

RELIEF OF ENVOYS NEAR.

Continued from first page.

Warren is due to sail from San Francisco about the middle of this week. She will carry two squadrons of the 9th Cavalry, recruits and teamsters.

MUCH NEWS IN FEW WORDS.

CHAFFEE'S DISPATCH THROWS LIGHT ON SITUATION.

(By The Associated Press.) Washington, Aug. 13.—The American commander in China, in a dispatch of four words, received at the War Department late this afternoon, sent a thrill of exultation and expectancy through official quarters. The last heard from him before this was at Yang-Tsun, which had been captured after a hard fight. On Thursday he was eighteen miles beyond Yang-Tsun. Lang-Fang, the place where the Seymour expedition met its fate and turned back, had been left behind. It was a march of eighteen miles in three days. It was a consummation which the War Department had awaited calmly, and stirring as the news was that the American force was now nearing the gates of the Imperial City, Secretary Root and Adjutant-General Corbin showed no surprise, as it accorded with calculations, although the advance has been more rapid than was expected.

From any point of view, the advance to Ho-Si-Wu was of the utmost importance not only strategically, but also in showing that communication was in a way open back to Che-Foo, that the expected opposition from Chinese forces had not been sufficient to prevent the steady forward movement, and in the influence it would exert upon the Chinese Government.

Brief as the dispatch is, it conveys much information beyond that specifically contained in its few words. Although it is not stated what force has arrived, the War Department accepts it to mean that this is the international force which first took Pei-Tsang and then Yang-Tsun. It has gone steadily forward along the left bank of the Pei River, keeping on the main road, which is the river bank. At Yang-Tsun the railway crosses the river and branches off to the west. Now the forces have left the railway far in the rear and are depending upon the highway and the river. Ho-Si-Wu is a place of considerable size, and the largest town between Tien-Tsin and Ching-Chia-Wan. The latter place and Tung-Chow are the only two cities of considerable size in the line of advance after leaving Ho-Si-Wu. It is surrounded by orchards and gardens, and it is not a place likely to have afforded opportunity for a strong defense. It is the highest point on the Pei River, where the river water is depended on, as the native wells are the source of supply on the balance of the route to Peking.

As it has taken five days for General Chaffee to report the advance to Ho-Si-Wu, it is evident that wire communication is not open to the front. This was hardly to be expected, and the safe arrival of the message at least shows that a certain measure of communication is open.

One of the chief sources of congratulation among officials is that the fancied hordes of China have not appeared, or, at least, have not prevented the column from drawing near to Peking.

CASUALTIES AT YANG-TSUN.

LIST OF AMERICAN OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The War Department this afternoon received the following casualty list from General Chaffee:

Adjutant-General, Washington: Yang-Tsun, 7th.—Casualties in action Yang-Tsun, August 6:

- KILLED—14TH INFANTRY. FRANK KNOLL, sergeant, groin, serious. PATRICK CURRAN, leg, above knee, serious. ISMAEL TYLER, arm, serious. RALPH W. ADAMS, head, serious. CHARLES JOHNSON, leg, below knee, serious. JAMES BOYD, leg, below knee, serious. LAMAR BERRY, Company K, from heat prostration. WILLIAM WEBB, Company M, 9th Infantry. THOMAS BROTHER, Company D, 11th Infantry.

WOUNDED—9TH INFANTRY.

- FRANK R. LANG, second lieutenant, 9th Infantry. MICHAEL O'BRIEN, sergeant, Company F, foot, serious. DANIEL J. O'CONNOR, corporal, Company E, leg above knee, serious. JOSEPH F. FITZPATRICK, Company M, abdomen, serious. WILLIAM BREID, Company I, arm, serious. ALBERT W. FITZPATRICK, Company D, thigh, slight.

14TH INFANTRY.

- COMPANY E. FRANK KNOLL, sergeant, groin, serious. PATRICK CURRAN, leg, above knee, serious. ISMAEL TYLER, arm, serious. RALPH W. ADAMS, head, serious. CHARLES JOHNSON, leg, below knee, serious. JAMES BOYD, leg, below knee, serious. LAMAR BERRY, Company K, from heat prostration. WILLIAM WEBB, Company M, 9th Infantry. THOMAS BROTHER, Company D, 11th Infantry.

COMPANY E.

- FRANK KNOLL, sergeant, groin, serious. PATRICK CURRAN, leg, above knee, serious. ISMAEL TYLER, arm, serious. RALPH W. ADAMS, head, serious. CHARLES JOHNSON, leg, below knee, serious. JAMES BOYD, leg, below knee, serious. LAMAR BERRY, Company K, from heat prostration. WILLIAM WEBB, Company M, 9th Infantry. THOMAS BROTHER, Company D, 11th Infantry.

COMPANY L.

- WILLIAM J. EMMETT, first sergeant, groin, slight. HENRY YOUNG, corporal, knee, serious. ALBERT M. MESSER, head, serious. ROBERT CLAMBLING, leg, below knee, serious. JAMES BOYD, leg, below knee, serious. FRANK R. JACKSON, foot, serious.

COMPANY M.

- ORAN A. KEMPER, musician, head, serious. GEORGE E. FOSTER, head, slight. HENRY H. HURST, chest, serious. FACIAL Y. SMITH, side, serious. JAMES P. O'NEILL, abdomen, serious. JOSEPH OULLETTE, back, serious. JOHN WAGNER, arm, serious. JOHN E. HEIL, leg, serious. ROBERT L. TIPPIN, thigh, serious. JAMES SCHWABER, arm, serious; thigh, slight. JOHN MITCHELL, leg, serious.

1ST REGIMENT MARINES.

- NORMAN A. PRUITT, Company F, hand, severe. ANDREW BROMM, Battery F, 5th Artillery, leg, moderate.

Killed hurried Yang-Tsun; wounded sent to hospital Tien-Tsin. CHAFFEE.

RUSSIAN REPORT OF BATTLE.

GENERAL LINEVITCH DESCRIBES THE FIGHTING AT PEI-TSANG.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 13.—The dispatch of General Linevitch, commander of the Russian troops in the province of Pe-Chi-Li, to the Russian Minister of War, General Kuropatkin, describing the capture of Pei-Tsang and Yang-Tsun, has been published here, but adds little to the details already known. General Linevitch estimates the Chinese force as about 20,000 men. The Russian losses were two officers and 116 men wounded. The report concludes: "Our troops are bivouacking at Yang-Tsun and are in splendid health."

NO PARTITION OF CHINA.

SO SAYS PROFESSOR FRYER, WHO WAS IN THAT COUNTRY MANY YEARS.

San Francisco, Aug. 13.—Professor John Fryer, head of the department of Oriental languages in the University of California, who has arrived here from China, says: "China will not be partitioned. This is something that I have always maintained. Not long ago nearly all the Chinese people in China were in favor of the Powers, but they will soon see that recent events have nullified their predilection. This war has shown that there has been a fundamental change in the organization in the empire since the Japanese attack. It did not really war all. A few war recruits were stood up before the Japanese guns and were shot down. The great mass of the Chinese people did not know that any conflict was in progress. But now the news of the fighting is widespread, and the natives are working together and seldom before. I think that a national spirit is being developed among the Chinese. There has not been any great change in the organization of the empire. It is this fact that is going to require the intervention of foreign troops. The departments are at the present moment incredibly corrupt. There can be no satisfactory dealings with China by this or any other Power. It will be the task of the Powers to stop it."

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT TOOTH POWDER

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

imates that the Chinese at Pei-Tsang were 25,000 strong. He says their left flank was mined and provided with bombproofs. Their hurried flight prevented them from destroying a bridge of boats; and this enabled the allies to capture the whole camp, including thirteen guns.

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Russian official circles consider that the German papers misapprehend the real scope of the appointment of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee. It is pointed out here that he will act merely as "President of the Council of Generals" to direct and combine the operations of the different detachments, but without in any way weakening the independence of their respective commanders in executing strategic arrangements decided upon in common.

CHINESE MAGAZINE EXPLODES.

Shanghai, Sunday, Aug. 12.—A native powder magazine exploded last night. The damage done is not known. Foreigners are not admitted within the magazine enclosure.

NEWS BROUGHT BY COURIERS.

LEGATIONS IN PEKING FED BY THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

Tien-Tsin, Aug. 6, via Shanghai, Aug. 12.—The army advanced twelve miles to-day. Two reliable couriers, who left Peking on August 1, arrived to-day at Tien-Tsin. They say that the Empress Dowager fed the foreigners for a few days. The former Viceroy of Shantung is bitterly anti-foreign, arrived with new troops according to these couriers, and planted two batteries on the wall near the legations. The enemy began shelling and opened a fierce rifle fire, which was kept up for two days.

The head of the Missionary Board, with a party, while trying to get provisions, was killed. The army took Yang-Tsun to-day. They suffered heavily. The American loss was small.

The statement that the "head of the Missionary Board" was killed is too indefinite to indicate the person referred to in the dispatch. There is no general missionary board in Peking. The Presbyterian Board, the American Board, the Methodist Missionary Society, the Christian and Missionary Alliance, the Church of England, the French Roman Catholic Society, the London Missionary Society, the National Bible Society of Scotland, the Russian Greek Orthodox Mission and Sisters of Charity are among the Christian missionary organizations represented in Peking. The Right Reverend Charles P. Scott, Bishop of North China, is the head of the Christian and Missionary Alliance. Mr. Dougan has charge of the work done under the auspices of the Christian and Missionary Alliance; the Rev. George R. Day is the presiding officer of the Presbyterian and Congregational boards under their own government do not have official heads in Peking.

THOUSANDS SLAIN IN PE-CHI-LI.

Berlin, Aug. 13.—The Catholic paper "Germania" says it learns that altogether ten out of fifty missionaries in the Vicariate of South-west Pe-Chi-Li have been murdered, and that three thousand converts have suffered the same fate.

EMPRESS TO QUIT PEKING.

WILL TRANSFER HER COURT ELSEWHERE ON ARRIVAL OF THE ALLIES.

Berlin, Aug. 13.—At the Chinese Legation in Berlin the correspondent of The Associated Press was informed to-day that the Empress Dowager had declared her intention to leave Peking and to transfer her court to another city before the allied forces reached the capital. Lu Hai Houan, the Chinese Minister here, on learning of this intention, telegraphed to the Empress Dowager and the Emperor not to leave Peking, but quietly to await the arrival of the international forces.

The Chinese protest against the landing of troops at Shanghai has been officially received here. Great Britain, according to the German Foreign Office, has not given any other declaration of purpose in landing troops at Shanghai than the declaration made by the British Consul-General to the other foreign consuls there, namely, the protection of life and property.

AFGHAN FORCES MOBILIZING.

REPORT THAT AN ADVANCE ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER IS CONTEMPLATED.

London, Aug. 13.—A news agency dispatch from Lahore, Punjab, says the Amer of Afghanistan is mobilizing forces of infantry and artillery, and that it is reported an advance on the Russian frontier is contemplated. It is added that the news is fully credited at Lahore, though it is explained, the Amer's behavior has been causing some uneasiness in official circles.

FAREWELL SPEECH OF VON WALDERSEE.

London, Aug. 14.—Count von Waldersee, when bidding farewell yesterday to the officers of the Tenth Army Corps at Hanover, according to "The Daily Mail's" Berlin correspondent, said: "Upon the pluck of my soldiers I shall rely to carry out my mission for the welfare and the glory of the Fatherland, and I know that, if the present difficulties are to be overcome, the arrangements, the Tenth Army Corps, to whom I am speaking, will render brilliant service."

BOERS LEAVE MACHADODORP.

London, Aug. 14.—The Boers have left Machadodorp, according to the Lourenco Marques correspondent of "The Daily Mail," and occupied Watervalonder in force. A considerable portion of Commandant-General Louis Botha's camp and stores at Dalmanthua was destroyed by fire on Sunday.

COURIER SERVICE TO PEKING.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Company makes the following announcement: "A courier service has been established by the Chinese Administration between Tien-Tsin and Peking. Extra charge for telegrams addressed 'Peking Courier, Tien-Tsin-Pu' \$1.47 a message. Telegrams are subject to delay, and are only accepted at sender's risk."

THE SUMNER AT NAGASAKI.

TROOPS AND GUNS START FOR TAKU ON THE INDIANA. Washington, Aug. 13.—The War Department has received the following dispatch from General Barry: Nagasaki, August 12. Transport Sumner arrived this port on the 10th. No casualties occurred. Health of command excellent. Will proceed to Taku on Indiana. BARRY.

TROOPS AND AMMUNITION FOR CHINA.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 13.—Company A, 1st Infantry, which has been stationed at Fort Logan, H. Roots since its return from the Cuban war, has received orders to proceed to once on San Francisco. It will go in a special train, and is expected to sail for Nagasaki on August 20. Company K of the 12th Infantry will be sent to this post.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 13.—Eight carloads of ammunition arrived at the League Island Navy Yard to-day and will be placed on board the water carrying steamer Arethusa, which is under orders to sail for China shortly. The bulk of the ammunition is for the use of the Chinese. It will take about three days for the Indiana to reach Taku.

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A DIPLOMATIC VICTORY.

AMERICA'S INFLUENCE ON THE CHINESE RULERS.

CHINA MUST MEET DEMAND ANSWER TO EDICT INSISTS ON MINISTERS' DELIVERANCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, Aug. 13.—"You must open the way to Peking for the allies to relieve the legations and escort them back to Tien-Tsin; then we shall be ready to negotiate for peace."

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) This is the peremptory answer to the latest Chinese edict appealing for the cessation of hostilities, and clothing Li Hung Chang with authority to make satisfactory terms. The Chinese generals opposing the march of the relief force must send a flag of truce to General Chaffee and his colleagues, and agree to facilitate the advance of the allies, who, in turn, it is intimated in the official memorandum of the State Department to-day, may conditionally agree to leave the city of Peking promptly, and perhaps return directly to Tien-Tsin in the execution of their mission to rescue the legation, provided the railway is immediately rebuilt and restored to regular operation throughout its length. Aside from this indispensable preliminary to negotiations, the United States welcomes Li Hung Chang's appointment, with full powers to conclude a treaty of peace upon lines which must guarantee the permanent security of foreigners throughout China and reparation for the injuries suffered in the past.

It is to be said upon authority that this Government is aware that the Chinese Government, including not only the Empress and her advisers, but the officials outside the palace, including the leading generals and the most notorious of the northern viceroys, are now satisfied that resistance to the Powers cannot fail to prove futile, and that with one accord they accept every stipulation that was made by the President of the United States in his letter of July 23 to Emperor Kwang Su.

There were excellent grounds for believing this yesterday before Minister Wu received the American reply. To-day the assurance is so positive as to carry conviction that a conference between the commanders of the relief force and the Chinese leaders will take place within a few hours. The text of the reply given to Minister Wu Ting Fang at the State Department on Sunday is shown in the following memorandum, made public to-day:

MEMORANDUM. Touching the Imperial edict of August 8 appointing Li Hung Chang Envoy Plenipotentiary to conduct negotiations with the Powers, and with a view to enter upon such negotiations on condition of hostilities pending negotiations communicated to Mr. Adee by Mr. Wu on August 11, 1900, the Government of the United States learns with satisfaction of the appointment of Earl Li Hung Chang as Envoy Plenipotentiary to conduct negotiations with the Powers, and will on his part, enter upon such negotiations on condition of hostilities pending negotiations communicated to Mr. Adee by Mr. Wu on August 11, 1900.

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CHINA MUST MEET DEMAND ANSWER TO EDICT INSISTS ON MINISTERS' DELIVERANCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, Aug. 13.—The anomaly of bringing China to the terms which the United States suggested by means of military force without a formal declaration of war is curiously shown by a comparison of dates of important events in the last two months at Peking and at Washington, and American "shirt sleeve" diplomacy is placed in a more favorable light when it is realized that actual declarations of war would have insured the spread of the anti-foreign movement to the entire empire, alienating the effective friendship of the Southern Viceroys. All China would have been partitioned by Russia, England, Germany and France, forever closing the open door to Japan and the United States.

This danger, now averted as far as the Peking crisis is concerned, has unhappily arisen in a new quarter, due to the threatened breach of faith at Shanghai. Perhaps those most solicitous for the maintenance of the open door have secret assurances that the proposed military occupation of the Yangtze ports is only a British "bluff," designed to spur the Southern Viceroys to make greater efforts to bring the Northern authorities to their senses, and this accomplished the other will be dropped. Otherwise, it is inconceivable that those who stand for the integrity of the Chinese Empire should not recognize for Russia to seize all Manchuria only as a British occupation of Shanghai. German Kiaochow would expand inland in three directions, and French Tonkin would steadily embrace all Chinese territory south and west of Hong-Kong, with all the doors barred against the trade of the United States and Japan.

The chronology of the Chinese crisis seems to indicate unmistakably that the authorities at Peking are more easily affected by a single display of force than by all manner of threats or persuasion. They apparently had supreme confidence in their new army organization, upon which millions had been spent since the war with Japan, and as it gradually dawned upon them that superbly armed, well-intrenched Chinese are no match at all for the seasoned soldiers of the Powers all their bold show of resistance disappeared. The most interesting dates of the crisis are as follows:

- May 31, marines went to Peking. June 12, relief force started for Peking. June 17, Taku forts taken. June 18, relief force stopped half way to Peking by Imperial troops and great retreat. June 19, Ministers allowed twenty-four hours to leave Peking. Chinese troops attack foreign concessions at Tien-Tsin. June 20, Tuan ordered all Viceroys to attack foreigners; bombardment of legations began. June 21, relief force brought back to Taku. June 22, reports of Emperor and Empress prisoners in Peking; Tuan in control and anarchy in Peking and Pei-Tsang. June 23, Imperial decree denying Chinese responsibility and blaming all the trouble on Taku capture delivered by the Powers to the Chinese officials. June 24, Hay's circular to Powers defining United States attitude. Chinese shelled foreign settlements at Tien-Tsin all day. June 25, Empress declares foreigners safe; begs that Tien-Tsin be not destroyed, as would be difficult to restore in a hundred years. Li Hung Chang transferred to Pe-Chi-Li. June 26, Hay's cipher to Conger. July 14, capture of Tien-Tsin. July 16, string on the legations stopped. July 18, decree calling on all Viceroys to protect foreigners. July 19, Kwang Su's appeal to the President. July 23, President's reply. July 25, United States declines to permit Ministers to go to Tien-Tsin. July 30, Hay insisted to Li that "power to deliver Ministers at Tien-Tsin presupposes power to open communications with a sufficient body of the forces composing the relief expedition shall be permitted to enter Peking unmolested and to escort the foreign Ministers and residents back to Tien-Tsin."

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