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AMERICAN TROOPS ATTACK THE IMPERIAL PALACE AND CAPTURE FOUR OF THE COURTS

There is No Longer Any Doubt That the Emperor and Empress Dowager Have Fled, and the Chaotic Condition of the Chinese Government May Be Followed by Anarchy and Bloodshed Throughout the Empire—Fighting With Boxers Renewed Outside Tientsin.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 4 a. m.—"To-day 1500 Americans attacked the Imperial Palace," says a dispatch to the Morning Post from Peking, dated August 15, "and captured four of the courts. The American flag is flying over the imperial granary, and the Imperial Bank has been looted." Describing events previous to the relief, the Morning Post correspondent cables: "On August 12 the Tsung li Yamen requested a conference with a view to peace. No armistice was granted, however, and that night we endured the longest fusillade of the whole siege. It lasted twelve hours. August 13 the Tsung li Yamen begged to be excused from any conference, saying that the members were too busy. Later they wrote that they had forbidden firing on us, and would court-martial any who disobeyed. During the evening many shells fell in the legation grounds." The Daily Chronicle publishes an interview with the Japanese Minister in London, Kato Takaki, which represents him as having said: "The Empress is the heart and soul of China. So long as she lives, so long as she remains in China, whether the supreme power is taken from her or not, she will always be the greatest force—the one above all others to be reckoned with. The difficulty will be to get any one who can speak for her. I fear that the influence of Li Hung Chang is now of extremely little weight. The powers must come to a final understanding quickly. Riots, anarchy, bloodshed and misery throughout China will be the inevitable result of a policy that does not immediately disclose itself. The Government must be re-established." The Japanese Envoy expressed his approval of the reported American suggestion regarding a conference of the powers, and said he believed that satisfactory pecuniary compensation could be secured if the resources of China were properly developed, despite the fact that her revenues are pledged.

Field Marshal von Waldersee, according to the Daily Mail's correspondent, expresses the opinion that his labors in China will be of long duration, "as pacification will be a difficult undertaking."

Three hundred and seventy-five thousand Russian troops are on their way to the Far East by land and sea or are already there and under orders to embark. This statement is made by the Moscow correspondent of the Daily Graphic, who adds that mobilization is in progress all over European Russia, and that there are now at Odessa fourteen steamers chartered to take troops.

According to a St. Petersburg special, a telegram has been received at the Russian capital from Shanghai announcing the departure of Li Hung Chang for Peking.

LATEST NEWS FROM MINISTER CONGER.

CALL BUREAU, WELLINGTON HOTEL, WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—That no responsible governmental authority exists in Peking with which the foreign Ministers and allied commanders can deal is shown by the following dispatch, received by the State Department early this morning from Minister Conger: PEKING, Aug. 19.—Secretary of State, Washington: The entire city, with the exception of the imperial palace, is occupied by Japanese, Russian, British, American, French. It is being apportioned into districts for police supervision. The Chinese army fled. The imperial family and the court have gone westward, probably to Sian-Fu, in the province of Shensi. No representatives of the Chinese Government are in sight in Peking, and the conditions are chaotic. The palace is expected to be taken immediately. Many missionaries have started for home, while others remain in charge of the Christian refugees, numbering about 1000. CONGER.

Mr. Conger's declaration that "no representatives of the Chinese Government are in sight in Peking and conditions are chaotic," undoubtedly influenced the President in inserting in the answer to Li Hung Chang to-day the statement that the United States would, when order was restored, appoint a representative to confer with the representative of the "responsible and authoritative Government." Mr. Conger stated that the imperial family and court had gone westward, effectually disposing of the reports that the Empress Dowager or Emperor was still within the forbidden city. His information on this point is confirmed by the acting Consul General of Japan at Shanghai, who states in a dispatch, dated August 20, that a Chinese official of Paoing-Fu announces "that the Emperor and Empress Dowager left Peking on the 13th, escorted by Tung Fu Siang's troops for Wutaishan, via Chuchow and Tseehiangkwan." Under date of August 16, he wired that advances from Paoing-Fu were to the effect that the Emperor had decided to remain in Peking. Before the Empress Dowager left she avenged the victory of the allies by executing three of the leading members of the Progressive party and imprisoning Yung Lu. What the allies shall do with the 3000 native Christians who passed through the siege with the foreigners is a question that will have to be determined. It is not desired to abandon them to the mercy of the northern people, and they will probably be given transportation to Southern China, where they will stay among the treaty ports. Under her treaties with foreign governments China specifically guarantees that no person who professes the Christian religion shall be interfered with or molested, and she being unable to meet this obligation, the powers will do all they can to extend protection to natives who are professed Christians. Minister Conger's movements are uncertain, but it is the disposition of the President to meet his wishes half way. There is reason to believe that before Mr. Conger is ordered to return to the United States or any point, he will be consulted. Special Commissioner Rockhill has arrived, it is believed, at Nagasaki, and as soon as he reports he will probably be sent to Peking to assist Mr. Conger, or to relieve him of his duties that the Minister may obtain rest in the interest of his health.

FOUGHT WITH BOXERS NEAR TIENSIN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The military situation was of as much interest in to-day's developments as was the diplomatic. Admiral Remy reported early in the morning, bringing the story of the Peking operations up to the 16th in Peking and confirming the report of the death of the gallant Captain Kelly. Almost as important as the Peking news in this dispatch was the statement that the Boxers are again concentrating around Tientsin, and that last Sunday morning the Sixth Cavalry, with about 400 English and Japanese troops, had a lively brush with the Boxers eight miles outside of Tientsin, when about 100 of the Chinese were killed and five Americans were wounded. It was evident from Admiral Remy's account of this affair that while the Chinese are in force enough around Tientsin to make considerable show, they are evidently not in the humor to hold an engagement. The casualty list in this fight seems to indicate a sudden and total rout. The text of Admiral Remy's dispatch is as follows:

CHEFU, Aug. 21 (Taku, Aug. 20).—Dickens' command is landing to-day. Peking 16.—All except imperial city cleared of Chinese troops; American troops first to enter imperial city, have penetrated to the gates of the palace. Captain Kelly, Fifth Artillery, killed on 15th. On the morning of the 16th the Sixth Cavalry and about 600 English and Japanese dispersed about 1000 Boxers eight miles outside of Tientsin. About 100 Chinese were killed and five Americans wounded. Chaffee's losses are six killed, thirty wounded, two days' fighting. REMY.

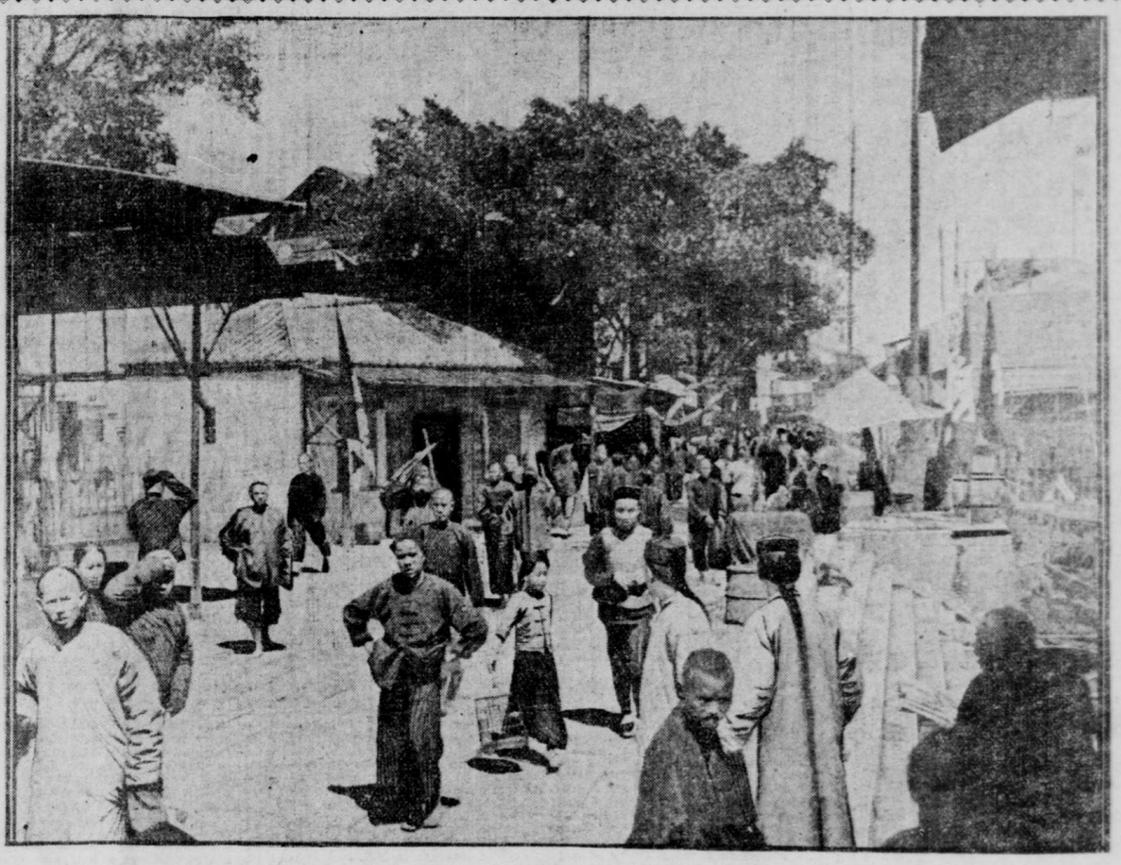
The signal office contributed its quota to the news in the following dispatch from Major Scriven, chief signal officer of the expedition, dated Peking, August 17: "City occupied. All well." The signal office says that while this dispatch was several days in coming through to Washington there is reason to believe that the military telegraph line is now working into the Chinese capital. Some delays are expected at first, as the line is simply an insulated wire laid on the ground, there not being enough timber in that region to erect it on poles until lumber or iron poles are shipped in. Notice also was received at the department to-day that the Taku-Chefu cable is in working order. It is thought there will soon be a direct and reliable line of wire communication from the War Department to General Chaffee's headquarters at Peking.

OUR TROOPS YET NEEDED IN CHINA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The most important dispatch of the day was not made public by the War Department, but was the subject of an extended conference at the White House this morning between the President, Secretary Root and acting Secretary of State Adee. It was from General Chaffee and arrived about the same time as the casualty list of the Peking fight. It was dated the 18th, and, therefore, was not a reply to the message of inquiry sent to General Chaffee by the War Department at Paoing-Fu shows that by the Empress Dowager's orders, Hui Yung Yi, Li Shan and Lien Tuen were executed on the 11th, and Yung Lu, who was to have shared the same fate, is now in a jail of the judicial department and that the Emperor and the Empress Dowager left Peking on the 13th, escorted by Tung Fu Siang troops for Wutaishan via Chuchow and Tseehiangkwan. Kang Ye, it is further stated, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Wu Wei army, while Princes Tuan and Chwang and Tsong Chi, Kang Yi and Pui Tung have been ordered to remain at Peking. Another telegram dated the 16th has been received here from Paoing-Fu, to the effect that though the Empress Dowager has left Peking, the Emperor has decided to remain behind.

EXECUTED BY ORDER OF THE EMPRESS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Japanese Legation has received a telegram dated August 21 from the Foreign Office at Tokio giving the following dispatch received yesterday from the Japanese acting Consul General at Shanghai: "A dispatch received yesterday from a Chinese official at Paoing-Fu shows that by the Empress Dowager's orders, Hui Yung Yi, Li Shan and Lien Tuen were executed on the 11th, and Yung Lu, who was to have shared the same fate, is now in a jail of the judicial department and that the Emperor and the Empress Dowager left Peking on the 13th, escorted by Tung Fu Siang troops for Wutaishan via Chuchow and Tseehiangkwan. Kang Ye, it is further stated, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Wu Wei army, while Princes Tuan and Chwang and Tsong Chi, Kang Yi and Pui Tung have been ordered to remain at Peking. Another telegram dated the 16th has been received here from Paoing-Fu, to the effect that though the Empress Dowager has left Peking, the Emperor has decided to remain behind."



ON THE EDGE OF THE FORBIDDEN CITY, BOMBARDED BY ALLIES. THE ABOVE PICTURE TAKEN FROM COLLIER'S WEEKLY SHOWS A CROWD OF CHINESE WATCHING A PARTY OF "FOREIGN DEVILS" WHO ARE ABOUT TO DEBARK AT THE STEPS SHOWN AT THE RIGHT FROM A BOAT PLYING ON THE CANAL SURROUNDING THE CITY.

UNITED STATES IS WILLING TO BRING ABOUT PEACE IN CHINA

By Complying With Certain Conditions the Celestial Government May Avoid Permanent Occupation of Territory by Troops of the Powers.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES IN BATTLES AT PEKING

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The following casualty report was to-day received at the War Department from General Chaffee, via Chefu: PEKING, Aug. 17.—Casualties in action August 14: FOURTEENTH INFANTRY. Company E—William Parle, wounded in hand, slight. Company G—John G. Hauser, sergeant, wounded in hip, moderate; Thomas M. Higgins, wounded in foot, slight; August P. Troutman, wounded in leg below knee, moderate; Rufus Lawyer, wounded in leg below knee, slight. Company H—Henry Hopkins, first sergeant, wounded in leg above knee, slight. Company K—Frank L. Whitehead, first sergeant, wounded in leg below knee, slight; Jesse A. Foulkes, wounded in leg above knee, slight. BATTERY F, FIFTH ARTILLERY. William P. Nanney, wounded in chest, serious. MARINES. Captain Smedley D. Butler, wounded in chest, slight. Company A—George P. Farral, wounded in head, moderate. Company C—Frank W. Green, wounded on the hand, moderate. CASUALTIES IN ACTION AUGUST 15. The following officers and men were killed: Battery F, Fifth Artillery—Captain Henry J. Reilly, morning of 17th. Company C, Ninth Infantry—Robert E. Walsh. Company E, Ninth Infantry—James G. Hall, Daniel W. Simpkins. Company K, Fourteenth Infantry—Russell T. Elliott. Company M, Fourteenth Infantry—James C. Wiber. WOUNDED. Ninth Infantry: Company F—Martin A. Silk, wounded in head, serious. Company M—A. Bailey, first sergeant, wounded in arm, slight. Company K—George H. Siemens, wounded in leg below knee, serious. Company M—William F. Norton, wounded in leg below knee, slight. FOURTEENTH INFANTRY. Company E—George Fox, sergeant, wounded in hand, slight; Harvey Baker, musician, wounded in thigh, moderate; Calvin P. Titus, musician, wounded in neck, slight; George C. Kuffman, wounded in hip. Company H—Charles H. Margon, corporal, wounded in leg below knee, moderate; Ora F. Tyler, —; George King, —; John L. Lynch, wounded in thigh, slight. Company I—Harry L. Dublin, wounded in leg below knee, slight. Company L—Thomas Lanter, wounded in chest, serious; Thomas King, wounded in arm, serious. Company M—William B. Hoffmann, cook, wounded in thigh, moderate; Henry G. Davies, wounded in leg below knee, serious. Battery F, Fifth Artillery—Lee Doyle, wounded in hand, slight. August 15, died of wounds received in action, Edward B. Mitchell, Company L, Fourteenth Infantry. "CHAFFEE." William Parle is not found on the rolls; the name is probably intended for William Earle.

played so prominent a part. While mourning for your comrades, the country is proud and grateful for your great success. "ELI ROOT, Secretary of War."

PEKING REPORTED TO BE BURNING

MOSCOW, Aug. 23.—A report from St. Petersburg says the Japanese legation has received a dispatch from Peking stating that the legationaries are all liberated, but that the allied forces are powerless to quench a terrible fire which is making great inroads in the thickly built portion of the city. The soldiers are too fatigued to master the disastrous flames threatening the whole capital.

RECORD OF MUSICIAN WHO SCALED THE WALLS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The War Department has prepared the following sketch of Musician Titus, who, according to an Associated Press dispatch published this morning, scaled the walls of Peking with a rope by means of which the others climbed to the top: Calvin P. Titus enlisted April 5, 1890, at Wichita, Kans., aged 19½ years. This was his second enlistment, his last service being in Company K, First Vermont Infantry, from which he was discharged November 2, 1898. He was assigned to Company E, Fourteenth United States Infantry. He was born in Vinton, Iowa. A cablegram from Peking, dated the 17th inst., shows that he was wounded in the neck slightly. WICHITA, Kans., Aug. 22.—Calvin Titus, who scaled the walls of Peking, was a member of the Salvation Army here for several months. He was related to Captain Lee, a well-known Salvation Army officer and an evangelist of some note. Titus is a good musician and he sang at all of Lee's revival meetings. He is a good cornet player and bugler also. SPOKANE, Aug. 22.—Musician Titus was reared by Evangelist William Lee, now preaching here. Titus' last letter said: "The trouble is bad in China, so we may have a good time; but this regiment knows only one way to go—that is forward."

THE NEW ORLEANS ARRIVES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The cruiser New Orleans was reported at the Navy Department as having arrived at Wasing, the port of Shanghai, to-day.

CONGRATULATIONS WIRED TO GENERAL CHAFFEE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The War Department has made public the following: "The War Department, Aug. 22.—General Chaffee, Peking, via Taku.—The President joins me in congratulations to you and the officers and men of your command on the brilliant achievement, in which the courage, fortitude and skill of the American forces in China have

satisfied, practically involving permanent occupation. Note is Cabled Abroad. A Cabinet officer who discussed the contents of the note said that should it develop that the present Imperial Government, of which Li Hung Chang apparently is the representative, is unable to establish and maintain order, then the powers would be confronted with the problem of strengthening the government of the Emperor. When this governmental machinery possession of the government machinery formerly operated by the Emperor and Empress Dowager, further negotiations would occur relative to the indemnity which China must pay, immediately after the delivery of the note to Minister Wu it was cabled to representatives of the United States abroad for presentation to the governments to which they are accredited. WILL SAIL FOR ORIENT. ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 22.—A special to

Colonel Muse's Successor

VALLEJO, Aug. 22.—Colonel F. W. Harrington has been detached from the marine barracks at Washington, granted one month's leave of absence and thereafter is to report to the commandant of Mare Island. He will succeed Colonel Muse in command of the Marine Corps at Mare Island.