

ADMIRAL KEMPF REPORTS

GRAVITY OF SITUATION RECOGNIZED

SIX WEEKS AGO—AMERICANS FIRST AT TIEN-TSIN.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, July 14.—Secretary Long received this afternoon Admiral Kempf's first official mailed report since the Chinese trouble became acute. It gives an account of the operations up to June 5. Aside from its interesting details, it is chiefly important as showing how fully the gravity of the situation was recognized at Tien-Tsin six weeks ago. The report, with its enclosures, is as follows:

United States Flagship Newark, Taku, China, June 5.

Sir: I have the honor to report that at 6 a. m. May 29 I received a telephone message, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, marked "1," and at 6 a. m. in compliance with orders which I immediately issued to the commanding officer of this ship one hundred armed men, consisting of forty marines and sixty sailors, were landed at Taku. Captain R. H. McCalla, U. S. N., in charge; officers, Captain J. T. Myers, U. S. M. C., Captain N. H. Hall, U. S. M. C.; Ensign D. W. Wurtsbaugh, U. S. N.; Naval Cadets J. K. Tausig, U. S. N., and C. E. Courtney, U. S. N.; Paymaster H. E. Jewett, U. S. N., and Gunner C. Sheldon, U. S. N.

Second—Taking the first party which arrived on shore, consisting of thirty-seven marines, to the railroad station at Tien-Tsin, I obtained the first passage on the train to Tien-Tsin, owing to the agent being unwilling to assume the responsibility of issuing tickets to an armed force without orders from the directors of the railway. This portion of the landing party was then returned to Taku, where by this time all of the force had arrived. Procuring a tug and lighter from the Taku Tug and Lighter Company, I proceeded to Tien-Tsin at 11 o'clock p. m., where they were received with demonstrations of joy by the foreign population, they being the first Caucasian troops to arrive. I remained at Taku with my personal staff.

Third—On May 30, at 1:44, I proceeded to Tien-Tsin for the purpose of examining as well as I might the state of affairs. On this day the English ship "Albatross" came in and landed twenty-seven men and sent them to Tien-Tsin, and ships of the various other nations began arriving and preparing to land troops.

Fourth—On May 31, Tien-Tsin obtained the permission of the Chinese Government to send fifty men from Tien-Tsin to Peking in company with about three hundred foreign troops of various nationalities. They left at 4:15 p. m. Captain McCalla in command, and arrived at the end of the railroad line at 6:45 p. m., and marched to the Legation, having encountered not the slightest opposition on the way or in the city.

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The Department was informed by cable message, and the commander-in-chief was similarly informed and requested to send a light draught vessel here for use in the river as a base of supplies for the force on shore. As the disturbance here is likely to be of such a prolonged nature as to require the protracted stay of a vessel here to land men on short notice, as mentioned in my messages, I consider a light draught vessel which can be stationed inside of the river, where communication is certain with a battalion of marines, almost indispensable to the present trouble, in order to effectively protect American interests and property in this locality. A list of the foreign ships now at anchor at this anchorage, with the vessels inside of the river, is herewith inclosed.

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Memorandum, June 15, 1900. Mr. Janssen returned to-day from Tien-Tsin at 1 p. m., and reports that Wong-Sun station, the first station this side of Fang-Tai, was burned and looted last night, and that An-Ting station, next this side of Wong-Sun station, was burned and looted last night and two foreign missionaries attacked, both of whom were English. Mr. Robinson was killed and Mr. Norman shot, killed or wounded and held for ransom. Forty or fifty Chinese troops were killed by the Boxers while defending Wong-Sun station.

Our troops at Tien-Tsin were patrolling the recourse of the French concession last night. People are collecting in the consulate for protection. The railway to Peking is in running order again. Colonel Wolcott, the officer commanding the Russian troops ashore, has given notice to people in Pei-Tai-Ho that Russian troops will probably be landed there, if not at Taku. They will be landed in spite of opposition.

The above is a true copy of a memorandum sent from Taku by Lieutenant Victor Blue, U. S. N. R. M'LEAN, Lieutenant U. S. N. Aid.

The roster of the fleet of warships transmitted by the Admiral is as follows:

English—CENTURION (flagship), ORLANDO, ENDY, and others.

Get Seasick? Grape-Nuts Food will quiet that stomach. Carry it with you. SEASICK REMEDY. A Food that Relieves.

Eat light the first day or two out and make most of your meal on Grape-Nuts food (never over three heaping teaspoons). This food acts like magic on any disturbed stomach.

MON. ALGERINE (in river), ALACRITY, WHITING (destroyer, in river), FAME (destroyer, in river), RUSLAN—SISSOI VELIKI (flagship), DMITRI DONSKOI, GREMIASITCKY, VJODNIK, GIADAMAK, KOLNETZ (in river). German—KABERIN AUGUSTA, ILTIS (in river). French—D'ENTRECASTEAUX (flagship), DESCARTES, SURPRISE. Italian—CALABRIA, ELBA. Austrian—ZENITA. Japanese—KASAGI, ATAGO (in river). Chinese—HAI TIEN (flagship), HAI CHOW. (Three torpedo boats in river). Anchored June 6: Russia—BORISIA (flagship of Vice-Admiral Hildebrand), SIVOUTCH. French—JEAN BART.

The Admiral gives in detail some messages on the strength of which the landing was ordered by him. They are as follows:

5 a. m., May 29. Admiral Kempf, U. S. S. Newark. Part of branch railway to Pao-Ting-Fu destroyed and three stations burned by Boxers last evening. Destruction of main line to Peking feared. Workshops and godown, at second station from Peking, already destroyed. Boxers in control. Station deserted by agents and employees. Viceroy promises to send troops tomorrow morning, but we have grave doubts of their reliability.

There is great uneasiness among foreigners here, and the situation never before looked so serious. Can you land force of marines at once, with Maxim or quick firing guns? If so, please bring by rail; if otherwise, by river.

G. W. RAGSDALE, United States Consul, Tien-Tsin.

Copies of messages received June 4, 9 p. m., from United States Consul, Tien-Tsin.

Telephone message received this morning from Tien-Tsin, saying that Huang-Tsun Railway station on Chinese line between Tien-Tsin and Peking was burned to the ground. Huang-Tsin is about twenty miles from Peking; also that the Cossack guards had an engagement with the Boxers about eighteen miles from Tien-Tsin on Sunday, killing sixteen Boxers, Cossacks one officer and three men wounded.

From United States Consul, Tien-Tsin, to Admiral Kempf, June 4, 1900. Please say to the Admiral that the situation at Tien-Tsin is most alarming. The battle between the Belgians coming from Pao-Ting-Fu, in which many Chinese and several Belgians were killed or wounded, and the following battle between the Cossacks sent to relieve the Belgians, in which many Chinese were killed and three Cossacks wounded. It caused great excitement among the natives. The half way railway station to Peking was burned last night and the railway bridge seriously damaged. The firemen of the native city are holding many meetings, and the officials are uneasy. There are many indications of trouble and threats are made that the foreigners will be massacred in a night or two. The situation is more alarming than it was one week ago. I think it would be well for Captain McCalla to come up and view the situation. In the mean time everything should be in readiness for landing more troops at short notice.

As the messenger came off to the ship he was overtaken by a messenger carrying a verbal message to the various senior officers to the effect that the above news had been supplemented by a telephone message from Tien-Tsin, and the Boxers were within four miles of Tien-Tsin, and that five villages had been burned since the previous message had been sent.

CHAFFEE'S CHIEF COMMISSARY. Washington, July 14.—By an order issued today Major Hugh J. Gallagher, chief commissary of subsistence of the Department of California, at San Francisco, has been relieved from his present duties and ordered to proceed to Taku, China, and report in person to General Chaffee for assignment to duty as chief commissary of subsistence of the United States troops in China. He will be relieved at San Francisco by Major O. E. Wood, chief commissary of subsistence of the Division of Cuba, now in Cuba. Major M. R. Peterson, chief commissary of subsistence for the Department of Matanzas, is ordered to the relief of Major Wood at Havana.

MILES CALLS ON MINISTER WU. THE INTERVIEW GIVES RISE TO UNFOUNDED RUMORS THAT THE GENERAL IS GOING TO CHINA.

Washington, July 14.—Lieutenant-General Miles called at the Chinese Legation to-day and had a talk with Minister Wu. This aroused comment in connection with the vague rumors about eight years ago, during which time she has not been home on a furlough. Miss Annie Gowans is a native of Canada and has been in China about six years. Her brother, Walter Gowans, was a missionary in the Sudan, where he died a short time ago. Miss H. Kutherford is a native of Canada and has been in China about eight years. The women mentioned are considered by the Alliance Missionaries as the most earnest workers in the Chinese field, but no word has been received in Nyack from any of them. They were all educated at the Alliance Missionary Institute in this city.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE MISSIONARIES. NO WORD RECEIVED IN NYACK FROM ANY OF THEM. The Rev. A. B. and Mrs. Simpson are in Pennsylvania and most of the Christian Alliance people who know the missionaries in China are away on vacation trips. Mr. Williams, at present a leading worker in the Alliance Summer School at Nyack, said last night he knew Miss D. M. Down well. She is a native of Albany and has been in China about eight years, during which time she has not been home on a furlough. Miss Annie Gowans is a native of Canada and has been in China about six years. Her brother, Walter Gowans, was a missionary in the Sudan, where he died a short time ago. Miss H. Kutherford is a native of Canada and has been in China about eight years. The women mentioned are considered by the Alliance Missionaries as the most earnest workers in the Chinese field, but no word has been received in Nyack from any of them. They were all educated at the Alliance Missionary Institute in this city.

LEGACIES LEFT TO SQUIERS CHILDREN. LAWYERS REPRESENTING FAMILY WRITE TO LEARN ABOUT GUARDIANSHIP. Rogers, Locke & Milburn, Buffalo lawyers, representing the family of Herbert G. Squiers, First Secretary of the United States Legation at Peking, have written to Surrogate Silken of Westchester County for information regarding the guardianship of the Secretary's children. They have asked to have forwarded to them certified copies of the guardianship letters of Gladys, Helen, Georgia and William George Squiers.

Their mother was Helen Lucy Squiers, a daughter of William G. Fargo, of the Wells Fargo Express Company. When Mr. Fargo died he left each of his grandchildren \$5,000, and their father was appointed their guardian by Surrogate Owen T. Coffin, in 1893. The letter from the lawyers says that they have grave fears that Mr. Squiers has been killed by the Chinese. They want emergency letters so that prompt action may be taken if the emergency should unfortunately arise.

THE MURDER OF VON KETTELER. FURTHER DETAILS GIVEN BY THE JAPANESE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Washington, July 14.—The Japanese Legation to-day added somewhat to the fund of information from Peking by an official dispatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Tokio, dated July 6 giving further details of the conditions following the murder of Baron von Ketteler. Following is a summary of the dispatch:

According to a telegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs the reports brought by Chinese couriers from Peking to Tien-Tsin appear to confirm the rumors of the destruction of the legation and the murder of the Minister. The Minister, it appears, was shot on the way and carried into the Tsung-li-Yamen, where he expired shortly afterward. Upon learning of his death, the German marines rushed into the Tsung-li-Yamen and burned it down. It further reported that the foreign reinforcements which left for Peking on June 10 advanced as far as Lanz-Fang, but after terrible suffering returned to Tien-Tsin on the 26th. The allied forces destroyed several arsenals at Tien-Tsin, their losses being nearly three hundred killed and wounded. From June 27 to July 1 no further fighting took place, but Chinese troops about twenty thousand strong were said to be advancing on Tien-Tsin from the north.

UNITED STATES IN PUBLICLY DECLARING their intentions and imitating Secretary Hay's recourse to Chinese agencies to get word to whatever foreign survivors the Tartar city may hold, it was speedily dispelled by the growing realization of the solemnity of the tragedy which surpasses all others of modern times.

Having most reluctantly been driven to abandon all hope of ever effecting a rescue of the Ministers and their families, there is now manifested among the higher officials a dread of the horrible details which are expected eventually to come to light. The harrowing tales of the rumor mongers, bearing every mark of wild fiction in every sentence, have already begun to flow from utterly discreditable sources, and these will be ignored. When the Powers have authentic information and the worst is known to have occurred it will then be time to pay attention to mere insignificant details of the most terrible of crimes against civilization. Not until then will the nations undertake to decide what shall be done with China and how it shall be done. At that time it is promised that the United States shall again take the lead in making its purposes unmistakably clear.

NOT MENTIONED BY REMEY. Secretary Long this afternoon received the following cable dispatch from Rear-Admiral Remy, commander in chief of the naval forces on the Asiatic Station:

Che-Foo, July 14. Two Japanese transports arrived to-day. Landed commander and munitions. Report Chinese defeated at two new positions commanding the river communication with Tien-Tsin. REMY.

The importance of this dispatch, in the opinion of Secretary Long, lies in the fact that it makes no mention of the reported massacre at Peking, which he believes would surely have been the case had the story been heard by Admiral Remy's ears.

A GOVERNOR JOINS THE BOXERS. Secretary Hay to-day received an undated dispatch from Consul-General Goodnow, at Shanghai, saying that the Governor of Ho-Nan-Shan-Se has issued a proclamation favorable to the Boxers. This news only goes to confirm the general belief that the situation in China is steadily growing worse instead of better. The Ho-Nan-Shan-Se, it is said at the State Department, are two separate provinces of vast extent in the western and northern portion of China. Shan-Se, meaning Western Island, is the province lying directly west of Pe-Chi-Li, in which Peking is located. Ho-Nan adjoins Shan-Se on the south. The two might present an impassable barrier if, as Mr. Goodnow's dispatch indicates, they are disaffected and undertake to oppose the northward march of the armies of Li Hung Chang and the other great southern Viceroy on Peking. The Consul-General's message was undated, and as this lack of knowledge as to the exact time of happenings recorded in the dispatches of the Navy and State Department officials is embarrassing and even serious in results, the Government to-day sent instructions to its representatives in China to include the date in the body of every dispatch sent by them.

No confirmation has reached the State Department of the report from St. Petersburg of the torture and death of the Russian Minister at Peking. The report sent a thrill of horror through the foreign establishments here, none of which, however, were able to shed the slightest light on the subject. At the Russian Embassy the officials were neither able to confirm nor deny the report, neither able to forward news dispatches to its diplomatic representatives. At the German, French, Japanese, Chinese and all other foreign establishments horror was expressed at the reported occurrence, although in none of these quarters was there any knowledge of the facts.

BETTER DRILL FOR TROOPS. ORDER BY GENERAL WHEELER IN VIEW OF THEIR BEING SENT ABROAD.

Chicago, July 14.—In a general order issued from the headquarters of the Department of the Lakes, Brigadier-General Wheeler says:

In view of the fact that two battalions of the 2d and 5th Infantry regiments are to be sent from the

detail of supplies, transportations, etc. The diplomatic instructions of General Chaffee, who is in immediate command of the forces in China, are quite apart from those of a military nature.

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The Department was informed by cable message, and the commander-in-chief was similarly informed and requested to send a light draught vessel here for use in the river as a base of supplies for the force on shore. As the disturbance here is likely to be of such a prolonged nature as to require the protracted stay of a vessel here to land men on short notice, as mentioned in my messages, I consider a light draught vessel which can be stationed inside of the river, where communication is certain with a battalion of marines, almost indispensable to the present trouble, in order to effectively protect American interests and property in this locality. A list of the foreign ships now at anchor at this anchorage, with the vessels inside of the river, is herewith inclosed.

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Secretary of Navy, Washington, June 3. Landed a force to protect American interests with the consent of China. Fifty-six men sent to Peking. The rest at Tien-Tsin. Other nations have sent forces to both cities. No injury so far. British, Russian, Chinese, Japanese and twenty warships here. Our landing force under McCalla. KEMPF.

Secretary of Navy, Washington, June 5. Situation most critical. Russian force began fighting. I landed fifty more men. Have requested Helena be sent immediately to protect interests, or a vessel like her. I consider a battalion of marines necessary. I need a runabout as a base inside. KEMPF.

Memorandum, June 15, 1900. Mr. Janssen returned to-day from Tien-Tsin at 1 p. m., and reports that Wong-Sun station, the first station this side of Fang-Tai, was burned and looted last night, and that An-Ting station, next this side of Wong-Sun station, was burned and looted last night and two foreign missionaries attacked, both of whom were English. Mr. Robinson was killed and Mr. Norman shot, killed or wounded and held for ransom. Forty or fifty Chinese troops were killed by the Boxers while defending Wong-Sun station.

Our troops at Tien-Tsin were patrolling the recourse of the French concession last night. People are collecting in the consulate for protection. The railway to Peking is in running order again. Colonel Wolcott, the officer commanding the Russian troops ashore, has given notice to people in Pei-Tai-Ho that Russian troops will probably be landed there, if not at Taku. They will be landed in spite of opposition.

The above is a true copy of a memorandum sent from Taku by Lieutenant Victor Blue, U. S. N. R. M'LEAN, Lieutenant U. S. N. Aid.

The roster of the fleet of warships transmitted by the Admiral is as follows:

English—CENTURION (flagship), ORLANDO, ENDY, and others.

Get Seasick? Grape-Nuts Food will quiet that stomach. Carry it with you. SEASICK REMEDY. A Food that Relieves.

Eat light the first day or two out and make most of your meal on Grape-Nuts food (never over three heaping teaspoons). This food acts like magic on any disturbed stomach.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON. GREAT SALE OF SILKS.

Values far out of the ordinary; in fact, the lowest prices ever associated with corresponding qualities. FOULAR SILKS—This season's patterns, absolutely controlled by us, foreign and domestic printings, sold from 67c. to 89c. 50c per yard; entire assortment now offered to close at. WHITE HABUTAIS—27 inches wide, exceptionally good quality, 39c. BLACK TAFFETAS—20 inches wide, Silks we recommend for 55c wear; special, Monday.

SIMPLY TRIMMED HATS. UNCOUNTED UNTRIMMED HATS. So far from assortments running down, they actually increase. Our production of novelties goes on apace, and instruction in reigning fashions is safely sought here. Besides the favorites in straw—

The "Bouquet" in felt, is noticeable by overlapping heavy cords. Handkerchief and ribbon trimmings are in order. A "Mushroom" brimmed Felt Hat is unique—and rigidly exclusive. Stuffed Hatted Hats are winning much admiration. While fogue effects sustain their earlier vogue, the inevitable Black Ribbons or Figured Handkerchief make charming variations.

These newcomers will not affect the popularity of the "Ardley," "Roosevelt," "Sagamore" and "Highland," at 2.95. Rough Braid Sailors, 3 styles, worth \$1.25 and \$1.50, at 75c. From the very first this Department has carried all grades and all widths. No. 1 to 5 inch.

A Word of Black Velvet Ribbons—

STILL CLEARING UNDERWEAR. ODD SETS OF WAISTS. Better and better bargains. Diminishing lines mean diminishing prices, but this week surely will see the end of all. Tumbling and tossing by many hands have left their traces (mostly slight) on MANY DOZENS OF DESIRABLE GARMENTS. We will not expose them to further missing.