

GERMANY WANTS LEADERS EXECUTED

Would Make That Condition of Continuing Negotiations.

AMERICA NOT REVENGEFUL

Narratives of Awful Experiences and Miraculous Preservation of the Green Party Who Were Captives of the Boxers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—According to a special from Washington to the Herald, Minister Conger's dispatch to Secretary Hay asserting his belief that the punishment of Chinese leaders imposed by the decree issued by the Chinese government is not adequate is opposed to the opinion held by the president and secretary of state.

Another important development in the situation is that Germany has proposed that as a condition to continuing the negotiations China be compelled to execute the eleven princes and officials alleged to be responsible for the Chinese outrages. This condition is very distasteful to the administration, which is expected to take steps to secure its modification.

Mr. Conger's message was in response to an inquiry from Secretary Hay sent immediately after the presentation of the decree to this government by Minister Wu. The secretary called that the United States did not intend to pursue a policy of vengeance but stated that because of Mr. Conger's experience the president necessarily left in his hands the determination of whether the punishment imposed were adequate. Secretary Hay also urged him to take into full consideration the attitude of the Chinese and the ability of the imperial government to carry out more severe sentences.

It is evident to the officials that the siege through which Mr. Conger and other ministers went last summer has angered them against the Chinese and caused them to be foremost in demanding blood expiation. In the hope of deterring Mr. Conger from any ideas of vengeance W. W. Rockhill was sent to Peking as his advisor. It is an open secret that the authorities would have preferred the reference of the negotiations to a commission formed of commissioners, three in number, appointed by each power, but this plan failed of accomplishment.

The proposal of Germany that the continuance of negotiations depend upon the execution of the princes and officials thought responsible for the outrages is another form of the proposition submitted to the Washington government several weeks ago by Baron Von Sternberg, then German chargé d'affaires. Germany proposed at that time, as a condition precedent to negotiation, the Chinese government be compelled to surrender the "first and real perpetrators of the crimes committed against international law."

The response of the United States was that it could not join in a demand of this character, that China should be afforded an opportunity to punish the criminals and that provision for their punishment should be made in the negotiations for a final settlement. The president is considering the new German proposal and he will probably decline to agree to it, suggesting a modification that may lead to a satisfactory solution.

An official said that as some of the men condemned by the ministers are powerful princes and officials controlling Chinese forces, it is plain that unless the imperial government, desirous of carrying out the ultimatum of the foreign representatives, is able to arrest the culprits quickly, they are likely to combine in their own defence. The possibility is suggested that they might kill the emperor. Such an act would be a signal for an anti-foreign outbreak over China and would have consequences which the authorities hesitate to contemplate.

THRILLING TALE OF RESCUED.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) PAO TING FU, Oct. 23.—When the story of the period of blood and massacre in China is told, few of its chapters will be as brilliant as the narrative of the Green party, who were found almost dead by the allied expedition. The tale of their hardship and abuse and almost miraculous preservation has leaked to the outside world by piecemeal, but to the correspondent of the Associated Press its details of suffering and cruelty were told for the first time by Miss Greig.

Mr. and Mrs. Green, members of the British-Chinese Inland Mission, with their two children, a boy and a girl aged 5 and 3 years, and Miss Greig, an assistant, were stationed at Hual Lu, a small town 120 miles south of this place. During the first week of July rumors of massacres of missionaries were received in Pao Ting Fu and also news of the destruction of the mission at Shun Ti Fu. Chao Chi and Shen Yi and of the moving of the troops from the Shan Si province towards Tien Tsin to attack the foreigners.

On hearing of the state of affairs the little party moved away to the mountains, on the advice of the mandarin, to go into hiding. They took with them only a few bare necessities, carrying the children asleep in their arms, and were conducted by two or three Chinese servants to a Chinese temple a short distance back in the hills. Here they remained two days and were then informed by the villagers who used the temple that they must at once leave. They were also told that their home had been destroyed and the site made the headquarters of a Boxer camp. Some friendly Chinese showed the party a small cave a little distance from the temple where they remained secreted for two days and three nights, suffering the utmost discomforts, their hiding place being only about six feet by four feet with water dripping from the roof. While the party lay in this cave the Boxers were soon heard searching the mountains for the foreign devils.

On the third day the servants discovered them and led them to a farmhouse where the entire party lived in one small room for a month, not daring to stir from their retreat in the daytime and only with the greatest caution at night. On August 12 the Boxers discovered their hiding place, from which their host had made a tunnel to a cave a short distance away. The Boxers demanded that the little band be given up to them.

On hearing their benefactor being beaten and tortured, Mr. Green determined to give himself up and do what he could to save his wife and little ones and Miss Greig. As the missionary appeared at the mouth of the cave he was immediately shot in the face with a charge of fine pellets. Wounded and bleeding he crawled for the women and children, but with no avail. The Boxers ordered them from the tunnel and the frightened women came forth expecting death or worse. Knives and swords were held over their heads and all their possessions were taken from them except their clothing. They were then made to march to Hual Lu, their former home.

Here they were met by the mandarin upon whose advice they had gone into hiding. This man beat and abused Mr. Green and reproached him for not coming to him for advice and protection.

The mandarin then said he would send the party to Chang Ting Fu, with an escort of imperial troops. He assured them that they would receive ample protection at Chang Ting Fu.

The party were placed in the rough wood four-wheeled carts and started on their journey. About three miles out they were overtaken by the Boxers who had originally captured them and on reaching Chang Ting Fu were refused admission to the city because of their escort. For three days and nights, without a stop except at rare intervals to partake of native food, they were carried through the country to Pao Ting Fu. Loaded with abuse, mistreated and suffering, the place literally swarming with Boxers demanding their lives, the hapless prisoners were escorted to the yamen of the chief magistrate, Ting Yuen, who refused to receive them. Then occurred a strange incident.

The chief Boxer himself pleaded for his prisoners and induced Ting Yuen to come and speak to Mr. Green. He expressed sorrow at seeing the conflict of the prisoners and said he would send them to Tien Tsin under an escort of imperial troops and with his official passports. He also offered to provide them with sufficient money to secure food on the journey. This morning they were taken to a boat but found neither troops nor passports. They were in fact again in the hands of the Boxers, who took them some thirty miles down the river and on Wednesday afternoon landed them in a marsh covered with high reeds and informed them that Ting Yuen had ordered that they should be put to death and their bodies disposed of.

At this time the children were undoubtedly the means of saving the lives of the entire family, for the same Boxer who had previously intended for them and had evidently conceived a great friendship for the little ones cried and told Mr. Green they must reach Tien Tsin alone. He then left them and took the boat away. The money which had been provided for their subsistence was in the copper cash of the country and was too bulky to carry, therefore the little band was left entirely helpless in the vast swamp. To add to their misery violent storms arose and toward evening, as they shivered in their hiding place, they heard bands of Boxers scouring the swamp in search of them, their presence having been discovered by some villagers.

As night fell Mr. Green, almost helpless from his wounds, made his way accompanied by his party to a house where he was told by the owner that a friend of his would take them to Tien Tsin. Then he left ostensibly to get a boat and make arrangements for their escape. After awhile the villagers returned bringing not the promised aid, but a large party of Boxers. The mob burst in the roof of the hut and unmercifully beat with swords and staves Mr. Green, the women and children. Almost insensible, despairing and hopeless, the devoted little party gave up, but other cruelty was in store for them.

The Boxers decided to take their captives to a village a mile away and devised a means of transportation and torturing them at the same time. Mr. Green's left hand was bound to his left foot; Mrs. Green and Miss Greig were tied hands to feet, left hand to left foot and right hand to right foot and the little girl was treated in the same way. Spear handles were then thrust under their arm pits and they were carried to their destination. The little boy was slung across the back of a man.

In the village of Sinan they were thrown down, bound, in the filthy mud of a court yard, and examined as to their identity. Their story was laughed at, the examiners refusing to believe that any foreign devil had been let go by the Boxers and a deputation was

sent to Pao Ting Fu to ascertain the truth and determine the fate of the captives. In the meantime the party, bound and trussed like fowls, were thrown into a temple. There they remained for two days, their hands being unbound in order to permit them to eat the meagre rations of unground, uncooked millet and cold water served to them.

On the third day the deputation returned from Pao Ting Fu and the captives were told that Ting Yuen had previously ordered their death and had now repeated the sentence. Providentially there were two sections of Boxers, the civil and military, the former supplying arms and subsistence to the movement and devising operations which the latter executed. The civil section had heard of the defeat of the Boxers at Taku and elsewhere and ordered the prisoners to be kept alive to be used as hostages should the city be sent to destroy the city of Pao Ting Fu, but should no such movement be made they would consent to the death of the foreigners. To this policy the little party owe their lives.

After two days of misery they were unbound and allowed daily walks in the compound with swords at their necks, sleeping in the temple under a close guard. For three weeks they remained in this deplorable captivity, daily expecting death, demanded every day by the horde of Boxers who insisted that the women should be turned over to them alive to be afterwards put to death.

One gleam of hope they had. A native looking at them through the window threw in a piece of paper and motioned to Mr. Green to read it. Thinking it was only another insult he refused to do so, but on the persistent gestures of the Chinaman and the insistence of the women he did so and found written on the paper the following message: "Do not fear. The Boxers are being killed. I am going to Tien Tsin and will inform your consul."

The Chinaman was true to his word, carrying his life in his hand, and made his way to Tien Tsin and reported the matter to General Lorne-Campbell, the British commander. General Lorne-Campbell immediately wrote the Tao Tai of Pao Ting Fu, threatening reprisals should any harm befall the Greens or Miss Greig. Upon receipt of this message, Ting Yuen sent an official to Sinan to fetch the captives to Pao Ting Fu for safe keeping. This official was informed at Sinan that the party had been sent away. In reality they were then in a small room in the temple because of the increasing demand of the constantly swelling Boxer mob that the women be handed over to them. The messenger from the Tao Tai was finally told that if he went to Ang Chou the prisoners would be delivered to him.

On September 5th the prisoners were taken to Ang Chou and delivered to Ting Yuen's representatives, put on a boat and arrived at Pao Ting Fu on September 6. Here they were put in the common prison and confined for four days. On receipt of another letter from the British commanding officers at Tien Tsin they were removed to a small house and accorded better treatment. In this house they remained until the arrival of the French column on October 12.

Hearing of the presence of the French, Mr. Green asked why they were not handed over and was told that the French had come on business connected with the railway and had nothing to do with their case. On the night of the 15th a servant managed to inform the French commandant of the presence of the party and early the following morning their bondage was broken and they were handed over to European protection.

Mr. Green is now in a hospital in a very critical state, suffering from dysentery and collapse. The entire party is in a pitiful condition of weakness resulting from dysentery, contracted while confined in the temple. One life was sacrificed in the fearful ordeal the party underwent. The little girl, unable to withstand the hardships, was taken ill and died October 10, three days before succor arrived.

CORBETT VERSUS JEFFRIES.

Cincinnati Business Men's Association Wants to Arrange a Match.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A new figure has loomed up on the pugilistic horizon. Herman J. Witte, a lawyer from Cincinnati, has called upon Corbett and Champion Jeffries with an offer of \$15,000 for a 26-round bout to take place on or before February 15. Mr. Witte's offer was practically accepted by Corbett, who said that he would increase the purse to \$20,000 by adding \$5,000 to the original amount bid. Jeffries, however, refused to consider the proposition, saying that the conditions were out of the question.

Mr. Witte said that he represented the Business Men's Association of Cincinnati and was instructed to offer \$15,000 or 50 per cent of the gross receipts for a go between Corbett and Jeffries. The mayor of the city, according to Mr. Witte, has given the promoters a sanction to have one contest before February 1 to aid the Business Men's Association fund. The organization has for a time occupied Convention Hall but as it will vacate the building in February it is the officers' intention to hold a big fight there to make up a deficit in the association fund before going.

Mr. Witte put the proposition before Jeffries, but the latter said: "You see, in the first place, the bout is for only twenty rounds. The contest should be thirty-five rounds. I should prefer to fight Corbett to a finish."

Mr. Witte told Jeffries that it would

be impossible to have the contest longer than 20 rounds as the authorities would not permit it.

Jeffries then made a final proposition for a meeting:

"I will fight Corbett in Cincinnati for a purse of \$25,000 but the bout must be to a finish. Corbett must put a side bet of \$10,000 and the winner is to take all."

"If the Cincinnati people are not ready to come to terms under these conditions then my offer to meet Corbett to a finish will stand open for twenty-four hours. If by that time Corbett does not accept I will ignore him forever."

Two sporting men from Memphis called on Jeffries and offered to pull off his fight with Ruhlin, but the purse was considered by him too insignificant.

When Corbett was informed of Jeffries' proposition to fight to a finish he said it was ridiculous.

WORK FOR CONGRESS.

Representative Steele Believes That Revenue Taxes Should Be Reduced.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Representative George W. Steele, of Indiana, a member of the house ways and means committee, is quoted in a Tribune special from Washington as saying of the work of the approaching short session: "I express my personal judgment only when I say that it would be a good thing for congress to take action to reduce materially reducing the number and amount of taxes being paid by the people under the present revenue act."

"I do not think there is much doubt concerning the passage of the ship subsidy bill during this session. The intention is to get this measure before the house as early as possible. It is a bill that ought certainly to pass."

"Under present conditions I am not inclined to favor the establishment of an army of 100,000, as is being advocated in certain sections. Under the present law we have from 65,000 to 66,000 men. That is quite a large army. Now when the conditions become such that an army of that size is not needed we could easily reduce the number. I am not in favor of a permanent army of 100,000 just now because I want to ascertain before I vote on the subject just how many we are likely to need when the army in Porto Rico has been reduced, when troops have been withdrawn from Cuba and when the war in the Philippines resolves itself into some tangible form or is concluded and guerrilla warfare is stopped."

"I think that the bill providing for a reappointment so as to regulate the membership of the house in accordance with the increase in population will be passed. Some states under this law will not doubt suffer while others will benefit."

"I do not think that the subject of

decreased southern representation as a separate matter will be considered at this session. There is no time for the decision of that problem during a short session."

CHANDLER WILL BE RETURNED.

New Hampshire Senator Expects to Be Re-elected.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Senator William F. Chandler, of New Hampshire, who is here, says that he expects to be returned to the senate.

"The joint legislature will have 325 members," he says, "and I am fairly confident that I shall receive the support of 170. I know about the attitude of 100 of these members already. There are a number of candidates in the field. Some of them are Mr. Baller, Mr. Burnham, Mr. Suloway and Mr. Quinby. The situation today is the same as a few days ago when I issued my statement, so far as the attitude of my opponents is concerned."

Senator Carter, of Montana, is also here. His term expires next year. When he was asked about his successor he said:

"The legislature of Montana is Democratic by four or five majority and under the circumstances, I, of course, do not expect to be returned. There are a number of candidates and no one can tell who will be elected."

Mr. Carter would not talk about the possibility of his taking a federal appointment.

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