PART I.
12 PAGES.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC
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NINETY-SECOND YEAR. ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY, JUNE 17, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ALL THE NEWS FROM PHILADELPHIA ON PAGES 6 AND 7, PART I.

TRANSIT COMPANY REJECTS PROPOSITION OF STRIKERS.

Declines to Arbitrate the Question of Reinstatement of Its Former Employes.

MR. GOMPERS SAYS NEGOTIATIONS ARE OFF.

At an Open Meeting in the Evening He Tells of His Conference With Transit Officers —Burkhardt Dead.

President Whitaker of the transit company yesterday declined to submit to arbitration the question of the reinstatement of the former employes of the union and his positive declaration in this regard ended all negotiations for a settlement along the line of the last proposition of the strikers.

Representatives of the union, after a three days' conference with Attorney Joseph W. Folk, evolved a plan of settlement which it was believed would end the strike.

The main point of difference between this proposition and those hitherto presented was the one clause calling for arbitration of the question of reinstatement.

The company refused to arbitrate the question.

President Whitaker received a note from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday morning requesting a conference for the purpose of discussing the strike situation. Prior to the receipt of this note he had received a letter from T. B. Edwards, chairman of the Executive Committee of the strikers, containing the plan of settlement agreed upon, with the supplemental resolutions adopted at the mass meeting of the union Friday morning at the West End Coliseum.

Mr. Whitaker notified Mr. Gompers that he would be glad to meet him at the offices of the transit company, in the Security building, at once. A half hour later Mr. Gompers arrived at the Security building and went into conference with President Whitaker, C. D. McLure and Attorney Fred W. Lehmann.

The conference lasted three hours. At 2:30 o'clock President Gompers left the building. He said:

"All negotiations are off. The company refused to submit the question of the reinstatement of the men to arbitration. I have nothing more to say at this time."

President Whitaker remarked that he had nothing to say as to the result of the conference.

"It was a private matter," said Mr. Whitaker, "and what was said was in confidence. In view of this fact I cannot conscientiously discuss what transpired."

Mr. Gompers went straight to his room at the Laclede Hotel, where he was met by W. D. Mahon, president of the National Association of Street Railway Men, and T. H. Edwards.

In addition to these men, Attorney Joseph W. Folk, Harry Bryan, national organizer, and Labor Commissioner Rixey were present.

They went immediately into conference and remained until 5 o'clock. After the meeting Mr. Gompers said:

"I do not care to discuss the meeting with Mr. Whitaker at this time. To-night a mass meeting will be held at the West End Coliseum, when I will discuss the whole matter.

"I have investigated the strike and causes leading up to its inauguration, and I have also made every effort with the management of the St. Louis Transit Company for an honorable adjustment of the differences in dispute, but to no avail.

"Therefore, I have no hesitation in urging all to liberally respond to the appeal already made by the strikers for moral and financial aid."

In the afternoon Mr. Whitaker sent the following note to Mr. Edwards, chairman of the Executive Committee of the strikers:

"Dear Sir: Your favor of the 15th inst. is at hand and contents noted. After receiving it arrangements were made for a conference with Mr. Samuel Gompers, to be held this morning. Your propositions were taken up with him, and we informed him that we could not accept the suggestion to arbitrate the matter of the reinstatement of our former employes, as that would involve the dismissal of men now in the service. We must keep our contracts and keep faith with men now in the service, and must retain them in the places assigned to them. We are willing to have you make a list of our former employes, and we will fill vacancies arising from this list, excepting only such men as have been guilty of lawlessness."

When Mr. Edwards received the note, he declared that he regretted very much the company had declined the proposition.

"This," he said, "means a continuance of the strike indefinitely, and now labor will begin its battle against capital. I shall urge with all the power I have that peaceful methods be pursued."

STRIKE NEWS SUMMARIZED.

President Whitaker notified Chairman Edwards of the Executive Committee of the strikers yesterday afternoon that the transit company would not arbitrate the question of reinstatement of its former employes as proposed in the plan of settlement adopted by the men in mass meeting Friday.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was in conference with Mr. Whitaker, Director McLure and Attorney Lehmann of the transit company for several hours earlier in the day.

When Mr. Gompers emerged from the conference he announced that all negotiations looking to a settlement of the strike on the basis of the most recent proposition were off.

Mr. Gompers addressed an open meeting at the West End Coliseum last night, telling of his conference with representatives of the transit company and declaring that they demanded an unconditional surrender on the part of the men. He urged the strikers to be law-abiding, but advised his hearers to make the operation of the cars as expensive as possible, by refusing to patronize them.

Mr. Gompers declared that he would do all in his power to bring the influence of the whole body of organized labor in America to bear upon the local situation in an effort to win the strike for the union.

Edward Burkhardt died yesterday, making the third victim of the riot on Washington avenue last Sunday. Coroner Lloyd announced that he would include the inquiry into Burkhardt's death in the inquest in progress on Rine and Thomas.

Witnesses who saw Burkhardt shot said that he did not display a weapon.

The inquest will be resumed to-morrow.

ADDRESS BY MR. GOMPERS.

He Tells of the Failure of the Conference With the Transit Officers and Advises a Fight to the End.

Samuel D. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and W. D. Mahon, national president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America, addressed several hundred persons at the West End Coliseum last night.

Mr. Gompers explained the strike situation as it now stands, what was done at the conference with President Whitaker of the transit company yesterday, and the purposes in general of organized labor. He said:

"I fully realize that any statement from me at this time will be deemed important and I am afraid that perhaps the people will attach too much importance to my remarks. Therefore I don't want to be misconstrued, and I hope you all will follow me attentively. I desired to commit what I have to say to paper and then read it to you and stand on that statement, which could not be misconstrued. I did not have time to prepare a written statement, so I will speak to you and depend on your memory of what I say to set me right in case what I say is misconstrued or misunderstood.

"I shall not attempt to talk of this struggle or to the causes that led up to it. I will bring the situation up to the time of my coming to the city. I have been told of the causes of the strike and kept informed as to the steps taken to effect a settlement by the officers of the association. I commend their actions and want to say that I have acquitted them of any charge of lawlessness against the transit company or individuals. Pending the strike, I was requested to come to St. Louis to deliver addresses, but there was nothing in the requests to justify me in leaving undone the duties that devolved on me as president of the Federation of Labor.

"Last week I was deluged with letters and telegrams not only from the strikers, but from some of the most prominent business men of your city, to come to St. Louis and see if I could not bring about a settlement of the strike. I came here without bluster and threw myself into the fray heart and soul in an effort to settle the strike.

Tells of the Conference.

"My conference with the representatives of the St. Louis Transit Company commenced yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and lasted until 1:30 in the afternoon. There were present at the conference Edwards Whitaker, Mr. McLure and Mr. Lehmann as representatives of the St. Louis Transit Company, and myself as a representative of the strikers. The matters in dispute were gone over fully. I tried to explain to the gentlemen at the conference the object of the labor movement and especially the object of the railway employes' organization.

"I asked the gentlemen what chance the individual worker had with a corporation in seeking redress for his grievances. If any workman in the employ of a large corporation would ask as an individual to have his grievances adjusted he would be discharged immediately. There is no hope for the maintenance of the liberty of citizenship without organized labor. The spirit of true Americanism depends on the workers of the country and the only hope they have to secure it is through the organized effort of the workers.

"But I came here, not to discuss labor, but the strike, causes leading up to it, and the method by which it has been conducted, the union's proposal and the fruitless efforts for a settlement. The question finally resolved itself to the reinstatement of the men, and that was the stumbling block at the conference. At the mass meeting held in this building Friday morning some of the men said that all or none of the strikers should be reinstated. They said that they had already surrendered too much to the transit company. From what I learned at the conference to-day it seemed to me that the transit company is not inclined to accept anything but an unconditional surrender.

"The representatives of the company said they were willing to put the men on their list and reinstate them as opportunity offered. I will now make a brief statement of the proposition.

"As the representative of the strikers I proposed that the question of reinstating the men be submitted to an impartial Board of Arbitration.

"'It is a question we cannot arbitrate,' the company replied. 'Why?' I asked.

The Company's Plan.

"The company then expressed a willingness to submit the question to arbitration under these conditions: One arbitrator to be employed by the strikers, one by the company and the third by the men now in the employ of the company. I was astonished at the proposition. The conference has been over more than eight hours and I have not yet recovered from my astonishment. It was reserved for these gentlemen to make the first proposition of the kind I have ever heard, during my long and varied life. How can such a proposition be regarded as fair? I told them that there was only two sides to this controversy.

"'How about the men now in our employ? Ought they not to be considered in the arbitration?' asked Mr. Lehmann. I replied that the company and the men in their employ were one, and represented one interest, as they are arrayed against the strikers.

"My argument had no effect on the gentlemen. Not willing to leave until I learned how far the transit company would go, I asked: 'If you reject the proposition to arbitrate, will you say how many men you are willing to reinstate?' They could not say, they said.

"'If that is the only proposition you can make,' I said to them, 'I cannot go back to these men and recommend its acceptance. You ask them to completely surrender. That they are not prepared to do. You want a settlement, and you want to place the men on your list. The men can get that at any time. Some of the strikers may be hungry, but they are not yet hungry enough to return as union men, and accept such a proposition. When they have to do that they will not come as union men, with the flag of organized labor flying over their heads, but will come with that flag trailing in the dust. The spirit of unionism is too firmly planted in the breast of these men to ever allow it to be crushed out.'

"I will leave the city to-night," resumed Mr. Gompers, addressing the meeting, "and I want to counsel you to keep within the bounds of the law, but try to make the operation of the transit company's cars as expensive as possible. Try to persuade your friends not to ride on the cars. That is about all I can say to you. When I realized that negotiations had been broken off, I affixed my signature to a document that had been waiting my indorsement for several days."

Mr. Gompers referred to the strikers' appeal to the American Federation of Labor to assist them in raising $100,000 to establish a 'bus line in this city to compete with the transit company's cars.

Urged Them to Fight It Out.

"You ought to avail yourself of every legal opportunity to antagonize the transit company," said he. "Seek the annulment of its charter. Urge your friends to help you, but do it peaceably. Walk, and influence your friends to do likewise. Don't do anything that is likely to react against you and the cause of labor. Fight until the company is willing to grant fair conditions, and, by the gods, boys, never surrender."

W. D. Mahon, national president of the railway employes' association, prefaced Mr. Gompers's speech with a few remarks. He said: "Yesterday morning the railway men of this city held a meeting in this hall and decided, as we have always been willing to do with all our grievances, to submit the matter in dispute to arbitration. This offer was spurned by the transit company. Their refusal of our proposition leaves us where we were at the beginning of this strike. We have made no headway in our demand for right and justice for our people. We have always been willing to stand by the award of disinterested parties.

"Now, I want to say to you people that the street railway men will fight while they have breath left in their bodies. As long as one of them is left he will insist on right. You may shoot us down, but we will fight on and appeal to organized labor throughout the country to assist us.

"We will fight whether we get their assistance or not. The fight doesn't end with St. Louis, for it will be taken up all over the country, and no other fight will be inaugurated until this one here is settled. Our members will go out over the country

Continued on Page Two.

LEADING TOPICS —IN— TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri—Local rains Sunday and Monday; cooler Monday; easterly winds.

For Illinois—Partly cloudy, with showers in southern and western portions Sunday; brisk easterly winds; Monday showers.

For Arkansas—Fair and warmer Sunday; showers and cooler Monday; southerly winds.

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PART III.

Magazine Section.

KILLED BY A CAR.

George Janhon Run Down While Driving Home.

George Janhon of No. 3188 Watson road, while driving west on Watson road to his home at 1 o'clock this morning, was struck and almost instantly killed by a Tower Grove car, No. 292.

Janhon was on his way home and did not perceive the car approaching. It struck the wagon and demolished it causing the horses to run away. Janhon was pinned under the debris and crushed. He was taken to the Poorhouse nearby and died immediately after reaching the place.

Jefferson Ringer was motorman on the car and Jack Coolie was conductor.

ALL PEKIN LEGATIONS REPORTED BURNED.

Dispatch Also Says That German Minister Has Been Murdered.

CHINESE TROOPS JOINING THE BOXERS.

American Soldiers May Leave Manila for China Within Twenty-Four Hours—No Message From Conger Since Last Tuesday —Wires All Cut.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Hong-Kong, June 16, 4:30 p. m.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—Dispatches from Tien-Tsin state that all the legations at Pekin have been destroyed by mobs. The German Minister, Baron von Ketteler, has been killed.

The British warship Barfleur sailed for Taku immediately upon receipt of this news.

Four hundred men of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers sailed for Tien-Tsin on the cruiser Terrible to-day.

Captain Percy M. Scott of the Terrible prior to sailing, arranged to land a twelve-pounder and other guns of the ship for land service.

It is stated that Admiral Seymour's communications have been broken and that a provision train which went to his relief was compelled to return.

Admiral Seymour, who is in command of the mixed force sent to Pekin, is said to be making his way to that city on foot, the railway having been destroyed.

(The advices contained in the foregoing dispatch are the latest at hand this morning. Hong-Kong evidently heard from Tien-Tsin just before the cable to the latter city was cut. The cable companies announce that communication with Tien-Tsin is entirely suspended).

NO MEANS OF CONFIRMATION.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Berlin, June 16.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—The report of the murder of the German Minister at Pekin, Baron von Ketteler is difficult to believe, yet the statement of Wolf's News Bureau that no confirmation can be obtained has not tranquilized the public mind.

The Berliner Tageblatt reminds its readers that private news of the recent catastrophe to the Cameroons arrived days before Wolf's Bureau published the facts.

Baron von Ketteler was 47 years of age and formerly served as secretary of legation in Washington and then as Minister to Mexico.

WAIT TO HEAR FROM KEMPFF.

President Cables for Information—Troops May Be Sent Before Answer Is Received.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, June 16.—The news that Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister at Pekin, had been murdered, and that all the foreign legations at Pekin had been destroyed, caused a hurried conference at the White House to-day, at which were present Secretary Hay and Secretary of War Root. It was assumed, although not admitted for publication by the administration, that if the legations had been destroyed there was a strong presumption that Mr. Conger and other Ministers also had been victims of the Boxers in Pekin.

From this conference a cablegram was sent to Rear Admiral Kempff to report at once whether he thought it necessary to rush troops and more bluejackets from Manila. It was decided by the President to wait a "reasonable time," presumably twenty-four hours, after which, if no response had been received from Kempff, MacArthur was to load the troops on the Logan and the Warren and send them to Taku.

Secretary of War Root was opposed to stripping the city of Manila of troops, as there are but 4,000 there. It was this opposition which prevented the President from sending a cablegram to MacArthur from the White House to proceed without hearing from Kempff. It was finally decided to instruct MacArthur to bring in from the nearest stations what soldiers could be spared and to hold them ready for Kempff's instructions.

The Bureau of Navigation held open late with the expectation of hearing from Kempff. Not having heard up to 5 o'clock, it was arranged that Kempff's reply should go to Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hackett, who would take it to the President.

To Mobilize at Taku.

Another plan perfected was to order a general rendezvous of the ships in Asiatic waters at Taku. This means that the New Orleans will go from Yokohama and all others on the Japanese Coast to Taku, with probably the Brooklyn from Manila. It is probable that a large proportion of all the men from American ships will be landed at Taku, and sent toward Tien-Tsin, which is the only point from which news can be had from Pekin, and then only by courier.

The report that Taku had been cut off telegraphically, as are Tien-Tsin and Pekin, added to the alarming conditions, and especially with reference to be relief column.

After the Cabinet meeting at the White House, Secretary Hay said:

"All that can be said now is that the President will act promptly on the receipt of information he is seeking."

This referred to the inquiry to Rear Admiral Kempff. Secretary Root said:

"The War Department will not say at this time what it proposes to do."

All of the departmental officers expressed great regret at the news that Baron von Ketteler had been murdered.

The Mexican Ambassador, Mr. De Aspiroz, who knew the Baron when he was Minister to Mexico, called at the State Department for news. He was greatly agitated. The Secretary of State, however, had nothing to confirm the story.

Chinese Minister Talks.

Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, called and had a short conference with Secretary Hay. After this call the Chinese Minister said:

"I do not believe the story, as it comes from the suspicious quarter of Hong-Kong. If true, it is of course a most regrettable affair, on which I do not care to comment at this time. It is perhaps just as well to remember that the news is supposed to have originated at Tien-Tsin, and the information is that Tien-Tsin has been cut off from Pekin. It is to be hoped that the story is without any truth."

The German Ambassador was out in the suburbs to-day. The Chancellor of the legation, however, said:

"We have nothing here to confirm nor deny the report. That being the case it is useless to discuss it except to hope that the report will prove to be without foundation."

At the Japanese Legation this statement was made:

"Our Minister at Pekin is Baron Nishi, from whom we have heard nothing since the 10th inst., at which time he reported the situation to be grave. We believe that if he had been killed we should have heard of it. We have nothing to corroborate the other story of the killing of the German Minister or the destruction of the legations at Pekin."

Up to 7 o'clock this evening the British Embassy had not heard from China. The officials would not discuss the situation except to say that it would be a matter of deep regret if the story of the killing of Baron von Ketteler and the destruction of the legations were true.

CONSULS IN CHINA.

List of American Agents in the Celestial Empire.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, June 16.—Following is list of Consuls in China, corrected to April, 1900:

Amoy—Anson B. Johnson, Consul; Carl Johnson, Vice Consul and Marshal.

Canton—Robert McWade, Consul; Hubbard T. Smith, Vice Consul and Consular clerk; Frank R. Mowrer, Marshal.

Che-Foo—John Fowler, Consul; Henry Acmery, Vice and Deputy Consul.

Chin-Kiang—William Martin, Consul; George E. Sevey, Marshal.

Chun-King—Henry Miller, Consul; Spencer Lewis, Vice Consul.

Fu-Chau—Samuel L. Gracy, Consul; Wilbur T. Gracy, Vice Consul and Marshal.

Hankow—Levi S. Wilcox, Consul; Frank B. Brown, Vice Consul and Marshal.

Hong-Kong—R. Wildman, Consul; General W. F. Aldrich, Vice and Deputy Consular clerk.

Niu-Chwang—John Goodnow, Consul General; Arthur H. White, Deputy Consul General; George A. Derby, Marshal.

Tien-Tsin—James W. Ragsdale, Consul; Sylvester G. Hill, Vice Consul; Bertrand Ragsdale, Marshal.

JAPANESE ADVICES.

Situation in Northern China Growing More Serious.

Washington, June 16.—The following cablegram was received to-day at the Japanese Legation here from the Japanese Government at Tokio:

"The situation in North China is daily growing more serious. The imperial Government has consequently, in addition to the fleet already at Taku, decided to dispatch a military force of about 1,000 men to Tien-Tsin, in order to strengthen the hands of the Japanese Minister in China. The latter is acting in full concert with the other representatives of the principal Powers."

EIGHT KILLED BY SAVAGES.

Great Britain Has Another Uprising in Africa.

Bathhurst, Gambia Colony, West Africa, June 16.—A native rising has occurred in the Gambia Colony, and two British Commissioners and six members of the police have been killed at Sannkanndi, on the south bank of the Gambia River, by Mandingoes.

The party had gone to Sannkanndi to settle a question of local administration when the Mandingoes suddenly attacked and murdered them.

Cecil Sitwell, one of the murdered Commissioners, was formerly an official in the Windward Islands.

ALARMING CRISIS IN CHINA.

Affairs in Northern China have gone from bad to worse. The uprising against foreigners has got to a point where the entire civilized world is viewing it with alarm.

Beginning some months ago, the Boxer movement immediately assumed importance in the eyes of the representatives of the Powers, and warnings were given to the Chinese authorities to put it down. These warnings were not heeded by the Empress Dowager. Though outwardly lending no encouragement to the Boxers, she secretly connived at their preparations.

Then murders of Chinese native converts to Christianity began, and there were fresh representations at the Chinese Foreign Office, and again were they futile. The reactionaries grew in strength and began attacks on Christian missions.

Finally the Powers determined upon a demonstration. A great international fleet was assembled at Taku. The Boxers became more violent. Missionaries were murdered, missions destroyed, whole towns pillaged and atrocities of every description perpetrated. Even Pekin was threatened.

An international column was landed at Taku and dispatched to Tien-Tsin, on the way to Pekin, to guard the foreigners there. The international column was not large enough. It was re-enforced, and now it is somewhere between Tien-Tsin and Pekin, stalled, suffering from lack of water, without transport and harassed front and rear by Boxers.

Chinese imperial troops have joined the revolt against the foreign invasion. It is reported that the Empress Dowager has thrown off the mask and hurled defiance at the Powers, saying that they shall not enter Pekin to relieve their countrymen who are gathered in Legation street, protected only by a small force of marines.

All wires out of Pekin have been cut; also the wires from Tien-Tsin, where native officials have been buried at the stake. At Taku, the cable station, censorship has been put in effect.

The American Minister at Pekin has not been heard from since last Tuesday, and it is forty-eight hours since Admiral Kempff was able to advise the Navy Department. The President has cabled to him for information, and will dispatch troops from Manila to Taku unless a reply is received within "reasonable time," which is taken to mean twenty-four hours.

News dispatches report the burning of all the legations in Pekin and the murder of the German Minister, Baron von Ketteler. This news is not confirmed.

Russia is believed in well-informed quarters to be largely responsible for the present condition in China, as it is thought a coup was planned by the Czar's diplomats which would end in only Russian troops going to Pekin, thus giving the Slavs another hold on that Empire.

The Emperor of China has appealed to the Powers to rescue him from the palace, where he is held prisoner by the Empress Dowager, and restore him to the throne, offering them a protectorate in return.

MINISTERS HELD IN PEKIN.

Powers' Representatives Are Denied Safe Conduct by the Chinese Government.

London, June 16.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated to-day, says that it is reported that after the audience of Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister to China, with the Tsung Li Yamen, five Foreign Ministers demanded a safe conduct for their servants and their people, notifying the Tsung Li Yamen that they could no longer maintain relations with the Government. The answer was: "Certainly not; what other answer could be expected in a civilized country?"

This was followed by an increase of forces around the gates, and the next night widespread incendiarism.

This incendiarism prevailed among the foreign residences. The massacre of native Christians and other friends of foreigners was also common. The buildings of the American missions, the customs, the mess quarters and a number of other structures were destroyed. The guards alone saved the foreigners, who, it is stated, are huddled in legations, very short of food and deserted by native servants.

Latest Chinese reports state that the Empress has ordered Liu Kung Yih, Chang Chi Lung and Li Hung Chang to hasten to Pekin. They will probably find an excuse for declining.

The latest edict against the rioters especially avoids mentioning the Boxers.

Berlin and St. Petersburg dispatches assert that Russia and Germany have combined for common action in China. It is reported that a high Russian personage is going to Berlin to arrange details, and that Russia does not wish to compromise hopelessly her relations with China by a rupture which would only be to the advantage of other Powers.

Dispatches from Tien-Tsin received in Berlin say that the Boxers entered Pekin on the evening of June 13, destroyed several missions and attacked the legations, but were repulsed with the aid of Maxims. No Europeans were reported killed. The attitude of the Chinese troops toward the Boxers was uncertain.

(The foregoing dispatches evidently relate to events transpiring prior to the burning of the legations at Pekin, though they show that attempts in that direction already had been made.)

SEYMOUR'S FORCE HARASSED.

London, June 17.—Dispatches from Shanghai, dated last evening, state that Admiral Seymour's force is in a tight place between Lang-Fang and Yung-Sun, with enormous masses of soldiers in front, while the Boxers, with more soldiery, are cutting the railway in the rear.

The Kiang-Nan arsenal, outside of Shanghai, is sending vast quantities of munitions north.

It is stated that 7,000 Americans are coming from Manila, and that large forces of Japanese are also en route.

The wires south of Tien-Tsin have been cut, and the city telegraphically isolated.

According to a special from Vienna it is stated in diplomatic circles there that the question of intervention is under discussion by the Powers. It is proposed that Japan shall act as mandatory of the Powers, and re-establish order in Pekin and elsewhere. This, it is said, emanates from England and is supported by Germany and Austria, but it is doubtful if Russia and France will agree to the proposition.

St. Petersburg reports that communication between Kal-Gan and Pekin has been interrupted. There is great excitement at Kal-Gan, where a missionary has been attacked.

British marines and sailors fought the troops of General Jung Fuh Siang several hours. Many Chinese were killed.

IMPERIAL TROOPS JOIN BOXERS.

Shanghai, June 16.—According to information received here from foreign sources 10,000 imperial troops, which were between Pekin and the international forces advancing on that city, having disbanded and joined the Boxers.

It is asserted that the Government of China does not consider itself responsible for any encounter which may take place.

The native banks of Chin-Kiang closed business yesterday, fearing trouble from the Boxers.

Excitement prevails in the Yang-Tse Valley, but all is quiet at Che-Foo, in spite of alarming rumors to the contrary.

Last night's advices from Tien-Tsin report that large incendiary fires occurred in the eastern part of the city, where three English and American churches were burned, besides the residences of many foreigners. Telegraphic communication is interrupted, the poles having been burned, and there is no hope of immediate repairs being made.

The train conveying the relieving party with food and ammunition was obliged to return, being unable to reach Lang-Fang, where detachments of foreign troops, dispatched on Sunday last, are now endeavoring to repair the line.

BRITISH TROOPS SAIL.

Hong-Kong, June 16.—The British first-class cruiser Terrible, with troops, sailed for Tien-Tsin this morning.

Captain Percy M. Scott of the Terrible, previous to sailing, arranged to land a twelve-pounder and other ship's guns for land service.

The British first-class armored cruiser Undaunted has suddenly been ordered north under sealed orders. She will sail immediately.

Trouble is brewing near West River. Riots have broken out at Bun-Chow, whence over a hundred refugees arrived at Wu-Chow June 12.

About 5,000 rebels have assembled at Kwei-Li-Sien. Bodies of Canton troops passed through Wu-Chow June 11 on their way to meet the rebels.

FOREIGN TROOPS TO ENTER.

Berlin, June 16.—A semi-official dispatch from Tien-Tsin, dated June 15 (Friday), reads as follows:

"The foreign settlements here are adequately protected. Bands of Boxers have appeared in the native town. They have burned three chapels and are spreading terror among the inhabitants.

"Two railroad bridges between Tien-Tsin and Lang-Fang have been rendered impassable by the Boxers, and the construction train dispatched to repair the destroyed railroad near Lang-Fang has been interrupted in its advance to the relief of the troops.

"In the meanwhile the German detachment has continued to march toward Pekin by road.

"The Tsung Li Yamen (Foreign Office) have sanctioned the entry of foreign troops into Pekin to the number of 1,200 men."

DUTCH TAKE A STAND.

The Hague, June 16.—The Government has instructed the Governor General of the Dutch East Indies, Herr W. Rooseboom, to dispatch a warship with troops to China.

GATHER IN ONE LEGATION.

Foreigners in Pekin Probably Have Collected at the British Quarters.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, June 16.—Sheridan P. Reid, former United States Consul at Tien-Tsin, who is now in this city, said to-day that the reported burning of all the foreign legations in Legation street, Pekin, with no reference to what had become of their occupants, indicated that the representatives of the foreign Powers had retired to some place more capable of defense, probably to the British Legation.

Mr. Reid has lived in China for years and was a merchant in Tien-Tsin before he was appointed Consul. He has traveled in many parts of China on horseback and by boat.

"If it is true, as the dispatches state, that the Empress Dowager is secretly encouraging the Boxers," said Mr. Reid, "all the foreigners in Pekin are caught like rats in a trap. They are in the Manchu City, which is inclosed by a wall 50 feet high and 40 feet wide at the top. The gates are undoubtedly held by large bodies of Chinese troops. In ordinary times they are closed at dusk and opened at sunrise. Now they are probably closed to foreigners at all hours.

"'Legation street,' along which all of the legations except the British are located, is commanded by the wall. The American Legation is within fifty feet of the wall. It is a compound, inclosed by a brick wall and contains about an acre of ground. In the inclosure are the residences of the Amer-

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