

SEEKING AMERICAN SUPPORT.

Strong Effort to Prevent the Partition of China.

POWERS NOT AGREED

Russia, Germany and France Opposing Brit- ain's Policy.

CONGER CABLEGRAM

It Is Not Credited in Eu- rope—Situation Reviewed.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, July 20.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. H. Hearst.)—Active diplomatic negotiations are passing between the Powers regarding a coalition against China. The English and the United States Foreign offices are arranging a close accord on the question of partition. These two Governments probably will declare openly against it in a few days. Numerous dispatches are passing between Hay and Salisbury, with the idea of the two countries forming identical policies. China's attack upon Siberia. It is claimed in English diplomatic circles, was caused by the sudden change in the attitude of Russia, which is now making overtures to the Powers of a most cordial and conciliatory nature.

It was Russia that blocked the scheme of the Japanese take the lead in the march on Peking with a full force, as proposed by England, according to the diplomats here.

While most of the other European Powers approved it, Russia refused her consent to the plan, it is asserted, and it had to be abandoned. Now Russia is seized and expresses her entire willingness to join in any concert and play her part fairly and squarely.

Formal communications have been made to the various Governments of this fact, and it is hoped in official circles that the announcement of complete accord will be made in a few days, each Power agreeing to drop all designs against each other and work honestly together to settle the Chinese affair.

Contradicted by Facts.

As a matter of fact, however, these statements are not borne out by the facts. When the proposition was made to allow Japan, owing to her proximity to the scene of trouble, to land more troops than her quota of troops in China, and take the lead in the advance on Peking, all the Powers agreed to it. Russia was most hearty in approving the scheme.

These English, however, and the United States, are not in favor of the proposition to the Powers that Japan be given mandatory power to settle the China difficulty.

To this Russia did object, and objected most strenuously.

England then appealed to Germany to use her influence to secure Russia's consent to the Japanese plan, and the operations and settlement of the outbreak.

Germany replied in diplomatic language, but with a strong accent, that she would do nothing of the kind.

Japan, not being given mandatory power, has held back, and some even hint that England is holding her back.

Now that the United States are leaning with England, Russia may be forced, in the interest of humanity, to waive her objection to Japanese authority and save the Ministers, and their brave defenders from the fury of the Chinese mobs.

Continental Europe's Coalition.

Everything goes to show that Russia, Germany and France are proceeding under a well-defined agreement in working out their own ends in China. It is not improbable that this known fact, to a large extent, responsible for the lengthy communications now passing between London and Washington, as Great Britain, to emerge with unimpaired prestige, needs the support of the United States, and official statements to the effect that none of the Powers desires partition have little effect in lessening the likelihood of that event. Unhappily the United States, for reasons which Britain in opposing dismemberment of the Empire, Lord Salisbury will not be able to prevent it, and this fact is appreciated by all English statesmen.

Genuine but Valueless.

The Conger dispatch fails to carry conviction to either side. It is not disputed, for, as he pointed out here, the Chinese must possess quite a mass of such messages, which the Ministers are not likely to get transmitted, from which they could easily select a noncommittal dispatch to serve the required purpose.

It is supposed that Mr. Conger omitted to destroy the cipher code, and that this is now in the possession of the Chinese, in which event the selection or concoction of the dispatch would not be difficult. It is argued that the dispatch, if it were a genuine reply to the inquiry of the American Government, would go more into details. A slight ray of hope is admitted in the fact that both Mr. and Mrs. Conger are known to have been on very friendly terms with the Empress Dowager, but the universal opinion here is that if the dispatch is genuine, the date is falsified.

The Spector says:

"It matters nothing whether the Empress Dowager or Prince Tuan is the reigning monarch. Both are devoted to the extinction of foreigners, and not one of the Vicereroys will dare oppose the anti-foreign policy. The plot has covered the whole Empire. Men who have dared to order Russian city upon Russian ground to be stormed will dare anything. Within a month the Vicereroys of the coast towns will have thrown out the masks, and the only safe place for Europeans will be on a shipboard."

SKEPTICISM IN LONDON.

London, Friday, July 20.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—In order to learn what measure of credence might be given to the message received in Washington from Minister Conger the representative of the Daily Telegraph called at the Chinese Legation. The First Secretary of the Legation said:

"Yes, we have received news, but it is of a private nature. At present we are unable to disclose it."

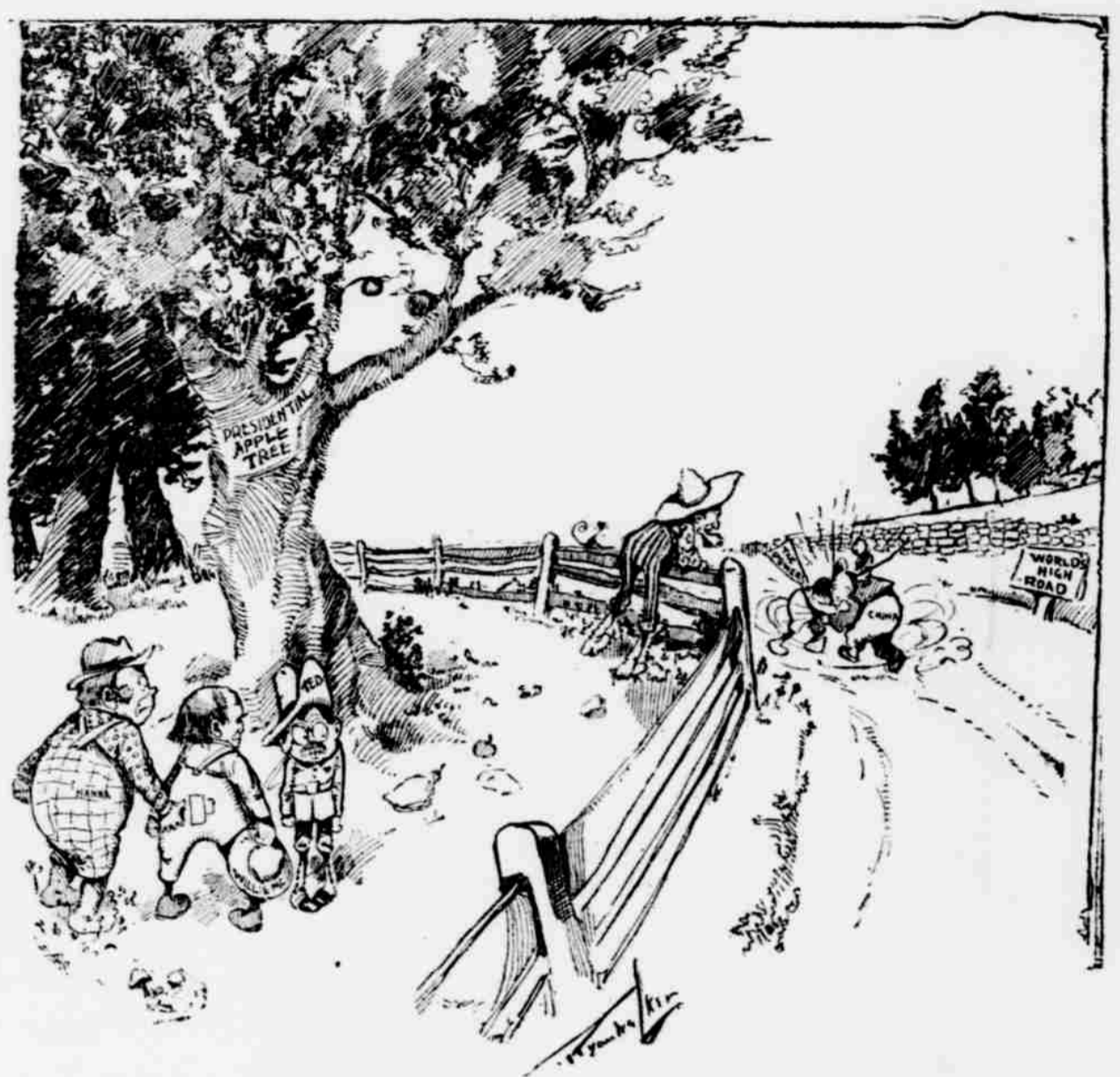
"Have you seen the report that Mr. Conger has sent a message from Peking to his Government at Washington?"

"Yes, you may take that report as being true."

"Does that fact form a portion of the news you previously mentioned as having been received here to-day?"

"No."

"You cannot give me the slightest inkling



Mark: "The old man's busy watching that scrap between the Powers' kid and the Chink. Let's try and sneak these apples before he gets next."

LEADING TOPICS

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri—Fair and warmer Saturday, Sunday fair; southerly winds.

For Illinois—Showers and cooler in southern portions Saturday, Sunday fair and warmer; northerly, shifting to southwesterly, winds.

For Arkansas—Fair and warmer Saturday, Sunday fair; southerly winds.

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1. Conger Cables From Peking. Part Played by Americans in China.

2. Government's Duty Outlined by Bryan. Rains and Winds in Three States. Daily, Answers Editor's Charges.

3. Church News and Announcements. Sunday School Lesson.

4. Wep't When Told of Her Vain Love. Jester Changed His Name After Escape. Social Pleasures at Camp Bell. Social Pleasures at Camp Bell.

5. Results at Race Tracks. Baseball Scores.

6. "Let's Wed!" She Said, and They Did. Organization Wrecked by a Kiss. Father Had to Pay the Costs. Warrants Against Wife and Son. Arno Charged With Another Job.

7. Editorial.

8. Democratic Plans for Illinois. Minister Meeting in Coliseum the Plan. South Faithful to Its Memories. Girl Drinks Laudation. Governor Stephens Replies.

9. Pursued by an Evil Fate. Hall of Philosophy Opened. Notes of New Books.

10. Republic Want Ads.

11. New Corporations. Transfers of Realty.

12. Grain and Produce.

13. Financial News. River Telegrams.

14. Dying Man Sought by Old Friend. Greatest Peach Crop on Record. Reviews of Trade. Hodges Resigns Chairmanship.

of the nature of the other news to which you have referred?"

"No, I am sorry I cannot. The Minister has no further news for publication."

"Are you in a position to give any idea of the situation in Peking?"

"No, but you may take it that on July 19, the date of Mr. Conger's message, that all legations and foreigners in Peking were safe."

"Did the message come direct from Peking?"

"Yes, it is admitted in the fact that both Mr. and Mrs. Conger are known to have been on very friendly terms with the Empress Dowager, but the universal opinion here is that if the dispatch is genuine, the date is falsified."

"The Spector says:

"It matters nothing whether the Empress Dowager or Prince Tuan is the reigning monarch. Both are devoted to the extinction of foreigners, and not one of the Vicereroys will dare oppose the anti-foreign policy. The plot has covered the whole Empire. Men who have dared to order Russian city upon Russian ground to be stormed will dare anything. Within a month the Vicereroys of the coast towns will have thrown out the masks, and the only safe place for Europeans will be on a shipboard."

"Europe has a terrible task, in which hurry is out of place. What would be dreamed six months ago that for regularity to take Ten-Tsun would be a difficult and glorious task?"

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CHAFFEE'S QUARTERMASTER.

General Humphrey Assigned to Important Work.

Washington, July 20.—Orders were issued to-day assigning Brigadier General Charles F. Humphrey, now Chief Quartermaster at Havana, as Chief Quartermaster on the staff of General Chaffee, in charge of the Chinese expedition. General Humphrey was Chief Quartermaster of General Shafter during the Santiago campaign.

INDICATIONS OF TREACHERY.

Berlin View of Conger's Alleged Message and Attitude of Southern Vicereroys—Avenging Army of 115,000 Men.

Berlin, July 20.—The German Government feels confident that the present attempts by Chinese officials to deny the Peking massacre are ineffectual and dictated solely by a desire to hamper and retard the power of the joint action of the Powers.

At the Chinese Legation here, where all denials of the massacre have arrived from the Vicereroys, the statement was made to-day to the correspondent of the Associated Press that the Chinese Minister himself, Lu Hai Houan, has in no wise repudiated the recent prohibition by the Foreign Office of his use of the telegraph for secret messages.

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The Foreign Office considers that the gravest point in the situation just now is the doubtful attitude of the Southern and Central Vicereroys, with the evident spread of the anti-foreign hostilities.

The news received here is very meager, but it all points to treachery and to a cunning policy of procrastination by the Vicereroys until the moment shall have arrived when they can afford to discard that policy.

Yuan Shi Kai, Governor of Shan-Tung, is regarded here as worse than unreliable. The Foreign Office feels that all these Chinese ruses have not succeeded in blinding the Powers or in retarding their several military preparations.

Official circles deny a number of stories printed by the English press, stories which the Foreign Office characterizes as made of the same cloth as many that were set about during the Spanish-American War and the earlier stages of the hostilities in South Africa.

The only story having any foundation, according to the Foreign Office, is the question of who is to be the Commander-in-Chief in China, which is now engaging the attention of the Powers. Regarding this a Foreign official said to-day:

"The suggestion to make Lord Wolsey or some other English officer the Commander-in-Chief does not meet with approval anywhere. This is hardly strange, because the British land force in China is rather insignificant, as well as untrained. Information shows. The proposal to make a German the chief commander would not be accepted by Germany unless a unanimous wish to that effect were expressed by the Powers interested."

The scoundrel Mitterer Wachenblatt asserts, from alleged authentic figures, that the number of allied troops now in China is 6,000. Of these, however, 2,000 Russians are located in Liao-Tung Peninsula and

Kwan-Tung Province, and 1,000 Germans, with sixteen field and twelve heavy guns and six machine guns, at Kiao-Chau. Now on the way from Germany, France, and England there are about 15,000 men, and the first part of a Japanese division is also en route. Arrangements have been made for the departure of 5,000 men with 14 guns, and all together there will be, from present arrangements, in China by September 15,000 Germans, 12,000 English, 5,000 French, 5,000 Russians, 2,000 Japanese, 5,000 Americans, 2,000 Italians and 100 Austrians, together with 211 guns and thirty-six machine guns.

General von Boguslawsky, a high military authority, when the correspondent of the Associated Press questioned regarding the foregoing estimate, said it was quite possible that this force of 115,000 would prove insufficient to bring China down, but that in such an event every Power would increase its contingent.

"If the whole of China should rise," he continued, "it might prove to be a question of unparalleled military magnitude, but even then the Powers, by skillfully using their fleets and troops in the harbors and harbor cities, could dictate peace on their own terms."

The Vossische Zeitung prints a special dispatch from Paris this evening, asserting that the French language will be declared the vehicle of general communication between the allied contingents in China.

Herr Wolf's Plans. Herr Eugene Wolf, the well-known traveler and writer, declares in the Berliner Tageblatt that British policy in China has been solely responsible for the present troubles—a policy which first coddled up the reform party there and then set them, with the young Emperor, in the lurch.

Outlining the terms of the final settlement, he says: "Germany, when peace is re-established, must insist on three points. She must have the Prince's palace opposite the British Embassy in Peking; China must bind herself to furnish Germany for colonial purposes as many hundreds of thousands of coolies as Germany wants, and the Chinese Government must erect on German territory in Tsin-Tan a university, a commercial school, a technical high school and other similar institutions, where Chinese pupils might be taught what European civilization means, thereby killing European Asiatic barbarism."

"As a further step, Herr Wolf recommends that hereafter the Vicereroys be held directly responsible for the lives and property of whites in the districts.

The China Expeditionary Corps will include a corps for field postal service.

ALL THE POWERS URGED TO ASSIST IN RELIEF.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Washington, July 20.—Every energy in Washington is bent upon the rescue of Minister Conger, now that he has been heard from. All day long and until late to-night messages have been flashing between the various departments, the foreign Powers and the American naval, war and consular offices in London, asking that no time be lost in rushing troops to the rescue of the imprisoned Ministers.

Acting on the advice of Minister Wu, that "the thing now to do is to hurry to Mr. Conger's rescue, the whole machinery of the Government was set in motion.

"Rush all the troops you can spare to China," was Secretary Root's orders to General MacArthur at Manila. "Make every possible endeavor to relieve Conger," was the message dispatched to Admiral Root at the Foe by Secretary Long, and "use every possible means to hurry Li Hung Chang to Peking, so he may help to save our people," was called to all American Consuls and officials in China by Secretary Hay.

"Our Ministers are alive. We must save them. We must hurry," is the message flashed from Washington to the European Powers.

world must act," said General M... to-night.

ORDER TO SEYMOUR.

London, July 20.—Orders were called to Admiral Seymour to-night to urge an immediate movement to Peking to save the Ministers and to co-operate with the Powers at once.

TO RESCUE THE WHITES.

Tokio, July 20.—Upon receipt of the news of the safety of the Ministers at Peking, the Mikado sent orders to his commanders at Tsin and Tien-Tsin to lose no time in beginning their advance on Peking and to hurry to the rescue of the whites.

A DASH ON PEKING.

St. Petersburg, July 20.—The Czar has commanded his officers in China to make a dash on Peking, working in harmony with the other forces, to save the imprisoned Ministers.

GERMANS TO JOIN.

Berlin, July 20.—Emperor William has issued an order to his Admiral at Tsau to join the other commanders in hurrying a relief force to Peking.

FRENCH ORDERS.

Paris, July 20.—The War Department has ordered its forces in China to move on Peking at once, first consulting and agreeing with the other commanders in the field.

CONGER CABLES, "QUICK RELIEF ONLY CAN PREVENT GENERAL MASSACRE."

Foreigners in British Legation Under Heavy Fire.

DISPATCH UNDATED.

Wu Obtained It—Said to Have Left Peking July 18.

GOVERNMENT ACTS.

Urges Powers to Send Relief Column—Little Hope.

The Republic Bureau, 16th St. and Pennsylvania Ave.

Washington, July 20.—The Chinese Minister called at the State Department this morning and handed Secretary Hay a message written in the secret code of the United States Diplomatic Service and signed in plain English with the name "Conger." Translated, it read as follows:

"Peking—Secretary of State, Washington: In British Legation under continuous shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre."

"CONGER."

This message is believed by the State Department officials to be an answer to the one sent to Mr. Conger by Secretary Hay on July 11, which the Chinese Minister agreed to forward to Peking and to have placed in Mr. Conger's hands if alive, and to which he agreed to obtain a reply, if possible, Mr. Hay's message simply asked the question: "Is all well?"

The first effect of the receipt of the message was a happy one. There were cheers in the corridors and offices of the great State, War and Navy building for several minutes, and then there was a sudden change to almost complete silence.

It was recalled that the date of the message was not known definitely, although assumed to be July 18, and further, the terms of Minister Conger's dispatch showed that the American legation were, at the time of its writing, in most desperate straits, from which they could be extricated only by superhuman efforts.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS MADE ANOTHER DISPATCH OF MINISTER WU TO GET INFORMATION OF MINISTER CONGER.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT DESIRES THAT THE NEXT DISPATCH SHALL BE ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE, AND BE DATED, AND GIVE SUCH INFORMATION AS WILL LEAVE NO ROOM FOR DOUBT AS TO ITS AUTHENTICITY.

Message May Be an Old One.

While officials here, in their public utterances, are careful to avoid reflection upon Chinese Government officers by expressing doubt of the bona fide nature of the dispatch, some of them in private conversation do not hesitate to declare that if it really is a dispatch from the Chinese Minister, it tells of conditions of at least two weeks ago. One of these officials said to-night:

"You will remember that the Japanese Legation in Washington Wednesday received a dispatch, that had been sent from Peking June 25, by a Japanese Minister. It was practically identical with the Conger message—Legations under fire, little hope, immediate relief or massacre."

It is not a difficult supposition that each Minister in Peking sent such a message to his Government at that time. I am sure that they did, and that all of them held the same opinion. The American Minister, it tells of conditions of at least two weeks ago. One of these officials said to-night:

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