

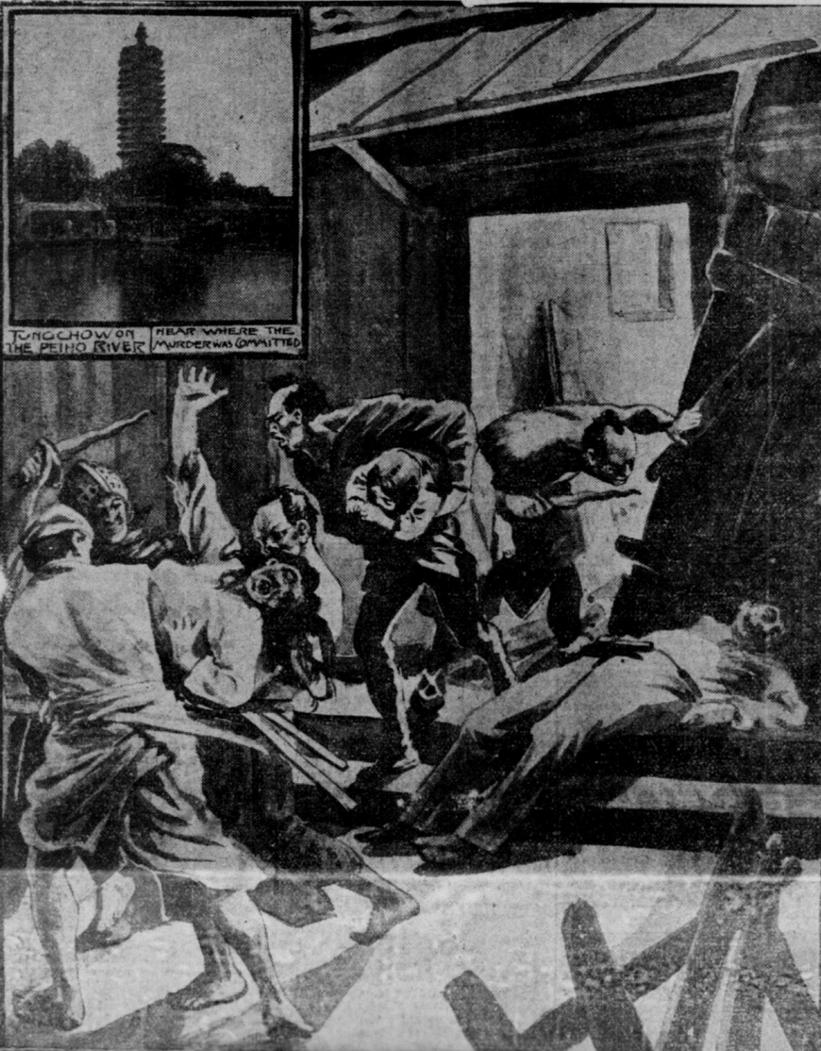
AMERICAN TROOPS NOW IN LUZON MAY BE SENT TO AID IN SUPPRESSING THE CHINESE BOXER HORDES

Foreign Legations Are in Serious Danger of Being Attacked by Chinese Troops Stationed at the Capital.

CITY OFFICIALS BURNED AT STAKE.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

TIENTSIN, June 15.—The mixed forces, it is reported, will attempt to seize the Taku forts to-night. General Nieh is moving 2500 troops from Lu-Tai to Chun Lia Ceng. General Tung's Shanghai troops are moving to Peking.



TIENTSIN, June 15, 3 p. m.—The Boxers control Tientsin. The native city officials have been burned at the stake. The foreign settlement is expecting an immediate attack.

LONDON, June 15.—This is the situation in China as it appears to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, cabling last evening: "It is really a state of veiled war. The members of the foreign legations in Peking are virtually prisoners and the Chinese troops are restrained from attacking them only by fear of the legation guards. Meanwhile the Ministers are altogether unable to communicate with the commanders of the relief column, which is making an enforced and isolated halt between Tientsin and Peking. The walls of the capital are guarded by 100,000 imperial troops. The gates are heavily defended with modern guns. General Tung, acting under orders from the Empress Dowager, says that no more foreign troops have entered or shall enter the sacred city. On Monday the Ministers sent a demand to the Tsung-li Yamen that the gates be opened, declaring that otherwise the foreign troops would enter forcibly. To this no reply was given. A second message went unanswered, or had not been answered when the latest news left Peking. Sir Claude Macdonald's latest message says that the legations are capable of sustaining an effective defense unless attacked in force. Russia, this correspondent asserts, notwithstanding assurances to the contrary, sides with China. Some of the foreign troops are already reported to be in the environs of Peking and the attitude of the Chinese troops is increasingly menacing. The streets of Peking," continues the correspondent of the Daily Express, "are reported to be seething with anti-foreign mobs, clamoring for the destruction of the legations and the death of the foreign Ministers. Even were the Tsung-li Yamen disposed to restrain the violence of the reactionaries, it is highly improbable that they would be able to hold them in check. For the foreign Ministers the crisis will arise when the relief column comes in sight of Peking. It is still felt here that the foreign force is wholly inadequate to battle with the hordes of Chinese troops massed outside the gates, which now include the imperial troops from Shan-Hai-Kwan. A disquieting element in the situation is the fact that although the Russo-Chinese telegraph line from Peking, via Kiakhta (Eastern Siberia), is working, the transmission of messages is rigidly refused. From Tientsin it is reported that the foreign forces in the harbor will attack the Taku forts and if necessary bombard them. The international column appears to be still at Lang Fan, engaged in slowly repairing the railway, which, according to a dispatch from Tientsin to the Daily Mail, dated June 14, cannot be effected for weeks. The force is short of provisions and as it is without field transport it must stick to the railway. The report that the mixed forces will seize the Taku forts is taken to mean that the foreign commanders expect no aid from the Chinese Government in suppressing the disorders and are determined to make Taku secure as a base from which to operate."

GERMANY'S FORCE IN CHINA.

BERLIN, June 15.—The German Foreign Office has not yet received expected dispatches from China, and their non-appearance is interpreted to mean the existence of alarming conditions. Doubts are expressed, however, as to the accuracy of the latest alleged news from Peking, because of the fact that telegraphic communication with the Chinese capital has not been re-established. The correspondent of the Associated Press, as quoted from a leading Foreign Office official

No Advices Have Been Received From United States Minister Conger Since His Dispatches of Tuesday Evening.

BOXERS' VICTIMS NUMBER HUNDREDS.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

MOSCOW, June 15.—According to a dispatch from Port Arthur the Boxers have killed up to the present 1764 Chinese Christians. They have destroyed the telegraph line between Peking and Kiakhta on the Trans-Baikal frontier whence communication was had with Irkutsk and St. Petersburg. Peking will be isolated until the international force restores telegraphic communication between Tientsin and the capital.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Nothing has come to the State Department from United States Minister Conger at Peking since last Tuesday evening, and the officials have settled to the belief that not until the foreign relief column reaches the Chinese capital will Mr. Conger be able to resume the use of the cable. It is ominous that nothing has been heard from the United States Consul at Chin Kiang since his first appeal for the sending of a warship to that point, and it may be that he, too, has been isolated. The Consul at Chefoo is in a better position, for a cablegram received at the Navy Department to-day announces the arrival of the gunboat Yorktown at that port. The vessel probably will lie at Chefoo awaiting orders. She is within a day's sail of Taku, and can be summoned by Admiral Kempff if he needs reinforcements at short notice. It is probable, however, that the Yorktown will serve a better purpose by remaining in the vicinity of Chefoo, as the Boxers are reported to be active in that section of Shantung. Admiral Remy cabled to the Navy Department this morning as follows:

CAVITE, June 15.—At Kempff's request, I shall send the Iris about the 25th with coal and stores for nine hundred men for three months. REMEY. The Iris is a big collier and distilling ship. Nine hundred men mentioned in the cablegram make up the personnel of the flagship Newark, the Monocacy, now on the way to Taku, and the Yorktown at Chefoo, with the marine contingent ashore in China. The significant feature of the message is the indicated opinion of Admiral Kempff that the disturbances in China may be expected to last several months at least. That the crisis is by no means past, but, on the contrary, is rather more acute, is evidenced by the cablegram received by the State Department this morning from the United States Consul at Tientsin, Mr. Ragsdale. He says that the mobs are in control of the native city of Tientsin, and that the authorities do not seem to be able to do anything with them. He adds that the foreigners in Tientsin are still safe. The surprising feature of this telegram is the announcement that the Boxers are operating freely under the very guns of the men-of-war, for it is understood that several Russian gunboats are lying off Tientsin, which is also the depot of the relief column. Fortunately, the Nashville and the Monocacy are just about due at Taku, and one or both of these vessels will soon be able to command the situation at Tientsin. The records of the War Department show that there are now in the city of Manila and vicinity the Fourteenth and Twentieth Infantry and one battery each of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Artillery—less than 3000 soldiers altogether. There are, however, no less than 57,000 soldiers distributed among the various commands outside of Manila, and some of these would certainly be called upon to furnish garrisons for the city in case troops should be sent to China. Official dispatches received in diplomatic quarters to-day are far from reassuring as regards the progress of the expeditionary force toward Peking. One of the official dispatches said that great difficulty was experienced in securing sufficient water for the pressing needs of the international party. There are no running streams near the present locality of the troops and it is supposed that the native wells cannot be relied upon in the existing drought and in the present intensity of anti-foreign sentiment.

forcements will be determined and the foreign powers will be advised of the President's purpose. Neither Japan nor Russia requested the consent of this Government before ordering their soldiers to Peking, though from what can be gathered their action was taken with the consent of all the European powers. Both

STRIKERS MAKE CONCESSIONS TO