie up a question of conscience with something which a large majority of your people do not believe in, you destroy the force of your argument."

Mr. Osborne moved an amendment striking out that portion of the resolutions supporting Bryan.

Colonel Codman spoke against Mr. Osborne's motion. He thought the crisis in which the country stands needs immediate attention.

"As one member of this congress," he said, "I do not hesitate to support Mr. Bryan. I propose to vote with the party which is right on the one great question now before the country."

Rev. S. W. Sample, of Minneapolis, and Edgar A. Bancroft, of Chicago, also urged the endorsement of Bryan. John Jay Chapman, of New York, one of the "Independents," opposed the endorsement of Bryan.

George G. Mercer, of Philadelphia, said a third ticket was needed by some men who magnified the danger of free silver.

"But," he added, "let them not come here and attempt to put a third ticket upon us. The so-called independents propose to take a whack at the universe, while we propose to devote our energies to the destruction of imperialism."

Paul Korsch, of Rock Island, Illinois, Franklin Pierce, of New York, and Judge Decker, of Colorado, opposed the amendment, strongly advocating support of Bryan. Oswald Villard, of New York, spoke against the specific endorsement of Mr. Bryan.

Edwin Osgood Brown, of Chicago, a member of the resolutions committee, spoke vigorously in favor of the platform as reported.

The convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock, when the session was continued.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Reports Read at Biennial Session Show That the Order Is in a Very Flourishing Condition.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 16.—The Woodmen of the World spent this morning listening to the report of the head council. The report shows that the order is in a very flourishing condition and that the Pacific jurisdiction is increasing in membership rapidly.

At the afternoon session, telegrams were read from the governor of Oregon, the mayor and chamber of commerce of Portland, asking that the next session be held in Portland. Chairman W. C. Hawley, of Salem, Oregon, read the biennial report of the board of head managers, which showed that one assessment per month is ample to meet all demands on the benefit fund.

BRYAN HANDSOMELY WELCOMED

Lincoln, Nebraska, Gave Him a Reception in the State Capitol Grounds.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 16.—Lincoln tendered a very handsome welcome to Bryan upon his return to his home after an absence of ten days.

He was met at the station by a large concourse of people who escorted him to his residence and who, after listening to a speech there and shaking hands with both Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, only dispersed to meet in the evening with many others in a reception given in the state capitol grounds which partook more of the nature of an official function.

TWO SUICIDES AT PORTLAND.

One Woman Was Sick and the Other Unloved.

PORTLAND, Aug. 16.—Two women committed suicide here today. Mrs. F. E. Woodworth, wife of a locomotive fireman in Albina, shot herself through the heart with a revolver and Mrs. Mary Richards took poison in the Narrows Guano lodging house. The former suicide is said to have been caused by sickness, and the latter by unrequited love.

RACE RIOTS IN NEW YORK CITY

Furious Mob Tried to Lynch Innocent Negroes.

FIFTY PERSONS WOUNDED

Five Hundred Police on Duty—Ambulance Kept on the Run—Metropolis of America Disgraced by Wild Disorder.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Such a furious ebullition of race hatred as found vent in the rioting which occurred here last night, the outgrowth of a murder a few days ago of Policeman Thorpe by a negro named Arthur Harris, has not been equaled in New York in many years.

As a result of the disturbance, which raged from midnight until 2 o'clock, and burst out in a flame of passion and violence at intervals until daybreak, there were about 50 persons injured by pistol balls, razors or knives, rocks and clubs. Of these, one negro, Lloyd Lee, may not recover, and Policeman Kennedy is also seriously injured. Lee is alleged to have made threats against the life of Kennedy because he was the particular friend and associate of Thorpe, the murdered officer. Thorpe was the third white man murderously assaulted in the vicinity by negroes, a race prejudice having been engendered. In less than an hour from the time the trouble began last night, the whole of the west side, from Twenty-eighth street to Longacre Square, above Forty-second street, including Eighth and Ninth avenues, were in an uproar. Forty or more arrests were made.

Peace was not restored in the anti-negro riot district until after 3 o'clock this morning. During the riot it is estimated that 500 police were on duty, and ambulances from every hospital on the west side were kept busy.

About 2 o'clock there was a heavy downpour of rain, and if it is the opinion of the police that this did more to dissipate the mob and quiet the riot than a thousand men would have been able to do.

At 4 o'clock, when it was thought all was over, Policemen Hughes and Jelliff, of the West Thirtieth-street station, were assaulted with a shower of bricks and bottles thrown by negroes on the roof of a house. The crowd from the street rushed up the stairway, but by the time they reached the roof the assailants had descended through scuttles and had disappeared. Two negroes were later pulled from under a bed. They resisted until clubbed over the head, and one had his nose broken. The men denied that they were on the roof.

Richard Harris was badly beaten up on account of a report that he was the man who murdered Thorpe. It was discovered later that this was a mistake. However, as he had a dangerous looking shoemaker's knife in his sleeve, he was arrested.

The police say that few, if any, previous race riots in this city have compared with that of last night, so far as the dogged determination of those who precipitated it is concerned.

Many fights between whites and blacks occurred again tonight. Alexander Robinson, a negro, and a colored friend, were on a Thirty-fourth street car. Some one set up a shout as the car neared Eighth avenue that the negroes ought to be lynched. A man with a clothes-line appeared from somewhere and the two negroes were pulled off the car. A rope was thrown around Robinson's neck and with fifty men and boys pulling, the mob started for a lamp post. A squad of police appeared before the mob had gone far and with much clubbing dispersed the crowd. Two negroes got away. Several noisy crowds were dispersed.

WISCONSIN NEARLY READY

Another First-Class Battleship Almost Finished.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Another first-class battleship is about to be added to the United States navy, the Wisconsin, building at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, sister ship of the Illinois and Alabama. A letter has been received at the navy department from her builders saying that favorable progress is being made in her construction, and expressing the belief that she will be ready for her official speed trial, if nothing unforeseen occurs, by the 15th of September.

THIRTY-FIVE INJURED.

Serious Street Car Collision at Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—A street car collision, resulting in injuries to 35 persons, occurred last evening at the corner of the Boulevard des Batignolles and the Rue St. Petersburg, where electric and horse lines cross. All the injured will recover. No Americans were hurt.

Sea Side Specialties

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