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NEXT SUNDAY'S REPUBLIC.

NINETY-THIRD YEAR. ST. LOUIS, MO., FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1900. PRICE { In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.

BRITAIN BRINGS ON NEW CRISIS.

Lands Troops at Shanghai Despite Protests.

POWERS RESENT IT.

Representations May Be Made as a Result.

GOODNOW'S REPORT.

Southern China Likely to Join in the Revolt.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Objection has been made by the foreign merchants in Shanghai to the landing of British troops at that point. This objection is based upon the apprehension entertained by these gentlemen that the anti-foreign sentiment in Southern China will be strengthened in consequence of Great Britain's act. Because of the danger such action injects into the international situation, it is not entirely satisfactory to this Government, nor to any Government of Continental Europe, and it is likely to be the subject of representations to the London Foreign Office.

The facts regarding Admiral Seymour's action in landing a considerable detachment of British troops were communicated to the State Department by Consul General Goodnow, who embodied in his message the protest made to him by the foreign merchants, with the exception of the English. The United States Government is peculiarly concerned in the landing and the two form one municipality. The French concession is some distance away, and it would not be surprising if the French merchants, besides making their displeasure at Admiral Seymour's action known to Consul General Goodnow, have acquainted their own Government with the objections they entertain. It is stated emphatically at the State Department that Mr. Goodnow has not protested to either the British Consul General or to Vice Admiral Seymour, his instructions being to report on all matters of this sort to the department, leaving Washing to take the initiative.

Britain's Preparations.

It has been apparent to diplomats here for some days that Great Britain contemplated taking this step. For the past fortnight she has been assembling at Shanghai practically her entire Asiatic squadron, leaving at Taku only a few gunboats to assist in landing her troops and forwarding supplies to the front.

Vice Admiral Seymour's action will, of course, be attributed to the anti-foreign sentiment in Southern China and the possibility of an outbreak, but the disposition in diplomatic quarters seems to be to regard it as of deeper significance. A precedent has been established which may lead to the landing of troops by the Powers of Continental Europe either at Shanghai or other parts nominally neutral. It is this feature of the matter which is so objectionable to this Government. Just how the matter is to be remedied, however, he State Department officials are not prepared to say. In landing troops at Shanghai for the protection of her own interests, the officials say, Great Britain is violating no agreement either with the Powers or the Chinese Viceroys.

Objection to her action is based upon the assumption of an ulterior purpose—the fear that the occupation may be permanent and that Great Britain intends to keep her flag over Shanghai.

Being only an assumption, this phase of the matter cannot be easily taken up by this Government, but there is no doubt that the British Foreign Office will be asked, either by the United States or some European Government, to make a declaration of her intentions.

Shanghai will likely be a center of observation by the Powers of the world until this question of the British occupation is definitely settled. It is the expectation of officials here that all the Governments of Europe will send men-of-war to Shanghai to strengthen the hands of their consular officers. The United States Government is already represented there by the gunboats Princeton and Castine, and it would not be surprising should Rear Admiral Kempff, commanding the Newark, be ordered to that point.

INTERNATIONAL SUSPICION.

London, Aug. 9.—International suspicion has broken out among the Consuls at Shanghai on account of the determination of the British to land there a brigade of Indian troops. It is reported that the French will also land troops at Shanghai to the number of 1,200 men. While the Ministers at Pekin remain unrelieved, it is not understood why Great Britain sould divert forces destined for the relief expedition to garrison a place where peace, thus far, has been undisturbed.

TO RE-ENFORCE SEYMOUR.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Hong-Kong, Aug. 7.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—Three thousand Indian troops are leaving Hong-Kong to re-enforce Seymour at Shanghai and for the defense of the Yang-Tse River.

BRITAIN'S GREAT INDIAN DIVISION.

Simla, Aug. 9.—Excluding the Fourth Brigade, the strength of the forces proceeding to China is 446 British officers, 1,064 noncommissioned and native officers, 13,970 men, 11,850 followers, 1,150 drivers, 2,520 horses, 4,300 ponies and mules, twelve guns and fourteen Maxims and 1,800 imperial service troops. It is expected that the entire force will have sailed before the middle of next month.

CHINESE WERE WELL PREPARED.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 9.—Arrivals from Tien-Tsin by the steamer Empress of Japan say that an American officer of Seymour's column is reported to have stated on his return to Tien-Tsin that there were more arms and munitions of war in the arsenal captured by Seymour than in the whole of the United States.

MACK: "SEE HERE, CAPTAIN, THE HIND LEGS OF THE ELEPHANT THINKS HE'S THE WHOLE SHOW."

MUST CEASE FIRING ON LEGATIONS.

America Demands That China Call Off the Imperial Troops—Failure to Comply Means War—Crisis Now in Acute Stage.

The Republic Bureau,
14th St. and Pennsylvania Ave.

Washington, Aug. 9.—"We demand the immediate cessation of hostile attack by imperial troops upon the legations."

This statement in the communication by our State Department to the Chinese Imperial Government through Minister Wu, which stands without qualification in the dispatch, is considered an ultimatum, though it is not called such by the Government. The demand is not conditioned upon anything, and the word "immediate" describes the time within which the demand must be complied with.

While the communication employs the calm expressions of experienced diplomacy and the real vigor of it is at first glance not apparent, this demand is made explicitly and stands out boldly from the suggestion made in the communication wherein certain inaction on the part of the Chinese Government is merely "urged."

The Note to China.

The note, as made public, is as follows:

"We are availing ourselves of the opportunity offered by the imperial edict of the 5th of August allowing to the foreign Ministers free communication with their respective Governments in cipher, and have sent a communication to Minister Conger, to which we await an answer.

"We are already advised by him, in a brief dispatch received August 7, that the imperial troops are firing daily upon the Ministers in Pekin. We demand the immediate cessation of hostile attacks by imperial troops upon the legations, and urge the exercise of every power and energy of the Imperial Government for the protection of the legations and all foreigners therein.

Cannot Accept China's Escort.

"We are also advised by the same dispatch from Minister Conger that, in his opinion, for the foreign Ministers to leave Pekin, as proposed in the edict of August 2, would be certain death. In view of the fact that the imperial troops are now firing upon the legations, and in view of the doubt expressed by the Imperial Government in its edict of August 2, as to its power to restore order and secure absolute safety in Pekin, it is evident that this apprehension is well founded, for if your Government cannot protect our Minister in Pekin, it will, presumptively, be unable to protect him upon a journey from Pekin to the coast.

"We therefore urge upon the Imperial Government that it shall adopt the course suggested in the third clase of the letter of the President to his Majesty, the Emperor of China, of July 23, 1900, and enter into communication with the relief expedition so that co-operation may be secured between them for the liberation of the legations, the protection of foreigners and the restoration of order. Such action on the part of the Imperial Government would be a satisfactory demonstration of its friendliness and desire to attain these ends.

"ALVEY A. ADEE.

"Acting Secretary Department of State.
Washington, Aug. 9, 1900."

The Note Analyzed.

It is "demanded" that the imperial troops cease fighting; it is "urged" that the Chinese Government exert its power to protect the foreigners from attacks by others. The distinction here is marked and leaves no possibility of misunderstanding on the part of the Chinese Government as to what is meant.

The communication does not "demand," but "urges," the Chinese Government to enter into communication with the relief expedition so that co-operation may be secured between them for the liberation of the legations, but this suggestion is re-enforced by the sentence which follows, declaring that such action would be a satisfactory demonstration of the friendliness of the Chinese Government. This is an accepted diplomatic form of declaring that failure to do this would be a demonstration of unfriendliness.

The demand is in definite and unqualified language; that which is urged suggests a method by which the advance upon Pekin can be converted into a peaceful, rather than a hostile, operation.

What Failure to Comply Means.

A failure on the part of China to comply with the demand, which is immediate and imperative, will, according to international usage, put an end to all negotiation and temporizing, and render imperative vigorous and forceful action on the part of the Government making the demand. Such a demand is of necessity an ultimatum.

It may be accepted as certain that if China does not immediately comply with this demand, due allowance being made for the difficulties of communication, Congress will be called together, not necessarily with a view of declaring war against China, but for the purpose of providing means for the liberation of our Minister. Until it is known what attitude the Chinese Government will assume on receipt of this communication, the necessity for calling Congress together cannot be determined.

Even in an extremity a declaration of war against China will be avoided and delayed as long as possible, and the belief is still entertained that the situation can be dealt with by the use of force without a formal declaration of war. The desire of this Government is to secure the liberation of the foreigners and then to retire from China, but whether this shall be possible will depend upon the course of the Chinese Government itself.

Minister Wu Talks.

Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, said tonight that he had received information from China that the foreign legations in Pekin had sent cipher messages to their respective Governments. This was permitted in accordance with the imperial edict of the 5th of August, allowing all the foreign Ministers free communication with their respective Governments in cipher.

A cipher telegram, intended for the Spanish Government, was inadvertedly sent to Minister Wu, who, noticing the mistake, had it transmitted to Madrid. The fact that the legations are allowed to send cipher dispatches to their home offces, shows, in Mr. Wu's opinion, that his Government is living up to the imperial edict, permitting the Ministers to have free communication with their Governments. Mr. Wu says the Consul's cipher dispatches, which were also reported as having been held up, have been forwarded.

Minister Wu to-night sent to his Government the memorandum addressed to him by Acting Secretary Adee.

The Minister accompanied it with an explanatory statement, in which he gave the reasons why, in his opinion, a compliance with the representations of the United States would be for the best interests of all. He expects it will take several days for the memorandum to reach the imperial authorities.

The latest message sent to Minister Conger in response to that received from him Tuesday afternoon was filed for transmission last night. State Department officials estimate that, allowing for the interruption of telegraphic communication, the time required in deciphering the message and in framing a reply, at least five days will elapse before an answer is received.

Dispatch From Fowler.

Acting Secretary Adee of the State Department to-night made public the following cablegram from Consul Fowler, at Che-Foo, which reached the department at 11 o'clock to-night:

"From Che-Foo, August 9.—Secretary of State Washington: Morning 8th.—Telegraphed Governor yesterday protesting against limiting correspondence with Conger and requesting Governor to forward Pekin. Governor telegraphs following:

"'Received note from Tsung Li Yamen dated 5th. Yamen just received edict permitting Ministers to have peaceful secret telegraphic communications with their countries. All Ministers at Pekin have telegrams for transmission to their Governments. It is proposed after dispatching same to send originals to Consuls for verification.' FOWLER."

BRITISH VIEW OF OUR DIPLOMACY.

London, Aug. 10, 4 a. m.—Commenting upon Washington's latest communication to the Chinese Government, the Daily Chronicle describes it as "idyllic diplomacy" and it declares that the Chinese attempts to get the Ministers to leave Pekin, as described by M. Pinchon, have convinced everybody, except the Washington officials, that a steady application of force is the only argument Pekin can understand.

LEADING TOPICS

—IN—

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

Missouri and Illinois—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; fresh southwesterly winds.

Arkansas—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; southerly winds.

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Met Death While They Awaited Him.
Kept Subscriptions for Newsboys' Home.
Police Asked to Co-operate.

PEI-HO FLOODS.

They Will Make Advance of the Allies Difficult.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Che-Foo, Aug. 5, via Shanghai, Aug. 8.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—Owing to the heavy rains, the Pei-Ho has risen and flooded the country in a way that will make the advance of the allies extremely difficult.

Documents found in the native city of Tien-Tsin prove the official encouragement given to the rebels; also that prices were set on foreigners' heads, the highest figures being set on those of Americans.

NEW MASSACRES REPORTED.

Five Priests Killed in the Province of Chi-Li.

Lyons, Aug. 9.—The Catholic Journal announces new massacres and a disaster to the missions in the southeast portion of the Province of Chi-Li. It says that five priests have been killed.

MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS BY ORDER OF A TURK.

Two Hundred Men, Women and Children in the Sassun District Slaughtered by Kurds—Town to Be Burned.

Constantinople, Aug. 9.—Advices received from Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey, say that 200 men, women and children have been massacred in the Armenian village of Spaghank, in the district of Sassun, by troops and Kurds under Ali Pasha, the commandant of Bitlis.

He is also said to have ordered the village to be burned.

ROUTE ALMOST IMPASSABLE.

Terrible Country Which the Allies Must Traverse.

New York, Aug. 9.—The country over which the allied forces are now fighting is, according to all accounts, of a sort to make it a wonderful accomplishment to reach Pekin in the face of a superior force. W. Kai Kee of this city, who has traversed the route between Tien-Tsin and Pekin several times, having gone from South China by the Grand Canal, says of the country:

"At Pei-Tsang the first good ground is found. It is sixty li (twenty miles), from Tien-Tsin. The newspapers have much misstated distances because Chinese miles are one-third of English miles.

"Here are great rice fields stretching for many miles, with embankments built by the Province along the river, which is very crooked, and with earth paths running every few yards through the rice. The water being very low, these paths and embankments would make natural trenches for fighting. Only on boats in the river or along the railway can artillery be used.

"For twenty miles here, and all about Yang-Tsun—which means dust and mud—are mud flats, which at this season are very dry and baked. The last summer I was along the road we often had to lie down and cover up our heads while the dust-storms swept by. It is as bad to march through as water. Lafa-Sang, or the 'last place of mud,' is where the low hills, covered with grass, begin to rise, and the country from here on to Pekin is fine and rolling, with many villages, rich farms and gardens.

"Before Lafa-Sang is reached there is not one stone as big as a man's fist which is natural to the ground, and not one tree as high as a man to be seen anywhere. If the soldiers stay long near the rivers, which, in the summer time have an awful smell, they will next month become ill with fever, and very many will die.

"There are not many people living between Lafa-Sang and Tien-Tsin, except the Chinese, whom the railroad keeps at work on the track and to watch it so the water, which some times flows in two different directions within an hour, will not carry away a mile of it some day."

CHINESE GENERAL CAPTURED.

Cossacks Also Make Prisoners of Other Officers.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 9.—Official reports announce that the Siberian Railway is now open for traffic from Tcheliabinsk to Lake Baikal, a distance of 3,047 versts, and also from Myosovaya to Sryetensk, a distance of 1,034 versts.

A force of Cossacks, which was sent to clear the Chinese from the right bank of the Aigun, captured a Chinese General, five officers and fifty-eight soldiers.

REGARDS IT AS WAR.

Dewey Analyzes the Condition of Affairs in China.

New York, Aug. 9.—A Washington dispatch to the Brooklyn Eagle says that Admiral George Dewey came to town to-day from his country home in the suburbs of Washington.

"I regard the situation in China as exceedingly grave," he said. "The difficulties that our soldiers will have to contend against are many and various."

When asked whether, in his opinion, there was really a condition of war now existing between this country and China, he said:

"I should say, most assuredly, yes. They are killing our people and our soldiers are fighting hard for their lives.

"The navy can be of little service in this Chinese difficulty. Our warships can, however, quietly keep together at Hong-Kong and Shanghai. Our naval commanders can do just as I did at Manila, when Aguinaldo said he was going to take the city. I sent him word that if he did he would not find one brick upon another, and that I would raze the city to the ground. This I certainly should have done if he had persisted in his purpose. The warships of the allies ought to be able to keep things straight in those cities within the reach of their guns on the coast.

"It is very significant, the sending for Li Hung Chang by the Dowager Empress. In this day of dire distress it is not surprising that such Government as there is at Pekin should turn to the only really great man of the country. I think that the allies are doing well to keep Li Hung Chang where he is. It is better for our people to have him under their eyes than at Pekin."

AN ADVANCE PREVENTED.

Russians and French Stopped by Flooded Country.

Tokio, Aug. 9.—A dispatch received here describing the capture of Pei-Tsang by the allied forces confirms the previous accounts and adds that the advance of the Russian and French troops, numbering 5,000 men has been prevented by the enemy flooding the country.

SPLENDID PROGRESS.

London Fears, However, Allies Cannot Keep It Up.

London, Aug. 10, 4 a. m.—London papers generally incline to view the progress towards Pekin as thus far splendid, but which cannot be maintained at the present rapid rate, as the concentration of supplies and the establishment of bases will cause inevitable delays.

The Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai has received a routine message from Sir Robert Hart, Director General of Imperial Customs, showing that the latter is still conducting the business of imperial customs—a rather curious state of affairs when taken in conjunction with the words: "Happily still alive," which he included in the dispatch, which was dated Pekin, July 27.

CHAFFEE REPORTS YANG-TSUN TAKEN.

Americans Sustain Sixty Casualties in a Battle at That City.

TOTAL LOSSES OF ALLIES PLACED AT 200.

Another Engagement Reported Near Tien-Tsin August 6, in Which Japs Were Forced to Retire.

London, Aug. 10, 4 a. m.—In the capture of Yang-Tsun, the losses of the allies, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express from Che-Foo, dated August 8, purporting to give an account of that engagement, were 200, the majority of these being killed.

"The allies marched on Yang-Tsun," says this report, "at dawn Monday. The position held by 1,500 Chinese was well intrenched to the east of the river. After four hours' heavy fighting the Chinese were driven from their defense works."

Another dispatch to the same paper, dated Tien-Tsin, August 6, recounts a reconnaissance that morning by the Japanese beyond Hsi-Ku, the result being that he enemy was developed in strong force, well fortified at Wei-Ho. The Chinese were superior in numbers, and, after facing the fire of seven guns, the Japanese retired on Hsi-Ku with three killed and twenty-seven wounded, but having captured 200 horses.

Reports Received in Washington.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The following dispatch has been received at the War Department from General Chaffee, sent via Che-Foo:

"Yang-Tsun, Aug. 6.—Yang-Tsun occupied to-day. Wounded: Second Lieutenant Frank R. Long, Ninth Infantry, moderate. Casualties, about sixty men, Ninth United States Infantry, Fourteenth United States Infantry and Battery F, Fifth United States Artillery. Nearly all from Fourteenth Infantry. Names later. Many men prostrated by heat and fatigue. "CHAFFEE."

A dispatch to the Signal Office of the army here says:

"Che-Foo, Aug. 9.—Signals, Washington: Aug. 6.—Yang-Tsun captured to-day. Wire up. Need own transportation. "SCRIVEN."

A Strategical Position.

Yang-Tsun is the town which General Chaffee indicated in his dispatch received late Wednesday as being the objective of the international forces on their then pending movement. It is at the junction of the Pei-Ho and the railroad leading to Pekin. Its capture will insure to the international troops, it is hoped, two routes of transportaion to Pekin. It is 17.8 miles from Tien-Tsin.

The capture of Yang-Tsun was the supreme news of importance received to-day on the Chinese situation. It was the first objective of the allies.

Army of Fifty Thousand.

Hardly less important than General Chaffee's dispatch was a dispatch from General Terauchi, second in command of the Japanese staff, sent to the War Office of Japan and transmitted to the legation here, stating that the international army would total 50,000 men on August 15, at which time the real advance on Pekin would begin. General Terauchi's dispatch stated that on the 4th, when it was forwarded, the advance had not yet begun. This was at first incomprehensible, in view of the fact that fighting had actually occurred. But the later statement that the international force would total 50,000 men on the 15th appears to make clear General Terauchi's meaning and to reconcile it with General Chaffee's dispatches. The present movement of some 16,000 men doubtless is viewed in the light of a reconnoissance in force, the main movement of the army of 50,000 to follow on the 15th. This makes clear meaning of General Chaffee's dispatch that Yang-Tsun was the objective point.

Yang-Tsun an Advance Base.

The War Department here has been considerably puzzled over the statement of an objective point far short of Pekin. It would appear, however, from General Terauchi's dispatch that, the first force of 16,000 men having opened up communications to Yang-Tsun, brought forward supplies and established this advance base, the way would then be clear for the advance of the larger force on the 15th. The capture of Yang-Tsun is, therefore, an important strategic branch of the fast-maturing military plans. The place is almost a quarter of the way to Pekin.

Colonel Scriven's statement, "Wire up," contains much meaning, as it is accepted as showing that there is direct telegraphic communication with the army in the field. Aside from the assurance this gives of speedy transmission of news from the front, it gives the additional assurance that the line of communication is intact back to the first base of operations. The capture of Yang-Tsun on the day following the battle of Pei-Tsang is regarded as a highly successful military achievement, especially in view of the fact that it was looked upon as a stronghold whose capture might give the foreigners considerable trouble.

Chinese Marching on Tien-Tsin.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Friday, Aug. 10.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—A special dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, dated Che-Foo, August 7, records a rumor that the Chinese are marching on Tien-Tsin, which is garrisoned by a small detachment of American troops. The attacking force is supposed to be operating from the south, where a Chinese army of considerable strength was located coincident with the advance of the allies from Tien-Tsin.

BOXERS ARE TEN MILES SOUTH.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Che-Foo, Aug. 2.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—The Boxers are in strong force ten miles south of Tien-Tsin. They are murdering, pillaging and committing various atrocities.

It is reported that Prince Tuan has left Pekin and joined General Sung in his position twenty miles southward.

The Dowager Empress, having issued an imperative command for the reoccupation of Tien-Tsin and Taku, this step shows a determination to stop the advance of the allies, but it may be Tuan's scheme to escape.

A native Colonel who fought against the Boxers and protected Christians sixty miles south of here has been dismissed by imperial order.

AMERICANS LACK SURGEONS.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Tien-Tsin, Aug. 2, via Che-Foo, Thursday, Aug. 9.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—Major Biddle and two companies of American marines and Captain Reilly's battery have arrived. The Sixth Cavalry disembarked at Taku yesterday. A gale at Taku delayed the landing of the American artillery and cavalry.

Two battalions of the Ninth and one of the Fourteenth Infantry and the American marines have had orders to join in the advance

Twenty-nine men of the Fifth Infantry are on the sick list.

The American forces lack a signal corps and surgeons.

A prominent American officer said to-day that re-enforcements were required to make the advance successfully.

A meeting of the generals to decide upon a plan for a concerted attack on the Chinese position has been postponed till tomorrow because the Russian General is unable to attend to-day.

Meantime the Japanese and Russians are pushing their advance guard forward.

Chinese cavalry made an attack on a Russian guard at Hsi-Ku this morning, but fled before fifty Cossacks.

Six miles north of Hsi-Ku the Chinese are strengthening their position.

The British ordered to advance consist of 1,850 Indian and 300 Welsh troops.

LOSSES OF THE ALLIES.

London, Aug. 9.—The flooded country beyond Pei-Tsang adds immeasureably to the difficulty of the progress of the allies toward Pekin. This news reaches the Shanghai correspondents from Tien-Tsin, with statements to the effect that the situation at Tien-Tsin is again perilous owing to the assembling of Chinese troops within striking distance.

The losses of the allies in the recent operations are now said to be 1,130 men, of which number the Russians lost 600, the Japanese 410, and the British 120.

Germany to Send 20,000 More.

Berlin, Aug. 9.—The number of volunteers from the army reserves who have signified their willingness to go to China is said to be 120,000. From this number it is understood that a corps not exceeding 20,000 will be formed. A portion of the corps will leave within a fortnight, or as soon as the Cabinet meeting called for to-morrow shall have given consent to the project.

A high official of the German Foreign Office, discussing the military situation in China to-day, said:

"Judging from all information received I am inclined to think that the advance on Pekin is not in progress. Probably the purpose of the Pei-Tsang fight was to secure a part of the advance line, including Yang-Tsun. There was probably also the other consideration of protecting the hinterland of Tien-Tsin."

Lieutenant General Becher, in the Lokal Anzeiger, declares that the allied forces thus far in China, are not sufficient to capture and hold Pekin in the present circumstances, taking into account the climate, the condition of the roads, and the inundation.

Appointment of Von Waldersee.

Berlin, Aug. 9.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee was interviewed this evening by the correspondent of the Associated Press shortly after his arrival in Berlin.

"My appointment," said General von Waldersee," is due entirely to the initiative of Emperor William. I shall start for China, going probably by way of San Francisco, in a short time. Countess von Waldersee will accompany me to the United States."

The German Foreign Office told the Associated Press correspondent this evening that the consent of the other Powers had been virtually secured to the selection of Count von Waldersee as commander-in-chief.

THIS GOVERNMENT TO ACQUIESCE.

Washington, Aug. 9.—A member of the Cabinet said to-day that there was no question as to the acquiescence of this Government in the selection of Field Marshal Waldersee as the commander-in-chief of the allied forces in the Chinese campaign, if the Count's appointment to command the German troops meant such selection. The appointment, it was suggested, doubtless largely to augment its forces in China in the near future.

WILY CHINESE STATESMEN.

Missionary Says White Diplomats Are No Match for Them.

Vancouver, British Columbia, Aug. 9.—The Reverend Jonathan Lees, head of the London Missionary Society, arrived from Tien-Tsin on the steamship Empress of India. He said that but for the Chinese converts, many missionaries would have been killed. They were invaluable during the siege. They built all the barricades under a rain of bullets.

He severely scored the foreign diplomats who, he says, are babies besides the wily Chinese. As an instance of how little the European representatives know of the ways of the native rulers, he said that the day before Pekin was closed, Sir Claude MacDonald persuaded some ladies who were visiting him that there was no danger and they might as well prolong their visit.